Answer Key for Practice Exam 1

Answers for Section I:
Multiple-Choice Questions

1. D
2. B
3. E
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. E
9. E
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. B
14. A
15. C
16. C
17. E
18. C
19. A
20. B
21. C
22. B
23. E
24. A
25. B
26. E
27. D
28. D
29. D
30. A
31. A
32. C
33. B
34. D
35. C
36. C
37. D
38. E
39. A
40. B
41. A
42. C
43. B
44. A
45. C
46. D
47. D
48. A
49. C
50. B
51. E
52. B
53. E
54. A
55. D
56. C
57. D
58. D
59. E
60. C
61. D
62. D
63. D
64. E
65. D
66. C
67. C
68. B
69. C
70. B
71. A
72. B
73. E
74. A
75. E
76. C
77. B
78. C
79. B
80. B

1. **Answer (D) followed mercantilist policies.** While the other answers refer to one or two of the three nations’ colonial entities, only D applies to all. English, Spanish, and French leaders all used their colonies to increase their national wealth and to raise revenue for further expansion and wars. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapters 1–3, pp. 35–36, 44–45, and 76–77*)

2. **Answer (B) a system for orderly settlement of the West.** Under the Articles, U.S. leaders had a unicameral legislature and had a hard time economically in the postwar years. But the Land Ordinances of 1787 were a notable achievement, especially considering the overlapping land claims of many of the original thirteen states in the Old Northwest region. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 6, pp. 189–191*)

3. **Answer (E) all of the above.** Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury, had many reasons for his economic proposals and policies, most of which were opposed by Jefferson, the first secretary of state, who envisioned a nation made up of gentleman farmers. Hamilton is credited with putting the United States on a firm economic footing; all of the reasons given are correct. Note: while it’s unlikely that you will see an “all of the above” question on the AP Exam, you may encounter them on regular tests, and questions with similar wordings do appear on the AP Exam. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 7, pp. 204–208*)
4. **Answer (D) President Lincoln toward the end of the Civil War.** These words are from Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address, spoken just a few weeks before his assassination and as the Civil War was ending. Note his reference to “a just and lasting peace among ourselves”—these words are the key clue to the answer. The speech is not quoted directly in the textbook, but relevant background information can be found. (America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 14, pp. 452–459)

5. **Answer (A) sharecroppers.** Although in theory the freedmen had rights and citizenship, in practice the economic situation most found themselves in—sharecropping—was little different from slavery. (America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 15, pp. 473–479)

6. **Answer (A) uniting a diverse population against the common enemy.** Because the United States had experienced such an extraordinary influx of immigration in the decades preceding World War I, leaders were concerned that some of these newer Americans wouldn’t support the war effort (particularly German Americans and Irish Americans). The gorilla in the picture represents Germany, not France or Russia, and the woman represents Lady Liberty. Note the burned remnants of European cities in the background. Political cartoonists of the period often used gorilla imagery to represent peoples who were perceived of as being racially inferior. (America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 24, pp. 766–767)

7. **Answer (B) Brown v. Board of Education.** This case overturned the 1896 case Plessy v. Ferguson that had allowed for “separate but equal” facilities and schools for African Americans. The NAACP spent decades mounting a legal challenge to Plessy and finally prevailed in 1954. (America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 27, pp. 859–861)

8. **Answer (E) income taxes.** Individual earners’ income taxes are not directly tied to the economic trends of globalization. (America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 31, pp. 976–981)

9. **Answer (E) protect rights not specified in the Constitution.** While Madison and the other framers initially thought that a Bill of Rights was unnecessary in the Constitution since most states’ constitutions had such protections, they were convinced by the concerns raised by Antifederalists during the ratification debates. The first ten amendments, otherwise known as the Bill of Rights, were ratified by 1791. (America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 7, p. 204)

10. **Answer (B) The Second Great Awakening.** Statistics-driven questions like this tend to be fairly straightforward if you read the tables carefully. The left-hand column of denominations indicates that this is a religious history question; the only response that refers to a religious occurrence is B. (America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 8, pp. 259–262)

11. **Answer (C) stop disloyal activities such as protests against the draft.** A writ of habeas corpus (literally “you shall have the body” in Latin) is a law meant to protect citizens from being dragged into court without stated cause or process. Lincoln suspended this constitutional protection to preserve security during wartime, especially since many in the North opposed conscription (the draft). (America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 14, p. 440)

12. **Answer (D) Lawyer.** Many occupations during the Gilded Age were circumscribed by gender. Women could find work as teachers, nurses, factory workers, domestic servants, and in some office jobs such as low-level clerks and telephone operators, but the field of law was one of many that were unattainable for them. (America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 17, pp. 537–540)
13. **Answer (B) the Meat Inspection and Pure Food and Drug Acts.** *The Jungle* repulsed many Americans, including President Theodore Roosevelt, with its descriptions of how food was processed in America’s factories. Roosevelt helped to secure passage of these two important laws that protected consumers. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 19, p. 610*)

14. **Answer (A) Woodrow Wilson’s aggressive foreign policy.** In the first two years of the war, 1914–1916, Wilson worked hard to maintain American neutrality. The events mentioned in responses B, C, D, and E all contributed to the eventual entry of the United States into the conflict in 1917. Wilson’s foreign policy can be understood as idealistic—see the Fourteen Points—but is rarely described as aggressive. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 21, pp. 667–671*)

15. **Answer (C) French military and financial assistance.** Although their assistance to the upstart colonists bankrupted France and eventually led to its own revolution in 1789, the French were able to attain some revenge on their long-time foes by supporting American independence. Loyalists (D) and most Native Americans (A) supported the British during the war. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 6, pp. 178–181*)

16. **Answer (C) judicial review.** John Marshall is the Chief Justice credited with establishing the precedent of judicial review with the Court’s decision in this case. This means that the Supreme Court has “the province and duty” to determine if a passed law is constitutional. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 7, pp. 217–218*)

17. **Answer (E) disease and infection.** Despite practices implemented by the U.S. Sanitary Commission and the heroic efforts of thousands of volunteer nurses, Civil War soldiers were nearly twice as likely to die from disease and infection as from combat. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 14, pp. 441–442*)

18. **Answer (C) Theodore Roosevelt.** This quote epitomizes Theodore Roosevelt’s pragmatic approach to checking the power of big corporations. He saw it as his duty to determine the difference between “good” and “bad” trusts, and to go after those he saw as bad. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 20, pp. 637–638*)

19. **Answer (A) limited immigration to the United States.** After decades of extraordinarily high immigration, Americans turned inward during the 1920s, closing the door to new immigrants (particularly from perceived inferior regions) through this and other restrictions. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 22, pp. 693–694*)

20. **Answer (B) the Dust Bowl.** The environmental devastation of the Great Plains led thousands of Americans from Dust Bowl states like Oklahoma to seek greener pastures further west, especially in California. Steinbeck’s novel depicts such an exodus. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, See Chapter 23, pp. 743–744*)

21. **Answer (C) white, college-educated, middle-class women.** Friedan wrote of the alienation and purposelessness of women’s lives in the suburbs, where all of their efforts went into maintaining happy households for their husbands and children. The *Feminine Mystique* helped to inspire what historians refer to as “second wave feminism” in the 1960s. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 28, p. 889*)

22. **Answer (B) the middle passage.** This term refers to the experience of Africans who were taken from their homes by force, put on ships, and brought across the Atlantic to lives of bondage in the colonies. This particular quote is from the published narrative of Olaudah Equiano, who eventually gained his freedom, married a British woman, and became an early abolitionist. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 3, pp. 84–86 and 88*)
23. **Answer (E) outlawing corporations.** On the contrary, both the Supreme Court and state courts consistently upheld the rights of corporations at the same time that legislatures were supporting patent laws, the U.S. Postal Service, the construction of roads and canals, and other measures that facilitated economic development. (*America's History, Seventh Edition*, Chapter 8, pp. 238–242)

24. **Answer (A) the decision to desegregate the schools.** All of the other events listed represent “bottom-up” efforts to ensure civil rights for African Americans. It took the “top-down” Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* to desegregate the schools in 1954 (but as explained above in question 7, the NAACP was responsible for bringing the case to court in the first place). (*America's History, Seventh Edition*, Chapter 27, pp. 859–866)

25. **Answer (B) the preemptive use of military force.** While the other responses list aspects of President George W. Bush’s War on Terror following the September 11, 2001 attacks, the Bush doctrine is a specific foreign policy approach that policymakers within the Bush cabinet promoted to justify going to war against Saddam Hussein in Iraq, even though there was no imminent threat to the United States. (*America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 31, p. 999)*

26. **Answer (E) the growth of a democratic spirit.** The Great Awakening was a religious movement that affected many aspects of American life—but none of the first four answers apply. Because preachers stressed the individual’s relationship with God, the Great Awakening inspired Americans of all classes to question authority—not only in matters of religion, ultimately. (*America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 4, pp. 121–124)*

27. **Answer (D) the Treaty of Paris.** Wars typically *end* with treaties, so answer D should stand out as the exception. All of the other items contributed to the growing antagonism between the American colonies and the British authorities. (*America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 5, especially pp. 149–151 and 163–165)*

28. **Answer (D) Republican motherhood.** Even if you have not seen this specific quote before, you should be able to identify the key ideals of Republican motherhood—the idea that in a Republic, women had the important role of educating their sons to be well-informed citizens. (*America's History, Seventh Edition, See Chapter 8, p. 246)*

29. **Answer (D) bank was a monopoly that benefited only a few owners, some of whom were foreigners.** In Jackson’s view, the Constitution did not allow for a national bank, and he gained the ardent support of working men throughout the country who distrusted elite moneyed interests. (*America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 10, pp. 313–314)*

30. **Answer (A) Lincoln’s difficulty in finding a general of the caliber of Lee.** Military leadership was a real problem for Lincoln in the early years of the war. The North, however, did enjoy many other advantages, including a larger population, more industrialization and railroads, and a more effective president in Abraham Lincoln than the Confederacy’s Jefferson Davis. (*America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 14, pp. 435–437)*

31. **Answer (A) Black Codes.** Years of brutal war embittered southerners; they were not prepared to accept the reality of slavery’s end and passed Black Codes in order to maintain their legally sanctioned racial superiority over blacks. (*America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 15, p. 464)*
32. **Answer (C) It kept new immigrants from taking jobs from native-born Americans.** On the contrary, bosses and their operatives often found jobs for new immigrants in return for their political support. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 19, pp. 607–609)*

33. **Answer (B) the NAACP.** W.E.B. DuBois and William Monroe Trotter called a meeting of African American leaders at Niagara on the Canadian side of the border and wrote a set of principles that coalesced into the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 20, p. 642)*

34. **Answer (D) Clarence Darrow defended the right to teach evolution in schools.** This question is tricky because you need to read the other answers carefully to discern the inaccuracies. For example, for response B, the ACLU did not challenge the constitutionality of the trial—it challenged the constitutionality of the Tennessee law that forbade the teaching of evolution in the schools. This is one of the few non–Supreme Court cases in U.S. history that is important to comprehend, particularly in the context of the traditional-versus-modern values debate of 1920s America. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 22, pp. 692–693)*

35. **Answer (C) Franklin Roosevelt.** Found in one of the most important political speeches of twentieth-century American history, this quotation is from Franklin Roosevelt’s inaugural address, delivered in 1933 as he sought to reassure Americans battered by three years of the Great Depression. The speech is not quoted in *America's History*, but Roosevelt’s agenda can be discerned in its words. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 23, pp. 723–725)*

36. **Answer (C) New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.** These Mid-Atlantic colonies were the most tolerant of different religions and attracted settlers from many different European places and classes. Pennsylvania was guided by William Penn’s Quaker beliefs and his Frame of Government that ensured religious freedom. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapters 3 and 4, pp. 76, 113, and 115)*

37. **Answer (D) Patriot merchants replaced Tories at the top of the economic ladder.** In fact, many Patriots were already members of the economic elite before the war began, but around 100,000 Loyalists (also called monarchists) fled, leaving behind property and riches. The republican Patriots who replaced the Loyalist elite tended to invest in new ventures and thus helped to take the American economy in a new direction. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 6, pp. 187 and 189)*

38. **Answer (E) wealthy men.** Merchants, lawyers, and slaveholding planters made up most of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention in the summer of 1787. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 6, pp. 193–195)*

39. **Answer (A) there was a shift in public policy that encouraged business.** Both the federal government and states sought measures to facilitate the development of a market economy (see answers to questions 3 and 23, above). *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapters 8 and 9, pp. 241–242 and 273–280)*

40. **Answer (B) preserving the existing balance of power between North and South in the Senate.** The Missouri Compromise was made in 1820 and set a pattern for compromises to maintain the slave/free state balance in the Senate up to the Civil War. This was a time of rapid inclusion of new states into the Union, so it was, unfortunately for lawmakers, a recurring challenge. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 8, pp. 256–258)*
41. **Answer (A) Some Cherokee Indians promoted it.** This is another question that requires careful reading of the incorrect answers. The Act did not move the Seminoles from Florida; it was not a response to Black Hawk’s War, it faced strong opposition, and it was contested, not upheld, by Chief Justice Marshall in *Worcester v. Georgia*. But it is in fact true that some Cherokee leaders did support their forced migration west. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 10, pp. 315, 318–319)

42. **Answer (C) German-language shop signs.** Efforts that American business owners made to welcome customers of any ethnic background shows how economic interests have served to break down ethnic divisions among Americans. German and Irish immigrants came in significant numbers between 1840 and 1860, stirring up nativist sentiment and hatred against newcomers, particularly when jobs were scarce. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, see Chapter 11, pp. 343–344)

43. **Answer (B) its dependence on slavery.** Because the southern planter elites prospered on the export of cotton, they saw little need to facilitate industrialization. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 12, pp. 379–380)

44. **Answer (A) southern and eastern Europe.** By the time nineteenth-century Americans had adjusted to German and Irish immigration (see question 42), they faced an influx of immigrants from Italy, Greece, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and other eastern and southern European states. This is referred to as the “new” immigration to distinguish it from the earlier wave of Germans and Irish. (This term can be confusing since there has been yet another wave of immigration from Latin America, Asia, Africa, and other regions since 1965). (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 17, pp. 545–546)

45. **Answer (C) Attitudes toward child rearing changed as children were indulged and remained dependent on their parents longer than they had previously.** Americans began to have smaller families once the motivation to breed a bevy of farmhands was no longer a priority. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 18, pp. 560–561)

46. **Answer (D) African Americans.** The first two decades of the twentieth century saw unprecedented reforms for American women, consumers, workers, and citizens, but African Americans saw little improvement in their political, social, and economic status. It would take the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s to effect real change. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 20, pp. 641–644 and 648–649)

47. **Answer (D) Robert Kennedy’s assassination.** Robert Kennedy became a vocal opponent of the war in Vietnam when he ran for the Democratic nomination for president in 1968. On the night he won the California primary, Kennedy was killed by Palestinian Sirhan Sirhan, whose motives had nothing to do with the war. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 28, pp. 894–899)

48. **Answer (A) SALT I and restoring relations with Communist China.** To answer this kind of question correctly you must be sure that both parts of the answer are correct. In this case, only response A offers two correct examples of Nixon’s foreign policy achievements. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 28, pp. 906–911)

49. **Answer (C) There was little time for idleness and amusement.** Although children were highly esteemed by New England families, and parents fretted over what land they would be able to bequeath to their children, there was no time for anyone to be idle. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 4, pp. 106–108)

50. **Answer (B) respected Indian values, did not use natives for forced labor, and tried to keep alcohol away from them.** Like their European counterparts, French colonists did spread disease and attempted to convert Indians to Christianity. But they also accommodated Indians and their ways in order to coexist relatively peacefully—a
51. **Answer (E) turnpikes and canals.** This is yet another question that addresses the important economic developments of the early national period. While railroads would emerge by the 1840s as the most essential form of transport for American farmers and merchants, in early decades of the Republic, roads and canals formed essential connections between farmers and markets. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 2, pp. 42–47*)

52. **Answer (B) The temperance movement.** The lithograph depicted in the question can be found in your textbook on p. 297. It is titled “The Drunkard’s Progress: From the First Glass to the Grave.” Supporters of temperance saw alcohol as a destructive element to society and sought to outlaw it, a generations-long effort that led to the Eighteenth Amendment’s ratification in 1919, outlawing all “intoxicating liquors.” (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, See Chapter 9, p. 297*)

53. **Answer (E) Gettysburg.** Military history does not get a lot of attention from AP test developers, but it is important for you to remember that Gettysburg on the eastern front, along with Grant’s victory at Vicksburg on the western front, was the turning point of the Civil War. Although the South would fight on for nearly two more years, the tide turned in favor of the Union after July 1863. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 14, pp. 447–448*)

54. **Answer (A) White Man’s Burden.** This is the title of a poem by British poet Rudyard Kipling, who wrote it about American imperialism following the Spanish-American War. The cartoon reflects attitudes of racial superiority that many white Americans had toward nonwhite populations at the turn of the twentieth century. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 21, pp. 656–661*)

55. **Answer (D) women’s suffrage.** This was achieved with passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, ratified in 1920. Take care to remember the Progressive amendments that allowed for the collection of a national income tax (XVI), provided for the direct election of senators (XVII), prohibited the sale of alcohol (XVIII), and gave women the vote (XIX). (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 11, pp. 356–357*)

56. **Answer (C) speech may be restricted when it represents a clear and present danger.** Schenck was a socialist imprisoned for distributing pamphlets that questioned American involvement in World War I. Dissent during wartime has been suppressed repeatedly throughout American history, and in this case even the Supreme Court agreed that at certain times, security interests superseded individual rights. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 21, p. 674*)

57. **Answer (B) the internment of Japanese Americans.** You may think that this question asks you to make a value judgment about civil rights abuses—Japanese internment versus persistent racial segregation of black Americans—but read the question carefully. Jim Crow segregation existed during World War II, but it had begun during Reconstruction. Japanese internment is the only response that addresses a decision made during World War II, which is why it is the best answer. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 24, pp. 770–773*)

58. **Answer (D) Japan.** Although the United States and Japan were enemies during World War II, priorities changed when the war was over, and communism, not fascism, became the main threat to American security. In addition to Japan, the United States helped to rebuild the devastated economies of western Europe through the Marshall Plan. (*America’s History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 25, p. 794*)
59. **Answer (E) alienated labor.** Unions traditionally supported Democrats and enjoyed their last period of significant influence during the 1930s under Franklin Roosevelt’s presidency. But in the postwar period, Truman took a harder line against union demands, damaging his support among Democratic-leaning union voters. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 26, pp. 824–825)

60. **Answer (C) ended a century of discriminatory immigration policies.** Perhaps no other law passed during Johnson’s Great Society initiative has had greater impact on American society than this reopening of “the golden door” for aspiring immigrants (these words come from the Emma Lazarus poem inscribed on the base of the Statue of Liberty). (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 28, pp. 886–887)

61. **Answer (D) France was a Roman Catholic monarchy.** The French were not motivated by ideology when they chose to support American independence: they sought to damage their traditional foe, the British, and were able to make vital contributions to the Patriot cause. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 6, p. 178)

62. **Answer (D) The revenue tariff.** This tariff led to the Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania by farmers who resented the new tax. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 7, pp. 206–208)

63. **Answer (D) slavery could exist everywhere in the nation.** Chief Justice Roger B. Taney sought to end the slavery debate once and for all, ruling that Congress could not restrict slavery anywhere in the country. The decision only further inflamed both sides in the politically tumultuous 1850s. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 13, p. 422)

64. **Answer (E) Sharecropping.** All of the other answers refer to successes of Reconstruction; widespread sharecropping by Reconstruction’s end was a decided failure to those who had hoped for real political and economic equality for freedmen. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 15, pp. 473, 476–479)

65. **Answer (D) industrialism.** Industrialization accelerated in the late nineteenth century, helping to transform the United States from a majority rural population to a majority urban population by 1920. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 19, pp. 592–594)

66. **Answer (C) Margaret Sanger.** Sanger was an outspoken supporter of birth control and family planning during the Progressive era; the Comstock Law outlawed birth control devices. This question asks you to apply your knowledge of Sanger by predicting her reaction to a historical event, a useful skill to cultivate for the AP Exam. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 18, p. 560 for the Comstock Law; Chapter 22, pp. 685–686 for Sanger)

67. **Answer (C) led to the downfall of the Knights of Labor.** The association of the Knights of Labor with anarchist violence damaged the national reputation of the Knights of Labor. On that day in Chicago in May 1886, anarchists threw a bomb that killed several police, disrupting what was meant to be a peaceful protest meeting on behalf of McCormick reaper workers. It was an unfortunate episode and a setback for progress on reasonable working conditions for American workers. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 17, p. 552)

68. **Answer (B) Frederick Jackson Turner.** Turner’s 1893 thesis, “The Significance of the Frontier in American History,” argued that the presence of a frontier was integral to the development of American identity. With the closing of the western frontier by the 1890s, Turner argued that Americans would need to seek other frontiers to pursue their interests. Although he is not mentioned specifically in *America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Turner does appear frequently on the AP Exam and is important to recognize.
69. **Answer (C) There was a tremendous battle in the American press over acquisition of the Philippines.** Americans went to war with Spain over Cuba; they hadn’t anticipated acquiring the Philippines. The public debate that ensued over what to do with the Philippines pitted supporters of the spoils of war against those who thought it a very bad idea to annex 8 million Filipinos into the nation. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 21, pp. 656–659)*

70. **Answer (B) declare a bank holiday that allowed only sound banks to reopen.** The unstable banking system was enfeebling the entire U.S. economy; Roosevelt and his advisors recognized that it had to be stabilized. The Emergency Banking Act allowed for banks to be reopened if the Treasury Department verified that their reserves were in good shape, thus restoring faith in those banks and the system overall. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 23, pp. 724–725)*

71. **Answer (A) the GI Bill.** Officially known as the Serviceman’s Readjustment Act of 1944, the GI bill sent millions of American veterans to college instead of leaving them on their own to look for work. As a result, by the 1950s the American workforce was the best educated in the world. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 26, pp. 823–824)*

72. **Answer (B) Americans enjoyed the highest standard of living in the world.** By 1960, fully 62 percent of Americans owned their own home, and income inequality sharply declined. African Americans and newer immigrants still faced challenging economic conditions, growth of the suburbs exploded, and although some women were dissatisfied and some elements of society such as the Beats criticized the materialism and vacuity of mainstream culture, the best answer here is B. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 26, pp. 823–824)*

73. **Answer (E) the movement to the Sunbelt.** The demographic change that saw increases in southern and western states while populations in the Northeast and Midwest declined certainly was a phenomenon of the post–World War II era, but it is not represented in this cartoon, which clearly speaks to the conformity of suburban life. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 26, pp. 833–837)*

74. **Answer (A) state and local governments.** Some Republicans like Newt Gingrich referred to this as “devolution” to the states. The philosophical intent was to empower governments closer to their populations to make more of the decisions that affected their citizens’ lives rather than mandating costly nationwide programs. In general, Republicans since the 1930s have called for smaller federal government. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 30, pp. 956–957 and 960–961)*

75. **Answer (E) environmental issues.** While you might not recognize all of the items in a list question like this—the Kyoto treaty is not mentioned in *America's History, Seventh Edition*, for example—you are likely to recall at least one or two items that signal environmentalism here. *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson was published in the early 1960s and raised the alarm of how DDT and other chemicals were affecting plants, animals, and the natural world. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 29, pp. 917–918)*

76. **Answer (C) patterns of colonial settlement.** Many historians now agree that the roots of sectionalism in the United States go back to before it existed as a country. From the seventeenth century onward, southern colonies were “slave societies”: their economies depended wholly on the existence of slave labor. Northern and Mid-Atlantic colonies were “societies with slaves”: slavery existed there, but it was not an essential to those economies. *(America's History, Seventh Edition, Chapter 3, pp. 84–94)*

77. **Answer (B) the North lost interest in the cause.** This was, unfortunately, true: as national attention turned westward, the project of integrating former slaves fully into citizenship and economic opportunity was cut short. It was not due to the incompetence of
African American politicians, nor to any achievement of egalitarian goals; and the Democratic Party retained its hold on the South for a century to come. (*America's History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 15, pp. 483–487)

78. **Answer (C) Ho Chi Minh’s death changed the entire course of the war.** Although Ho Chi Minh died in 1969, the war dragged on, violently; the Viet Cong continued with their cause. All of the other statements are true. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 28, pp. 890–895)

79. **Answer (B) busing to secure racial integration.** Note the word *explosive*: it connotes violent division. While all of the answers refer to controversies in American education in the 1970s and thereafter, the forced busing of students, particularly in struggling cities like Boston, caused fear and anger in both white and black families affected by the changes. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapter 29, p. 929)

80. **Answer (B) a ban on abortion.** In the 1980s and 1990s, abortion was one of the most divisive issues in the “culture wars.” As a conservative Christian political action committee, the Moral Majority would have opposed all of the other policies listed, and they worked hard to fight legal abortion. (*America’s History*, Seventh Edition, Chapters 30 and 31, pp. 954, 958, 968, 988–989)

**Answers for Section II**

**Part A: Document Based-Question**

1. **To what extent was Cherokee assimilation into mainstream American society and culture successful?**

This DBQ examines the response of the Cherokee Indians to the inexorable spread of European-American population and culture. The documents suggest a more complex perspective than the simplistic victimization story told in the past. You may want to invoke the concept of agency (the power to act) to emphasize choices the Cherokees made as they adjusted to changing conditions. Ultimately, the question asks you to determine whether or not assimilation was a successful choice. You should address the issue of Indian removal and consider why the Cherokees weren’t simply left alone, since they were playing by the rules. Giving up their cultures and traditions did not, in the end, protect them from their ultimate fate: removal from their ancestral lands.

Documents A and B reflect how native peoples’ environment changed following the incursions of European-Americans and how they adapted. Document C, an 1803 letter from Thomas Jefferson, states an either/or situation: Indians could “incorporate with us as citizens of the United States, or remove beyond the Mississippi.” Document D shows that these Cherokee women have faithfully abided by assimilation policies, and they express concern that being moved would reduce them to a “savage state again,” and Document H depicts an assimilated Cherokee man, John Ridge, who protests strongly against removal in Document G. Document F echoes the concerns from the Cherokee women and opposes removal on the basis of the Cherokees’ successful assimilation. Document E, from President Jackson, lays out his justification for removal.

Outside information should include the two Supreme Court cases on this matter, *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* and *Worcester v. Georgia*, the latter of which upheld Cherokee sovereignty, but which President Jackson chose to ignore. Drawing connections to other assimilation policies, such as the Dawes Severalty Act and the Indian boarding schools that came later in the nineteenth century, is best.

To review the assimilation and removal policies that affected the Cherokees and other eastern tribes in the antebellum period, see Chapter 10.
Parts B and C: Free-Response Questions

2. “The growth and prosperity of the emerging society of a free colonial British America . . . were achieved as a result of slave labor.” Assess the validity of this statement.

This statement points to one of the great ironies of American history. You may argue that slavery was essential to the wealth and growth of the colonies by emphasizing the following:

- The plantation elite and their prominence in colonial assemblies, such as Virginia’s House of Burgesses
- The dependence of southern colonial economies on slavery
- The lifestyle of the southern gentry
- Northern colonists’ participation in the slave trade

You might choose to disagree with the statement by emphasizing developments in the New England and Mid-Atlantic colonies, where slavery existed but was not essential to those economies:

- New England town meetings
- Religious diversity/tolerance in the Mid-Atlantic colonies
- Yeoman farmers/free labor

Sophisticated answers will note the differences among the three colonial regions regarding the practice of slavery and the extent to which it affected prosperity and growth.

3. Analyze the military, economic, and political reasons why the Union won the Civil War.

The best answers to this question will recognize some of the advantages the South had—unity of cause, stronger military leadership—while emphasizing the North’s abundant resources. Note that this question gives you a solid organizational structure. Each set of reasons (military, economic, political) can get its own brief paragraph. Some of the reasons the Union won are listed below:

**Military:**
- Industrial production of weapons
- Industrial production of soldiers’ rations, uniforms, and other supplies
- More railroads for the transport of material and men
- A larger male population from which to draw their soldiers

**Economic:**
- Access to capital
- More factories
- A diversified economy more durable to disruption

**Political:**
- Abraham Lincoln’s leadership
- An established Constitution
- Recognition as a legitimate nation on the world stage
4. Discuss the extent to which Progressives achieved reform in THREE of the following four areas between the years 1900 and 1920:

Workers’ rights
Women’s rights
The political process
African American rights

In answering this question, you may want to contrast areas in which there was quite a lot of progress—workers’ and women’s rights, and the political process—with African American rights. But it is also responsible to point to significant activism by Ida B. Wells, W.E.B. DuBois, and others who laid the groundwork for future reforms. You may also choose to emphasize the many inequities that existed in American society even after the wave of Progressive reform subsided by 1920. Below are some notable achievements of each item above:

**Workers’ rights:**
- *Muller v. Oregon* limits women’s work hours
- Antitrust legislation
- Theodore Roosevelt’s resolution of the 1902 coal strike
- Workplace reforms after the 1911 Triangle Shirtwaist fire

**Women’s rights:**
- Right to vote (Nineteenth Amendment)
- Margaret Sanger and birth control
- Settlement house support for women and families
- Activism of women’s clubs

**The political process:**
- Direct election of senators (Eighteenth Amendment)
- Recall
- Referendum

**African American rights:**
- Ida Wells’s public crusade against lynching
- W.E.B. Du Bois, the Niagara Movement, founding of the NAACP

5. Evaluate the ways in which the year 1968 may be one of the most significant years in modern American history.

Some or all of the following events should be discussed in your response:
- Assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.
- Urban riots
- Report of the Kerner Commission
- Civil Rights Act of 1968
- Tet Offensive
Largest draft call in the history of the Vietnam war
Lyndon Johnson chooses not to run for President again
Assassination of Robert Kennedy
Eugene McCarthy’s presidential candidacy
Democratic National Convention’s “police riot” in Chicago
White backlash and George Wallace’s presidential candidacy
Campus unrest—e.g., Columbia University
Women’s Liberation Movement emerges