

1. Which 19th-century event supported the movement for women's rights?

- A. Seneca Falls Convention**
- B. Dred Scott decision
- C. formation of the Republican Party
- D. Lincoln–Douglas debates

2. SEC. 213. AUTHORITY FOR DELAYING NOTICE OF THE EXECUTION OF A WARRANT.

(b) DELAY.– With respect to the issuance of any warrant or court order under this section, or any other rule of law, to search for and seize any property or material that constitutes evidence of a criminal offense in violation of the laws of the United States, any notice required, or that may be required, to be given may be delayed if–

- (1) the court finds reasonable cause to believe that providing immediate notification of the execution of the warrant may have an adverse result .
- (2) the warrant prohibits the seizure of any tangible property, any wire or electronic communication . . . ; and
- (3) the warrant provides for the giving of such notice within a reasonable period of its execution, which period may thereafter be extended by the court for good cause shown. – excerpt of the USA PATRIOT Act, signed into law September 26, 2001

In which situation would this provision of USA PATRIOT Act MOST likely be used?

- A. Federal agents receive a tip that a citizen is hiding illegal weapons in her home.**
- B. Justices of the Supreme Court disagree on the definition of cyberterrorism.
- C. American soldiers encounter a group of armed terrorists in a foreign country.
- D. Journalists attempt to publish sensitive information without government approval.

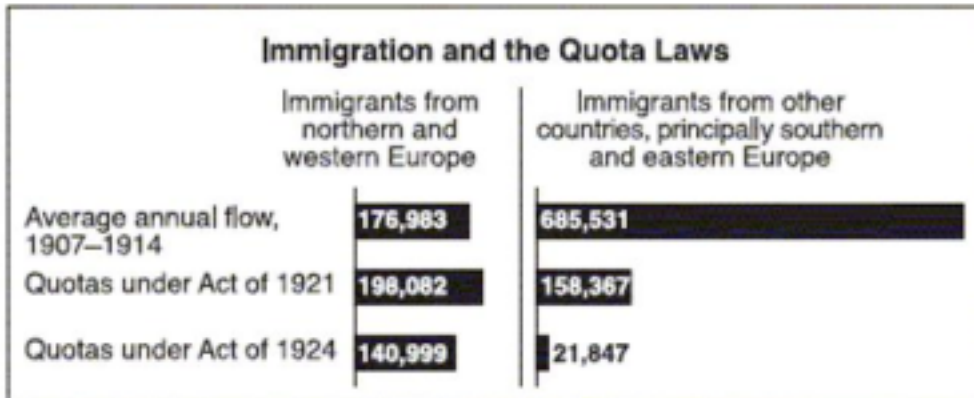
3. The Truman Doctrine of the late 1940s was

- A. a plan for the peaceful use of atomic energy
- B. aimed at a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.
- C. a plan for general disarmament following World War II
- D. the U.S. policy of offering aid to countries threatened by communism.**

4. Which of the following contradicts Thomas Jefferson's position as an advocate of state's Rights and strict interpretation of the Constitution?

- A. He opposed Hamilton's financial program during Washington's administration
- B. As a President, he reduced taxes.
- C. He maintained United States neutrality with Europe.
- D. He authorized the Louisiana Purchase**

5.

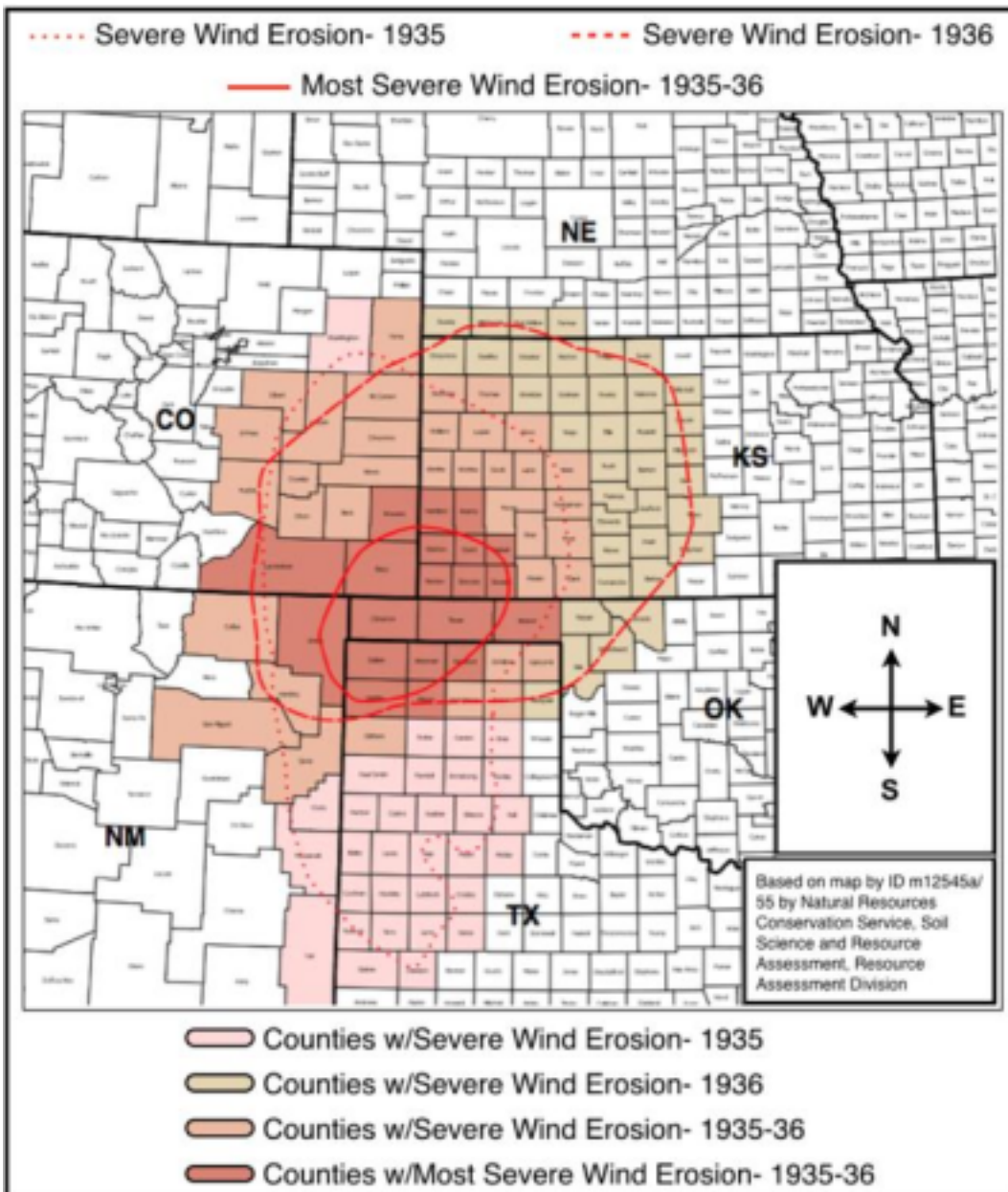


Source: Thomas A. Bailey et al., *The American Pageant*, D.C. Heath and Co., 1998
(adapted)

Which group of immigrants had the greatest reduction in numbers from 1907 to 1914?

- A. Immigrants from northern and western Europe.
- B. Immigrants from southern and western Asia.
- C. Immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.**
- D. Immigrants from northern and western Africa.

6.



Which of the following factors contributed to the event illustrated by this map?

- A. severe drought
- B. poor farming techniques
- C. increased taxes on farms
- D. speculation
- E. over-reliance on credit
- F. destruction of top soil
- G. Stock Market Crash 1929
- H. Great Depression

7. ^ the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and

maintain, henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers ~ – *President of the United States message to Congress, December 2, 1823*

This quotation refers to:

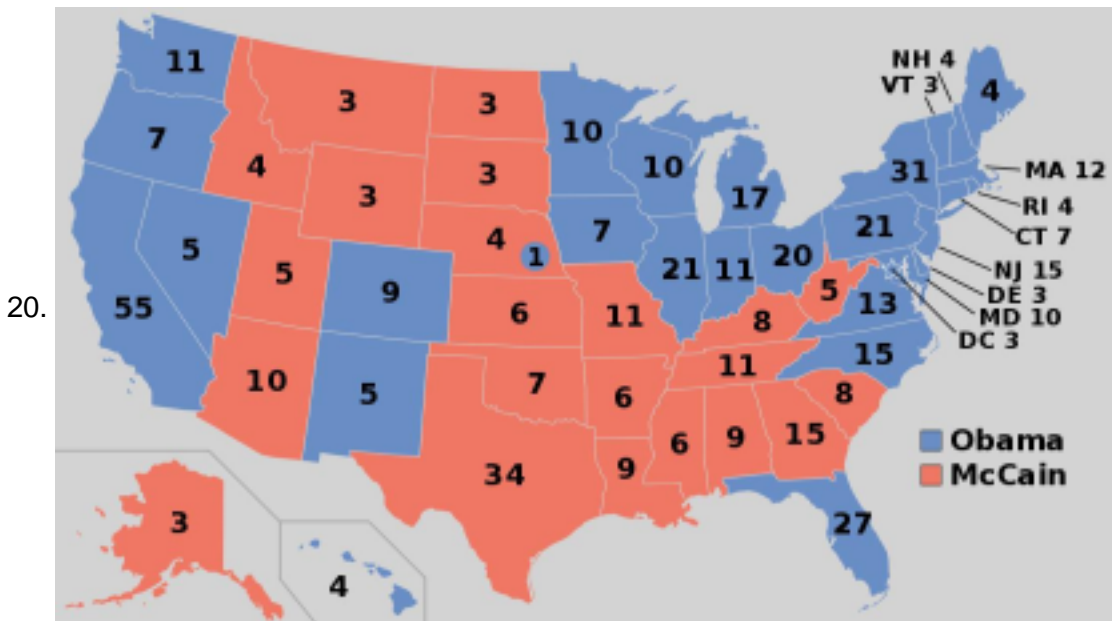
- A. James Monroe's Monroe Doctrine**
- B. Thomas Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase
- C. John Adam's Sedition Act
- D. George Washington's Whiskey Rebellion

8. President George H.W. Bush was able to convince U.N. forces to invade Iraq in a military effort known as "Operation Desert Storm" because nations feared
- A. Iraq's leader Saddam Hussein planned to invade Saudi Arabia next, which was an important U.S. ally.
 - B. Iraq's leader Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait was an attempt to control the oil in the Persian Gulf.**
 - C. Iraq's leader Saddam Hussein threatened to join forces with Iran and create a militant Islamic federation.
 - D. Iraq's leader Saddam Hussein was working with the terrorist group Al Qaeda to develop biological weapons of mass destruction.
9. What was the significance of the Great Awakening?
- A. U.S. foreign policy to stop the spread of Communism in Europe by giving European countries \$13 billion dollars to rebuild their countries.
 - B. Encouraged colonist to question the role of the church and traditional authority.**
 - C. Led to the legal, political, and social rebuilding of the United States after the Civil War
 - D. Native Americans were force to move to reservations west of the Mississippi
10. Which of these statements is true about the "Iran–Contra" affair?
- A. Impeachment proceedings on President Reagan began in 1986.
 - B. Money from the exchange was used in covert operations in Nicaragua.**
 - C. Lt. Col. Oliver North was sentenced to sixteen years in prison for lying to Congress.
 - D. it was a major factor in Jimmy Carter's loss to Ronald Reagan in the 1980 presidential election.
11. **Which Civil War battle resulted in the Union gaining strategic control of the Mississippi River?**
- A. Antietam
 - B. Appomattox
 - C. Murfreesboro
 - D. Vicksburg**
12. A major criticism of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's programs to combat the Great Depression was that these programs
- A. reduced the power of the federal government.
 - B.

provided too much protection for big business.

- C. ignored the plight of homeowners with mortgages.
- D. made people dependent on the federal government.**

13. **Shays' Rebellion** was important because it showed Americans that...
- A. the governmental structure created by the Articles of Confederation was too strong to be effective.
 - B. British influence was still unacceptably strong in the Northeast.
 - C. soldiers were reluctant to arrest civilians without constitutional authority
 - D. the Articles of Confederation were too weak to provide for effective government.**
14. While World War II raged outside of the United States, attempts were made in the U.S. to support the war effort by:
- A. rationing consumer goods such as food and gas.**
 - B. decreasing taxes to encourage civilian consumption.
 - C. people giving up their homes to house soldiers stationed in that area.
 - D. relocating persons of Italian–American descent living on the east coast.
15. How was the settlement of Virginia different from the settlement of Massachusetts?
- A. Massachusetts was created as a haven for Quakers from England.
 - B. Virginia was settled primarily for economic reasons rather than to escape religious persecution.**
 - C. Virginia was created as a haven for Native Americans to escape persecution by English colonists.
 - D. Massachusetts was settled primarily for economic reasons rather than to escape religious persecution.
16. The "Camp David Accords" was orchestrated by the Carter Administration in order to attempt to
- A. bring an end to the Cold War
 - B. end apartheid in South Africa
 - C. end the era of hostility between Israel and Egypt**
 - D. open a trade relationship with China and the USSR.
17. The immediate cause of the first wave of secession in the late 1860 and 1861 was:
- A. Fears of slave uprising in the wake of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry.
 - B. The inability to reach a compromise over the proposals drafted by John Crittenden.
 - C. The election of Abraham Lincoln as President.**
 - D. Southern anger over the decision in the Dred Scott case.
18. Which statement BEST describes the New Deal?
- A. It caused the greatest economic boom the nation had ever seen.
 - B. It single-handedly brought the nation out of the Great Depression.
 - C. It greatly increased the size and importance of the national government.**
 - D. It led directly to a tremendous increase in the rights of African–Americans, especially in the South.
19. Which event took place FIRST?
- A. D–Day**
 - B. V–E Day
 - C. V–J Day
 - D. Battle of Iwo Jima



This map shows the election results from the 2008 election. Based on the election results from Georgia, voters there tended to

- A. not show up to vote
- B. vote Obama for President
- C. vote McCain for President**
- D. support a third-party candidate

21. **The Interstate Commerce Act, Sherman Antitrust Act, and Clayton Antitrust Act were attempts to limit**

- A. business competition
- B. labor unions
- C. monopolies**
- D. tariffs

22. The results of the presidential election of 1876 resulted in

- A. an agreement to remove federal troops from the South under the Compromise of 1877.**
- B. a decision to reduce limitations on the international Southern cotton trade.
- C. a decision to give Reconstruction efforts back to Congress.
- D. the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern states.

23. Which of the following statements is the BEST description of mercantilism?

- A. The belief that the colonies should become less dependent on Great Britain for finished products.
- B. The theory that gold and silver should be used instead of paper currency.
- C. The use of colonies as a source of raw materials, which are then manufactured into finished goods.**
- D. The colonies began selling finished products to other Colonial powers.

24. The MOST LIKELY result of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was:

- A. the abolition of poll taxes was overturned.

- B. literacy tests were instituted as a requirement to vote.
- C. the Federal government would be allowed to oversee elections.**
- D. eighteen year old African Americans were given the right to vote.

25.



- This picture represents the kind of 20th century discrimination that was to be eliminated by
- A. "Jim Crow" laws.
 - B. the 13th amendment
 - C. the 26th amendment
 - D. the Civil Rights Act of 1964**
26. During World War I, public outrage in the United States against the Germans swept the nation following
- A. the German invasion of Poland.
 - B. the bombing of Pearl Harbor.
 - C. the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
 - D. the sinking of the British ocean liner *Lusitania*.**

\$50,000 REWARD—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK
NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898

DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY

\$50,000!
\$50,000 REWARD!
For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship Was Not an Accident.

\$50,000!
\$50,000 REWARD!
For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent 258 American Sailors to Their Death. Naval Officers Unanimous That the Ship Was Destroyed on Purpose.

Source: "Crucible of Empire," PBS Online (adapted)

27.

Publication of this and similar news stories encouraged Congress to

- A. declare war on Spain.
- B. sever diplomatic ties with Spain.
- C. improve naval safety.
- D. conduct a criminal investigation.

28. Which statement is TRUE regarding the presidential election of 2000?

- A. It marked the first time since Franklin Roosevelt that a president ran for more than two terms in office.
- B. It was the first election with separate ballots for president and vice-president, as called for in the 12th Amendment.
- C. **It was one of the closest presidential elections in American history; George Bush won the electoral college but lost the popular vote to Al Gore.**
- D. It was one of the closest presidential elections in American history; Al Gore won the electoral college but lost the popular vote to George Bush.

29. As a Democratic-Republican with strict constructionist views concerning the Constitution, why did Thomas Jefferson hesitate to purchase the Louisiana Territory?

- A. The nation's tax base was not strong enough to buy the expensive real estate.
- B. Jefferson's party did not support the belief in Manifest Destiny.
- C. He did not want to threaten American neutrality by negotiating with Europeans.
- D. **The Constitution did not explicitly grant the executive the power to purchase land.**

30. In 1991 the Soviet Union collapsed MAINLY because:

- A. key Soviet leaders were assassinated.
- B. a civil war erupted in the southern republics.
- C. the United States was a better country and capitalism ruled the world.
- D. years of economic stagnation left it far behind Western and Asian countries.**

31. John Locke's theory of the social contract, as developed in the United States Declaration of Independence stated that

- A. The people should revolt against a government that did not protect their rights**
- B. Monarchs could rule automatically, but they had to grant certain rights to their subjects
- C. Legislatures have more power than kings
- D. Government should guarantee equal economic conditions to all people.

32. Important Events in the Civil Rights Movement

Lunch Counter Sit-ins
Civil Rights Act of 1964

___?___

Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

According to this timeline, which event below should go in the blank provided?

- A. Freedom Riders
- B. Voting Rights Act
- C. Montgomery Bus Boycott**
- D. Brown vs. Board of Education

33. **Muckrakers were writers that hoped to**

- A. oversee the Tennessee Valley Authority
- B. stop ratification of the 18th Amendment
- C. improve methods of mass production
- D. expose abuses in business and corruption in politics**

34. **Upon passage of the Kansas–Nebraska Act...**

- A. South Carolina seceded from the Union and the Civil War began.
- B. California was admitted to the Union as a free state; Texas was admitted as a slave state.
- C. thousands of pro–slavery and abolitionist activists arrived from all over the country to participate in the exercise of popular sovereignty.**
- D. both states voted to enter the Union as slave states; the US then entered the Mexican War.

35. **^ the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers** ~ – *President of the United States message to Congress, December 2, 1823*

Which of the following best summarizes the quote above?

- A. to prevent southern states from seceding from the Union
- B. to restrict European interference in the Western Hemisphere**
- C. to relocate Native American peoples west of the Mississippi River

D. to resolve anti-Federalist concerns over the power of the federal government

36. The Battle of Midway was significant in World War II because it marked the end of

- A. the Japanese assault on China.
- B. the German advance into France.
- C. the Japanese eastward advance in the Pacific.**
- D. the German bombing of British population centers.

37. 1. Which issue is reflected in the headlines below?

- o "Compromise Enables Maine and Missouri To Enter Union" (1820)
- o "California Admitted to Union as Free State" (1850)
- o "Kansas-Nebraska Act Sets Up Popular Sovereignty" (1854)

- A. Voting rights for minorities
- B. Universal public education
- C. Enactment of protective tariffs
- D. Extension of slavery**

38. 13th Amendment
14th Amendment
15th Amendment

What was the purpose of the Amendments in the list above?

- A. To ensure equality for the recently freed slaves**
- B. To ensure equal pay for minorities
- C. To ensure a women's right to her reproductive organs
- D. To ensure voting rights for women

39.

- I. _____
- A. House of Burgesses
 - B. Mayflower Compact
 - C. New England town meetings
 - D. Albany Plan of Union

Which heading best completes the partial outline?

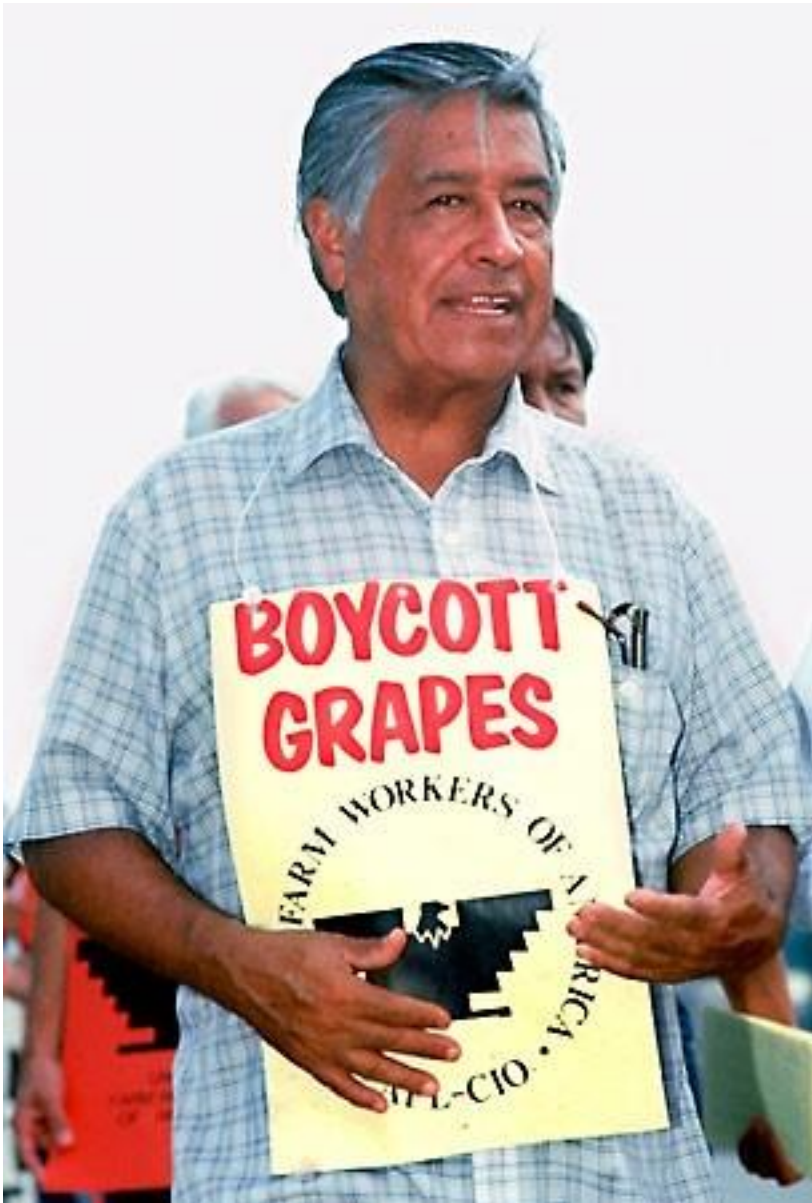
- A. Early Colonial Documents
- B. Limits on Representative government
- C. Contributions of the Enlightenment
- D. Foundations of American Democracy**

40. What was Ronald Reagan's economic plan in the 1980s with regards to taxes and military spending?
- A. Ronald Reagan's policy favored cutting military spending to provide tax breaks to the middle class.
 - B. Ronald Reagan focused on increasing taxes in order to increase military spending during the Cold War.
 - C. Ronald Reagan implemented supply side economics to decrease taxes while increasing military spending.**
 - D. Ronald Reagan devoted his economic plan to balancing the budget by decreasing taxes and military spending.
41. Which long-awaited goal of the women's rights movement was achieved after WWI?
- A. 17th Amendment
 - B. 18th Amendment
 - C. 19th Amendment**
 - D. 21st Amendment
42. **The case of Dred Scott v. Sandford (1856) is often called the Supreme Court's great 'self inflicted wound' because the decision**
- A. ruled slaves to be property and incapable of becoming citizens.**
 - B. refused to give women the right to vote.
 - C. supported the South's right to secede from the Union.
 - D. created the doctrine of 'separate but equal'.
43. Which of the following contributed MOST to the forced removal of Native Americans from the Great Plains from 1867–1890?
- A. The creation of new roads.
 - B. The desire to establish military posts.
 - C. The westward shift of the frontier and the expansion of the railroads.**
 - D. The building of new canals.
44. "Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the Government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war, but at the same time, through this employment, accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our natural resources."
--Franklin D. Roosevelt, First Inaugural Address, 1933.

How did Roosevelt's plan to address the problems of the Great Depression change the role of the American government?

- A. Under Roosevelt, the national government adopted a laissez-faire approach to the national economy and unemployment.
- B. Roosevelt reduced national expenses by shrinking the size of the federal government and cutting out many agencies and programs.
- C. The government took on a greater role in the national economy and created programs to address the nation's unemployment problems.**
- D. Roosevelt decreased the political power of the federal government and gave more control to the state governments in regard to unemployment.

45.



Use the photograph below to answer the question:

Which organization did Cesar Chavez found to expand the rights of Hispanic migrant laborers?

- A. The Environmental Protection Agency
 - B. the National Organization of Women
 - C. The American Federation of Labor
 - D. the United Farm Workers**
46. How did Theodore Roosevelt's policies affect the environment?
- A. national wild lands would now be managed for their natural resources like timber
 - B. millions of acres of national wild lands would be preserved
 - C. his actions greatly increased the role of the federal government in regulating and monitoring the environment

D. all the above

47. What did John D. Rockefeller create in order to monopolize the oil industry?
- A. A Collective
 - B. A Trust**
 - C. A Union
 - D. A non-profit organization

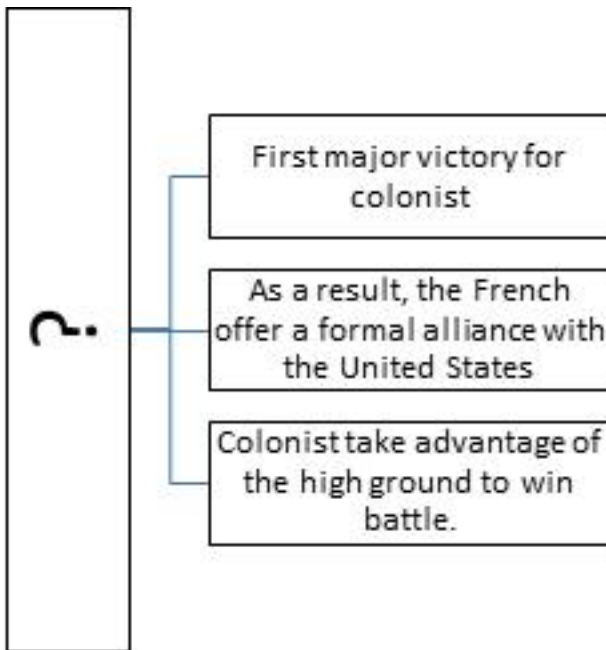
48.



- The cartoon above is most closely associated with which of the following Presidential foreign policies?
- A. Grover Cleveland's use of federal troops to end the Pullman Strike
 - B. Thomas Jefferson's purchase of the Louisiana territory
 - C. Theodore Roosevelt's corollary to the Monroe Doctrine**

D. James K. Polk's support of the Wilmot Proviso

49.



Which of the following best completes the graphic organizer?

- A. Battle of Trenton
- B. Battle of Saratoga**
- C. Battle of Yorktown
- D. Battle of Gettysburg

50. Social reform leaders around the time of the Second Great Awakening like Horace Mann would **most likely** agree with which of the following statements?

- A. Attendance should be voluntary at school.
- B. We need to create a public school system.**
- C. We need more private schools in America
- D. Prayer should be mandatory in American schools.

51. The 1960 presidential debate between Richard Nixon and John F. Kennedy illustrated the

- A. divisive nature of the war in Vietnam.
- B. importance of having a free and independent press.
- C. power of television's influence in American politics.**
- D. importance of candidates knowing their facts in a debate forum.

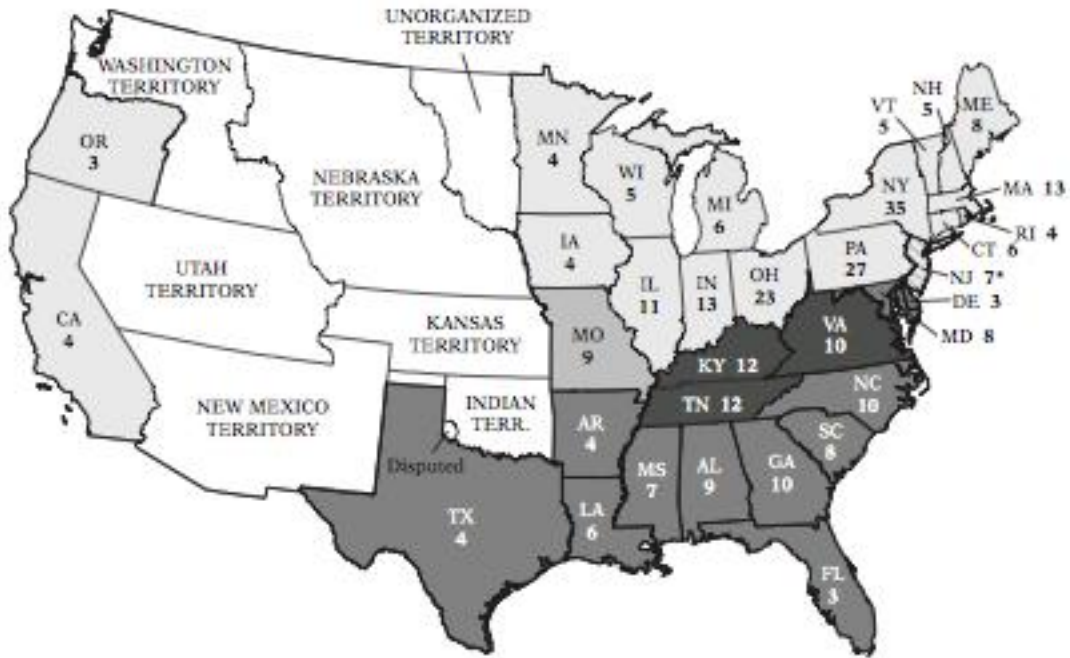
52. What was the significance of the Battle of Yorktown in the American Revolution?

- A. It was where the British Army were trapped on a peninsula and the final battle of the American Revolution.**
- B. It was there that the "shot heard 'round the world" was fired to start the Revolution.
- C. It was a British victory that destroyed the southern half of the Colonial Army.
- D. It was the first time George Washington was victorious in battle.

53. During the first half of the 19th century, Henry Clay's American System led to the
- A. linking of Northern, Southern, and Western states through industrial and economic expansion.**
 - B. growth of plantation agriculture in Texas and New Mexico
 - C. severe economic decline of the South
 - D. bankruptcy of several railroad companies in the Mississippi Valley
54. Which of the following best describes the circumstances and events surrounding President Lincoln's decision to suspend habeas corpus?
- A. in order to highlight the Union's commitment to civil rights and personal freedoms, Lincoln declared that all captured Confederate officers be provided with legal representation.
 - B. in order to keep tight control over rebellious border regions, Lincoln's suspension of Habeas Corpus meant that prisoners could be held indefinitely and without charges.**
 - C. in order to discourage British support for the Confederacy, Lincoln issued an order that all slaves living in "areas of rebellion" be freed from slavery.
 - D. in order to keep tight control over border regions and areas close to Washington D.C., Lincoln issued orders to the US Army to invade Maryland..
55. The Bay of Pigs resulted in which of these?
- A. the Soviet Union installed nuclear missiles in Cuba**
 - B. U.S. forces withdrew from all Latin American countries
 - C. the United Nations demanded immediate Soviet withdrawal from Cuba
 - D. protests demanding US withdrawal from Cuba occurred on college campuses across the country
56. What **problems** did the nation face under the Articles of Confederation?
- A. insofar as the US lacked a President and an Army, foreign nations largely withheld their respect.
 - B. amendments had to be approved by a 13/13 majority, which made changes very difficult to undertake.
 - C. all of these**
 - D. the new government could not raise enough money to repay debt and improve infrastructure.
57. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"

The ideas expressed by Thomas Jefferson in the excerpt were most similar to those of which enlightenment thinker"

- A. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nature
- B. Thomas Paine and Common Sense
- C. John Locke's Theory of Natural Rights**
- D. Karl Marx and the Communist Manifesto



58.

Candidate	Party	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percentage of Popular Vote
Lincoln	Republican	180	1,865,593	39.8
Douglas	Northern Democrat	12	1,382,713	29.5
Breckinridge	Southern Democrat	72	848,356	18.1
Bell	Constitutional Union	39	592,906	12.6

*New Jersey cast four electoral votes for Lincoln and three for Douglas.

Electoral map for election of 1860

The election results shown on this map clearly reflects the influence of _____.

- A. political stability
- B. ethnic conflicts
- C. nationalist motives
- D. sectional differences**

59. The Reconstruction Era ended when congressional Democrats agreed to the election of Rutherford B. Hayes, and the Republicans promised to

- A. give each freedman 40 acres and a mule
- B. withdraw Federal troops from the South**
- C. repeal the 15th amendment
- D. do away with the electoral college

60. "...a convention, assembled in the State of South Carolina, have passed an ordinance, by which they declare the at the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States...are unauthorized

by the Constitution of the United States...The ordinance is founded...on the strange position that any State may not only declare an act of Congress void, but prohibit its execution..."

What is the historical context of the situation described by President Jackson in the quotation?

- A. The failure of the Wilmot Proviso
- B. The establishment of the Monroe Doctrine
- C. The start of the Nullification Crisis**
- D. The negotiation of the Missouri Compromise

61. One of the contributing factors to America's initial decision to enter into World War I was the Zimmermann Note. What were the contents of this telegram sent from Germany?
- A. Germany's insistence that the Mexican government refuse to assist the Allies with financial or military aid.
 - B. Germany's war secrets promised to the Mexican government after the United States entered the war.
 - C. Germany's threat that upon a Mexican–American alliance, it would no longer engage in trade activities with Mexico.
 - D. Germany's proposal that upon an alliance with Mexico, it would ensure the return of Mexican land lost to the United States.**
62. Which term best describes wealthy business owners who had unfair and anti–competitive businesses?
- A. Mugwumps
 - B. Muckrakers
 - C. Venture Capitalists
 - D. Robber Barons**

63.



This editorial cartoon MOST likely refers to
A. the Voting Rights Act.
B. Plessy v. Ferguson.
C. the Twenty-sixth Amendment.
D. Brown v. Board of Education.

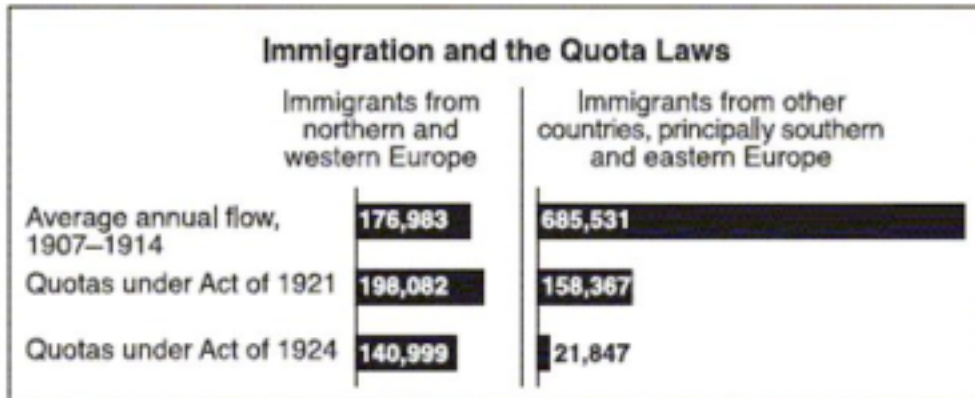
64. Which two wars were part of the American Imperialism?

MUST PICK TWO ANSWERS

- A. Spanish–American War**
- B. Vietnam War
- C. Civil War
- D. World War I
- E. Phillipine–American War**

65. Which geographical feature led to the British surrender at the Battle of Yorktown?
- A. Mountain range
 - B. Canal
 - C. Peninsula**
 - D. Swamp
66. At the beginning of both World War I and World War II, the initial policy of the United States was to
- A. remain neutral**
 - B. create naval blockades
 - C. provide military assistance
 - D. end ties with warring countries
67. Define Salutary Neglect
- A. The division between different regions in the United States.
 - B. Rule by the people, when the population is allowed to vote on a political issue.
 - C. Thirteen colonies coming together to rebel against Great Britain
 - D. British practice of allowing the Colonists to govern themselves during the Colonial Era.**
68. The most damaging evidence against President Nixon in the Watergate impeachment proceedings was the:
- A. Nixon's detailed record of orders to "punish" his enemies.
 - B. John Dean's testimony revealing Nixon's personal involvement .
 - C. discovery of audio tapes of conversations connecting him in attempts to cover up details of the Watergate break-in.**
 - D. refusal of the President to take the witness stand in his own defense during the impeachment proceedings in the U.S. Senate.
69. 1. Why was the Emancipation Proclamation limited in its scope (effect)?
- A. A. It only applied to enslaved people living under the Confederacy.**
 - B. A. It freed the enslaved only for a year.
 - C. A. It prohibited blacks from serving in the military.
 - D. A. It fostered negotiations between the North and South to end the war.
70. Which domestic concern did the U.S. Congress address by passing the Social Security Act of 1935?
- A. Stabilizing the banking system
 - B. Assisting the elderly and unemployed**
 - C. Guaranteeing the right of workers to organize labor unions
 - D. Providing electrical power in an underdeveloped region

71.



Source: Thomas A. Bailey et al., *The American Pageant*, D.C. Heath and Co., 1998 (adapted)

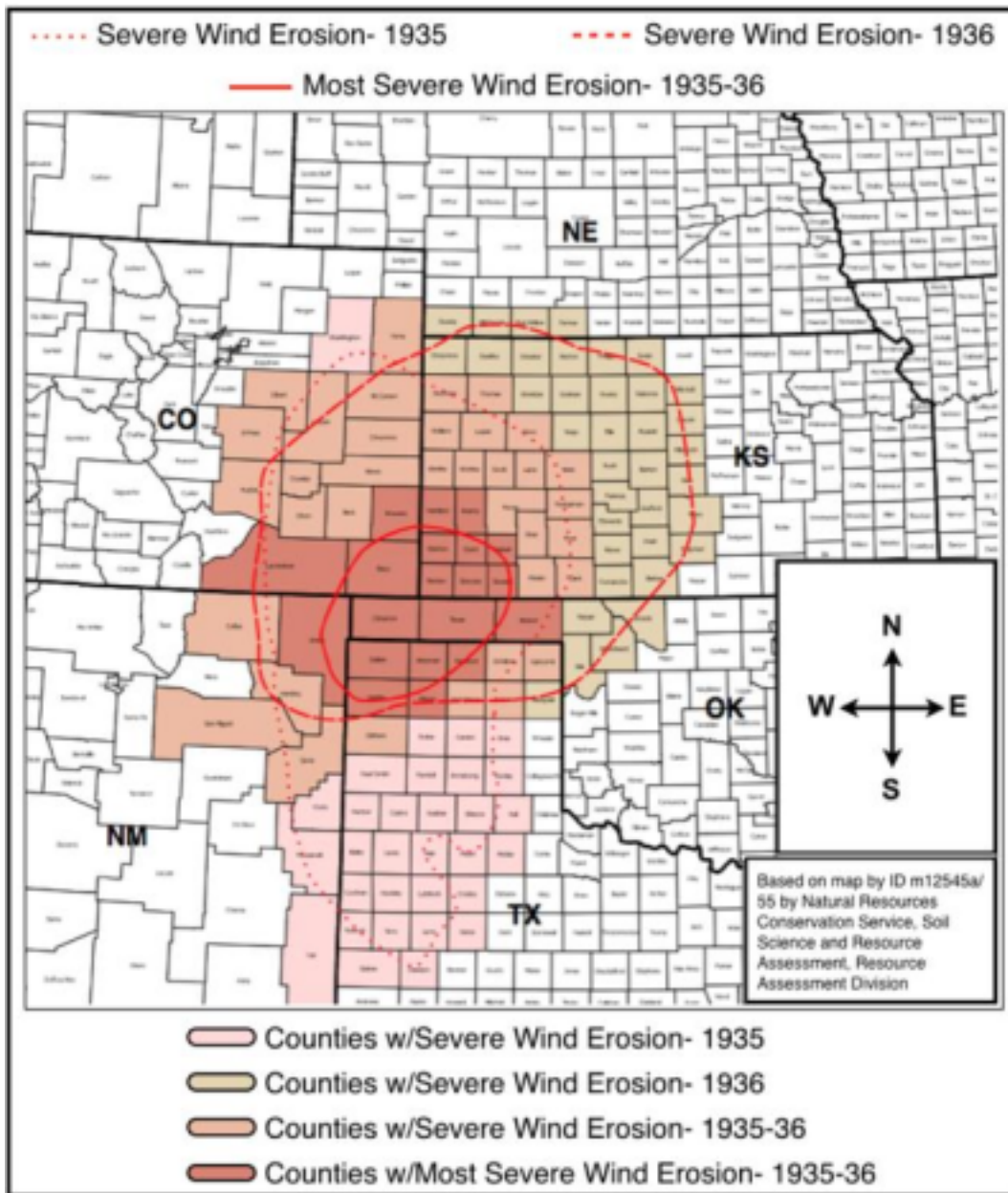
The main trend shown in the graph was most directly associated with which of the following processes occurring in the United States at the time?

- A. The convergence of European and American cultures
- B. The emergence of an industrialized economy
- C. The displacement of American Indians from the South.
- D. The reduction of immigrants due to Red Scare.**

72. The 17th Amendment calls for election of the United States Senators by

- A. voters**
- B. state legislators
- C. only other senators
- D. only registered Progressive party members

73.



This map would be MOST helpful in understanding which of these situations?

- A. The end of the frontier
- B. The impact of the Dust Bowl**
- C. The expansion of population
- D. The effects of the Great Depression

74.

- College students excused from the military draft, increasing hostilities between social classes
- Guerilla tactics inflicted massive casualties in an unfamiliar, hostile terrain
- Television news coverage brought the atrocities of conflict into American living rooms
- The Tet Offensive highlighted the determination of enemy forces to persevere
- The leaking of the *Pentagon Papers* led many to question the honesty of the US government

All the developments in the list above directly contributed to

- A. rising public opposition in the United States to the Vietnam War.**
- B. mounting calls by civil rights leaders to desegregate public universities.
- C. growing support within the Congress to increase the executive powers of the President.
- D. strengthening resistance to continued US aid to Western Europe.

75.

"You may well ask: 'Why direct action? Why sit-ins, marches and so forth? Isn't negotiation a better path?' You are quite right in calling for negotiation. Indeed, this is the very purpose of direct action. [Our approach] seeks to create such a crisis and foster such a tension that a community which has constantly refused to negotiate is forced to confront the issue . . . We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor, it must be demanded by the oppressed."

Read the excerpt from Martin Luther King's "Letter from a Birmingham Jail" (1963) and answer the question:

In the "Letter from a Birmingham Jail," Dr. King sets forth his argument supporting

- A. militant resistance
- B. win-win negotiations
- C. affirmative action
- D. non-violent protest**

76. In the Vietnam War, the Tet Offensive of 1968 showed that

- A. a peace settlement was close at hand.
- B. American forces were solidly in control of South Vietnam.
- C. the Vietcong could strike any major city in South Vietnam.**
- D. the My Lai massacre was not going unnoticed by communist forces.

77. · Martin Luther King, Jr.'s assassination

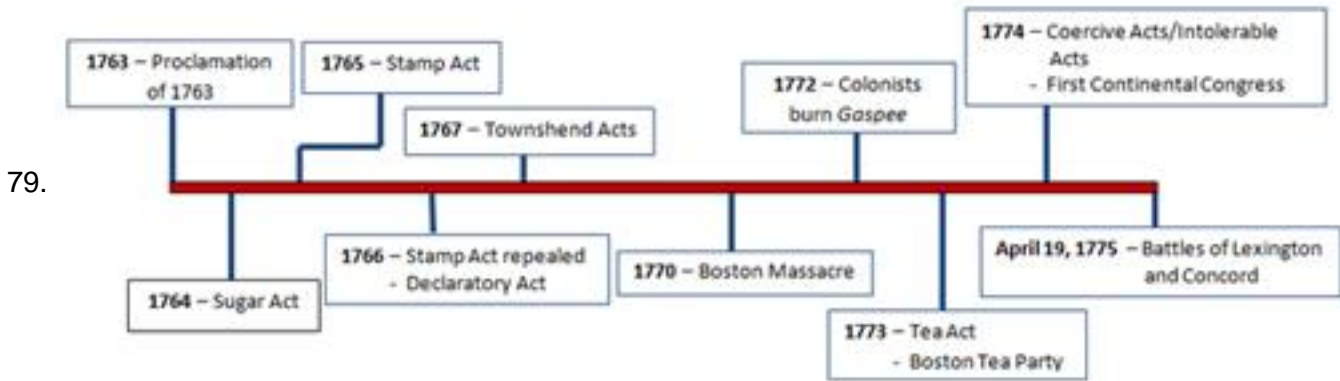
- Robert F. Kennedy's assassination
- Protests at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago
- Tet Offensive

All of these events took place in the tumultuous year of:

- A. 1964.
- B. 1968.**
- C. 1970.
- D.
1972.

78. **The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 is significant because it:**

- A. Guaranteed universal suffrage
- B. Balanced the number of free and slave states in the Union
- C. Gave free land to all settlers
- D. Included provisions for territorial growth and the admission of new states**



Which title is most accurate for the timeline?

- A. Effects of British Navigation Laws
 - B. Form of Colonial protest
 - C. Abuse of power by Colonial Legislatures
 - D. Causes of the American Revolution**
80. Both the GI Bill and the Veteran's Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 emphasized the idea that the federal budget should
- A. limit the amount of money spent on most social services.
 - B. provide healthcare services to returning military personnel.
 - C. allocate funds for the care of veterans after military service.**
 - D. establish equal educational funding for veterans and civilians.

81. --November 4, 1979: U.S. Embassy seized, hostages taken

--April 24, 1980: U.S. rescue attempt fails

--January 20, 1981: Hostages released

These are describing what event?

- A. Iran Contra Affair
- B. Iran Hostage Crisis**
- C. Berlin Olympics Crisis
- D. Cuban Missile Crisis

82.

The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

—Woodrow Wilson

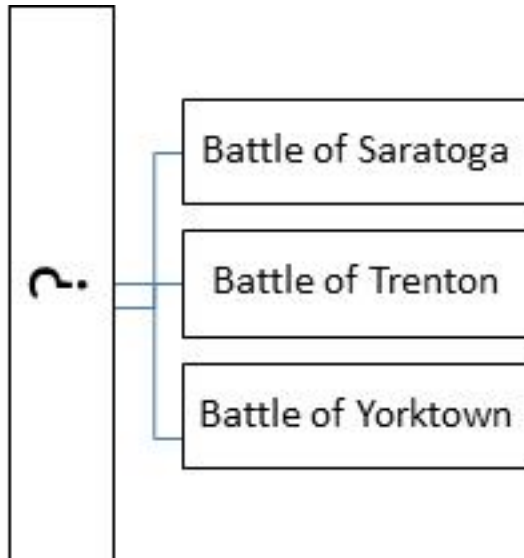
This statement came immediately before which of the following?

- A. the entry of United States into World War I.
- B. the establishment of the League of Nations.**
- C. the sinking of the *Lusitania* by Germans submarines
- D. the bombing of Pearl Harbor by Imperial Japan.

83. Which fact provides the BEST evidence to support the conclusion that Richard Nixon's visit to the People's Republic of China in 1972 was his MOST important foreign policy initiative?

- A. Nixon's visit to China set in motion a series of peace negotiations that would eventually result in the American victory in the Vietnam War.
- B. Nixon's visit to China was a major cause of declining public opinion about his presidency and it set in motion the end of his political career.
- C. Nixon's visit was first time a U.S. president visited China and resulted in a significant shift in the Cold War balance of power, pitting the People's Republic of China with the U.S. against the Soviet Union.**
- D. During Nixon's visit to China, Americans received their first glimpse into Chinese life through the cameras which accompanied Pat Nixon, who toured the city of Beijing and visited communes, schools, factories, and hospitals.

84.



Which of the following best completes the graphic organizer?

- A. The role of geography in American Revolution battles**
- B. Turning points in the American Revolution
- C. The role of George Washington during the American Revolution
- D. Turning points in the War of

85.



According to the image:

- A. **Many Americans were prejudiced against immigrants, despite their own background as immigrants.**
 - B. Few Americans felt that immigrants were capable of working.
 - C. Few Americans cared about immigration.
 - D. Many Americans welcomed new immigrants from eastern and southern Europe with open arms.
86. How did George Washington use geography to win the Battle of Trenton?
- A. Washington's troops trapped the British soldiers on a peninsula.
 - B. **Washington's troops crossed the frozen Delaware River to surprise attack a stronger army.**
 - C. Washington's troops use their high ground to win a strategic battle with the British.
 - D. Washington's troops overpowered the British with an army twice as large as the British forces.



87.

The poster seen here makes reference to

- A. the involvement of women in the abolitionist movement
- B. the role of women in securing the prohibition of alcohol
- C. women contributing to the labor force during World War II**
- D. women's fight to gain the right to vote after World War I.

88. These sprays, dusts, and aerosols are now applied almost universally to farms, gardens, forests, and homes' nonselective chemicals that have the power to kill every insect, the "good" and the "bad," to still the song of birds and the leaping of fish in the streams, to coat the leaves with a deadly film, and to linger on in the soil' all this though the intended target may be only a few weeds or insects. Can anyone believe it is possible to lay down such a barrage of poisons on the surface of the earth without making it unfit for all

life?~– excerpt from Silent Spring, Rachel Carson (1962)

Using the excerpt, the book Silent Spring lead to

- A. the establishment of conservation movement.
- B. the creation of wastewater treatment centers.
- C. a ban of the production of CFC's (Chlorofluorocarbons).
- D. creation of the Environmental Protection Agency and a ban on DDT for agriculutral uses**

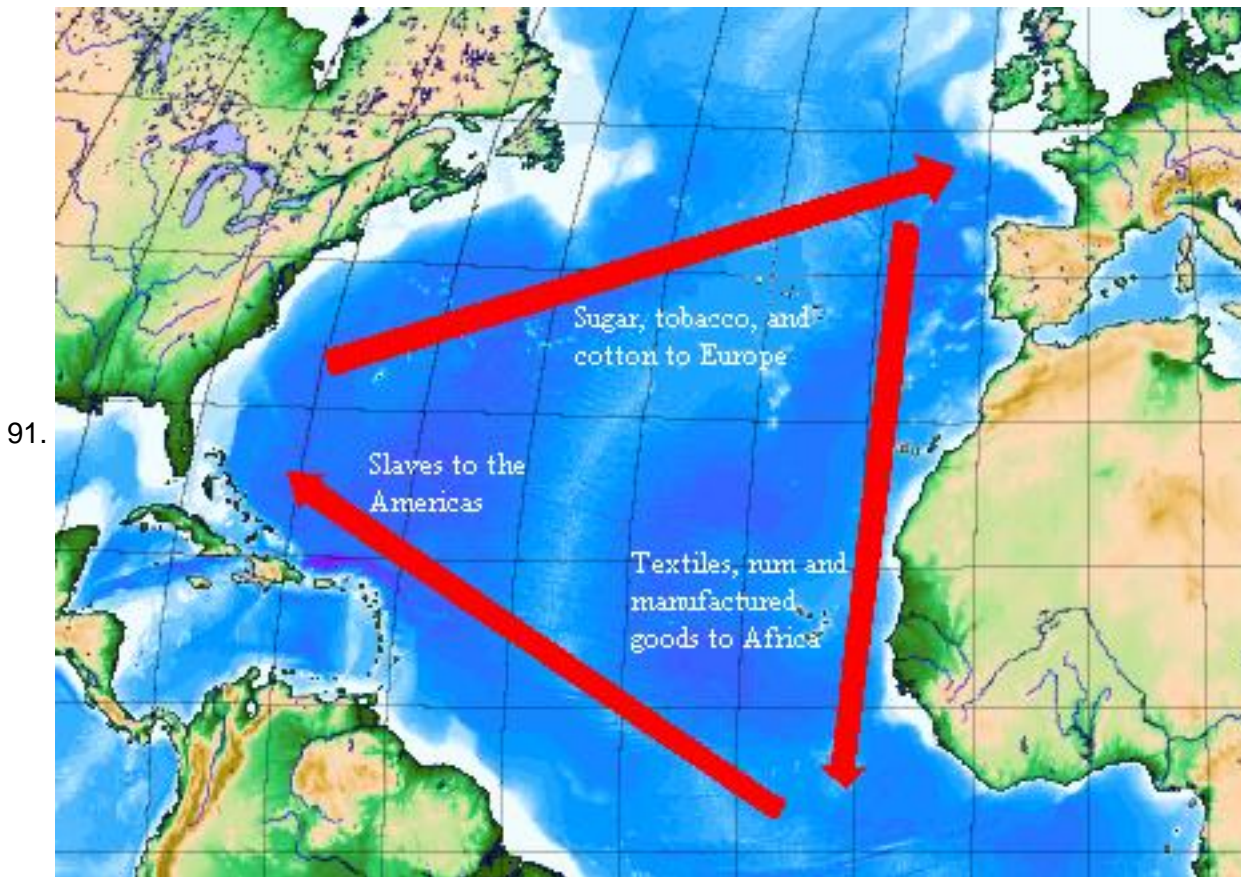
89. **"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve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

This excerpt from Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address indicates that the president

- A. would be willing to use military force to ensure order and racial equality in the conquered South.
- B. desired reconciliation and peace between the North and South and a smooth transition back into the Union.**
- C. laid blame for the conflict on the South and intended to collect reparations from the rebellious states.
- D. believed that support from the British and French were key factors in the Union victory over the rebellious southern states.

90. **As the nation entered the Civil War, the Union had several advantages over the South. Which of the following factors was a Southern advantage?**

- A. A. Amount of population
- B. A. Superior military leadership**
- C. A. Amount of industry
- D. A. Location of railroad tracks

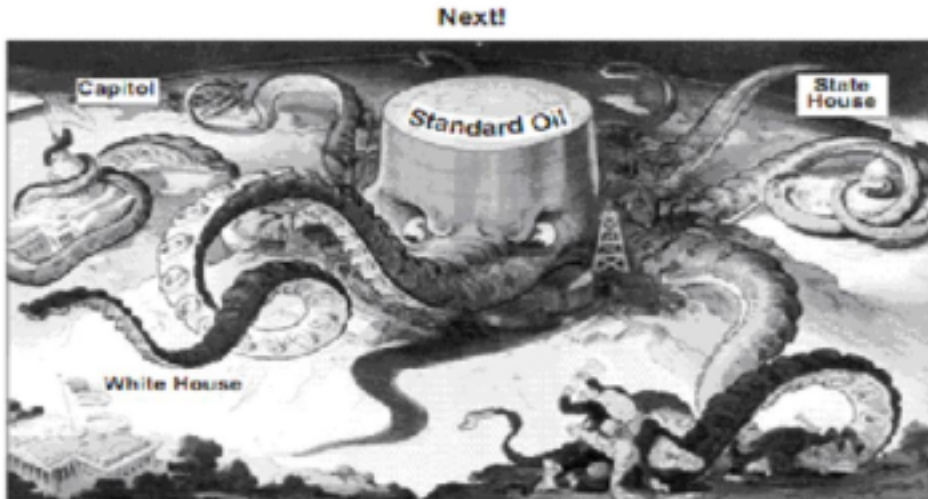


Which three continents were part of the triangle trade?

- A. France, Africa, the Americas
- B. The Americas, Europe, Africa**
- C. Australia, Antarctica, Africa
- D. Africa, Europe, Middle East
92. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964) provided congressional support for
- A. withdrawing from the United Nations.
- B. expanding the Alliance for Progress.
- C. escalating military action in Vietnam.**
- D. reestablishing trade with Cuba.
93. President Truman decided to use the atomic bomb on Japan in 1945 because
- A.
- he believed it would convince Hitler to surrender.
- B. it was the last hope the U.S. had of winning the war.

- C. Congress would not fund an invasion of the Japanese mainland.
- D. it would prevent hundreds of thousands of deaths that an invasion of Japan would cause.**

94.



Source: Udo J. Keppler, Puck, September 7, 1904 (adapted)

- What is the main message of Standard Oil Company in the cartoon?
- A. It employed violence to gain an unfair advantage for its workers
 - B. It protected the nation from foreign competition
 - C. It used its economic powers to influence government decisions.**
 - D. It used its size to lower the price of its products.
95. During the early to mid-1700s, the British policy of salutary neglect toward the American colonies contributed to
- A. a decline in colonial manufacturing.
 - B. the outlawing of slavery in the southern colonies
 - C. the development of independent colonial trade practices.**
 - D. the decrease in French and Spanish influence in North America
96. Which of the following had the greatest impact of the John Adams loss to Thomas Jefferson in the Presidential Election of 1800?
- A. John Adams attack on individual rights in the Sedition Acts**
 - B. Thomas Jefferson and his sympathy for France
 - C. John Adam reduction of the U.S. Military and Navy
 - D. Thomas Jefferson's belief in a strong central government
97. Joint Resolution

To promote the maintenance of international peace and security in southeast Asia.

Whereas naval units of the Communist regime in Vietnam, in violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, have deliberately and repeatedly attacked United States naval vessels lawfully present in international waters... and

Whereas these attacks 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; and

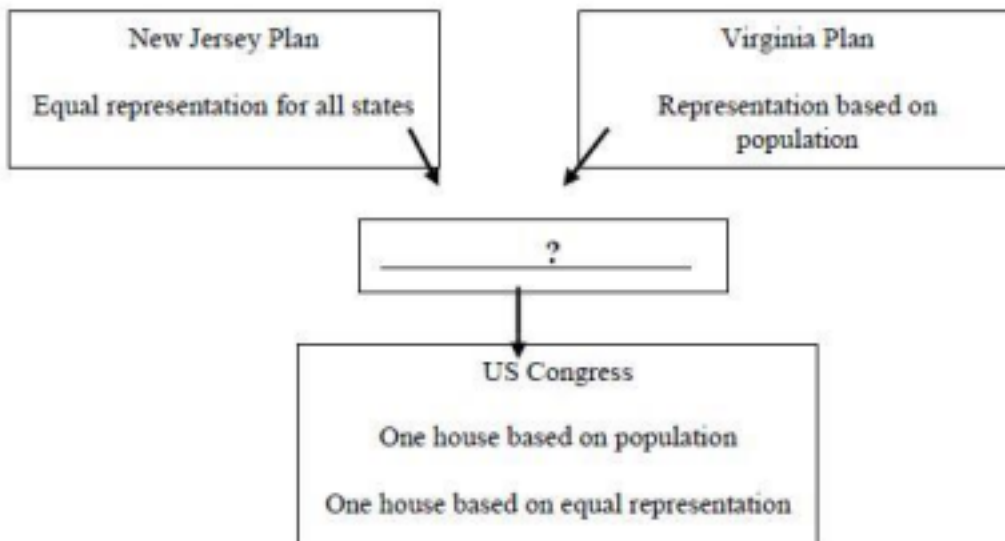
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America... the Congress approves and supports the determination of the President, as Commander in Chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression.

– Approved August 10, 1964

This excerpt is taken from which of these documents?

- A. Lend-Lease Act
- B. Treaty of Paris
- C. Containment Policy
- D. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution**

98.



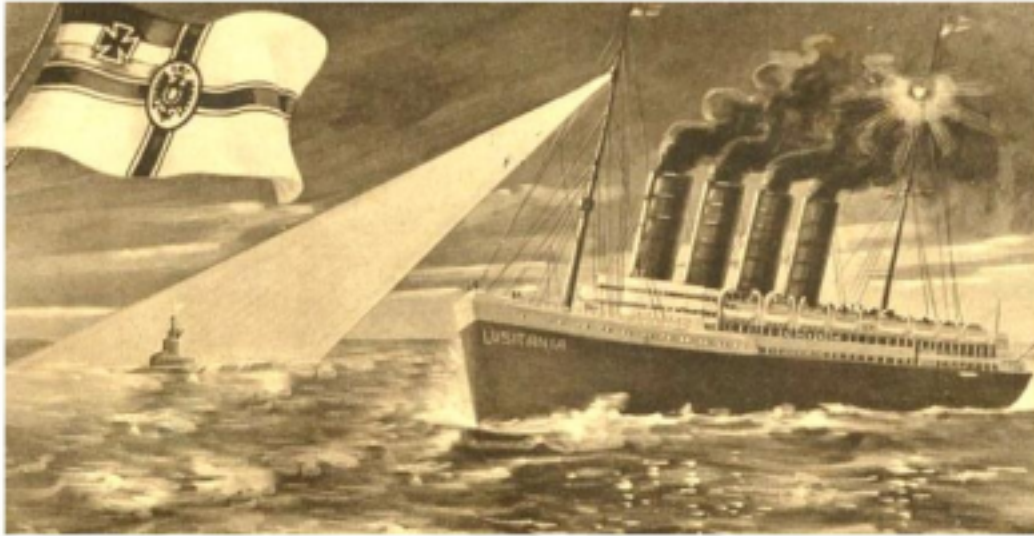
Which of the following belongs in the empty box above?

- A. The Missouri Compromise
- B. The Great Compromise**
- C. *The Federalist Papers*
- D. The Articles of Confederation

99. How did the transcontinental railroad and the Erie Canal impact the United States?

- A. Only one helped connect regions of the country
- B. Both neglected to address transportation issues
- C. Both negatively affected the economy
- D. Both improved national infrastructure and continued the belief of Manifest Destiny**

100.



- The picture from World War I represents which of the following?
- A. the justification for the supporting free trade agreements
 - B. the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare**
 - C. the reasons of establishing the Legue of Nations
 - D. the system of alliances that existed prior to World War I