

SAT U.S. History Subject Test Practice Exam

Directions: Choose the option that best answers the questions or completes the statements below.

1. “We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other ‘tangible’ factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does.... We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.”

The passage above comes from

- A. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- B. *Miranda v. Arizona*
- C. *Brown v. Board of Education*
- D. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- E. *Marbury v. Madison*

2. The Revolution of 1800 was significant because it
- A. established the principle of universal suffrage for white men.
 - B. officially established the United States as an independent nation recognized by Great Britain.
 - C. brought about the demise of the Democratic-Republican Party.
 - D. represented a shift in political ideals from Federalism to Democratic-Republicanism.
 - E. represented the start of the Second Party System in American politics.
3. “HUNGRY, FRANTIC FLAMES. They leap madly upon the splendid pleasure palace by the bay of Monterey, encircling Del Monte in their ravenous embrace from pinnacle to foundation. Leaping higher, higher, higher, with desperate desire. Running madly riotous through cornice, archway and facade. Rushing in upon the trembling guests with savage fury. Appalled and panic-stricken the breathless fugitives gaze upon the scene of terror. The magnificent hotel and its rich adornments now a smoldering heap of ashes. The *Examiner* sends a special train to Monterey to gather full details of the terrible disaster.”

This passage was most likely written by which of the following?

- A. A robber baron
- B. A yellow journalist
- C. An abolitionist
- D. An author of the Harlem Renaissance
- E. A Civil War correspondent

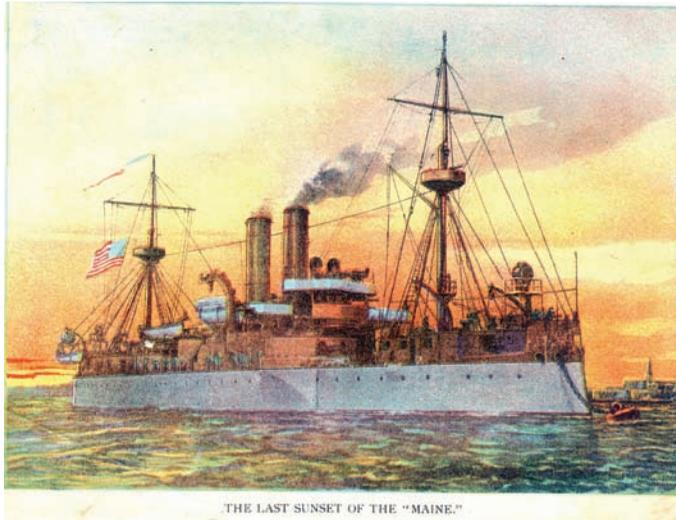
4. The book *Looking Backward* by author Edward Bellamy inspired which of the following?
- A. a surge in utopian novels in the late 1800s
 - B. increased antislavery sentiment in the mid-1800s
 - C. fear of investing in the stock market in the 1930s
 - D. widespread criticism of the Progressive political platform in the 1920s
 - E. the development of the Granger movement
5. Which of the following best describes the outcome of the War of 1812?
- A. It increased political power of the Federalists.
 - B. It was a victory for the French.
 - C. It ended in a decisive British victory.
 - D. It ended in a decisive American victory.
 - E. It ended in a stalemate.
6. Which of the following was responsible for launching the Great Society programs?
- A. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - B. Gerald Ford
 - C. Lyndon B. Johnson
 - D. Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - E. Richard M. Nixon

7. *Sputnik* was significant for the United States because it
- A. marked the first U.S. attempt to send a man to the moon
 - B. represented an escalation of the space race with the Soviet Union
 - C. was the first U.S. satellite launched into orbit
 - D. demonstrated the Soviets' capacity to develop nuclear weapons
 - E. assisted the United States in strengthening relations with China
8. Each of the following was responsible for U.S. imperialist expansion in the late 1800s and early 1900s EXCEPT
- A. William Howard Taft
 - B. Woodrow Wilson
 - C. Theodore Roosevelt
 - D. Andrew Carnegie
 - E. William McKinley
9. The Haight-Ashbury district was significant in U.S. history because it served as the site of which of the following?
- A. The hippie movement
 - B. The Oppenheimer project
 - C. Busing to end segregation
 - D. The *Challenger* shuttle launch
 - E. Hydrogen bomb testing

10. “Whenever we have in mind the discussion of a new movement in education, it is especially necessary to take the broader, or social view. Otherwise, changes in the school institution and tradition will be looked at as the arbitrary inventions of particular teachers; at the worst transitory fads, and at the best merely improvements in certain details.... The modification going on in the method and curriculum of education is as much a product of the changed social situation, and as much an effort to meet the needs of the new society that is forming, as are changes in modes of industry and commerce.”

This passage was most likely written by which of the following?

- A. Jane Addams
 - B. Dorothea Dix
 - C. Josiah Strong
 - D. Jonathan Edwards
 - E. John Dewey
11. Sherman’s March to the Sea was significant because it
- A. gave the impression of an American victory during the War of 1812
 - B. led to the permanent loss of political power for the Federalist Party
 - C. resulted in the defeat of the British at the end of the Revolutionary War
 - D. substantially weakened the South near the end of the Civil War
 - E. wreaked significant destruction on Northern businesses during the Civil War



12. The painting above, captioned “The Last Sunset of the ‘Maine,’” refers to which of the following?
- A. The end of the Mexican War
 - B. The outbreak of the Spanish-American War
 - C. The end of the War of 1812
 - D. The origin of U.S. involvement in World War I
 - E. U.S. entrance into World War II
13. In colonial America, the belief that laziness and time-wasting were sinful was a reflection of
- A. the temperance movement
 - B. the philosophy of transcendentalism
 - C. the Protestant work ethic
 - D. the principle of the separation of church and state
 - E. the religious message of the Great Awakening

14. Which of the following best characterizes President James K. Polk?
- A. He supported the annexation of Texas.
 - B. He was opposed to Manifest Destiny.
 - C. He opposed the Mexican War.
 - D. He was a staunch abolitionist.
 - E. He led the United States to defeat during the Mexican War.
15. “Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger. With confidence in our armed forces, with the unbounding determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God. I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire.”

The statement above was most likely made by which of the following?

- A. Woodrow Wilson
 - B. Herbert Hoover
 - C. Harry Truman
 - D. Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - E. Franklin D. Roosevelt
16. The Red Scare of 1919–1920 was a reaction to which of the following?
- A. Containment
 - B. McCarthyism
 - C. Détente
 - D. Bolshevism
 - E. Chinese communism

17. “The cause of anti-communism, which united millions of Americans and which gained the support of Democrats, Republicans and independents, was undermined by Sen. Joe McCarthy.... McCarthy addressed a real problem: disloyal elements within the U.S. government. But his approach to this real problem was to cause untold grief to the country he claimed to love.... Worst of all, McCarthy besmirched the honorable cause of anti-communism.”

The time period that the author refers to in the passage above is most likely the

- A. World War II era
 - B. Progressive Era
 - C. Cold War era
 - D. World War I era
 - E. Imperialist era
18. “This is no simple reform. It really is a revolution. Sex and race because they are easy and visible differences have been the primary ways of organizing human beings into superior and inferior groups and into the cheap labor on which this system still depends. We are talking about a society in which there will be no roles other than those chosen or those earned. We are really talking about humanism.”

The quotation above most clearly expresses the views of

- A. Sandra Day O’Connor, Supreme Court justice
- B. Gloria Steinem, political activist
- C. Condoleezza Rice, national security advisor
- D. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, suffragette
- E. Madeline Albright, secretary of state

19. Which of the following was a key revival leader of the Great Awakening?
- A. Jonathan Edwards
 - B. Martin Luther
 - C. John Winthrop
 - D. Thomas Campbell
 - E. Josiah Strong
20. Which of the following was true of the Jamestown Colony?
- A. John Rolfe was its first leader.
 - B. It was founded by John Cabot.
 - C. Its economy was based on cotton exports.
 - D. It was the first successful British colony.
 - E. Its initial settlers were the Pilgrims.
21. The Granger movement helped put in place which of the following?
- A. The Securities and Exchange Commission
 - B. The NAACP
 - C. Agrarian reforms
 - D. Public school reform
 - E. Civil rights legislation

22. Which of the following best reflects the significance of the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*?
- A. It was a propaganda pamphlet that influenced the creation of the Constitution.
 - B. It was a proslavery treatise favored by states in the North.
 - C. It was an unbiased editorial on slavery from both the pro and con perspectives.
 - D. It was a literary novel that reflected the intention of the Founding Fathers in developing the Constitution.
 - E. It was a best-selling novel that fueled the abolitionist movement.
23. The Scopes trial of 1925 resulted from controversy sparked by the work of
- A. Woodrow Wilson
 - B. Charles Darwin
 - C. Albert Einstein
 - D. B. F. Skinner
 - E. William Jennings Bryan
24. The Salem Witch Trials are the topic of which of the following?
- A. John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*
 - B. Jacob Riis's *How the Other Half Lives*
 - C. Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God*
 - D. Arthur Miller's *The Crucible*
 - E. Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man*

25. Which of the following is attributed to Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama?
- A. He discovered India in 1498.
 - B. He discovered the Grand Canyon in 1540.
 - C. He conquered the Aztecs in Mexico in 1519.
 - D. He discovered South America in 1499.
 - E. He conquered the Incas in Peru in 1530.
26. The Second Continental Congress was responsible for each of the following EXCEPT
- A. creating the Continental army
 - B. drafting the Articles of Confederation
 - C. passing the Declaration of Independence
 - D. managing the Revolutionary War effort
 - E. levying taxes to raise military funds
27. Which of the following is most closely associated with the Compromise of 1850?
- A. The phrase “Bleeding Kansas”
 - B. The concept of popular sovereignty
 - C. The slogan “Remember the Maine”
 - D. The Three-Fifths Compromise
 - E. The *Dred Scott* decision
28. Which of the following, invented in 1765, helped launch the Industrial Revolution?
- A. Sewing machine
 - B. Telephone
 - C. Light bulb
 - D. Steam engine
 - E. Phonograph

29. The Knights of Labor organization supported each of the following EXCEPT
- A. an eight-hour workday
 - B. an end to child labor
 - C. rights for Chinese workers
 - D. an end to convict labor
 - E. the use of strikes and boycotts
30. Principles of the Populist Party in U.S. politics eventually became incorporated into the platform of the
- A. Progressive Party
 - B. Libertarian Party
 - C. Whig Party
 - D. Independent Party
 - E. Socialist Party
31. “We all agree tonight, all of the speakers have agreed, that America has a very serious problem. Not only does America have a very serious problem, but our people have a very serious problem. America’s problem is us. We’re her problem. The only reason she has a problem is she doesn’t want us here. And every time you look at yourself, be you black, brown, red, or yellow—a so-called Negro—you represent a person who poses such a serious problem for America because you’re not wanted. Once you face this as a fact, then you can start plotting a course that will make you appear intelligent, instead of unintelligent.”
- The quotation above most clearly expresses the views of
- A. Booker T. Washington
 - B. Sojourner Truth
 - C. Malcolm X
 - D. Frederick Douglass
 - E. Langston Hughes

32. California was acquired by the United States as a result of
- A. the Spanish-American War.
 - B. the Seven Years' War.
 - C. the Louisiana Purchase.
 - D. the War of 1812.
 - E. the Mexican War.
33. Trade barriers were eliminated between the United States, Mexico, and Canada by which of the following trilateral agreements?
- A. UNESCO
 - B. NAFTA
 - C. NATO
 - D. GATT
 - E. WTO
34. Which of the following was responsible for the reduced use of indentured servants in colonial America in the late 1600s?
- A. Nat Turner's Rebellion
 - B. Gabriel's Rebellion
 - C. Bacon's Rebellion
 - D. Whiskey Rebellion
 - E. Shays's Rebellion
35. Proponents of transcendentalism advocated which of the following?
- A. Faith in the divine nature of man
 - B. Reliance on empirical proof
 - C. Practice of religious ritual
 - D. Dedication to hard work and frugality
 - E. Strict adherence to biblical doctrine

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT, 1940–1954

Year	Expenditures (millions)				Federal debt (millions)	
	Total \$	% GDP	National Defense	Non- Defense	Total \$	% GDP
1940	9,468	9.8	1,660	7,808	50,696	52.4
1941	13,653	12.0	6,435	7,218	57,531	50.5
1942	35,137	24.4	25,658	9,479	79,200	54.9
1943	78,555	43.6	66,699	11,856	142,648	79.2
1944	91,304	43.7	79,143	12,161	204,079	97.6
1945	92,712	41.9	82,965	9,747	260,123	117.5
1946	55,232	24.8	42,681	12,551	270,991	121.7
1947	34,496	14.7	12,808	21,688	257,149	109.6
1948	29,764	11.6	9,105	20,659	252,031	98.3
1949	38,835	14.3	13,150	25,685	252,610	93.0
1950	42,562	15.6	13,724	28,838	256,853	93.9
1951	45,514	14.2	23,566	21,948	255,288	79.5
1952	67,686	19.4	46,089	21,597	259,097	74.3
1953	76,101	20.4	52,802	23,299	265,963	71.2
1954	70,855	18.7	49,266	21,589	270,812	71.6

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

36. Which of the following statements about the period from 1940 to 1954 is supported by the table above?
- A. In total annual dollars, nondefense spending was higher during World War II than during the Cold War.
 - B. In total annual dollars, national defense spending exceeded nondefense spending every year except 1948.
 - C. As a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), the federal debt was highest at the start of the Korean War.

- D. As a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), the federal debt was highest immediately after World War II.
- E. In total annual dollars, the federal debt was higher during World War I than during World War II.



37. The individual depicted in the illustration above, captioned “The Author of the Wealth of Nations,” was responsible for
- A. authoring the Declaration of Independence
 - B. developing the foundations of modern capitalism
 - C. negotiating an end to the Revolutionary War
 - D. achieving victory at the battle of Yorktown
 - E. drafting the U.S. Constitution



38. The 1832 political cartoon above reflects which of the following?
- A. Andrew Johnson struggling against Congress during Reconstruction.
 - B. American colonists rebelling against the Stamp Act.
 - C. Henry Clay opposing the Whig Party.
 - D. Alexander Hamilton defending the protectionist tariff.
 - E. Andrew Jackson battling against the national bank.
39. “We preach freedom around the world, and we mean it, and we cherish our freedom here at home, but are we to say to the world, and much more importantly, to each other that this is the land of the free except for the Negroes; that we have no second-class citizens except Negroes; that we have no class or caste system, no ghettos, no master race except with respect to Negroes?”

—John F. Kennedy, 1963

- The passage above suggests that John F. Kennedy would probably have supported all of the following EXCEPT
- A. segregation
 - B. civil rights
 - C. integration
 - D. democratic equality
 - E. the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision

WOMEN IN THE U.S. LABOR FORCE, 1900–1970

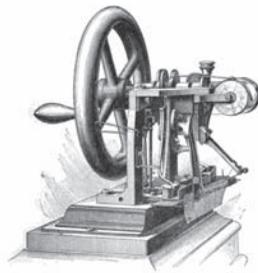
Year	Total	Single	Married
1900	4,997,000	3,307,000	769,000
1910	7,640,000	4,602,000	1,891,000
1920	8,347,000	6,427,000	1,920,000
1930	10,632,000	5,735,000	3,071,000
1940	13,007,000	6,377,000	4,675,000
1950	16,553,000	5,274,000	8,635,000
1960	22,410,000	5,282,000	13,610,000
1970	30,756,000	6,936,000	19,178,000

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

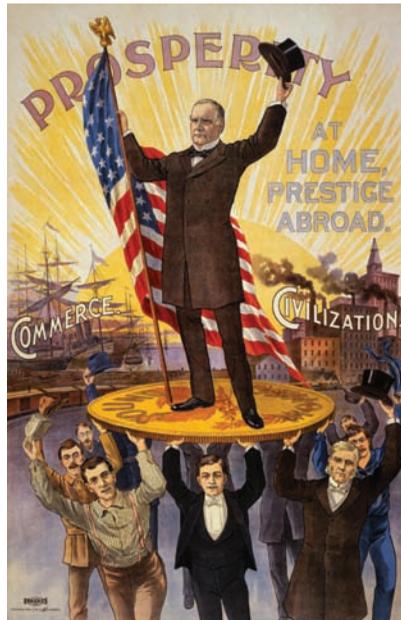
40. The chart above shows data on women in the U.S. labor force between 1900 and 1970. Which of the following statements is best supported by the chart?
- A. The Great Depression caused unemployment to increase among female workers.
 - B. World War II caused unemployment to increase among female workers.
 - C. Married women exceeded single women in the work force after World War II.
 - D. More single women were employed in 1920 than in 1970.
 - E. In 1930, most women in the U.S. labor force were married.
41. Which of the following is a true statement about Native Americans prior to 1600?
- A. They were skilled horseman.
 - B. Their tribes were scattered, independent groups.
 - C. Tribes were united in their resistance to whites.
 - D. Most tribes were nomadic.
 - E. A common dialect was spoken by many tribes.

42. The Square Deal domestic programs were established by
- A. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - B. James Garfield
 - C. Grover Cleveland
 - D. James K. Polk
 - E. Theodore Roosevelt
43. The Bleeding Kansas controversy resulted in
- A. the admission of Kansas as a free state
 - B. the Nullification Crisis
 - C. passage of the Fugitive Slave Law
 - D. the admission of Kansas as a slave state
 - E. the Compromise of 1850
44. The work of Dorothea Dix addressed which of the following?
- A. the spread of Christianity among newly colonized nations
 - B. structured educational programs for gifted children
 - C. scientific research regarding the causes of mental illness
 - D. reforms for the treatment of indigent and mentally ill persons
 - E. development of the theories behind the Montessori school programs
45. Which one of the following opposed the creation of a national bank during George Washington's term as president?
- A. George Washington
 - B. Alexander Hamilton
 - C. Thomas Jefferson
 - D. John Adams
 - E. John C. Calhoun

46. The direct election of state senators by popular vote was established by the
- A. Seventeenth Amendment
 - B. Fourteenth Amendment
 - C. Thirteenth Amendment
 - D. Twenty-First Amendment
 - E. Nineteenth Amendment
47. The Supreme Court decision in which of the following cases upheld the rights of those accused of crimes?
- A. *Roe v. Wade*
 - B. *Miranda v. Arizona*
 - C. *Tinker v. Des Moines*
 - D. *Marbury v. Madison*
 - E. *McCulloch v. Maryland*



48. The subject of the drawing above was invented by which of the following?
- A. Robert Fulton
 - B. Samuel Morse
 - C. Thomas Edison
 - D. Isaac Singer
 - E. Eli Whitney

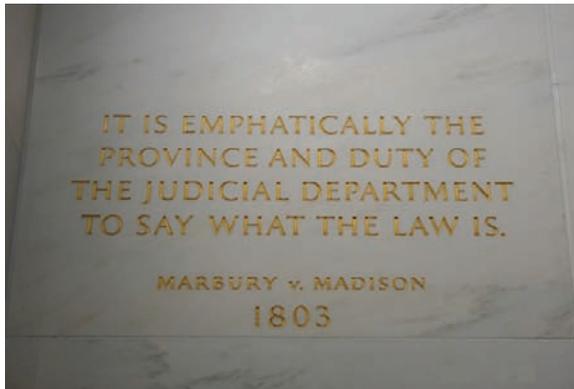


49. The 1896 campaign poster above depicts which of the following?
- A. Theodore Roosevelt running on imperialism.
 - B. Theodore Roosevelt running on progressivism.
 - C. William Jennings Bryan running on the gold standard.
 - D. William Howard Taft running on high tariffs.
 - E. William McKinley running on the gold standard.
50. Muckraker Ida Tarbell was known for her investigative reporting that examined the practices of
- A. the Securities and Exchange Commission
 - B. U.S. Steel
 - C. Standard Oil
 - D. the Union Trust Company
 - E. J. P. Morgan and Company

51. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 was developed by President Andrew Jackson to resolve a dispute with
- A. the Iroquois Indians
 - B. the Apache and Lakota tribes
 - C. Great Britain
 - D. the Georgia state government
 - E. the Cherokee Nation
52. The Pentagon Papers provided a detailed accounting of U.S. involvement in
- A. the Vietnam War
 - B. the Korean War
 - C. the Cold War
 - D. the Iran Contra Affair
 - E. Watergate



53. The 1908 cartoon above illustrates popular reaction to which of the following?
- A. The controversial business growth practices of U.S. Steel
 - B. The Republican presidential campaign of William McKinley
 - C. The Democratic presidential campaign of William Jennings Bryan
 - D. The impeachment of President Andrew Johnson
 - E. The inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt



54. Which of the following is most likely associated with the image depicted in the photograph above?
- A. protectionism
 - B. judicial review
 - C. separate but equal
 - D. integration
 - E. federalism
55. Which of the following is known for serving in the settlement house movement in addition to being a women's suffrage activist?
- A. Carrie Chapman Catt
 - B. Olympia Brown
 - C. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - D. Jane Addams
 - E. Susan B. Anthony

58. Colonies that were developed when the British Crown granted a charter to a joint-stock company were known as
- A. proprietary colonies
 - B. royal colonies
 - C. self-governing colonies
 - D. appointed colonies
 - E. district colonies
59. One outcome of the Spanish-American War was
- A. the annexation of Texas
 - B. the annexation of Hawaii
 - C. the Louisiana Purchase
 - D. the territorial acquisition of California
 - E. the purchase of Alaska
60. Each of the following musical acts was considered a cultural icon of the United States hippie movement EXCEPT
- A. Jefferson Airplane
 - B. The Grateful Dead
 - C. Janis Joplin
 - D. Elvis Presley
 - E. Jimi Hendrix
61. Which of the following 1860s developments led to the decline of the Oregon Trail as a primary route for westward expansion?
- A. The transcontinental railroad
 - B. The steamboat
 - C. The telegraph
 - D. The commercial airplane
 - E. The television

62. American statesman John Jay was responsible for negotiating the treaty that ended
- A. the Civil War
 - B. World War II
 - C. the War of 1812
 - D. World War I
 - E. the Revolutionary War
63. The 1848 Seneca Falls Convention was a gathering to support
- A. the Chautauqua movement
 - B. the spread of evangelicalism
 - C. religious tolerance
 - D. women's rights
 - E. Prohibition
64. Which of the following nineteenth-century transcendentalist authors was known for his emphasis on simple living?
- A. Edgar Allan Poe
 - B. Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - C. Henry David Thoreau
 - D. Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - E. William Henry Channing

65. "Whereas these attackers are part of a deliberate and systematic campaign of aggression that the Communist regime in North Vietnam has been waging against its neighbors and the nations joined with them in the collective defense of their freedom... now, therefore be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Congress approves and supports the determination of the President, as Commander in Chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression."

The passage above is excerpted from which of the following?

- A. The Platt Amendment
 - B. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
 - C. The War Powers Resolution of 1973
 - D. The War Powers Act of 1941
 - E. The Teller Amendment
66. Which of the following served as president of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War period?
- A. Henry Clay
 - B. Charles Sumner
 - C. Robert E. Lee
 - D. John Calhoun
 - E. Jefferson Davis

67. "Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and, if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable.—We gratefully acknowledge, as signal instances of the Divine favour towards us, that his Providence would not permit us to be called into this severe controversy, until we were grown up to our present strength, had been previously exercised in warlike operation, and possessed of the means of defending ourselves."

The passage above comes from

- A. the Alien and Sedition Acts
 - B. the Treaty of Versailles
 - C. *Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms*
 - D. the U.S. Constitution
 - E. the *Federalist Papers*
68. American statesman Henry Clay helped to broker which of the following?
- A. The Compromise of 1850
 - B. The Treaty of Versailles
 - C. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - D. The admission of Missouri as a free state
 - E. The admission of Maine as a slave state
69. Which of the following was responsible for the annexation of Texas?
- A. William Henry Harrison
 - B. John Tyler
 - C. Andrew Jackson
 - D. Martin Van Buren
 - E. John Quincy Adams

70. “You will say, ‘Is the League an absolute guarantee against war?’ No; I do not know any absolute guarantee against the errors of human judgment or the violence of human passion, but I tell you this: with a cooling space of nine months for human passion, not much of it will keep hot.... I ask you this: If it is not an absolute insurance against war, do you want no insurance at all? Do you want nothing? Do you want not only no probability that war will not recur, but the probability that it will recur?”

The statement above was most likely made by which of the following?

- A. Harry Truman at the end of World War II
 - B. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the outbreak of World War II
 - C. Herbert Hoover between the two world wars
 - D. Woodrow Wilson after World War I
 - E. Henry Kissinger during the Cold War
71. U.S. control over each of the following was gained as a result of the Spanish-American War EXCEPT
- A. The Philippines
 - B. Puerto Rico
 - C. The Dominican Republic
 - D. Guam
 - E. Cuba

72. “So, I urge you to speak out against those who would place the United States in a position of military and moral inferiority.... In your discussions of the nuclear freeze proposals, I urge you to beware the temptation of pride—the temptation of blithely declaring yourselves above it all and label both sides equally at fault, to ignore the facts of history and the aggressive impulses of an evil empire, to simply call the arms race a giant misunderstanding and thereby remove yourself from the struggle between right and wrong and good and evil.”

—Ronald Reagan, 1983

The “evil empire” that Ronald Reagan refers to in the speech above is most likely

- A. Libya
 - B. Nazi Germany
 - C. Communist China
 - D. al Qaeda
 - E. the Soviet Union
73. The Turner thesis of 1893 contended that
- A. the frontier experience largely defined the American character
 - B. the strongest social groups are those that can support themselves
 - C. Americans have a moral responsibility to provide social welfare
 - D. American government is restricted by the separation of church and state
 - E. Americans are an amalgamation of different immigrant cultures

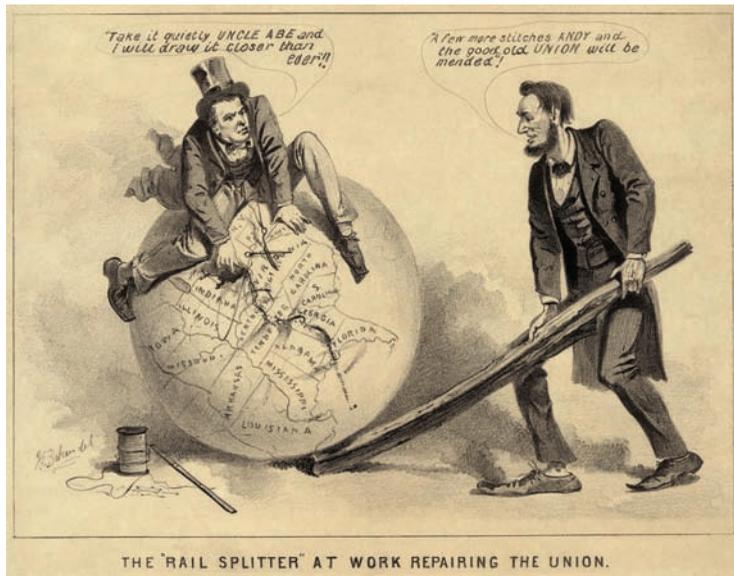
74. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the decision of Chief Justice John Marshall was based primarily on the principle that
- A. states have the right to tax national banks
 - B. federal law supersedes state law
 - C. state law has primacy over federal law
 - D. national banks could not establish state branches
 - E. national banks could not be taxed by the federal government
75. Each of the following is protected by the Bill of Rights EXCEPT
- A. the right to keep and bear arms
 - B. freedom of religion
 - C. the right to a fair and speedy trial
 - D. freedom of speech
 - E. the right to equal protection under the law
76. “The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years which preceding Administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained.”
- The statement above was made by
- A. Abraham Lincoln in his inauguration speech
 - B. Woodrow Wilson regarding the Treaty of Versailles
 - C. Stephen A. Douglas in his presidential campaign speech
 - D. Ulysses S. Grant in his first inaugural address
 - E. Andrew Johnson in his presidential campaign speech

77. The contributions of Madeleine Albright were significant in that
- A. she was the first woman to hold the position of secretary of state
 - B. she was the first woman to be appointed a Supreme Court justice
 - C. she was the founder of the National Organization of Women
 - D. she was the first woman U.S. ambassador to the United Nations
 - E. she was the first woman astronaut on a manned spacecraft mission
78. Which of the following was imposed to stop the spread of communism in the Middle East during the Cold War?
- A. The Stimson Doctrine
 - B. The Open Door Policy
 - C. The Eisenhower Doctrine
 - D. The Truman Doctrine
 - E. Big Stick Diplomacy
79. The Iran-Contra Affair cover-up was carried out during the Reagan administration by which of the following?
- A. Richard Cheney
 - B. Oliver North
 - C. Condoleezza Rice
 - D. Cyrus R. Vance
 - E. Norman Schwarzkopf
80. Which of the following investment practices involves borrowing to purchase stock?
- A. Amortization
 - B. Dollar-cost averaging
 - C. Short selling
 - D. Buying on margin
 - E. Market manipulation

81. Colonial protests against the Stamp Act of 1765 resulted in
- A. repeal of the Stamp Act
 - B. implementation of salutary neglect
 - C. Shays's Rebellion
 - D. Pontiac's Rebellion
 - E. the Boston Massacre
82. During the Federalist period of American government, proponents of a loose constructionist interpretation of the Constitution advocated for which of the following?
- A. Maintaining a weak central government
 - B. Upholding the primacy of states' rights
 - C. Eliminating tariffs to promote free trade
 - D. Opposing the establishment of a national bank
 - E. Instituting protective tariffs to bolster manufacturing
83. "We could not leave them to themselves—they were unfit for self-government—and they would soon have anarchy and misrule over there worse than Spain's was.... There was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them."

In the passage above, the time period to which the author refers was

- A. the Cold War
- B. the Imperialist Era
- C. the Great Depression
- D. World War I
- E. the Antebellum period



84. Which of the following is the subject of the cartoon above?
- Union military strategies during the Civil War
 - The Emancipation Proclamation
 - Lincoln's approach to Reconstruction
 - The establishment of the Confederate army
 - Lincoln's election as president
85. Which of the following military conflicts revealed the shortcomings of the Articles of Confederation?
- Nat Turner's Rebellion
 - Battle of New Orleans
 - Bacon's Rebellion
 - Whiskey Rebellion
 - Shays's Rebellion

U.S. FUEL CONSUMPTION, 1966–1985

Year	Total Imports	Total Consumption	Petroleum (Oil)	Natural Gas	Coal	Nuclear Power
1966	4.32	57.02	24.40	17.00	12.14	0.06
1967	4.04	58.91	25.28	17.95	11.91	0.09
1968	4.91	62.42	26.98	19.21	12.33	0.14
1969	5.55	65.62	28.34	20.68	12.38	0.15
1970	5.71	67.84	29.52	21.80	12.27	0.24
1971	7.38	69.29	30.56	22.47	11.60	0.41
1972	9.27	72.70	32.95	22.70	12.08	0.58
1973	12.58	75.71	34.84	22.51	12.97	0.91
1974	12.10	73.99	33.46	21.73	12.66	1.27
1975	11.71	72.00	32.73	19.95	12.66	1.90
1976	14.59	76.01	35.18	20.35	13.58	2.11
1977	17.90	78.00	37.12	19.93	13.92	2.70
1978	17.19	79.99	37.97	20.00	13.77	3.02
1979	16.60	80.90	37.12	20.67	15.04	2.78
1980	12.10	78.29	34.20	20.39	15.42	2.74
1981	9.41	76.34	31.93	19.93	15.91	3.01
1982	7.25	73.23	30.23	18.51	15.32	3.13
1983	8.06	73.07	30.05	17.36	15.89	3.20
1984	8.68	76.69	31.05	18.51	17.07	3.55
1985	7.58	76.42	30.92	17.83	17.48	4.08

Data given in quadrillion British thermal units (BTU)

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

86. Which of the following statements about U.S. fuel consumption during the period from 1966 to 1985 is supported by the table above?
- A. In the years following the oil crisis, nuclear power consumption increased and eventually more than quadrupled.

- B. Natural gas consumption increased between 1970 and 1985.
- C. Total U.S. imports of fuel increased steadily during Ronald Reagan's administration.
- D. The oil crisis precipitated a trend of decreased petroleum consumption that persisted through the early 1980s.
- E. Total fuel consumption increased steadily in the United States from 1966 through 1985.



87. Which of the following is the subject of the cartoon above?
- A. The development of the American Federation of Labor
 - B. Herbert Hoover's economic policies during the Great Depression
 - C. Franklin D. Roosevelt's economic policies during the New Deal
 - D. Woodrow Wilson's economic policies during the Progressive Era
 - E. Muckrakers' sensationalist practices during the Gilded Age

88. Which of the following occurred during the Critical Period in U.S. history?
- A. the start of the Revolutionary War
 - B. the abolition of slavery
 - C. the establishment of the U.S. Constitution
 - D. the first term of a U.S. president
 - E. the discovery of America
89. Which of the following was responsible for the colonial resurgence of interest in religion in the 1730s and 1740s?
- A. The Salem Witch Trials
 - B. The revivals of the Great Awakening
 - C. Publication of *The Scarlet Letter* by Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - D. The establishment of the colony of Rhode Island
 - E. The heresy trials of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson
90. Which of the following was the first explorer to circumnavigate the globe?
- A. Ponce de Leon
 - B. Sir Francis Drake
 - C. Christopher Columbus
 - D. John Cabot
 - E. Ferdinand Magellan

91. Which of the following statements is true regarding the Emancipation Proclamation?
- A. It freed slaves only in the states over which the Union government had no enforcement authority.
 - B. It was successfully challenged in court by the Confederacy.
 - C. It made slavery illegal.
 - D. It did not immediately free any slaves.
 - E. It secured the abolition of slavery in all states in the United States, both Confederate and Union.



92. The 1902 photograph above most likely depicts which of the following?
- A. A group of participants at the Seneca Falls Convention
 - B. A group of participants in the Montgomery bus boycotts
 - C. A classroom after the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision
 - D. A classroom at the Tuskegee Institute
 - E. A classroom after the *McCulloch v. Maryland* decision

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES, 1900–1960

Year	Democratic		Republican	
	Popular Votes (1,000)	% Popular Vote	Popular Votes (1,000)	% Popular Vote
1900	6,357	45.5	7,218	51.7
1904	5,084	37.6	7,628	56.4
1908	6,412	43.1	7,675	51.6
1912	6,297	41.9	3,487	23.2
1916	9,128	49.4	8,534	46.2
1920	9,133	34.1	16,153	60.3
1924	8,387	28.8	15,720	54.0
1928	15,008	40.8	21,437	58.2
1932	22,830	57.4	15,761	39.6
1936	27,757	60.8	16,684	36.5
1940	27,313	54.7	22,348	44.8
1944	25,613	53.4	22,018	45.9
1948	24,179	49.6	21,991	45.1
1952	27,315	44.4	33,936	55.1
1956	26,023	42.0	35,590	57.4
1960	34,227	49.7	34,108	49.5

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

93. The chart above shows votes received by candidates in the U.S. presidential elections from 1900 to 1960. Which of the following statements is supported by the chart?
- A. Democratic presidential candidates won each election during the Cold War.
 - B. After the start of the Great Depression, Democratic candidates won the next five presidential elections over sixteen years.
 - C. The policy of détente lent support to Republican presidential victories over the following decade.

- D. The outbreak of World War I influenced a Republican candidate victory in the following presidential election.
- E. Republican policies during the Great Depression enabled Republican candidates to win each election until World War II.

Answer Key

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 22. E |
| 2. D | 23. B |
| 3. B | 24. D |
| 4. A | 25. A |
| 5. E | 26. E |
| 6. C | 27. B |
| 7. B | 28. D |
| 8. D | 29. C |
| 9. A | 30. A |
| 10. E | 31. C |
| 11. D | 32. E |
| 12. B | 33. B |
| 13. C | 34. C |
| 14. A | 35. A |
| 15. E | 36. D |
| 16. D | 37. B |
| 17. C | 38. E |
| 18. B | 39. A |
| 19. A | 40. C |
| 20. D | 41. B |
| 21. C | 42. E |

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 43. A | 69. B |
| 44. D | 70. D |
| 45. C | 71. C |
| 46. B | 72. E |
| 47. A | 73. A |
| 48. D | 74. B |
| 49. E | 75. E |
| 50. C | 76. D |
| 51. E | 77. A |
| 52. A | 78. C |
| 53. C | 79. B |
| 54. B | 80. D |
| 55. D | 81. A |
| 56. A | 82. E |
| 57. E | 83. B |
| 58. C | 84. C |
| 59. B | 85. E |
| 60. D | 86. A |
| 61. A | 87. D |
| 62. E | 88. C |
| 63. D | 89. B |
| 64. C | 90. E |
| 65. B | 91. A |
| 66. E | 92. D |
| 67. C | 93. B |
| 68. A | |

Answer Explanations

1. The correct answer is C. The passage comes from the legal decision in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education*. In this 1954 case, the Supreme Court unanimously declared that state laws establishing separate public schools for black students and white students were unconstitutional. Consequently, racial segregation was ruled a violation of the equal protection clause of the Constitution's Fourteenth Amendment. D is incorrect because *Plessy v. Ferguson* declared the opposite of the ruling in the passage. *Plessy v. Ferguson* was an 1896 case that established "separate but equal" facilities for blacks. With the *Brown* ruling, the Supreme Court overturned the decision made in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

See Part 5 of the U.S. History Review.

2. The correct answer is D. The Revolution of 1800 is the name given by Thomas Jefferson to describe his election as president that year. In the election, Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans defeated John Adams, the incumbent Federalist president. Jefferson's victory signaled a shift in political ideals away from Federalism, the platform espoused by the first two U.S. presidents, and ushered in an era of Democratic-Republican presidents in office for twenty-eight years, from 1801 to 1829. A is incorrect because the principle of universal suffrage for white men was established during the presidency of Andrew Jackson. The movement toward universal white male suffrage had begun prior to Jackson's election but was not firmly established until 1840, after Jackson's term.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

3. The correct answer is B. Yellow journalism involves using intense descriptions and incendiary speech to arouse people's emotions. This passage represents an example of yellow journalism published in the *New York Examiner* around 1890. The activities of the robber barons were often criticized by yellow journalists during the Gilded Age, so A is incorrect. The passage does not address the issue of slavery or African

American culture, so C and D are incorrect. It describes a fire in a hotel rather than a scene of war, so E can be eliminated as well.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

4. The correct answer is A. Bellamy's novel *Looking Backward* was a utopian novel published in 1888. It was highly successful and inspired an increase in the publication of similar utopian novels in the United States in the late 1800s. B and E are incorrect because the antislavery and Granger movements occurred before the publication of Bellamy's novel.

5. The correct answer is E. The War of 1812 was fought between the British and the United States. The war ended in a stalemate, so B, C, and D are incorrect. The war caused the Federalists to permanently lose power as a U.S. political party, so A is incorrect.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

6. The correct answer is C. President Lyndon B. Johnson created the Great Society programs during his administration. These programs were a series of social reforms designed to reduce poverty and promote civil rights. The programs continued under the administrations of Ford and Nixon, but it was Johnson who developed them. Franklin D. Roosevelt created the New Deal policies during the Great Depression, so A is incorrect.

7. The correct answer is B. The *Sputnik* satellite was the first man-made satellite to be launched into orbit around the earth. It represented an escalation of the space race between the United States and the Soviet Union. *Sputnik* was launched by the Soviets, so A and C are incorrect. It was not a nuclear weapon, so D is incorrect.

See Part 5 of the U.S. History Review.

8. The correct answer is D. Andrew Carnegie was a businessman who was considered a robber baron of the Gilded Age. He was a member of the American Anti-Imperialist League. Taft, Roosevelt, and McKinley were noted imperialist presidents, so A, C, and E are incorrect. Woodrow

Wilson is considered to have had a contradictory record on the subject of imperialism. He opposed the imperialism of the European powers but was responsible for American interventions in Nicaragua, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and elsewhere.

9. The correct answer is A. The Haight-Ashbury district was significant in U.S. history because it served as the center of the hippie movement. The district was known for its drug and rock music culture in the 1960s. See Part 5 of the U.S. History Review.

10. The correct answer is E. This passage is excerpted from a chapter in *The School and Society* by education reformer John Dewey. In the passage, Dewey emphasizes the importance of viewing education from a social perspective. Along with leaders such as Horace Mann, Dewey contributed to progressive education reform and was particularly known for his work *Democracy and Education*, which was published in 1916.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

11. The correct answer is D. Sherman's March to the Sea was significant because it substantially weakened the South near the end of the Civil War. In this campaign, Union Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman decimated vast amounts of Southern property by using a "scorched earth" policy to destroy everything in his army's path. E is incorrect because the campaign took place in Confederate territory, not in the North.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

12. The correct answer is B. The painting's caption reads "The Last Sunset of the Maine." The picture shows the USS *Maine* battleship, which was sunk by an explosion just prior to the war. The explosion was attributed to Spain and was one of the factors responsible for the outbreak of war. U.S. involvement in World War I was related to the sinking of U.S. merchant ships by German submarines, and the United States entered World War II after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

13. The correct answer is C. In colonial America, the belief that laziness and time-wasting were sinful was a reflection of the Protestant work ethic. Under this viewpoint, hard work was seen as necessary to serve God, and members of the church were expected to be highly industrious. A is incorrect because the Temperance movement concerned alcohol consumption. E is incorrect because the Great Awakening of the 1730s and 1740s was a period of religious revival that attempted to arouse individuals' emotions and to instill a fear of divine retribution.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

14. The correct answer is A. Polk supported the annexation of Texas, which occurred during his term. He was a strong proponent of Manifest Destiny, so B is incorrect. C and E are incorrect because Polk supported the Mexican War and led the United States to victory in that conflict.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

15. The correct answer is E. This speech was given by Franklin D. Roosevelt in his address to the nation following the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor incited the United States to enter World War II on the side of the Allies. A is incorrect because Woodrow Wilson was president during World War I. B is incorrect because Herbert Hoover was president before World War II, immediately preceding Roosevelt. C and D are incorrect because presidents Truman and Eisenhower followed Roosevelt.

See Part 4 of the U.S. History Review.

16. The correct answer is D. The Red Scare of 1919–1920 was a reaction to Bolshevism, which emerged as a prominent force after the Bolshevik revolution in Russia during World War I. Containment and détente were policies of the Cold War, and McCarthyism was similar to the Red Scare, except it occurred during the Cold War. A, B, and C are therefore incorrect.

See Part 4 of the U.S. History Review.

17. The correct answer is C. Joseph McCarthy was a U.S. Senator who

actively pursued alleged anticommunists in government during the Cold War. A, B, D, and E all preceded McCarthy's period of activity.

See Part 5 of the U.S. History Review.

18. The correct answer is B. The quote refers to the women's liberation movement of the 1960s and 1970s and is excerpted from a speech by feminist activist Gloria Steinem. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was involved in helping women obtain the right to vote, not in the modern women's liberation movement, so D is incorrect. A, C, and E are incorrect because these political figures held important government roles but were not prominent women's rights activists.

See Part 5 of the U.S. History Review.

19. The correct answer is A. Jonathan Edwards was a key revival leader of the Great Awakening during the 1730s and 1740s. He preached emotional fire-and-brimstone sermons that urged parishioners to repent of their sins or risk eternal condemnation. C is incorrect because John Winthrop was a Puritan leader and head of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, not a leader of the Great Awakening. D is incorrect because Thomas Campbell was involved in the Second Great Awakening of the early-to-mid 1800s.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

20. The correct answer is D. Jamestown was the first successful British colony. It was not the first colony established by the British; others, such as Roanoke Colony, were established prior to Jamestown but failed. A is incorrect because John Smith was the first Jamestown leader; Rolfe arrived after Smith and helped the colony to thrive economically. John Cabot explored the Americas decades prior to the settlement of Jamestown, so B is incorrect. The Jamestown economy was based on exports of tobacco, not cotton, so C is incorrect.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

21. The correct answer is C. The Granger movement was a farmers' advocacy organization that helped institute agrarian reforms. It focused

on farmers' interests rather than school reform, civil rights, or financial reform, so A, B, D, and E are incorrect.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

22. The correct answer is E. The question concerns *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, an antislavery novel written by abolitionist Harriet Beecher Stowe. The book was a best seller and has been attributed with helping fuel the Civil War. In the book, Stowe speaks out against the evils and immorality of slavery through both her characters and story line. B and C are incorrect because the book is decidedly antislavery. A and D are incorrect because the book was published in the 1850s, long after the Constitution had been ratified.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

23. The correct answer is B. The Scopes trial of 1925 concerned the controversy between evolution and creationism. Evolution was a theory developed by scientist Charles Darwin. C and D are incorrect because Einstein's and Skinner's theories were not at issue in the case. William Jennings Bryan served as counsel for the prosecution, but his work did not cause the controversy that motivated the trial, so E is incorrect.

See Part 4 of the U.S. History Review.

24. The correct answer is D. The Salem Witch Trials are the topic of Arthur Miller's 1953 play *The Crucible*. A is incorrect because *The Grapes of Wrath* concerns the Great Depression. *How the Other Half Lives* is a muckraking novel regarding the slums of New York City, so B is incorrect. C is incorrect because *Their Eyes Were Watching God* is an African American novel.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

25. The correct answer is A. Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama discovered a sea route to India in 1498. The Grand Canyon was discovered by Spanish explorer Francesco Coronado, so B is incorrect. C and E are incorrect because the Aztecs and Incas were conquered by Spanish explorers Hernando Cortez and Francisco Pizarro,

respectively. South America was discovered by Amerigo Vespucci on behalf of Spain in 1499.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

26. The correct answer is E. The Second Continental Congress was responsible for creating the Continental army, drafting the Articles of Confederation, managing the Revolutionary War effort, and passing the Declaration of Independence—so A, B, C, and D are incorrect. However, the Second Continental Congress lacked the power to raise taxes, so E is correct. Funds for the military had to be requested from the states.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

27. The correct answer is B. Part of the Compromise of 1850 was an agreement to allow the issue of slavery to be determined by popular sovereignty in certain states. These states—New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah—were permitted to decide the issue of slavery by popular vote. Like the Compromise of 1850, Bleeding Kansas and the *Dred Scott* decision were events that exacerbated sectional strife and eventually led to war, but these were distinct from the compromise itself, so A and E are incorrect.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

28. The correct answer is D. The steam engine, invented in 1765, helped bring about the Industrial Revolution of the 1800s. Different versions of the steam engine had been developed prior to 1765, but James Watt finalized the modern steam engine design in 1765. The sewing machine, telephone, light bulb, and phonograph were all invented during the 1800s, after the Industrial Revolution had begun.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

29. The correct answer is C. The Knights of Labor excluded Chinese workers from their organization. They supported the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which prevented Chinese laborers from entering the country. Chinese laborers worked for extremely low wages and were often blamed for the lack of jobs for white Americans. The Knights of Labor

supported an eight-hour workday, an end to child labor, and an end to convict labor, so A, B, and D are correct. Knights' leader Terrence Powderly initially rejected the use of strikes, but he eventually came to support strikes and boycotts as these tactics were used more widely to accomplish the organization's aims.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

30. The correct answer is A. The Populist movement gave birth to a political party called the People's Party (or Populist Party), which advocated for economic help to farmers, particularly an increase in the money supply. Elements of the Populist platform later became incorporated as part of the Progressive reforms. The Whig Party preceded the Populist Party, so C is incorrect.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

31. The correct answer is C. This quotation is excerpted from the "Message to grassroots" speech by civil rights activist Malcolm X. A is incorrect because Booker T. Washington advocated accommodation by African Americans, while Malcolm X did not. B and D are incorrect because these individuals were former slaves, not modern civil rights activists. E is incorrect because the work of Langston Hughes celebrated African American culture during the Harlem Renaissance.

See Part 5 of the U.S. History Review.

32. The correct answer is E. California was acquired by the United States at the end of the Mexican War. Mexico was defeated in the war, and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) ceded California to the United States along with other territory. The Spanish-American War occurred after California was acquired, so A is incorrect.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

33. The correct answer is B. NAFTA is a trilateral agreement, established in 1994, to eliminate trade barriers between the United States, Canada, and Mexico. GATT and the WTO were established among numerous participating countries, so D and E are incorrect. UNESCO is a branch

of the United Nations, not a trade agreement, and NATO is a military alliance, so A and C are incorrect.

34. The correct answer is C. Bacon's Rebellion was responsible for the reduced use of indentured servants in colonial America in the late 1600s. In this 1676 uprising, Nathaniel Bacon led a group of former indentured servants in a series of attacks on Native American tribes, followed by an attack on Jamestown, the colonial capitol. The rebellion helped prompt the movement toward large-scale slave labor in the South because indentured servitude fell out of favor with plantation owners.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

35. The correct answer is A. Proponents of transcendentalism advocated faith in the divine nature of man. They believed in the importance of connecting to spirituality through intuition, or a person's inner nature. B, C, D, and E are incorrect because transcendentalism did not revolve around empirical proof, the practice of ritual, hard work and frugality, or adherence to biblical doctrine.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

36. The correct answer is D. The far right column shows federal debt as a percentage of GDP. The highest figure in this column is 121.7 for the year 1946. This figure indicates that the federal debt was equal to 121.7% of GDP immediately after World War II. A, B, and C are incorrect because these statements contradict the data given in the table. E is incorrect because World War I occurred from 1914 to 1918, so this statement is outside the scope of the data provided.

37. The correct answer is B. The illustration is captioned "The Author of the *Wealth of Nations*." This book was published by economist Adam Smith in 1776. It contains principles that form the basis for modern capitalist theory. Smith was a Scottish economist and was not involved in the American colonial events represented in the remaining choices. The Declaration of Independence was authored by Thomas Jefferson, so A is incorrect. The treaty that ended the Revolutionary War was negotiated by

John Jay, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin, so C is incorrect. George Washington led the army that defeated British General Cornwallis at the battle of Yorktown, so D is incorrect. The U.S. Constitution was written in concert by the delegates to the 1787 Constitutional Convention, with James Madison considered by many as the principal author due to his role in drafting the Virginia Plan, so E is incorrect.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

38. The correct answer is E. In this cartoon, President Andrew Jackson is depicted as fighting the national bank. Jackson was opposed to the bank and viewed it as a “monster.” Reconstruction occurred after the Civil War, so A is incorrect, and choices B and D took place before 1832, so they are also incorrect. Henry Clay was a leader of the Whig Party, so C can be eliminated.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

39. The correct answer is A. This excerpt from a speech by John F. Kennedy reflects his support of civil rights. Though Kennedy was criticized by some for failing to take a stronger stand on civil rights, he was opposed to segregation, so A is correct.

See Part 5 of the U.S. History Review.

40. The correct answer is C. World War II ended in 1945. After this time, according to the chart, the number of married women was greater than the number of single women in the work force. A and B are incorrect because the table does not contain data on unemployment, so these statements are not supported. D and E reflect the opposite of what is shown in the table.

41. The correct answer is B. Prior to 1600, Indian tribes were scattered, independent groups. The tribes spoke unique languages, so E is incorrect. When the first settlers came to Jamestown in 1607, there was no united resistance by the Indians against the whites, so C is incorrect. A is incorrect because horses were not introduced to Native Americans until 1600. The arrival of horses helped the Indians to be more nomadic; prior

to this time, many tribes were sedentary and centered around farming, so D is incorrect.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

42. The correct answer is E. Theodore Roosevelt established the Square Deal programs during his presidency. These social programs were designed to protect consumers, regulate corporations, and moderate the use of natural resources. The Square Deal accomplished an extensive amount of corporate regulation through antitrust lawsuits. A is incorrect because Franklin D. Roosevelt implemented the New Deal in response to the Depression, not the Square Deal.

43. The correct answer is A. The Bleeding Kansas conflict occurred from 1854 to 1858, after passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854. The Kansas-Nebraska Act gave states the right to determine the issue of slavery by popular vote, and violence broke out between proslavery and antislavery factions in Kansas. Kansas was admitted as a free state in 1861. The Nullification Crisis (1832) and the Compromise of 1850 both took place before Bleeding Kansas, so B and E are incorrect. The Fugitive Slave Law was passed as part of the Compromise of 1850 and preceded Bleeding Kansas, so C is incorrect.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

44. The correct answer is D. Dorothea Dix was an accomplished activist who secured reforms for the treatment of indigent and mentally ill persons. She also was an advocate for incarcerated persons and persons with disabilities. She headed up contingents of nurses who treated soldiers—Union and Confederate—during the Civil War. Dix was not active in religion, educational development, research regarding the causes of mental illness, or Montessori school programs, so A, B, C, and E are incorrect.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

45. The correct answer is C. Thomas Jefferson opposed the creation of a national bank during Washington's term as president. Washington himself supported the bank, as did Federalist Party leaders Alexander

Hamilton and John Adams. A, B, and D are therefore incorrect. E is incorrect because John C. Calhoun was not active in politics until the early 1800s, after Washington's term.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

46. The correct answer is B. The direct election of state senators by popular vote was established by the Seventeenth Amendment. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments were passed during Reconstruction, between 1865 and 1870. The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery; the Fourteenth Amendment guaranteed due process, equal protection, and citizenship for blacks; and the Fifteenth Amendment gave blacks the right to vote. Women were given the right to vote by the Nineteenth Amendment (1920), and the Twenty-First Amendment repealed Prohibition in 1933. Prohibition was established by the Eighteenth Amendment in 1919.

See Parts 3 and 4 of the U.S. History Review.

47. The correct answer is A. The Supreme Court decision in the case of *Miranda v. Arizona* upheld the rights of individuals accused of crimes. Because of this case, people must now be read their rights, know as their "Miranda rights," before being questioned by police. *Roe v. Wade* protects a woman's right to choose to have an abortion. *Tinker v. Des Moines* supported students' rights of free speech in public schools. *Marbury v. Madison* established the principle of judicial review, and *McCulloch v. Maryland* established the primacy of federal authority over states' rights.

48. The correct answer is D. The first sewing machine was invented by Elias Howe, but Isaac Singer improved upon the design. Robert Fulton invented the steamboat, and Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, so A and E are incorrect. Samuel Morse invented the telegraph and Morse code, while Thomas Edison invented the phonograph and the light bulb, so B and C are incorrect.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

49. The correct answer is E. The campaign poster depicts William McKinley running on the gold standard. William Jennings Bryan ran against McKinley and opposed the gold standard, so C is incorrect. Theodore Roosevelt was McKinley's vice president and succeeded McKinley after the president was assassinated, so A and B are incorrect.

50. The correct answer is C. Ida Tarbell wrote extensive biographical pieces on Abraham Lincoln and was also known for her book *The History of the Standard Oil Co.* This book detailed the business practices of John D. Rockefeller in establishing Standard Oil.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

51. The correct answer is E. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 was developed by President Andrew Jackson to resolve a dispute with the Cherokee Nation after gold was discovered on Cherokee lands in Georgia. The act intended to respond to a conflict with a Native American tribe, so C and D are incorrect. The initiating conflict concerned the Cherokee Nation, so A and B are incorrect.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

52. The correct answer is A. The Pentagon Papers, published in 1971, provided a detailed accounting of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. The papers reflected the findings of a detailed research study conducted by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara regarding the country's role in the conflict. They consisted of forty-seven volumes.

53. The correct answer is C. This cartoon illustrates popular reaction to the third presidential campaign of Democratic candidate William Jennings Bryan. Bryan is seen riding a debilitated Democratic donkey followed by a dog that represents "hard times." Though for Democrats Bryan represented the common people, he was criticized by conservatives as out for financial gain. A, D, and E are incorrect because the cartoon refers to a "candidate," suggesting an election campaign rather than an impeachment or inauguration. McKinley ran for president against Bryan in 1896 but was assassinated in 1901, so B is incorrect.

54. The correct answer is B. The plaque in the photograph contains a statement from the case of *Marbury v. Madison*, which established the principle of judicial review. The doctrine of “separate but equal” was established by *Plessy v. Ferguson*, and it was overturned by *Brown v. Board of Education*, so C and D are incorrect.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

55. The correct answer is D. Jane Addams worked for women’s suffrage as well as for the settlement house movement. In the settlement house movement, volunteers helped to alleviate poverty in urban areas by living with them in “settlement houses” funded by wealthy supporters. Jane Addams started Hull House, a well-known settlement house in Chicago. Carrie Chapman Catt was a political organizer who founded the League of Women Voters; Olympia Brown was a minister who spoke for the women’s suffrage movement; and Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were both known for their women’s suffrage activism as well. A, B, C, and E are thus incorrect.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

56. The correct answer is A. The statement is excerpted from a 1962 speech by President John F. Kennedy regarding the installation of Soviet missiles in Cuba. This act by the Soviets led to the Cuban Missile Crisis, a pivotal Cold War event in which the superpowers narrowly averted a nuclear exchange. B is incorrect because détente involved an improvement in U.S.–Soviet relations, not increased hostilities.

See Part 5 of the U.S. History Review.

57. The correct answer is E. The Oregon Trail was the prime migration route to the Pacific Northwest until the construction of the transcontinental railroad. Westward traffic along the Oregon Trail was most active from the 1840s through the 1860s, the years leading up to and just after the Civil War. The California gold rush started in 1848, so E is correct. The Neutrality Proclamation, the Roosevelt Corollary, and the Monroe Doctrine all relate to foreign policy and not westward expansion, so A,

B, and D are incorrect. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 created an incorporated territory known as the Northwest Territory, but its regions eventually became the midwestern states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The ordinance was passed decades before the period of active travel along the Oregon Trail.

58. The correct answer is C. Colonies that were developed when the British Crown granted a charter to a joint-stock company were known as self-governing colonies. These colonies selected their own governors. A is incorrect because proprietary colonies were granted to individuals by the British government, and the owners would then appoint a governor for the colony. Royal colonies were owned by the British Crown, with a governor appointed by the king, so B is incorrect.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

59. The correct answer is B. The United States annexed Hawaii in 1898 at the end of the Spanish-American War. It also expanded into Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines, and Cuba. Texas was annexed in 1845, prior to the Mexican War, and the territory that became California was purchased as an outcome of the Mexican-American War, so A and D are incorrect. The Louisiana Purchase occurred in 1803, and Alaska was purchased in 1867 from Russia, so B and E are incorrect.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

60. The correct answer is D. Elvis Presley became established as a rock-n-roll artist in the 1950s, and although his popularity continued throughout the 1960s, he was not considered an icon of the hippie movement in part because of his personal opposition to the use of recreational drugs. This was true despite his known addiction to prescription drugs, and some accounts describe Elvis as highly opposed to the hippie counterculture. Jefferson Airplane, The Grateful Dead, Janis Joplin, and Jimi Hendrix were all icons of the hippie movement, so A, B, C, and E are incorrect.

See Part 5 of the U.S. History Review.

61. The correct answer is A. The development of the transcontinental railroad in the 1860s led to the decline in use of the Oregon Trail. The railroad allowed passengers to make the cross-country journey much faster than it took to travel on foot or by covered wagon. The airplane was not invented until decades after the transcontinental railroad, so D is incorrect.

62. The correct answer is E. Jay was responsible for negotiating the treaty that ended the Revolutionary War. Along with Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, Jay negotiated the Treaty of Paris (1783), which established the United States of America as an independent nation recognized by Britain. Jay was one of the Founding Fathers, and he co-wrote the *Federalist Papers*. Jay retired from politics in 1801 and was not active in the War of 1812, so C is incorrect. A, B, and D all occurred after Jay's death.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

63. The correct answer is D. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was a gathering to support the women's rights movement. Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were among the participants, with Mott as a featured speaker. The convention took place at Seneca Falls, New York, and was attended by three hundred supporters.

64. The correct answer is C. Henry David Thoreau was a transcendentalist philosopher whose works emphasized the importance of simple living. In particular, Thoreau's book *Walden* highlighted this element of his message. Edgar Allan Poe rejected transcendentalism and attacked it in his work, so A is incorrect. Hawthorne, Emerson, and Channing were all transcendentalists, but Thoreau championed the concepts of independence and simplicity through his experiment of remote living at Walden Pond.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

65. The correct answer is B. This text is from the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which authorized U.S. entry into the Vietnam War. The

Platt and Teller Amendments were related to the Spanish-American War, so A and E are incorrect.

See Part 5 of the U.S. History Review.

66. The correct answer is E. Jefferson Davis served as president of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War. John Calhoun died in 1850—eleven years before the war began, so D is incorrect. Robert E. Lee was a military commander, so C is incorrect. Charles Sumner was a U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, and as such, he was a staunch opponent of the Confederate cause, so B is incorrect.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

67. The correct answer is C. This passage comes from a document known as the *Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms*, which was produced by the Second Continental Congress in 1775. As its title suggests, the document explained why the American colonists chose to fight Britain in the war for independence. A is incorrect because the Alien and Sedition Acts were not issued until after the country became an independent nation. B is incorrect because the Treaty of Versailles concerned the end of World War I.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

68. The correct answer is A. Henry Clay helped to broker both the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850. As part of the Missouri Compromise, Missouri was admitted as a slave state in 1820, and Maine was admitted as a free state. D and E are therefore incorrect.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

69. The correct answer is B. Texas was annexed in 1845 by a bill signed into law during the administration of John Tyler. Congress admitted Texas as a state in December 1845, after James K. Polk had taken office. Martin Van Buren worked to oppose the annexation of Texas both during and after his administration, so D is incorrect.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

70. The correct answer is D. This statement was made by President Woodrow Wilson in support of the League of Nations. Wilson promoted the League as a means of helping to maintain international cooperation after World War I. The League was envisioned in response to World War I, so A and E are incorrect.

See Part 4 of the U.S. History Review.

71. The correct answer is C. The United States gained control of the Dominican Republic in 1916, years after the end of the Spanish-American War. Control over the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Cuba was obtained as a result of the Spanish-American War, so A, B, D, and E are incorrect.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

72. The correct answer is E. Reagan was president during the end of the Cold War; this excerpt is from a well-known 1983 speech in which Reagan depicted the Soviet Union as an “evil empire.” B is incorrect because the Nazi government was abolished when Germany was defeated at the end of World War II. The arms race was an important element of the protracted U.S.–Soviet conflict during the Cold War, so A, C, and D are also incorrect.

See Part 5 of the U.S. History Review.

73. The correct answer is A. The Turner thesis was put forth by Frederick Jackson Turner in 1893. It is also known as the frontier thesis. Turner was an historian who argued that the distinctive nature of the American character was forged in large part by the experience of conquering the western frontier. B is incorrect because this idea comes closest to the beliefs of Social Darwinism. E is incorrect because this idea most closely reflects the melting pot theory of American culture.

74. The correct answer is B. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the decision of Chief Justice John Marshall was based primarily on the principle that federal law supersedes state law. Marshall ruled on whether the state of Maryland had the right to impose a tax on a branch of the national bank.

In his decision, Marshall declared that the state had no right to interfere with the operations of the bank by taxing it. This ruling established the supremacy of federal law over states' rights. A and C are the opposite of the correct answer.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

75. The correct answer is E. The Bill of Rights contains the first ten amendments to the Constitution. The right to equal protection under the law was established by the Fourteenth Amendment, not the Bill of Rights. The right to keep and bear arms is protected by the Second Amendment, freedom of religion and freedom of speech are protected by the First Amendment, and the right to a fair and speedy trial is protected by the Sixth Amendment.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

76. The correct answer is D. The statement was made by Ulysses S. Grant, the first president to be elected after the Civil War. Andrew Johnson did not run for president, but rather he assumed office after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, so E is incorrect. A and C can be eliminated because the country's "great rebellion" (the Civil War) did not occur until after Lincoln and Douglas ran for office.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

77. The correct answer is A. Madeleine Albright was the first woman to hold the position of secretary of state. She was appointed by President Bill Clinton. Sandra Day O'Connor was the first woman to be appointed a Supreme Court justice, so B is incorrect.

78. The correct answer is C. The Eisenhower Doctrine was imposed in 1956 to stop the spread of communism in the Middle East during the Cold War. D is incorrect because the Truman Doctrine, declared in 1947, concerned the Cold War provision of aid to Greece and Turkey.

See Part 5 of the U.S. History Review.

79. The correct answer is B. Lt. Col. Oliver North assisted in orchestrating

the Iran-Contra Affair cover-up during the administration of Ronald Reagan. Richard Cheney and Condoleezza Rice were members of the George W. Bush cabinet, so A and C are incorrect. Cyrus R. Vance was Secretary of State under President Jimmy Carter, so D is incorrect. General Norman Schwarzkopf was Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Central Command during the Persian Gulf War under President H. W. Bush, so E is incorrect.

See Part 5 of the U.S. History Review.

80. The correct answer is D. Buying on margin is an investment practice that involves borrowing to purchase stock. This practice was thought to be partially responsible for the 1929 stock market crash that triggered the Great Depression.

See Part 4 of the U.S. History Review.

81. The correct answer is A. Colonial protests against the 1765 Stamp Act resulted in its repeal in 1766. B is incorrect because the policy of salutary neglect had been in place before passage of the Stamp Act. This policy, which involved a purposefully “relaxed” approach to law enforcement in the colonies, was one factor that helped make the Stamp Act problematic for the colonists. E is incorrect because the Boston Massacre occurred in 1770, primarily in response to the Townshend Acts.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

82. The correct answer is E. During the Federalist period, proponents of a loose constructionist interpretation of the Constitution advocated instituting protective tariffs to bolster manufacturing. They also supported the idea of a strong central government and a national bank, so A, B, and D are incorrect.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

83. The correct answer is B. This statement, from an 1899 speech by President William McKinley, refers to the imperialist era of U.S. history. The speech was made after the U.S. invasion of the Philippines and reflects the administration’s view regarding imperialist expansion. A, C,

and D occurred after the invasion of the Philippines, so they are incorrect. E occurred before the Civil War, so it can be eliminated.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

84. The correct answer is C. This political cartoon was published in 1865 and regarded Reconstruction. It concerns Lincoln's efforts to restore the Union after the Civil War. Perched on the globe is Vice President Andrew Johnson, who is in the process of sewing the country back together as Lincoln attempts to move the globe with a split rail. A, B, and D are incorrect because these elements accentuated the rift between the North and the South. The Union and Confederate armies fought against each other in the Civil War, and the Emancipation Proclamation was issued during the war rather than as part of the process of "mending" the Union. Lincoln won the 1860 presidential election just before the Union officially split when the Southern states seceded, so E is incorrect.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

85. The correct answer is E. The shortcomings of the Articles of Confederation were revealed by Shays's Rebellion of 1786, which the government was unable to quell. The Articles gave the government no power to raise an army, so private merchants had to pay for an army to stop the revolt. C is incorrect because Bacon's Rebellion took place in 1676, before the Articles of Confederation were passed. A, B, and D are incorrect because these conflicts took place after the Articles of Confederation had been replaced by the U.S. Constitution.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

86. The correct answer is A. The Oil Crisis occurred in 1973 when Arab oil exporters imposed an embargo against the United States. Between 1973 and 1985 nuclear power consumption rose from 0.91 to 4.08 BTUs. B is incorrect because natural gas consumption decreased overall during this time. C is incorrect because fuel imports decreased, increased, and then decreased during the years of the Reagan presidency shown in the

chart (1981–1985). D is incorrect because petroleum consumption increased before declining between 1973 and 1985. E is incorrect because fuel consumption did not steadily increase over this time.

See Part 5 of the U.S. History Review.

87. The correct answer is D. This cartoon was published in 1913 and reflects Woodrow Wilson’s economic policies during the Progressive Era. Wilson is using several types of legislation, represented by the buckets, to “prime the pump” of business prosperity. A and E are incorrect because the individual’s efforts are focused on improving business prosperity, not protecting workers’ rights or exposing business corruption. B and C are incorrect because the caricature most closely resembles Wilson rather than Hoover or Roosevelt, and his facial expression reflects the optimism of prosperous years rather than the strain of pulling the country out of a severe economic downturn.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

88. The correct answer is C. The Critical Period took place in the 1780s, during which time the U.S. Constitution was ratified and implemented. This period refers to the time after the Declaration of Independence and before the inauguration of the first president, when the fate of America as a nation was not yet assured. Times were particularly uncertain in the period from 1783 to 1789, from the end of the war until the first presidential inauguration. A and E are incorrect because they took place before the Critical Period; B and D took place after the Critical Period.

See Part 2 of the U.S. History Review.

89. The correct answer is B. The revivals of the Great Awakening were responsible for the resurgence of interest in religion in the 1730s and 1740s. The First Great Awakening took place during this time, followed by a Second Great Awakening from 1820 through 1860. A, D, and E are incorrect because these events took place in the 1600s. C is incorrect because *The Scarlet Letter* was published in 1850.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

90. The correct answer is E. The first circumnavigation of the globe was accomplished by the explorer Ferdinand Magellan, from 1519 to 1522. Sir Francis Drake completed the second circumnavigation of the globe, from 1577 to 1580, so B is incorrect. Christopher Columbus reached the Bahamas in 1492, and Ponce de Leon of Spain explored Florida from 1513 to 1521.

See Part 1 of the U.S. History Review.

91. The correct answer is A. The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves only in the ten Confederate states over which the Union government had no enforcement authority. It did not secure the abolition of slavery in all the states, so E is incorrect. The proclamation was not challenged in court, and it did not outlaw the institution of slavery, so B and C are incorrect. It did immediately free twenty thousand slaves in Union-occupied territory when it went into effect on January 1, 1863, so D is incorrect.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

92. The correct answer is D. The photograph depicts an early classroom at the Tuskegee Institute, a historically black university founded in 1881 as a school for African American teachers. A can be eliminated because the Seneca Falls Convention focused on women's suffrage and was held in 1848. B and C can be eliminated because the Montgomery bus boycotts and the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision both occurred in the 1950s, decades after the picture was taken. E can be eliminated because *McCulloch v. Maryland* established the supremacy of federal law over states' rights and does not appear related to the activity in the photograph.

See Part 3 of the U.S. History Review.

93. The correct answer is B. After the Great Depression began in 1929, Herbert Hoover's poor handling of the crisis led to the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, a Democrat, in 1932. Roosevelt won the next three elections as well, and Truman (also a Democrat) won in 1948. A is

incorrect because presidential victories were mixed during the Cold War years shown in the table (1948–1960). C is incorrect because détente with the Soviet Union occurred during the 1970s, which is outside the scope of the data provided. E is incorrect because World War I began in 1914, and in 1916 Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, was elected for a second term.