

Practice Exam 2

SECTION I

Part A: 55 Multiple-Choice Questions

Directions: The questions in the section are grouped in sets of 2–4 questions. Each set is organized around a primary source, secondary source, or other historical issue. Select the best answer for each of the questions in this section. (55 minutes)

QUESTIONS 1–3 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING POLITICAL CARTOON:



—Herblock, *Washington Post*, 1949

1. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the main point of this cartoon?
 - (A) The need to extinguish the communist threat justified swift and severe government action.
 - (B) The freedoms of Americans were at risk because of an overreaction to the perceived threat of communism after World War II.
 - (C) The existence of communists in the United States was a simple problem to solve.
 - (D) There was no need to panic in the face of the communist threat.

2. Which other historical time period could have elicited a similar political cartoon?
 - (A) The Panic of 1873
 - (B) The era of the New Deal
 - (C) The Great Awakening
 - (D) The Quasi-War with France in 1798
3. Which of the following actions would this cartoonist most likely have criticized?
 - (A) Congressional passage of the McCarran Internal Security Act
 - (B) President Eisenhower's Farewell Address
 - (C) Vice President Nixon's "Kitchen Debate" with Soviet Premier Khrushchev
 - (D) The implementation of the containment policy

QUESTIONS 4–6 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE:

"I know that whenever the subject has occurred in conversation where I have been present, it has appeared to be the opinion of every one that we could not be taxed by a Parliament wherein we were not represented. But the payment of duties laid by an act of Parliament as regulations of commerce was never disputed. . . . An *external* tax is a duty laid on commodities imported; that duty is added to the first cost and other charges on the commodity, and, when it is offered for sale, makes a part of the price. If the people do not like it at that price, they refuse it; they are not obliged to pay it. But an *internal* tax is forced from the people without their consent if not laid by their own representatives. The Stamp Act says we shall have no commerce, make no exchange of property with each other, neither purchase nor grant, nor recover debts; we shall neither marry nor make our wills, unless we pay such and such sums; and thus it is intended to extort our money from us or ruin us by the consequence of refusing to pay it."

—Benjamin Franklin, *Examination before Parliament*, 1766

4. Which Enlightenment political ideal is best represented in this passage?
 - (A) Governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed.
 - (B) Governmental power should be divided among three branches.
 - (C) The general will, or majority, should determine the rules of society.
 - (D) The free market is the best way to determine the economic course of a society.
5. Prime Minister George Grenville later challenged Benjamin Franklin's statements that the American colonists should have representation in Parliament by claiming that
 - (A) the colonists had virtual representation in Parliament, meaning that Parliament represented all subjects of the British king.
 - (B) the Stamp Act would be only the first of many internal taxes that the Americans would be expected to pay.
 - (C) no subject of the king had the right to challenge Parliament's authority.
 - (D) by refusing to pay the taxes imposed by Parliament, the Americans were committing treason.

6. Which of the following actions most closely mirrors the arguments presented in this quotation by Benjamin Franklin?
- (A) Antifederalist arguments in favor of adding a Bill of Rights to the United States Constitution
 - (B) Representatives of the colonies convening the Stamp Act Congress to protest the laws of Parliament
 - (C) South Carolina implementing the doctrine of nullification in the 1830s
 - (D) The business-friendly policies of Presidents Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover in the 1930s

QUESTIONS 7–9 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

“As a means of effecting this end I suggest for your consideration the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi, and without the limit of any State or Territory now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes as long as they shall occupy it. . . . There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavor to teach them the arts of civilization. . . .

“This emigration would be voluntary, for it would be as cruel and unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed that if they remain within the limits of the States they must be subject to their laws. . . .”

—President Andrew Jackson, 1829

7. Which author was most critical of the policy being described here by President Jackson?
- (A) Rachel Carson in *Silent Spring*
 - (B) Ralph Ellison in *Invisible Man*
 - (C) Helen Hunt Jackson in *A Century of Dishonor*
 - (D) William Lloyd Garrison in *The Liberator*
8. The policy described above most immediately led to
- (A) peace between Indian tribes and white settlers.
 - (B) the forced removal of the Cherokee tribe from their homelands.
 - (C) the first Treaty of Fort Laramie, which guaranteed Indian possession of lands west of the Mississippi River.
 - (D) a negotiated settlement between the tribes of the Southeast and the United States government in which the tribes were allowed to remain on their lands for ten years.
9. President Jackson’s policy was later altered by the
- (A) Homestead Act of 1862.
 - (B) Immigration Act of 1921.
 - (C) Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - (D) Dawes Act of 1887.

QUESTIONS 10–12 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

"I am in Birmingham because injustice is here. . . . Moreover, I am cognizant of the interrelatedness of all communities and states. I cannot sit idly by in Atlanta and not be concerned about what happens in Birmingham. Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly affects all indirectly. Never again can we afford to live with the narrow, provincial "outside agitator" idea. Anyone who lives inside the United States can never be considered an outsider anywhere in this country. . . ."

—Martin Luther King, Jr., "Letter from a Birmingham Jail," April 16, 1963

10. Based on this quotation, what can you infer about the efforts of Martin Luther King, Jr., and others in the civil rights movement of the 1950s?
 - (A) The civil rights movement was not finding success through nonviolent methods.
 - (B) Advocates for civil rights were coordinating their efforts to raise awareness of racial segregation across the country.
 - (C) Martin Luther King, Jr., was focused on ending segregation in Birmingham only.
 - (D) Martin Luther King, Jr., was willing to compromise his principles and would be a violent agitator if necessary.
11. Which of the following Supreme Court decisions provided the legal basis for the system of segregation that Martin Luther King, Jr., and others were trying to end?
 - (A) *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)
 - (B) *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* (1954)
 - (C) *Worcester v. Georgia* (1831)
 - (D) *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
12. Martin Luther King, Jr., was in jail in Birmingham, Alabama, because of his belief in protesting injustice through the use of
 - (A) targeted assassinations of segregationist public officials.
 - (B) massive letter-writing campaigns denouncing segregated businesses.
 - (C) violent self-defense.
 - (D) nonviolent direct action.

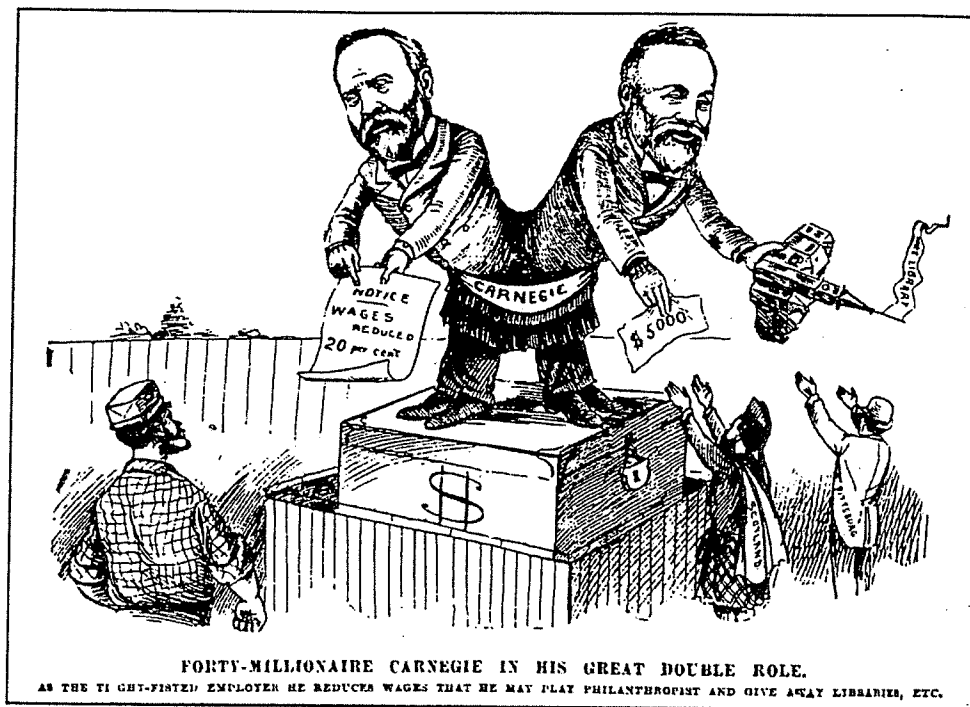
QUESTIONS 13–16 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

“One-half of the people of this nation to-day are utterly powerless to blot from the statute books an unjust law, or to write there a new and a just one. The women, dissatisfied as they are with this form of government, that enforces taxation without representation,—that compels them to obey laws to which they have never given their consent,—that imprisons and hangs them without a trial by a jury of their peers, that robs them, in marriage, of the custody of their own persons, wages and children,—are this half of the people left wholly at the mercy of the other half, in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the declarations of the framers of this government, every one of which was based on the immutable principle of equal rights to all.”

—Susan B. Anthony, 1872

13. On which of these documents is Susan B. Anthony basing her appeal for women's equality?
 - (A) Articles of Confederation
 - (B) Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction
 - (C) Compromise of 1850
 - (D) Declaration of Independence
14. Which other nineteenth century reform movement made similar arguments to those written here by Susan B. Anthony?
 - (A) The temperance movement
 - (B) Utopian communities
 - (C) The abolition movement
 - (D) Public school advocates
15. Susan B. Anthony and others in the women's rights movement had a major influence on the ratification of which of the following?
 - (A) The Nineteenth Amendment
 - (B) The Equal Rights Amendment
 - (C) The Fifteenth Amendment
 - (D) The Twenty-sixth Amendment
16. The language of this passage by Susan B. Anthony demonstrates which of the following continuities in United States history?
 - (A) Debates over free speech
 - (B) Debates over voting rights
 - (C) Debates over federal power and states' rights
 - (D) Debates over the procedures of amending the Constitution

QUESTIONS 17–20 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING IMAGE:



—American Social History Project

17. Which of the following statements best represents the criticism of Andrew Carnegie found in this cartoon?
- (A) Carnegie was able to give away a great deal of money only because he abused his workers' rights.
 - (B) Carnegie did not give enough of his considerable fortune to charity.
 - (C) Carnegie was dividing his attention and was therefore not as successful in either of his main endeavors.
 - (D) Carnegie's ruthless business practices were causing him to lose touch with his working-class origins.
18. Which of the following was another common criticism of Andrew Carnegie?
- (A) As an immigrant, Carnegie has no right to own a controlling interest in major American industries.
 - (B) Carnegie did nothing to prevent the use of violence against his workers when they asked for better wages and working conditions.
 - (C) Carnegie was seen as the epitome of American success, but he was not even the richest man in America.
 - (D) Too much of Carnegie's philanthropic efforts were concentrated on his homeland of Scotland, denying Americans the benefits of his charity.

19. Which of the following federal laws was NOT designed to empower the government to regulate the increasing wealth and power of the industrialists in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
- (A) Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)
 - (B) Interstate Commerce Act (1887)
 - (C) Federal Trade Commission Act (1914)
 - (D) Newlands Reclamation Act (1902)
20. During the Pennsylvania anthracite coal miner strike in 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt altered governmental policy toward striking workers by
- (A) using the United States Army to take over the administration of the coal mines.
 - (B) helping the coal miners keep their jobs but preventing them from collecting a higher salary.
 - (C) mediating negotiations between the miners and the mine owners.
 - (D) declaring the use of collective bargaining to be unconstitutional and using the United States Army to bar the workers from entering the mining facilities.

QUESTIONS 21–23 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

"Wherever I go—the street, the shop, the house, or the steamboat—I hear the people talk in such a way as to indicate that they are yet unable to conceive of the Negro as possessing any rights at all. Men who are honorable in their dealings with their white neighbors will cheat a Negro without feeling a single twinge of their honor. To kill a Negro they do not deem murder; to debauch a Negro woman they do not think fornication; to take the property away from a Negro they do not consider robbery. The people boast that when they get freedmen affairs in their own hands, to use their own classic expression, 'the niggers will catch hell.'

"The reason of all this is simple and manifest. The whites esteem the blacks their property by natural right, and however much they may admit that the individual relations of masters and slaves have been destroyed by the war and the President's emancipation proclamation, they still have an ingrained feeling that the blacks at large belong to the whites at large, and whenever opportunity serves they treat the colored people just as their profit, caprice or passion may dictate."

—Congressional testimony of Col. Samuel Thomas, Assistant Commissioner,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, 1865

21. According to this official from the Freedman's Bureau, how has southern society reacted to the end of the Civil War?
- (A) Blacks were able to freely travel around the country without fear of reprisal.
 - (B) The only way for southern whites to demonstrate their manhood was to mistreat freed slaves.
 - (C) Southern whites were willing to accept the freedom of slaves as long as the slaves did not ask for voting rights.
 - (D) The freed slaves were experiencing discrimination and limitations on their rights similar to their treatment under slavery.

22. The Fourteenth Amendment attempted to eliminate the societal conditions described in this passage by
- (A) revoking the voting rights of all known members of the Confederate government and soldiers of the Confederate Army.
 - (B) granting citizenship and guaranteeing equal protection under the law to former slaves.
 - (C) creating a special appeals process that expedited civil rights claims directly to the Supreme Court.
 - (D) ensuring that former slaves received the forty acres of land promised to them by General William Sherman and the Freedman's Bureau Bill of 1866.
23. Which of the following events of the twentieth century reflects a continuation of the attitudes of southern whites as described in this passage?
- (A) The Great Migration
 - (B) Jim Crow legislation
 - (C) The Civil Rights Act of 1957
 - (D) The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom

QUESTIONS 24–26 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

"For we live in fear of the enemy every hour, yet we have had a combat with them on the Sunday before Shrovetide. And we took two alive and made slaves of them. But it was by policy, for we are in great danger, for our plantation is very weak, by reason of death and sickness of our company. For we came but twenty, for the merchants, and they are half dead just. And we look every hour when two or more should go. . . .

"And I have nothing to comfort me, nor is there nothing to be gotten here but sickness and death, except one had money to lay out in some things for profit. But I have nothing at all, no, not a shirt on my back, but two rags, nor no clothes, but one poor suit, nor but one pair of shoes, but one pair of stockings, but one cap. My cloak was stolen by one of my own fellows, and to his dying hour he would not tell me what he did with it. But some of my fellows saw him have butter and beef out of a ship, which my cloak I [don't] doubt paid for. So that I have not a penny, nor a penny worth to help me to either spice, or sugar, or strong waters [alcohol, probably rum], without the which one cannot live here. For as strong beer in England doth fatten and strengthen thee, so water doth wash and weaken here, only keeps life and soul together."

—Indentured servant Richard Frethorne, in Virginia, 1623

24. The conditions described in this passage contributed to
- (A) the Virginia Company's decision to abandon the colony and try to establish a new colony farther to the south.
 - (B) a successful rebellion by the white indentured servants who were brought to the colony to work on tobacco plantations.
 - (C) the importation of African slaves as a labor force.
 - (D) an aggressive war over resources with the local Indian tribe.

25. Which of these is the most likely effect of declining mortality rates of indentured servants in the Chesapeake region in the seventeenth century?
- (A) Indentured servants outlived their contracts and gained freedom, but discovered that freedom did not equate to land ownership.
 - (B) Most indentured servants were able to purchase plots of land that guaranteed them economic security.
 - (C) Cash crop planters were eager to help indentured servants acquire land so that the colony as a whole would be more economically viable.
 - (D) There was an increased demand for cooperation with the Indian tribes on the frontier of the colonies.
26. Which of the following best describes a yeoman farmer in the Chesapeake region in the seventeenth century?
- (A) A farmer who was only in the colony until he earned enough money to purchase land in England
 - (B) A farmer who owned a small, family-farmed plot of land and possibly had a few servants to help work the land
 - (C) A farmer who lived a subsistence life in the wilderness
 - (D) A farmer who was unwilling to cede political control to the growing population of indentured servants

QUESTIONS 27–29 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE:

“Lincoln was strongly anti-slavery, but he was not an abolitionist or a Radical Republican and never claimed to be one. He made a sharp distinction between his frequently reiterated personal wish that ‘all men everywhere could be free’ and his official duties as a legislator, congressman, and president in a legal and constitutional system that recognized the South’s right to property in slaves. Even after issuing the Emancipation Proclamation he continued to declare his preference for gradual abolition. While his racial views changed during the Civil War, he never became a principled egalitarian in the manner of abolitionists such as Frederick Douglass or Wendell Phillips or Radical Republicans like Charles Sumner.”

—Eric Foner, *The Fiery Trial*, 2010

27. Which of the following statements best describes Eric Foner’s argument in regard to President Abraham Lincoln’s views on slavery?
- (A) President Lincoln was a consistent supporter of the abolitionist cause.
 - (B) President Lincoln was reluctant to be ideologically associated with advocates like Frederick Douglass.
 - (C) In his ambition to become president, Abraham Lincoln declared his desire to use his constitutional powers to end slavery.
 - (D) President Lincoln had continually changing views on slavery and abolition that did not always fit into the prevailing political categories.

28. How did President Lincoln's issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation alter the course of the Civil War?
- (A) The war came to a swift conclusion because the Proclamation made the Confederacy realize the futility of their cause.
 - (B) The war grew in scope because the Proclamation caused Great Britain to join the fight on the side of the Union.
 - (C) President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy vowed massive resistance to any Union effort to free the slaves.
 - (D) The war aims of the United States were no longer exclusive to the preservation of the Union.
29. Which of these statements best describes the Emancipation Proclamation?
- (A) It guaranteed the freedom of all slaves living within the boundaries of the United States at the conclusion of the Civil War.
 - (B) It freed only the slaves in states and portions of states in rebellion against the United States at the time it was issued.
 - (C) It declared that the freedom of the slaves was conditional upon the agreement of individual southern states to sign a peace treaty with the United States government.
 - (D) It prohibited the use of slaves in combat in both the Union and Confederate Armies.

QUESTIONS 30–31 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

"The only force which is strong enough to break down social convention is economic necessity. . . . The economic necessity which has forced women out of the home and into the world of business has completely annihilated the old idea that a woman should eat only in the privacy of her household or in the homes of her friends, has created the absolutely new social phenomenon of women eating in public, unescorted by men, by the tens of thousands, and has given rise to a wholly new phase of the restaurant business."

—*New York Times*, October 15, 1905.

30. Which of the following groups would have most likely supported the scenario described in this passage?
- (A) Ku Klux Klan
 - (B) American Temperance Union
 - (C) National Woman Suffrage Association
 - (D) Southern Christian Leadership Conference
31. The scenario described in the passage above is most directly reflected in the ideas of which of the following?
- (A) Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - (B) Equal Rights Amendment
 - (C) Pure Food and Drug Act
 - (D) Interstate Commerce Act

QUESTIONS 32–34 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING POLITICAL CARTOON:



—The Granger Collection

"Pull away, pull away my Son. Don't fear. I'll give you all my assistance."

"Oh! I fear it is stronger rooted than I expected but with the assistance of my old friend and a little more brandy I will bring it down."

"Mad Tom in a Rage" unknown cartoonist circa 1802

32. The above cartoon illustrates which of the following?
- (A) The growing political partisanship after the election of Thomas Jefferson as president
 - (B) A governmental effort to regulate excessive drinking
 - (C) An effort on the part of the British government to subvert American democracy
 - (D) The pessimistic outlook of many Americans concerning the ability of the nation to survive its formative years
33. The development of political parties led to which of the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States?
- (A) The elected president would appoint the vice president after the election to ensure that members of the same political party filled both positions.
 - (B) The majority party in Congress would have the authority to choose the vice president.
 - (C) Distinct ballots would be cast for president and vice president, avoiding a situation in which one person from each political party would serve in those posts.
 - (D) The electoral college was abolished and the winner of the popular vote would be declared president, with the vice president being chosen by the officials of the president's political party.

34. How does this cartoon demonstrate the political viewpoint of the Federalist Party?
- (A) Thomas Jefferson is portrayed as the Devil and is helping to tear down the federal government.
 - (B) Thomas Paine is attempting to hold back the efforts of the Devil to destroy the national government.
 - (C) Alexander Hamilton is working with the Devil to dismantle the Constitutional principle of federalism.
 - (D) John Adams and George Washington were unable to successfully argue against the negative attitudes of the Republican press.

QUESTIONS 35–38 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

“The economic ills we suffer have come upon us over several decades. They will not go away in days, weeks, or months, but they will go away. They will go away because we as Americans have the capacity now, as we’ve had in the past, to do whatever needs to be done to preserve this last and greatest bastion of freedom. In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem. . . .

It is my intention to curb the size and influence of the Federal establishment and to demand recognition of the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the States or to the people. All of us need to be reminded that the Federal Government did not create the States; the States created the Federal Government.”

—Ronald Reagan, First Inaugural Address, January 21, 1981

35. The conservative political revival that led to President Ronald Reagan's election in 1980 was most directly a reaction to
- (A) President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.
 - (B) the Supreme Court's decision in *Loving v. Virginia*.
 - (C) President John F. Kennedy's close electoral victory over Richard Nixon.
 - (D) President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society.
36. Which of the following would have most likely agreed with President Reagan's statement that the federal government was created by the states and the federal government's role should be limited?
- (A) The Antifederalists
 - (B) The Whig Party
 - (C) The Mugwumps
 - (D) The Progressives

37. Which of the following issues found across eras in United States history is expressed in the quotation?

- (A) Debates over the powers of the president
- (B) Debates over participation in elections
- (C) Debates over federal power over the economy
- (D) Debates over federal power over international affairs

38. One way in which President Reagan acted on his rhetoric in the passage was to

- (A) increase the military budget.
- (B) work with Congress to cut taxes and government spending.
- (C) eliminate the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- (D) prohibit pay increases for government workers.

QUESTIONS 39-40 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

"Our energy plan will also include a number of specific goals, to measure our progress toward a stable energy system. These are the goals we set for 1985:

- Reduce the annual growth rate in our energy demand to less than two percent.
- Reduce gasoline consumption by ten percent below its current level.
- Cut in half the portion of United States oil which is imported, from a potential level of 16 million barrels to six million barrels a day.
- Establish a strategic petroleum reserve of one billion barrels, more than six months' supply.
- Increase our coal production by about two thirds to more than 1 billion tons a year.
- Insulate 90 percent of American homes and all new buildings.
- Use solar energy in more than two and one-half million houses."

—President Jimmy Carter, speech on April 18, 1977

39. The quote above reflects which of the following continuities of United States history?

- (A) Concern for working-class Americans
- (B) The shifting role of the federal government
- (C) Concern for natural resources and their environmental impact
- (D) The role of the United States in world diplomacy

40. President Jimmy Carter's speech quoted above was primarily a reaction to which of the following events?

- (A) The Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan
- (B) The Iran hostage crisis
- (C) A series of embargos enacted by the Middle East-dominated organization known as OPEC
- (D) Terrorist bombings that targeted United States military personnel

QUESTIONS 41–43 ARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING IMAGE:



A BIGGER JOB THAN HE THOUGHT FOR.
UNCLE SAM—Behave, You Fool! Darn Me, if I Ain't Real Sorry I Undertook to Rescue You.

—William Carson, "A Bigger Job Than He Thought For,"
Sunday Globe (Utica, NY), 1899

41. The 1899 cartoon shown above makes the point that
- (A) insurgents in Cuba were being manipulated by Spain into resisting the presence of American troops.
 - (B) native Hawaiians behaved in a childlike manner when the Hawaiian islands were annexed by the United States.
 - (C) the United States misread the reaction of the Filipino people when it acquired the Philippines following the Spanish-American War.
 - (D) the task of completing the Panama Canal was more time consuming, and more costly, than the United States had originally anticipated.
42. The cartoon reflects which of the following continuities in United States history?
- (A) Debates over extending constitutional rights to people's in territories acquired by the United States
 - (B) Debates over the wisdom of asserting American control over foreign possessions
 - (C) Debates over the morality of tactics used by the United States in wars of colonial independence
 - (D) Debates over allowing the Central Intelligence Agency to engage in covert operations in foreign countries

43. The event depicted in the cartoon represents which of the following?
- (A) A shift in American foreign policy from "gun boat diplomacy" to "dollar diplomacy"
 - (B) The beginning of a period of isolation from world affairs
 - (C) A shift from "brinkmanship" to détente
 - (D) The beginning of a period of imperialistic activities by the United States

QUESTIONS 44–45 ARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

"I marvel not a little, right worshipful, that since the first discovery of America (which is now full four score and ten years), after so great conquests and plantings of the Spaniards and Portuguese there, that we of England could never have the grace to set fast footing in such fertile and temperate places as are left as yet unpossessed of them. But . . . I conceive great hope that the time approacheth and now is that we of England may share and part stakes [divide the prize] (if we will ourselves) both with the Spaniard and the Portuguese in part of America and other regions as yet undiscovered.

"And surely if there were in us that desire to advance the honor of our country which ought to be in every good man, we would not all this while have [neglected] the possessing of these lands which of equity and right appertain unto us, as by the discourses that follow shall appear most plainly."

—Richard Hakluyt, *Divers Voyages Touching the Discovery of America and the Islands Adjacent*, 1582

44. The ideas expressed in the quotation above most closely reflect the influence of which of the following?
- (A) The Enlightenment philosophy of natural rights
 - (B) The economic policy of mercantilism
 - (C) The religious philosophy of predestination
 - (D) The social contract theory
45. By following the ideas of Richard Hakluyt, England was eventually able to
- (A) drive the French and Portuguese governments into bankruptcy.
 - (B) conquer large parts of Africa in the eighteenth century.
 - (C) establish several colonies along the Atlantic coastline of North America.
 - (D) destroy the Dutch commercial empire.

QUESTIONS 46–49 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE:

"The God that holds you over the pit of hell, much as one holds a spider, or some loathsome insect, over the fire, abhors you, and is dreadfully provoked; his wrath towards you burns like fire; he looks upon you as worthy of nothing else, but to be cast into the fire; he is of purer eyes than to bear to have you in his sight; you are ten thousand times so abominable in his eyes as the most hateful venomous serpent is in ours. You have offended him infinitely more than ever a stubborn rebel did his prince: and yet 'tis nothing but his hand that holds you from falling into the fire every moment: 'tis to be ascribed to nothing else, that you did not go to hell the last night; that you was suffered to awake again in this world, after you closed your eyes to sleep: and there is no other reason to be given why you have not dropped into hell since you arose in the morning, but that God's hand has held you up: there is no other reason to be given why you ha[ve] n't gone to hell since you have sat here in the house of God, provoking his pure eyes by your sinful wicked manner of attending his solemn worship: yea, there is nothing else that is to be given as a reason why you don't this very moment drop down into hell."

—Jonathan Edwards, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," 1741 (excerpt).

46. An important point that Jonathan Edwards is making in the sermon, excerpted above, is that
- (A) despite the sinful nature of humanity, God has given individuals a chance to rectify their sins.
 - (B) human beings are born inherently good, but are corrupted by the evils of society.
 - (C) God is merciless, allowing sinners and saints alike to suffer in the fires of hell.
 - (D) it is not important what you believe in life, just as long as you live your life in a moral and ethical manner.
47. The sermon by Jonathan Edwards was a central text of
- (A) Transcendentalism
 - (B) Mormonism
 - (C) the Great Awakening
 - (D) the Social Gospel
48. Which of the following describes the context that Jonathan Edwards was preaching in?
- (A) There had been a marked decline in piety in Puritan New England; Edwards hoped to rekindle the fires of New England church members.
 - (B) The government of Massachusetts had disestablished the Congregational Church forcing preachers like Edwards to travel from town to town in search of adherents.
 - (C) New England had experienced a wave of immigrants from all over Europe, including many Catholics, Jews, Protestants of a variety of sects, and non-believers; Edwards hoped to convert them to teachings of the Congregational Church.
 - (D) New England was recently devastated by war with American Indians; Edwards sought to reassure the survivors that God did, indeed, exist.

49. Jonathan Edwards was part of a broader religious movement that impacted colonial American society by
- (A) encouraging colonists to question and challenge the legitimacy of British authorities.
 - (B) citing the immorality of slavery and stressing the importance of ending the institution.
 - (C) asserting the importance of developing amicable relations with American Indians.
 - (D) fostering changes in colonists' understandings of God, themselves, and the world around them.

QUESTIONS 50-52 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING IMAGE:

THE COUPE
\$520

Easier to handle -
safer to drive

The driving control of the Ford car is exceedingly simple, yet always dependable. It effectively reduces the possibilities of accidents—particularly in crowded city traffic. Foot pedal gear changing, powerful brakes, short wheelbase and full visibility, afforded by the all-steel body construction with narrower pillars and large plate-glass windows, are important reasons why Ford owners enjoy such security. Let the nearest Authorized Ford Dealer explain the many features of Ford cars and demonstrate their easy handling. Get full particulars about convenient time payment plans.

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FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

Ford

50. What does the above image tell you about the decade of the 1920s?
- (A) Consumer safety was the primary concern of leading manufacturing companies.
 - (B) Automobiles were a rare commodity and therefore extremely expensive.
 - (C) New technologies such as automobiles were unproven and unsafe, requiring extensive propaganda in order to make consumers interested in them.
 - (D) Consumer products were increasingly affordable and highly desired by the public as a sign of status.

51. Like other consumer products such as radios and home electric appliances, automobiles were often offered to consumers through
- (A) credit buying plans, which allowed consumers to defer full payment over time.
 - (B) self-manufacturing kits, which reduced the costs for the companies selling the products.
 - (C) exclusive retail stores, which prevented consumers from buying products at the lowest possible price.
 - (D) incentives such as rebates, which consumers could acquire by agreeing to sell products for the manufacturer.
52. The consumer economy of the 1920s most directly shows the influence of which of the following?
- (A) Manifest Destiny and territorial expansion
 - (B) The Industrial Revolution and entrepreneurial spirit
 - (C) Reconstruction and the "Redemption" of the South
 - (D) World War I and international cooperation

QUESTIONS 53-55 ARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

Wholesale Price Index of Farm Products
(Based on 1910-1914 = 100)

1866	140
1870	112
1876	89
1880	80
1882	99
1886	68
1890	71
1896	56
1900	71

53. Which of the following describes an important reason for the trend reflected in the figures in the table above?
- (A) The number of family farms increased in the 1870s and 1880s, as thousands of "new immigrant" families settled in the rural Midwest.
 - (B) Population stagnated as the spread of birth control and the growth of the middle class led to falling birthrates.
 - (C) Mechanization of agriculture, improved techniques, and an increase in acres under cultivation created agricultural surpluses.
 - (D) American expansion into Latin America resulted in surplus agricultural products from Central and South America flooding American markets.

54. Which of the following was a demand of the Populist Party in the 1880s and 1890s to address the situation reflected in the figures in the table?
- (A) A national sales tax
 - (B) Government funding for the purchase of agricultural machinery
 - (C) "Internal improvements" in the West, including railroads and canals
 - (D) An end to the gold standard and a shift to currency backed by silver as well as gold
55. Which of the following describes developments in the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s that occurred, in part, as a result of the trend indicated in the chart?
- (A) The federal government established agencies that oversaw agricultural production in the United States, limiting production of certain products.
 - (B) The United States lowered import tariffs in order to stimulate international trade and reduce surpluses of agricultural products.
 - (C) Farmers created local and regional networks to challenge and resist corporate control of agricultural markets.
 - (D) Major agricultural producers invested in the establishment of a transcontinental railroad network to more effectively transport agricultural goods to urban markets.