

Section I

63. Which of the following Cold War measures met with the most resistance in Congress?
- (A) U.S. entry into the Korean War
 - (B) U.S. entry into NATO
 - (C) The Berlin Airlift
 - (D) The Truman Doctrine
 - (E) The McCarran Internal Security Bill
64. The most important factor in the defeat of Democratic presidential candidates in the elections of 1952 and 1968 was
- (A) the Democrats' plan to reorganize the Supreme Court
 - (B) the American public's desire to avoid conflict and return to a more conservative political and social life
 - (C) the Democratic Party platform pledge to increase taxes in order to pay off the national debt
 - (D) the Democratic candidates' controversial positions on civil rights legislation
 - (E) the Democratic Party's unequivocal support of the Equal Rights Amendment
65. All of the following were manifestations of mercantilist theory EXCEPT
- (A) the triangular trade
 - (B) the Navigation Acts
 - (C) Admiralty Courts
 - (D) virtual representation
 - (E) the plantation economy
66. The chief goal of the Alien and Sedition Acts was to
- (A) suppress immigration
 - (B) limit the power of the press
 - (C) check the power of the Democratic-Republicans
 - (D) uphold the rights guaranteed by the First Amendment
 - (E) introduce the theory of nullification and states' rights
67. Which of the following statements related to the Lowell System is NOT true?
- (A) In Lowell, farm girls were hired to work in the factories.
 - (B) Lowell was a company town developed to provide supervision of, and education for, its factory workers.
 - (C) The Lowell System included some of the first fully integrated factories—they transformed raw materials into a finished product.
 - (D) The Lowell System provided an easy way for women to become financially independent.
 - (E) The Lowell System developed as a result of the United States' burgeoning textile industry.
68. Which of the following is most closely associated with the Populist movement?
- (A) Support of labor unions
 - (B) The "front porch" campaign of William McKinley
 - (C) Free coinage of silver
 - (D) Private ownership of railroads and utilities
 - (E) Protective tariffs

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69. Which of the following statements regarding the American Federation of Labor is true?
- (A) It excluded unskilled workers.
 - ☒ (B) Its beliefs were based on the utopian ideas of earlier reformers.
 - (C) It did not believe striking was a useful tactic.
 - (D) Its greatest appeal was to new immigrants, many of whom were unskilled.
 - (E) It published anti-capitalism pamphlets.
70. The supply-side economic theory of Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon most probably inspired the
- (A) trickle-down economic theory supported by Ronald Reagan
 - ☒ (B) deficit-spending economic theory of John M. Keynes
 - (C) Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act
 - (D) Keating-Owen Act
 - (E) Federal Trade Commission Act
71. All of the following were part of Johnson's Great Society program EXCEPT
- (A) the Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - (B) Medicare and Medicaid
 - (C) the establishment of the Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - ☒ (D) the balanced budget mandate
 - (E) the Economic Opportunity Act
72. Which of the following was NOT a provision of the Land Ordinance of 1785 or the Northwest Ordinance of 1787?
- (A) Each territory could apply for statehood once it had 60,000 inhabitants.
 - (B) Slavery was outlawed in the Northwest Territory.
 - (C) Once a new state was admitted to the Union, it was granted all the privileges of existing states.
 - (D) The national government would make provisions for public education for all new states.
 - ☒ (E) Land sales in admitted territories would be protected from speculators.
73. Which of the following does NOT represent the views of Prime Minister Grenville after the Seven Years' War?
- ☒ (A) He felt that the Crown needed to control trade and raise revenue.
 - (B) He felt that the colonists should help pay the debt incurred by the war.
 - (C) He felt that Parliament had the right to increase taxes on the colonies.
 - (D) He felt that the British had to exert tighter control over the colonies.
 - (E) He wanted to reward the colonies through his extension of salutary neglect.
74. The election of 1800 is historically and politically significant because it
- (A) marked the death of the Federalist party
 - (B) demonstrated that our Founding Fathers were correct in their suspicions about factions
 - (C) demonstrated the significance of the Electoral College
 - (D) ushered in the Era of Good Feelings
 - ☒ (E) demonstrated that political parties could, in fact, bring about a peaceful revolution in a republican form of government
75. In 1798 President John Adams delivered the following message to Congress:
- "I will never send another minister to France without assurances that he will be received, respected, and honored as the representative of a great, free, powerful, and independent nation."*
- What event inspired this comment?
- (A) The Citizen Genêt Affair
 - (B) The XYZ Affair
 - ☒ (C) Jay's Treaty
 - (D) The Hartford Convention
 - (E) The Pinckney (Transcontinental) Treaty

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