

UNITED STATES HISTORY

SECTION I, Part A

Time—55 minutes

55 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Questions 1 - 4 refer to the excerpt below.

“The Indians are gentle and without the knowledge of evil, nor do they quarrel or carry weapons. Yet the Spaniards... have done nothing but tear them from their lands and torment them.”

Bartolomé de las Casas, *A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies* (1552)

1. Las Casas' purpose in this account was to:
 - (A) Support Spain's military domination in the Americas
 - (B) Criticize the brutal treatment of Native Americans
 - (C) Promote Protestant missions in Spanish colonies
 - (D) Defend the encomienda system
2. Which development most directly resulted from the abuses Las Casas described?
 - (A) The expansion of settler-colonial family farms
 - (B) The abolition of slavery in Spanish colonies
 - (C) The introduction of enslaved Africans in the Americas
 - (D) The end of Spanish colonization in North America
3. Las Casas' perspective would most likely have been supported by:
 - (A) Conquistadors
 - (B) Plantation owners
 - (C) Catholic missionaries
 - (D) European Enlightenment thinkers
4. Which of the following best explains why Spanish colonists justified their treatment of Native Americans?
 - (A) The belief that Native Americans were genetically superior
 - (B) A desire to promote democracy
 - (C) Religious and racial superiority over indigenous peoples
 - (D) Economic motives alone, with no moral reasoning

Questions 5 - 8 refer to the excerpt below.

“We shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us... If we deal falsely with our God... we shall be made a byword throughout the world.”

John Winthrop, “A Model of Christian Charity” (1630)

5. Winthrop’s speech reflects the Puritans’ belief that:
 - (A) Religious liberty should be extended to all
 - (B) The colony was divinely chosen to set an example
 - (C) England should immediately grant independence
 - (D) Separation of church and state was essential
6. Which colonial development best reflects the ideals expressed by Winthrop?
 - (A) The creation of plantation economies in the South
 - (B) The growth of religious tolerance in Rhode Island
 - (C) The establishment of self-governing, religiously motivated communities in New England
 - (D) The emergence of transatlantic trade networks
7. Dissenters from Winthrop’s vision, such as Anne Hutchinson or Roger Williams, were typically:
 - (A) Expelled from the colony
 - (B) Promoted to leadership positions
 - (C) Tried in British courts
 - (D) Converted to Catholicism
8. The speech is most representative of the values of which group?
 - (A) Quakers
 - (B) Puritans
 - (C) Cavaliers
 - (D) Huguenots

Questions 9 - 12 refer to the 1754 image below.

British and French Claims in North America before 1754



9. The territorial claims shown in the map most directly contributed to:
- (A) The Boston Massacre
 - (B) The outbreak of the French and Indian War
 - (C) The Trail of Tears
 - (D) The annexation of Texas
10. One long-term result of the French and Indian War was:
- (A) British withdrawal from the colonies
 - (B) A stronger alliance between the colonies and France
 - (C) Increased colonial taxation by Britain
 - (D) An end to European influence in North America
11. Following the war, the British government attempted to restrict colonial settlement with:
- (A) The Quartering Act
 - (B) The Proclamation of 1763
 - (C) The Intolerable Acts
 - (D) The Navigation Acts
12. Colonists most strongly objected to post-war British policies because:
- (A) They limited westward migration
 - (B) They introduced universal suffrage
 - (C) They forced colonists to convert religions
 - (D) They restricted imports from France

Questions 13 - 14 refer to the excerpt below.

“Even the distance at which the Almighty hath placed England and America is a strong and natural proof, that the authority of the one over the other, was never the design of Heaven.”

Thomas Paine, *Common Sense* (1776)

13. Paine’s argument most clearly supports:

- (A) Remaining loyal to the British monarchy
- (B) Gradual reform of British tax policies
- (C) Immediate American independence
- (D) A return to mercantilist rule

14. Paine’s ideas most directly influenced:

- (A) The ratification of the Constitution
- (B) The drafting of the Declaration of Independence
- (C) The abolition of slavery in the North
- (D) The founding of the Republican Party

Questions 15 - 17 refer to the excerpt below.

“The latent causes of faction are thus sown in the nature of man; and we see them everywhere... A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place...”

James Madison, Federalist No. 10 (1787)

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| 15. Madison argues that a large republic helps control factions by: | 17. Madison’s ideas in Federalist No. 10 most directly influenced: |
| (A) Eliminating minority groups | (A) The Bill of Rights |
| (B) Centralizing all power in one ruler | (B) The Great Compromise |
| (C) Diluting factions so no single group dominates | (C) The creation of a system of checks and balances |
| (D) Encouraging direct democracy | (D) The design of the U.S. Constitution |
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16. Which problem of the Articles of Confederation does Madison address?
- (A) Excessive executive power
- (B) Lack of protection for property rights
- (C) The difficulty of controlling factions in a large republic
- (D) States' refusal to pay taxes

Questions 18 - 21 refer to the excerpt below.

“The American continents... are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.”

The Monroe Doctrine (1823)

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| <p>18. The Monroe Doctrine was primarily a statement of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) American isolationism from world affairs(B) Opposition to European colonization in the Western Hemisphere(C) Support for European monarchies(D) A plan to annex Canada | <p>20. Which historical event most closely parallels the Monroe Doctrine’s goal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) The Louisiana Purchase(B) The Spanish-American War(C) The Open Door Policy in China(D) The annexation of Hawaii |
| <p>19. The Monroe Doctrine reflected which broader U.S. foreign policy principle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Manifest Destiny(B) Neutrality in European conflicts(C) Containment of communism(D) Expansion of the military | <p>21. The Monroe Doctrine was primarily enforced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) The U.S. Navy alone(B) British naval power(C) The United Nations(D) A coalition of Latin American states |

Questions 22 - 25 refer to the 1833 image below.

“King Andrew the First” (1833)



22. The cartoonist's portrayal of Andrew Jackson is critical of his:

- (A) Support for the Bank of the United States
- (B) Use of executive power and vetoes
- (C) Indian removal policies
- (D) Foreign diplomacy

23. The image reflects concerns about:

- (A) Judicial overreach
- (B) Tyranny and abuse of presidential power
- (C) Congressional dominance
- (D) States' rights movements

24. Jackson's policies favored which group?

- (A) Wealthy industrialists
- (B) Western settlers and farmers
- (C) Western settlers and farmers
- (D) Native American tribes

25. Which later president faced similar criticisms for expanding executive power?

- (A) Abraham Lincoln
- (B) Theodore Roosevelt
- (C) Woodrow Wilson
- (D) Franklin D. Roosevelt

Questions 26 - 29 refer to the excerpt below.

“What, to the American slave, is your 4th of July? I answer; a day that reveals to him, more than all other days in the year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is the constant victim.”

Frederick Douglass, What to the Slave is the Fourth of July? (1852)

26. Douglass’s speech is best categorized as:

- (A) An argument for gradual emancipation
- (B) A critique of American hypocrisy on liberty and slavery
- (C) A justification for the Fugitive Slave Act
- (D) A defense of segregation

28. Which development most directly resulted from the ideas in Douglass’s speech?

- (A) The Missouri Compromise
- (B) The formation of the Republican Party
- (C) The passage of the 13th Amendment
- (D) The Dred Scott decision

27. The speech was delivered during the:

- (A) Civil War
- (B) Antebellum abolitionist movement
- (C) Reconstruction Era
- (D) Great Depression

29. Douglass’s message was most opposed by:

- (A) Northern abolitionists
- (B) Southern pro-slavery advocates
- (C) Free Black leaders
- (D) Northern industrialists

Questions 30 - 32 refer to the excerpt below.

“...that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address (1863)

30. The primary purpose of this speech was to:
- (A) Declare the Emancipation Proclamation
 - (B) Reunify the nation and honor Union sacrifices
 - (C) Announce the end of Reconstruction
 - (D) Promote the creation of the Confederacy
31. Lincoln’s vision in this speech reflects the principles of:
- (A) States’ rights and nullification
 - (B) Popular sovereignty and democracy
 - (C) Separation of church and state
 - (D) Social Darwinism
32. The Gettysburg Address helped redefine the Civil War as:
- (A) A struggle to maintain economic dominance
 - (B) A fight to preserve the Union and equality
 - (C) A conflict over westward expansion
 - (D) A contest between monarchy and democracy

Questions 33 - 36 refer to the excerpt below.

“The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line...”

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

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| <p>33. Du Bois’s statement most directly addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Economic inequality(B) Racial segregation and discrimination(C) Immigration restrictions(D) Labor union struggles | <p>35. Which organization did Du Bois help found to fight for African American rights?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) NAACP(B) AFL(C) Black Panthers(D) Urban League |
| <p>34. Du Bois’s philosophy differed from Booker T. Washington’s in that he:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Advocated for immediate civil rights and political activism(B) Supported accommodation and vocational training(C) Opposed all forms of protest(D) Believed African Americans should return to Africa | <p>36. Du Bois’s ideas most influenced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) The Harlem Renaissance(B) The Great Depression(C) The New Deal(D) The Civil Rights Movement |

Questions 37 - 40 refer to the 1899 image below.

“The Bosses of the Senate” by Joseph Keppler (1899)



37. The cartoon criticizes:

- (A) The power of corporate interests over the U.S. Senate
- (B) The growth of labor unions
- (C) The effectiveness of Progressive Era reforms
- (D) Immigration policies

38. The issue depicted led to calls for:

- (A) Direct election of senators (17th Amendment)
- (B) Abolition of the Senate
- (C) Expansion of presidential powers
- (D) Limiting women's suffrage

39. Which Progressive Era reform was designed to combat the problem shown?

- (A) Trust-busting under Theodore Roosevelt
- (B) Social Security Act
- (C) Sherman Antitrust Act
- (D) Federal Reserve Act

40. The cartoon reflects concerns during which era?

- (A) The Gilded Age
- (B) Reconstruction
- (C) The New Deal
- (D) The Cold War

Questions 41 - 44 refer to the excerpt below.

“The only thing we have to fear is fear itself...”

Franklin D. Roosevelt, First Inaugural Address (1933)

41. Du Bois’s statement most directly addresses:

- (A) Justify American isolationism
- (B) Reassure the public during the Great Depression
- (C) Announce the New Deal’s end
- (D) Call for war against Germany

43. Which agency was created during the New Deal to regulate the stock market?

- (A) SEC
- (B) FBI
- (C) CIA
- (D) FDA

42. The New Deal sought to:

- (A) Expand laissez-faire economics
- (B) Increase federal government intervention in the economy
- (C) End all social welfare programs
- (D) Promote free-market capitalism exclusively

44. The New Deal programs primarily benefited:

- (A) Wealthy industrialists
- (B) Urban workers and farmers
- (C) Southern plantation owners
- (D) Business monopolies

Questions 45 - 48 refer to the excerpt below.

“An act to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts...”

Excerpt – Civil Rights Act of 1964

45. The act aimed primarily to:

- (A) End segregation and discrimination in public places
- (B) Limit voting rights
- (C) Promote affirmative action exclusively
- (D) Increase states’ rights over civil rights

47. The act helped establish:

- (A) The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
- (B) The Environmental Protection Agency
- (C) The Federal Reserve System
- (D) The Social Security Administration

46. The passage of this act was most directly influenced by:

- (A) Brown v. Board of Education
- (B) The Montgomery Bus Boycott
- (C) The March on Washington
- (D) All of the above

48. Opposition to the act came largely from:

- (A) Southern segregationists
- (B) Northern liberals
- (C) Civil rights activists
- (D) The federal government

Questions 49 - 52 refer to the excerpt below.

“Government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem.”

Ronald Reagan, First Inaugural Address (1981)

49. Reagan’s statement reflects which political philosophy?

- (A) Keynesian economics
- (B) Supply-side economics and conservatism
- (C) Socialism
- (D) Progressivism

51. Critics of Reagan argued that his policies:

- (A) Reduced income inequality
- (B) Increased the national debt and economic disparities
- (C) Led to universal health care
- (D) Supported labor unions

50. Reagan’s policies included:

- (A) Expanding social welfare programs
- (B) Tax cuts and deregulation
- (C) Increased federal government size
- (D) Nationalizing industries

52. Reagan’s foreign policy is best characterized by:

- (A) Detente with the Soviet Union
- (B) Military buildup and confrontation with the USSR
- (C) Isolationism
- (D) Disarmament agreements

Questions 53 - 55 refer to the excerpt below.

“We are the first nation in history to make health care a privilege for the few and not a right for all.”

Barack Obama, Affordable Care Act Speech (2010)

53. The Affordable Care Act primarily aimed to:

- (A) Privatize health care insurance completely
- (B) Expand access to health insurance
- (C) Eliminate Medicaid
- (D) Remove government from health care

55. The Affordable Care Act reflects which broader theme in U.S. history?

- (A) Expansion of federal government roles in social welfare
- (B) Complete reliance on free-market solutions
- (C) Isolationism
- (D) Devolution of power to states

54. The act faced opposition mainly due to concerns over:

- (A) Government overreach and cost
- (B) Lack of public support for health care reform
- (C) Restriction on prescription drugs
- (D) Military spending