

I do not hesitate to say, that those who call
80 themselves Abolitionists should at once effectually
withdraw their support, both in person and property,
from the government . . . and not wait till they
constitute a majority of one, before they suffer the
right to prevail through them. I think that it is
85 enough if they have God on their side, without
waiting for that other one. Moreover, any man more
right than his neighbors constitutes a majority of one
already.

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In Passage 1, Lincoln contends that breaking the law has which consequence?

- A) It slows the repeal of bad laws.
- B) It undermines and repudiates the nation's values.
- C) It leads slowly but inexorably to rule by the mob.
- D) It creates divisions between social groups.

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Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 9-12 ("let every man . . . liberty")
- B) Lines 20-23 ("and let . . . altars")
- C) Lines 33-35 ("If such . . . borne with")
- D) Lines 36-37 ("There . . . law")

35

As used in line 24, "urge" most nearly means

- A) hasten.
- B) stimulate.
- C) require.
- D) advocate.

36

The sentence in lines 24-28 ("When . . . made") primarily serves which function in Passage 1?

- A) It raises and refutes a potential counterargument to Lincoln's argument.
- B) It identifies and concedes a crucial shortcoming of Lincoln's argument.
- C) It acknowledges and substantiates a central assumption of Lincoln's argument.
- D) It anticipates and corrects a possible misinterpretation of Lincoln's argument.

37

As used in line 32, “observed” most nearly means

- A) followed.
- B) scrutinized.
- C) contemplated.
- D) noticed.

38

In Passage 2, Thoreau indicates that some unjust aspects of government are

- A) superficial and can be fixed easily.
- B) subtle and must be studied carefully.
- C) self-correcting and may be beneficial.
- D) inevitable and should be endured.

39

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 45-48 (“Unjust . . . once”)
- B) Lines 51-52 (“They . . . evil”)
- C) Lines 58-59 (“If the injustice . . . go”)
- D) Lines 75-78 (“A man . . . wrong”)

40

The primary purpose of each passage is to

- A) make an argument about the difference between legal duties and moral imperatives.
- B) discuss how laws ought to be enacted and changed in a democracy.
- C) advance a view regarding whether individuals should follow all of the country's laws.
- D) articulate standards by which laws can be evaluated as just or unjust.

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Based on the passages, Lincoln would most likely describe the behavior that Thoreau recommends in lines 64-66 ("if it . . . law") as

- A) an excusable reaction to an intolerable situation.
- B) a rejection of the country's proper forms of remedy.
- C) an honorable response to an unjust law.
- D) a misapplication of a core principle of the Constitution.

42

Based on the passages, one commonality in the stances Lincoln and Thoreau take toward abolitionism is that

- A) both authors see the cause as warranting drastic action.
- B) both authors view the cause as central to their argument.
- C) neither author expects the cause to win widespread acceptance.
- D) neither author embraces the cause as his own.