

# ANSWER KEY

## Section I, Part A: Multiple-Choice Questions

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D  | 20. B | 39. A |
| 2. A  | 21. B | 40. D |
| 3. C  | 22. C | 41. D |
| 4. C  | 23. A | 42. B |
| 5. B  | 24. D | 43. A |
| 6. C  | 25. D | 44. C |
| 7. A  | 26. A | 45. D |
| 8. C  | 27. C | 46. A |
| 9. A  | 28. C | 47. D |
| 10. D | 29. C | 48. A |
| 11. B | 30. A | 49. C |
| 12. B | 31. D | 50. B |
| 13. D | 32. B | 51. C |
| 14. B | 33. A | 52. B |
| 15. B | 34. B | 53. C |
| 16. D | 35. A | 54. B |
| 17. A | 36. B | 55. B |
| 18. B | 37. C |       |
| 19. A | 38. B |       |

## SECTION I, PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

### Questions 1–3

The introduction of tobacco would lead to the development of plantation slavery. As new settlements sprang up around Jamestown, the entire area came to be known as the Chesapeake (named after the bay). That area today is comprised mostly of Virginia and Maryland. Many who migrated to the Chesapeake did so for financial reasons. Overpopulation in England had led to widespread famine, disease, and poverty. Chances for improving one's lot were minimal. Thus, many were attracted to the New World by the opportunity provided by indentured servitude. In return for free passage, indentured servants promised seven years' labor, after which they received their freedom.

1. D The excerpt mentions only one of the servants as Negro (Emanuel), so we can logically infer that both whites and blacks served in this capacity. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all unsupported by the excerpt.
2. A The lives of English settlers in New England and the Chesapeake differed considerably. Entire families tended to emigrate to New England; in the Chesapeake, immigrants were often single males. The climate in New England was more hospitable, and so New Englanders tended to live longer and have larger families than Chesapeake residents. A stronger sense of community, and the absence of tobacco as a cash crop, led New Englanders to settle in larger towns that were closer to one another; those in the Chesapeake lived in smaller, more spread-out farming communities.
3. C The South experienced several slave revolts, which resulted in the use of more brutal disciplinary measures by slaveholders. The most famous of the insurrections was Nat Turner's Rebellion. Turner, a well-read preacher, had a vision, and he took this vision as a sign from God that a black liberation movement would succeed. As a result, he rallied a gang that proceeded to kill and then mutilate the corpses of 60 whites. In retaliation, 200 slaves were executed, some with no connection at all to the rebellion. Choice (A), the Whiskey Rebellion, was a dispute over taxes, not labor. Choice (B), Montgomery Bus Boycott, was not related to disgruntled laborers, either. And (D), the Bonus Expeditionary March, was about unpaid compensation for veterans.

### Questions 4–6

Loyalists were American colonists who remained loyal to the British Empire and the British monarchy during the Revolutionary War. They were opposed by the Patriots, those who supported the revolution. When their cause was defeated, about 15 percent of the Loyalists fled to other parts of the British Empire.

4. C The key to understanding this cartoon is in recognizing the reference to "Loyalists." Loyalists had no relevance during the Seven Years' War, so rule out (A) and (B). As for the Indians, they are not meant to be taken too literally, so rule out (D). The Indians represent the "savage" new country, which will not tolerate loyalty to the British crown.

5. B In fact, the Seven Years' War lasted for 10 years. It is also called the French and Indian War, which is almost equally confusing because the French and Indians fought on the same side, not against each other (for the most part). The Seven Years' War was the British name for the war. The colonists called it the "French and Indian War" because that's who they were fighting. It was actually one of several "wars for empire."
6. C Great Britain's massive debt from the Seven Years' War resulted in renewed efforts to consolidate imperial control over North American markets, taxes, and political institutions—actions that were supported by some colonists but resisted by others. Be careful—Britain was not defeated in this war, so rule out (A). Choice (B) is incorrect because many working-class people favored revolution. Choice (D) is unsupportable.

### Questions 7–9

The end of Washington's presidency was as monumental as its beginning. Wishing to set a final precedent, Washington declined to run for a third term. In his famous farewell address, composed in part by Alexander Hamilton, he warned future presidents to "steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." Washington's call for neutrality defined American foreign policy from 1800 until the late 1890s (during which the United States pursued a policy of imperialism) and then again from the end of World War I until 1941.

7. A In the excerpt, Washington warns against the "baneful effects" of political parties. During the War of 1812, the War Hawks, largely Anti-Federalists, saw war as an opportunity to grab new territories to the west and southwest. Their leaders were Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun. Federalists, on the other hand, opposed to the war because it disrupted trade and unaware that its end was coming, met in Hartford, Connecticut, to consider a massive overhaul of the Constitution or, failing that, secession. When the war ended soon after, most people considered the Federalists to be traitors, and their national party dissolved soon after the Hartford Convention. If you chose (B), you were close, but the Civil War involved more than just partisan divisions; it was fueled by geographical, economic, and ideological differences too. Choices (C), the Nullification Crisis of 1832, and (D), the Korean War, were not primarily partisan conflicts.
8. C Washington was not explicitly a Federalist, so rule out (A), and he was certainly not an Anti-Federalist, so rule out (B). He preaches *against* sectionalism, so rule out (D). Washington's political views most embody Republicanism—which stresses liberty and "unalienable" rights as central values, makes the people as a whole sovereign, rejects aristocracy, expects citizens to be independent in their performance of civic duties, and vilifies corruption.
9. A A key message in the address is the necessity of neutrality regarding foreign affairs. Choice (C), isolationism, is close but too extreme. Choice (A) is the best answer.

## Questions 10–12

Although Jefferson was a strict constructionist, he did favor providing a means for the American people to amend their Constitution, as shown in this excerpt: “As new discoveries are made, new truths disclosed, and manners and opinions change with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also, and keep pace with the times.”

10. D Although all of the Constitutional Amendments represent changes to the original document, the Twenty-first Amendment best exemplifies the sentiment in Jefferson’s quote. After only 15 years of banning alcohol, the Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition) was repealed by the Twenty-first.
11. B James Madison led the charge to form a Constitutional Congress and draft the Constitution. It was primarily the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation that led to their rejection. They did not impose tariffs, so rule out (C). Choice (A) is incorrect because the federal government was weak in 1787. Choice (D) is wrong because Washington responded to the Whiskey Rebellion with much force. (If you picked (D), you are confusing Shays’s Rebellion with the Whiskey Rebellion.)
12. B In Washington’s Farewell address, he denounces political parties. So Washington was the one president who was not officially affiliated with any party, although he was endorsed by the Federalists. Choice (A) is a tempting answer, but political parties existed *before* the drafting of the Constitution. That also rules out (C). Choice (D) is incorrect because the Whig Party formed in reaction to Jackson’s policies, well after John Quincy Adams left office.

## Questions 13–17

Jackson’s economic policies demonstrated his distrust of both big government and Northeastern power brokers. He fought the Second Bank of the United States because he felt it protected Northeastern interests at the expense of the West. He was wary of creating an unconstitutional monopoly and of dealing with the mostly British investors. He was also suspicious of paper money, preferring “hard currency” such as gold or silver. His Specie Circular, which ended the policy of selling government land on credit (buyers now had to pay “hard cash”), caused a money shortage, a sharp decrease in the treasury, and overall economic hardship. Congress overturned the circular in the final days of Jackson’s final term.

13. D Jackson was not opposed to a bank run by private citizens per se, as in (A), but he was wary of allowing foreign shareholders to control American economic interests.
14. B In the aftermath of the War of 1812, the federal government suffered from the disarray of an unregulated currency and a lack of fiscal order; business interests sought security for their government bonds. A national alliance arose to create a central bank to address these needs. Choice (C) is tempting, but it refers to the First Bank, not the Second.
15. B As the United States’ first secretary of the treasury, Alexander Hamilton had to handle the nation’s considerable war debt. His solution included the formation of a national bank, modeled on the Bank of England. Through the bank, Hamilton hoped to consolidate and manage the nation’s debt and provide an agency through which a national currency could be circulated. He also wished to broaden the powers of the federal government (Hamilton, a Federalist, favored a

strong central government). Both houses of Congress approved Hamilton's plan, but Washington (then president) was reluctant to sign the bill because he was uncertain of its constitutionality. (Note: Washington performed very conservatively as president, aware that any action he took would set a precedent for his followers. Accordingly, he used his veto only when he was certain that a bill was unconstitutional.) The debate that followed defined the two main schools of thought on constitutional law. On one side were the strict constructionists, led by Jefferson and Madison. Both were wary of a strong central government and interpreted the Constitution accordingly. The strict constructionists argued that the Constitution allowed Congress only those powers specifically granted it or those "necessary and proper" to the execution of its enumerated powers. While a bank might be convenient and perhaps beneficial, they argued, it was not necessary, and thus its creation was beyond the powers of the national government. Hamilton, not surprisingly, disagreed. In his "Defense of the Constitutionality of the Bank," he proposed what has come to be known as the broad-constructionist view. He argued that the creation of a bank was an implied power of the government, because it already had explicit power to coin money, borrow money, and collect taxes. Hamilton argued that the government could do anything in the execution of those enumerated powers—including creating a bank—that was not explicitly forbidden by the Constitution. Washington agreed with Hamilton and signed the bill.

16. D Between 1800 and 1820, party nominees to the presidency were chosen by congressional caucus and then approved by state electors (delegates to a state nominating convention). Before 1824, electors were chosen by a variety of methods. Many electors were chosen by state legislatures, which chose electors who agreed with the choices of the caucus (often they were the same men who had participated in the caucus). By 1824, however, a majority of states allowed voters to choose their presidential electors directly. When the Republican caucus chose William H. Crawford in 1824, others, among them John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Andrew Jackson, decided to challenge the nomination. Their opposition, along with their accusations that the caucuses were undemocratic, brought about the demise of the caucus system.
17. A Jeffersonian Democrats believed in a republican government and equality of political opportunity, with a priority for the "yeoman farmer," "planters," and the "plain folk." They were antagonistic to the aristocratic elitism of merchants and bankers and generally favored, or tolerated, slavery. Choice (B) is incorrect because there were some Free-Soil Jacksonians.

### Questions 18–21

When the state of Georgia tried to relocate the Cherokee tribe, Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that only the federal government, not the states, had authority over Native Americans within the boundaries of the United States. President Jackson didn't like Marshall's rulings and simply ignored them, pursuing an aggressive policy aimed at pushing tribes farther and farther west. The result was the Trail of Tears, the involuntary westward migration of the Cherokees. Over one-quarter died of disease and exhaustion during the three- to four-month forced march (supervised by the U.S. Army).

18. B In the 1831 case *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that American Indian tribes were neither foreign nations nor states, and as such had no standing in federal court. In short, he ruled they had no right to sue. He argued further, however, that the tribes had a right to their lands and could not be forced to give them up by anyone, including the federal government. The 1832 case *Worcester v. Georgia* reaffirmed that position.
19. A As noted above, it was President Jackson who was largely responsible for relocating the Cherokees, not the Supreme Court or the Legislature.
20. B King Philip's War was an armed conflict between Indian inhabitants of present-day New England and English colonists. The war is named after the Indian chief, Metacomet, known to the English as "King Philip." This war is least like the migration depicted in the map—the Cherokee Trail of Tears, as in (A)—because it did not lead to a forced migration. King Phillip's warriors prevailed over the short term. Choice (D), the Battle of Little Big Horn, is a tempting answer, but ultimately the Lakota Sioux were forced to leave their territories and migrate to reservations.
21. B In the 1860s, the government initiated its "reservation policy," by which Native Americans were granted (usually less desirable) portions of the lands they inhabited. The policy failed on many fronts, and by the 1880s, the government was searching for a different tack. Congress struck on the Dawes Severalty Act, which offered individual Native Americans 160-acre plots in return for leaving their reservations; through this program, Congress hoped to hasten the assimilation of Native Americans, whose cultures most congressmen held in contempt. The results were not good. Most American Indians preferred to remain among their tribes and did not accept the offer. Those who did accept usually ended up selling their land to whites, who often placed considerable pressure on them to do so.

### Questions 22–25

After the election of Lincoln was announced, South Carolina seceded from the Union and was soon joined by Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. Several months later the other four states—Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee—joined the secession, and the Confederacy was formed.

22. C This is a question of chronology. There was no Confederacy until South Carolina seceded first, so rule out (D). By the time the Civil War started, Southern Democrats appealed more to Jefferson Davis than to Washington, D.C., so rule out (A). Lincoln did not sign the Emancipation Proclamation until much later in the War, so rule out (B).
23. A In the excerpt, South Carolina is protesting the violation of "the equal rights of the states." Choice (B), nullification, is a good trap answer because South Carolina did attempt to nullify the Whiskey Tariff under President Jackson. Choice (D), civil disobedience, cannot be right because that sort of protest is nonviolent in nature.
24. D The Quakers believed slavery to be morally wrong and argued for its end. More generally, the religious and moral fervor that accompanied the Second Great Awakening persuaded many Northern whites that slavery was a great evil. Southern Baptists, (A), were not committed abolitionists. Puri-

tans disapproved of slavery, as in (B), but they did not successfully ban it from the Massachusetts Bay colony. Choice (C), Jews, is irrelevant to this question.

25. D Again, an issue of chronology. Choices (B) and (C) occurred after South Carolina's secession. Trade issues, as in (A), were not a primary reason for South Carolina's exit.

### Questions 26–28

Albert Beveridge was a U.S. Senator from 1899 to 1911 and was an intellectual leader of the Progressive movement. Beveridge is known as one of the great American imperialists. He supported the annexation of the Philippines.

26. A In the excerpt, Beveridge is arguing that America is justified in ruling over less developed nations with or without their consent, but that those nations would surely appreciate the “just, human, civilizing” influence of the West. These sentiments are the hallmark of Imperialism. Choice (D), Manifest Destiny, pertains more to domestic expansion, rather than international affairs.
27. C During the Spanish-American War, the United States not only drove Spain out of Cuba, but also sent a fleet to the Spanish-controlled Philippines and drove the Spanish out of there too. In the Treaty of Paris, Spain granted Cuba independence and ceded the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam to the United States.
28. C Beveridge uses largely moral arguments, stating that less developed nations must be “rescued” from “the savage, bloody rule of pillage and extortion.” There is no mention of economic benefits, or racial superiority, so rule out (B) and (D), respectively. Choice (A) is describing Manifest Destiny, not Progressive Imperialism.

### Questions 29–33

When war broke out in Europe in August 1914, Wilson immediately declared the U.S. policy of neutrality. Neutrality called for America to treat all the belligerents fairly and without favoritism. It was Wilson's hope that the United States would help settle the conflict and emerge as the world's arbiter. However, the neutrality policy posed several immediate problems, owing to America's close relationship with England and relatively distant relationship with Germany and Austria-Hungary. A number of Wilson's advisors openly favored the Allies (led by the British).

29. C Since 1914 was the beginning of World War I, only (C) is relevant. All the other answers represent conflicts in a different era.
30. A Washington's Farewell Address advocated neutrality in foreign affairs. Choice (D), Roosevelt's speech, is a declaration of war against Japan. Choice (B) is largely unrelated to war. The Gettysburg Address (C) was a speech given during the Civil War, so is unrelated to issues of neutrality.
31. D The Dawes Plan (1924) attempted to facilitate German reparation payments. By loaning \$200 million in gold bullion to Germany, the United States hoped to stabilize the German economy and enable Germany to pay off its debts.

32. B Many Americans supported the U.S. war effort only grudgingly, and then only after German (and, to a lesser extent, British) interference with American shipping had provoked the United States to take action. Many argued that America should stick to the foreign policy suggested in both George Washington's farewell address and the Monroe Doctrine, and therefore (1) avoid political alliances with other countries and (2) remain neutral regarding European conflicts. Wilson negotiated the Treaty of Versailles (the peace treaty following World War I) for the United States. He was unable to get a treaty that reflected his conciliatory Fourteen Points, as the Allies demanded a treaty that punished Germany harshly. Nonetheless, Wilson did the best he could and returned with a document he was ready to present to the Senate. The treaty included provisions for the League of Nations (which Wilson had fought hard for) and contained a clause that could have been interpreted as committing the American military to the defense of European borders. Wilson, a Democrat, tried to sell this treaty to the Republican Senate, but he could not muster the two-thirds majority required for ratification, and so the treaty was never approved by the United States.
33. A The global ramifications of World War I and wartime patriotism and xenophobia, combined with social tensions created by increased international migration, resulted in a general sentiment of isolationism in America.

### Questions 34–36

The Emergency Quota Act of 1921 restricted immigration into the United States. The Immigration Act of 1924 was a United States federal law that limited the annual number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to 2% of the number of people from that country who were already living in the United States in 1890, down from the 3% cap set by the Immigration Restriction Act of 1921, according to the Census of 1890. The law was aimed at further restricting immigration of Southern Europeans, Eastern Europeans, and Jews, in addition to prohibiting the immigration of Arabs, East Asians, and Indians. According to the U.S. Department of State Office of the Historian, the purpose of the act was “to preserve the ideal of American homogeneity.” Congressional opposition was minimal.

34. B Clancy is denouncing immigration quotas as “racial discrimination at its worst.” Choice (A) is far too positive for the tone of this excerpt. Choice (C), labor strikes, are not mentioned. Choice (D), the Red Scare, is a tempting choice, but the excerpt does not mention Communism specifically. Many of the ethnic groups mentioned are wholly unconnected to Communism.
35. A The largest wave of immigration to this country occurred during this period and was a result of political and economic upheaval. This so-called “new immigration” brought immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe as well as Asia. Between 1880 and 1910, approximately 12 million people came to the United States, many to escape poverty or political persecution.
36. B The Alien and Sedition Acts were four bills that were passed by the Federalists and signed into law by President John Adams in 1798 in the aftermath of the French Revolution and during an undeclared naval war with France. The Naturalization Act increased the residency requirement for American citizenship from 5 to 14 years, and it allowed the president to imprison or deport aliens who were considered “dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States.” This act was



### Questions 37–41

The New Deal was a series of domestic programs enacted in the United States between 1933 and 1936 and a few that came later. The programs were in response to the Great Depression, and they focused on what historians call the “3 Rs”: Relief, Recovery, and Reform. That is, Relief for the unemployed and poor; Recovery of the economy to normal levels; and Reform of the financial system to prevent a repeat depression.

37. C According to the graph, unemployment generally decreased from 1933 onward, but it did not decrease in 1937, so rule out (B). Hoover was not elected in 1933, nor did his administration successfully decrease unemployment, so rule out (A). Careful with (D)—unemployment increased in 1937; therefore, employment *decreased*. Since the United States entered World War II in the early 1940s, (C) is a reasonable inference.
38. B In fact, the federal government did almost nothing to regulate the economy even though many within the government foresaw the potential for economic disaster. Many possible remedies—an income tax to redistribute wealth, a tighter money supply to discourage speculation, aggressive enforcement of antitrust regulations—were rejected. Meanwhile, manufacturers were overproducing, causing them to stockpile large inventories and lay off workers; consumers weren’t making enough money to buy what, in some cases, they built at work; and the wealth of the nation was concentrated in a very few, often irresponsible, hands. The system was too fragile, and when it started to tumble, it fell entirely to pieces very quickly.
39. A As he began his first term, Roosevelt was faced with an agricultural market in which the bottom had dropped out; farmers had so overproduced that their crops were worth virtually nothing. Roosevelt’s solution, the AAA, provided payments to farmers in return for their agreement to cut production by up to one-half. The money to cover this program came from increased taxes on meat packers, millers, and other food processors. The program stabilized agricultural prices and increased American income from imports, but it came to an end when the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional in 1936. A second AAA in 1938 served much the same purpose while avoiding those aspects that voided the first AAA.
40. D John Steinbeck’s 1939 best-selling novel, *The Grapes of Wrath*, depicts the lives of farmers forced to flee the drought-ridden Midwest during the Depression years. About 350,000 Oklahomans and Arkansans trekked to southern California in search of work.
41. D The question refers to Roosevelt’s notorious “court packing” plan. Unhappy with the Supreme Court and the federal judiciary, whose conservatism frequently resulted in the nullification of New Deal programs, Roosevelt proposed that he be allowed to name a new federal judge for every sitting judge who had reached the age of 70 and not retired. The plan would have allowed Roosevelt to add six new Supreme Court justices and more than 40 other federal judges. The proposal was not at all popular

and was roundly defeated in the Senate. It also helped fuel the arguments of those who contended that FDR had grown too powerful. Not long after the “court packing” incident, several conservative justices retired and FDR replaced them with liberals, so he achieved his goal despite the failure of his plan.

### Questions 42–46

The United States sought to “contain” Soviet-dominated communism through a variety of measures, including military engagements in Korea and Vietnam. The Vietnam War, in particular, saw the rise of sizable, passionate, and sometimes violent antiwar protests that became more numerous as the war escalated. Young Americans debated the merits of a large nuclear arsenal, the “military industrial complex,” and the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting foreign and military policy. The antiwar movement reached its apex in the mid-1960s and generated a variety of political and cultural responses.

42. B The conflict in Vietnam was an attempt to contain the spread of Communism in Southeast Asia. It was not an attempt to control the Vietnamese government over the long-term, so rule out (A). Choice (C), “Big-stick” diplomacy, may involve the threat of force, but it does not necessarily lead to war. Choice (D), isolationism, would have prevented American involvement in Vietnam.
43. A The election of Eisenhower in 1952 reflected the desire of many Americans to disentangle the country from the Korean War and to return to a more conservative economic policy, which they hoped would lead to an economic boom that could keep pace with the baby boom. The election of Nixon in 1968 also reflected a desire for a return to a more conservative social and political approach. George Wallace, running as a third-party candidate, received almost 10 million votes in this election by appealing to those who believed in segregation, states’ rights, and “law and order.” Democratic candidate Hubert Humphrey suffered from his close ties to President Lyndon Johnson, who had escalated the Vietnam War. It also didn’t help that the Democratic National Convention of 1968 was the scene of bitter riots and violence in the streets of Chicago, whereas the Republican convention that year ran without a hitch. In both the elections of 1952 and 1968, Americans were tired of conflict and wanted to return to good times. The more conservative Republican Party was the answer to their wishes.
44. C The two largest issues that concerned the counterculture movement were the civil rights of minorities and the war in Vietnam. The many demonstrations that took place during this period (such as the civil rights march on Washington in 1963 and the antiwar “moratoriums” in Washington during 1968 and 1969) had these two issues as their primary focus. Choice (A), flag-burning, was practiced, but was not a major political issue. Censorship, as mentioned in (B) and (D), was not a major issue either.
45. D President Nixon and Henry Kissinger formulated an approach called *détente*, which called for countries to respect each other’s differences and cooperate more closely. *Détente* ushered in a brief period of relaxed tensions between the two superpowers but ended when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979. The Nixon Doctrine announced that the United States would withdraw from many of its overseas troop commitments, relying instead on alliances with local governments to check the spread of communism.

46. A In the excerpt, Kerry states that the Vietnamese were “a people who had for years been seeking their liberation from *any colonial influence whatsoever*,” but they were also “hard put to take up the fight against the threat we were supposedly saving them from.” Thus, it is fair to infer that the Vietnamese did not welcome U.S. involvement in their affairs. Since “most people didn’t even know the difference between communism and democracy,” rule out (B) and (C). Choice (D) is false and unsupported by the excerpt.

### Questions 47–50

The “Day of Infamy” Speech was a speech delivered by President Franklin D. Roosevelt one day after the Empire of Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Hawaii. Within an hour of the speech, Congress passed a formal declaration of war against Japan and officially brought the United States into World War II. The address is regarded as one of the most famous American political speeches of the 20th century.

47. D Japan’s invasion of China led the United States to place economic sanctions on Japan. Despite negotiations between the two countries to end the embargoes, no satisfactory progress was made and Japan decided to attack the naval base in Hawaii. Choice (D) is correct. Japan held an alliance with Germany, but neither held one with the United States. Eliminate (A). Hawaii was unquestionably United States territory, so (B) is incorrect. While the United States was in a deep recession during the years leading up to the attack on Pearl Harbor, it received no financial aid from Japan. Eliminate (C).
48. A The date, 1941, places this speech at the beginning of World War II, so only (A) is in the right era.
49. C Normandy is irrelevant to Japan, so rule out (B). Choice (A) might sound tempting, but it is false; trade relationships with Japan were healthy after World War II. Choice (D) is likewise tempting, but it occurred at the end of World War II. President Truman dropped the bombs, not FDR.
50. B There are many red herrings here. You can rule out (A), (C), and (D) by simply remembering that the American economy was very strong after World War II and that Japan was not punished for its actions in the War. In fact, General Douglas MacArthur aided in the rebuilding of Japan, and Japan developed a very strong economy, particularly throughout the 1970s and 1980s.

### Questions 51–53

The history of the modern western feminist movements is divided into three “waves.” Each wave dealt with different aspects of the same feminist issues. The first wave comprised women’s suffrage movements of the 19th and early 20th centuries, promoting women’s right to vote. The second wave was associated with the ideas and actions of the women’s liberation movement beginning in the 1960s. The second wave campaigned for legal and social equality for women. The third wave is a continuation of, and a reaction to, the perceived failures of second-wave feminism, beginning in the 1990s.

51. C Abigail Adams, the wife of John Adams, was not a feminist in the strictest sense, but the sentiments in this excerpt do embody the precepts of Republican Motherhood, which called on white women to maintain and teach republican values within the family and granted women a new importance in American political culture. The Adamses were not Jeffersonian Democrats or libertarians, in the modern sense, so rule out (B) and (D), respectively.

52. B 1876 puts this excerpt squarely in the realm of first-wave feminism, which largely campaigned for universal suffrage for all, including women. Choice (A), the Equal Rights Amendment, is a good trap answer, but it was not proposed (and it never passed!) until the 20th century.
53. C Susan B. Anthony's quote clearly shows that women's rights varied wildly by state of residence. Choice (B) is too extreme. Choice (A) is likewise too extreme because women did not have "full rights" until the 1970s. Choice (D) is untrue because many first-wave feminists did champion other causes, such as abolition and prohibition.

### Questions 54–55

The 1993 Waco Incident was a violent siege launched by American federal agents against a civilian religious group. The Branch Davidians were led by David Koresh and lived in a commune near Waco, Texas. After suspecting Koresh of child molestation and weapons violations, Attorney General Janet Reno organized a full-scale military assault on the compound. Seventy-six people died in the siege, mostly women and children. Public opinion turned sour on Reno after this heavy-handed use of federal power. This incident, along with the Ruby Ridge incident in 1992, fueled antigovernment sentiment in radical conservative militia circles.

54. B A careful reading of the excerpts can help you to use POE. We have no evidence that the Branch Davidians were "antigovernment," (A). According to the first excerpt, they were employing "defensive" measures in response to perceived threats by the federal government, not "offensive" tactics. This likewise rules out (C). Choice (D) is tempting, but notice that Conyers says the Attorney General "offered" to resign. It does not say that she did. (In fact, she did not.)
55. B It helps if you remember that the Wounded Knee incident occurred in 1890, a heavy-handed assault by the U.S. Army against the Lakota Indians. Choice (A) is a good trap, but an Indian tribe is not a cult. There was no bombing, so rule out (C), and Wounded Knee was not a recent conflict, so rule out (D).

## SECTION I, PART B: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

### Question 1

Note the dates. The years given are 1800–1824. You know that Jefferson served two terms as president, from 1800–1808, and that he was succeeded by James Madison (1809–1816) and then James Monroe (1817–1824). These three were known as the "Virginia Dynasty," and it was only with the 1824 election of former Federalist John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts that the "Dynasty" ended. So remember that you are not limiting yourself to Jefferson in this essay. You are being asked to address all three presidencies.

a) Your answer to this question may have included some of the following:

- Jeffersonian Democracy stood for a limited central government, states' rights rather than federal rights, strict construction of the Constitution, a devotion to agricultural interests, a restricted military, and support of the Bill of Rights.