



AP[®] U.S. HISTORY

PRACTICE TEST 1

Answers and Explanations

ANSWER KEY

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

EXPLANATIONS

SECTION 1: Part A: Multiple-Choice Questions

- C** This question asks you to identify the prevailing sixteenth-century idea that is supported by Las Casas’s writing. This is not a question regarding Las Casas’s personal beliefs, but those represented through his thinking and understanding. The correct answer is (C), as the text characterizes the American Indians as “simple,” “subservient,” and “imbecile.” While Las Casas argues in favor of just treatment of American Indians, he was still a product of his society. Choice (A) is incorrect because the text does not address the Roman Catholic Church. Choice (B) is incorrect because it does not address the overall attitude Europeans had of American Indians. Choice (D) is incorrect because the descriptions of American Indians do not reflect the basic humanist tenet that all human beings have intrinsic worth.
- B** This question asks you to evaluate Las Casas’s language toward American Indians and to consider the wider implications of his beliefs (and the beliefs of Europeans in general) to future events. Las Casas notes that the American Indians are “altogether incapable of hard labor.” A primary goal of European colonization in North America was to gain economic wealth by cultivating natural resources. This included planting and harvesting crops, mining for precious metals, and hunting and trapping for fur. All of this requires hard, physical labor. As the American Indians were decimated by the Europeans, a new source of labor was needed. Therefore, (B) is correct. The Europeans relied on the trans-Atlantic slave trade to achieve economic wealth in North America. While this included (D), exploitation of resources, the reference to hard labor in Las Casas’s writing makes this choice incorrect. Also incorrect is (A), because the Europeans were already beginning to colonize North America. Finally, (C) is incorrect because the first missionaries in the New World were Catholic, not Protestant.
- A** This question asks you to compare Las Casas’s representations of American Indians with the attitudes of the British toward American Indians. Choice (A) is correct because it demonstrates how the British viewed and acted toward the American Indians. While Las Casas notes the “simple” nature of the American Indians he encountered, the British often referred to them as “savages.” Although early British explorers depended on the American Indians for survival, this attitude did not prevail. The British engaged in open warfare with the American Indians as they continued to push them off their tribal lands to make room for settlers. Choice (B) is incorrect because it is untrue. The British often took advantage of Native American populations because, like the Spanish, they had a dismissive attitude towards the native populations of the Americas. The British did not view the American Indians as models for political organization. In many of their encounters, they forced Native American groups to emulate British practices. Choice (C) is incorrect because the British did not acquire the copious amounts of gold and silver that the Spanish took from the New World. Choice (D) is incorrect because few Europeans considered American Indians to be equal in stature.

4. **A** This question asks you to compare the information in the two maps and to explain the most significant result of the change in territorial boundaries. The correct answer is (A) because Great Britain gained significant western territory after the Seven Years' War. You can infer that the addition of this territory would lead to westward migration of British settlers. Choice (B) is incorrect because the map does not denote American Indians' actions during the Seven Years' War. Therefore, it is impossible to infer from the maps how tribes responded to increased colonization. Choice (C) is incorrect because Spain's territory also grew after the war. Choice (D) is incorrect because there is no correlation between the value of coastal property and the expanded territories.
5. **D** This question asks you to evaluate the effect of Great Britain's territorial advancement. Choice (D) is correct because the increased expansion of territory would likely result in increased settlement of lands west of the Appalachian Mountains. Because these lands were already occupied by tribal peoples, you can infer that the result would be increased conflict between the two groups. This was especially true as British settlers expanded into Canadian territories. Choice (A) is incorrect because it is untrue. Spain and Great Britain were always in conflict, and the animosity between the two did not increase or decrease due to the changing territorial boundaries. Choice (B) is incorrect because coastal populations were not reduced by the change. As settlers ventured west, coastal populations continued to grow. Choice (C) is incorrect because cotton and tobacco production continued to increase. Lands west of the Appalachian Mountains were not ready to be cultivated.
6. **C** This question asks you to evaluate the impact of territorial expansion on the British economic system. Choice (C) is correct because the Stamp Act was designed to alleviate the great debt that the British crown had amassed due to the Seven Years' War. The crown saw taxation of the colonies as a way to solve their financial crisis. The passage of the Stamp Act was one of the inciting incidents in the American Revolution. Choice (A) is incorrect because the Treaty of Paris officially ended the Seven Years' War. It does not explain the effects of the boundary changes on governments. Choice (B) is incorrect because the Currency Act prevented the colonies from making paper money. Although it was a nuisance, it was not an inciting incident in the American Revolution. Choice (D) is incorrect because the Articles of Association came after the Stamp Act and Intolerable Acts. The Articles were a direct result of the passage of acts designed to alleviate the crown's debt.
7. **B** This question asks you to correlate Robinson's argument regarding the rights of black Americans and the goals of the Civil Rights Movement. Choice (B) is correct because Robinson's letter was a direct response to President Eisenhower's hesitation to force the integration of Little Rock Central High School. Moreover, the rights of citizenship outlined in Robinson's letter refer to having equal opportunities at all levels of society. Choice (A) is incorrect because desegregation encompasses suffrage. Laws were designed to prevent black Americans from voting, and these laws constituted an act of segregation. Choice (C) is incorrect because, while the Civil Rights Movement used nonviolent protests, nonviolence itself was not a goal of the movement. Choice (D) is incorrect because labor rights was a separate issue.
8. **D** This question asks you to evaluate how Robinson's argument (not Robinson himself) impacted the greater Civil Rights Movement. The correct answer is (D), the civil rights campaign led by Martin Luther King Jr. Robinson calls for black Americans to "pursue aggressively" goals that other Americans had already achieved. The campaign by Martin Luther King Jr. was a culmination of this pursuit, as hundreds of thousands repeatedly gathered to demand equality for black Americans. Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because the Montgomery bus boycott and the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* had already taken place. Choice (C) is incorrect because the question focuses on Robinson's argument that social protests must continue.
9. **A** This question asks you to determine which group of people would most strongly oppose Robinson's call to fight inequality. Choice (A) is correct because many southern Democratic leaders fought to uphold segregation in the South. Choice (B) is incorrect because Republicans were generally more favorable to ending segregation. Choices (C) and (D) are both incorrect because each organization was established to further the Civil Rights Movement.
10. **B** This question asks you to evaluate the influence of the Civil Rights Movement on other political reform acts. Choice (B) is correct because the expansion of LGTB rights represents an attempt to extend equal opportunities to more people. Thus, the push toward equality that began with the Civil Rights Movement refocused to include gender and gender identity discrimination. Choice (A) is incorrect because *Roe v. Wade* and abortion legislation focused on women's rights, but not equal opportunity. Choice (C) is incorrect because Superfund legislation was

passed to combat environmental pollution, not further equal rights. Choice (D) is incorrect because the decline of unions was not an effect of movements to promote equal rights.

11. **B** This question is asking you to analyze the conditions surrounding the young textile worker and to determine which movement these conditions would most likely influence. Things of note in the image include the worker's age, her soiled dress, her thin arms, and her bare feet. Also of note are the large racks full of spools of thread behind her. These are powerful pieces of machinery that are not safe for a child. The combination of the condition of the child and the conditions of the factory in which the child works leads the viewer to infer that (B) is the correct answer. The image would likely support increased lobbying for child labor laws. While (A) relates to the labor movement in general, it does not specifically address child labor issues. There is no indication from the image that (C) is correct either, as a viewer cannot determine the rate of textile production based on the information provided in the image. Finally, (D) is incorrect because there is no relation to the image and United States national economic data.
12. **D** This question requires you to analyze the situation presented in the image and to correlate that situation with other significant events in the late nineteenth century. During this time, two of the most influential changemakers were the Progressive Party and the labor unions. The Progressive Party members championed economic, political, and social reform. Many leaders in the fight against child labor were Progressive Party members. Labor reformers sought to validate workers and make working conditions in factories humane. Therefore, (D) is the correct answer. Choice (A) is incorrect because there is no transitional element in the image that showcases a changeover in labor from slaves to children. Choice (B) is incorrect because the viewer cannot determine the economic status of American cotton products based on the image. Finally, (C) is incorrect because the image represents industrialization and not agrarianism.
13. **A** This question focuses on greater reform movements in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. You must go beyond an analysis of the image and evaluate how the ideas expressed through the image would most likely impact those interested not only in the well-being of this child, but the well-being of others like her. Because the child is a worker in a textile factory and her condition does not suggest adequate support or care, the reader can infer that her advocates would accept the idea that "workers have the right to organize and campaign for better wages and working conditions." Therefore, (A) is correct. Choice (B) is incorrect because the Federal Meat Inspection Act focused on the product being manufactured, not on the people manufacturing the product. Choice (C) is incorrect because the issue of segregation is not addressed in the image. Choice (D) is incorrect because it addresses the issue of land rights and colonization rather than manufacturing.
14. **A** This question asks you to consider how Locke's understanding of natural order differs from that of prevailing seventeenth-century thought and practice. Choice (A) is correct because Locke argues that human beings are, in their natural state, free people. Therefore, they should be able to govern themselves freely. This directly contrasts the hereditary monarchies that ruled Europe in the seventeenth century. Choice (B) is incorrect because Locke was not addressing colonization. He was simply putting forth the philosophical idea that human beings were designed to govern themselves freely. Choice (C) is incorrect because Locke's argument did not encompass religious authority. He was putting forth an idea about secular government. Finally, (D) is incorrect because Locke's argument would, in fact, support the formation of Republican governments.
15. **D** The focus of this question is how Locke's ideas shaped defining American political ideologies. Choice (D) is correct because it mirrors Locke's claim that human beings are in "a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons, as they think fit." People have the natural right, one could argue, to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Choice (A) is incorrect because Locke does not address the relationship between government and the governed. He merely explores the idea that human beings are born into a natural state of freedom. Choice (B) is incorrect because one cannot infer that Locke believes all humans are equal based on the excerpt. The excerpt merely expresses the idea that freedom is a natural state. Choice (C) is incorrect because Locke does not address suffering in this excerpt.
16. **C** This question requires you to consider how Locke's ideas have shaped American political policy over time. Choice (C) is correct because the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ended segregation. Therefore, it extended the freedom granted to citizens to African Americans who had been denied such freedoms until that time. This act is a continuation of Locke's theory because Locke believed that all humans were born into freedom and the act granted that freedom to

more people. Choice (A) is incorrect because taxation was not addressed in Locke’s excerpt. Choice (B) is incorrect because Prohibition denied citizens the ability to produce or consume alcohol. This is in contrast with Locke’s argument that human beings are (and should remain) free. Choice (D) is incorrect because the Bilingual Education Act did not legislate any action on the part of individuals. Rather, it provided funding for bilingual education.

17. **B** This question asks you to evaluate the conflict represented in the image. Because the image shows President Andrew Jackson as a king with a veto in one hand and a torn Constitution at his feet, you can infer that the conflict is regarding the growing power of the executive branch. Therefore, (B) is correct because it notes the growing power of the executive branch through veto and executive order. Choice (A) is incorrect because the image is not a literal depiction of government changes. Rather, it is a symbol of an expanding executive branch. Choice (C) is incorrect because the issue is not surrounding the Second Bank of the United States. Although Jackson removed funds from the Second Bank without congressional approval, the real issue represented in the image involves the separation of powers and equal distribution of power among the three branches of government. Choice (D) is incorrect because the legislative branch is only part of what is represented in the image.
18. **A** The focus of this question is how the conflict regarding separation of power and the equal distribution of power among the three branches of government continues over time. The correct answer is (A) because President Truman’s use of executive power mirrors, in some respects, President Jackson’s use of executive power. President Truman took military action apart from an act of Congress. President Jackson took economic power apart from an act of Congress. Choice (B) is incorrect because the Truman Doctrine was a policy developed by President Truman, but not an act of state. Choice (C) is incorrect because President Ford’s pardon of President Nixon is permissible without congressional approval within the confines of the Constitution. Choice (D) is incorrect because President Eisenhower’s dispatch of troops to Little Rock was supported by Congress.
19. **C** This question asks you to analyze Jefferson’s claim that American Indians have “been growing more and more uneasy at the constant diminution of the territory they occupy” and to determine how this claim echoes prevailing beliefs of white Americans during this time. Choice (C) is correct because it clearly expresses what most white Americans believed regarding American Indians and expansion of United States territory during the early 1800’s. Most white Americans believed that Native tribes should be relocated to make room for white settlers. Jefferson notes that increasing white populations will necessitate new territories to be opened. The opening of these territories will lead to the forced relocation of many American Indian tribes. Choice (A) is incorrect because it is false. The United States government did not believe in fairly compensating American Indians for land occupied during territorial expansion. Choice (B) is incorrect because, while some treaties were made to protect American Indian tribal lands, these treaties were largely ignored by both settlers and the government. Choice (D) is incorrect because the prevailing purpose of expansion was not increased cooperation with American Indian tribes.
20. **B** The focus of this question is on Jefferson’s plans for utilizing the land west of the Mississippi. His claim that American Indians should be encouraged to farm is an extension of his agrarian society. Jefferson believed that America’s future was based in agriculture. Therefore, (B) is correct. Choice (A) is incorrect because the United States economy was not solely dependent on overseas imports. The United States was producing many goods and the economy was becoming more self-sufficient. Choice (C) is incorrect because Jefferson was not focused on securing land to build transportation routes. Although this would be a byproduct, it was not the initial goal. Choice (D) is incorrect because American manufacturing and trade was not in decline.
21. **A** This question asks you to compare Jefferson’s beliefs, which were Democratic-Republican, to those of the Federalists. Choice (A) is correct because the Federalists believed in an urban society whose economy was supported through industry. This was a contrast to the Jeffersonian ideal of an American agricultural system of economy. Choice (B) is incorrect because it is the opposite of what the Federalists believed. Choice (C) is incorrect because increased trade with American Indians was not the goal of United States economic policy. While the American Indians could supply some economic growth, the tribes were largely self-sufficient and impervious to trade. Choice (D) is incorrect because, while the Federalists supported trade, their primary system of economics centered around industry.
22. **D** This question asks you to determine why immigration increased from 1850 to 1890. The correct answer is (D). The growing industrialization in the United States offered many opportunities for work. Immigrants seeking to build

a new life flocked to the United States to take advantage of this opportunity. Choice (A) is incorrect because the United States government did not offer financial incentives to immigrants. The government did offer some incentives for westward expansion, but this effort was not directly tied to immigration. Choice (B) is incorrect because political upheavals were not a factor for immigrants from Southeast Asia. While there were economic downturns in Western Europe, the primary cause of increased immigration to the United States was industrialization. Choice (C) is incorrect because it is not true. Transportation methods did improve, and the railroad made interstate travel more widespread. However, this did not impact immigrants seeking to come to the United States.

23. **D** This question focuses on immigration growth from 1860 to 1890. You are asked to evaluate the impact of this growth on cultural change. Cultural changes include literature, art, fashion, music as well as people think about and approach the society around them. Therefore, (D) is correct. The industrialization and urbanization of the United States led to the growth of social reform movements like the Temperance Movement, the Salvation Army, and Hull House. Reformers sought to address the challenges immigrants faced in urban environments. Choice (A) is incorrect because it highlights social and political change rather than cultural. Choice (B) is incorrect because the Indian Removal Act was passed in 1830 and the question focuses on 1860–1890. Choice (C) is incorrect because literary realism and the introduction of American jazz movements were not directly linked to immigration.
24. **B** This question asks you to consider the impact of immigration between 1860 and 1880. Choice (B) is correct because westward expansion reached a peak during this era. This was, in part, due to immigration, as immigrants sought opportunities on the frontier. The expansion of westward migration led to increasing conflicts between native tribes and settlers. These conflicts were often violent. The Dawes Act dismantled tribal governments and forced tribal peoples off their lands. It freed up more land for white settlers. Choice (A) is incorrect because the development of the suburbs and intercity transportation peaked later. Choice (C) is incorrect because the South’s agricultural production decreased and the North’s industrial production increased. Choice (D) is incorrect because the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was not enforced and led to few changes.
25. **A** This question asks you to consider Wheatley’s comparison of colonial independence with slavery. She is stating that the colonies, like she herself, are enslaved. Therefore, (A) is the correct answer. Wheatley uses the analogy of slavery to argue for independence. Choice (B) is incorrect because Manifest Destiny involves the expansion of American territories as a fundamental right. Wheatley is not talking about expansion of territory, but of freedom. Choice (C) is incorrect because the freedom Wheatley discusses is political, not religious. Choice (D) is incorrect because Wheatley is not referring to an economic theory or process.
26. **B** This question requires you to evaluate the future impact of Wheatley’s ideology. How do her experiences as a slave and as a woman connect with experiences of citizens in the late nineteenth century? The correct answer is (B) because the fight for freedom is characterized in the late nineteenth century with the civil rights and women’s suffrage movements. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect because Wheatley’s experiences do not align with the goals of these movements. Although these movements sought to protect the rights of individuals and nature, the impetus of Wheatley’s words is on the attainment of freedom. The civil rights movement and women’s suffrage movement both sought to secure liberties for disenfranchised groups.
27. **A** The focus of this question is regarding constitutional laws and how those laws contrast with the ideas expressed in Wheatley’s poem. Choice (A) is correct because discriminatory voting practices prohibited under the Fifteenth Amendment stand in direct contrast to Wheatley’s position on freedom. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect because they do not stand in contrast to Wheatley’s ideas. Wheatley champions freedom, and the laws mentioned in (B), (C), and (D) protect freedoms. The voting laws, however, are a restriction of freedom for women, African Americans, and those who do not own property.
28. **C** This question asks you to evaluate the political debate reflected in Wheatley’s writing. Wheatley writes of the heartbreak of enslavement using words like “pangs excruciating” and “sorrows.” Her words showcase the tragedy of slavery, which was a national debate at the time. While some framers of the Constitution opposed the practice, others deemed it necessary to economic growth. Therefore, (C) is correct. Choices (A), (B), and (D) were debated on a national level, however, they are not alluded to in Wheatley’s writing.

29. **D** This question asks you to determine the immediate impact of the Dred Scott decision. The decision polarized the nation, as Republicans lambasted the efforts of a pro-South Democratic court. As noted in (A), both parties began a war of words regarding the decision. However, the most immediate impact of the case was (D). The case nullified the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which had set boundary lines for slavery. States below the Mason-Dixon line were slave states, and states above the Mason-Dixon line were free. The court’s decision declared that no state had the power to determine an individual’s citizenship. Therefore, if a slave moved to a free state, he or she were still considered enslaved. Choices (B) and (C) are incorrect because those events were not an immediate result of the court’s decision.
30. **B** This question asks you to identify the amendments that overturned the Dred Scott decision after the Civil War. The correct answer is (B), the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments. These amendments outlawed the practice of slavery and granted citizenship laws to all former slaves. The Fifteenth Amendment granted further rights to former slaves by preventing citizens from being denied the right to vote “on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.” Choice (A) is incorrect because the Twelfth Amendment was passed prior to the Civil War. Choices (C) and (D) are incorrect because the Sixteenth Amendment addressed income tax, and the Seventeenth Amendment addressed the election of senators.
31. **A** This question requires you to consider why early British settlers colonized North America. The text states that these early settlers had no real vision of the future, but simply sought to live more freely. This idea stands in contrast to the prevailing notion that early British settlers came to build what John Winthrop called “a city on a hill.” According to popular folklore, the settlers came to create a model society based on Christian teachings that would serve as a beacon for the rest of the world. Therefore, (A) is correct. Choice (B) is incorrect because the early British colonists did not live inconspicuously or quietly. Choice (C) is incorrect because the British colonists created their own social hierarchies and were not seeking (primarily) economic opportunity. Choice (D) is incorrect because early settlers were often in conflict with American Indian tribes.
32. **D** The focus of this question is how the religious beliefs of the Puritans impacted the construction of the Constitution. The correct answer is (D). The separation of church and state can be directly traced to the Puritan belief in religious freedom. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect because the framers of the Constitution did not seek to incorporate specific religious beliefs or policies into the Constitution. The prevailing idea was to separate church and state so that the government would not influence religion and religion would not dictate government policy.
33. **B** This question asks you to determine what the political cartoon symbolizes. Choice (B) is correct because the image reflects the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad in 1869. Merely four years after the Civil War, this was a momentous occasion for Americans, as it symbolized reunification after a long and bloody conflict. The creation of the Transcontinental Railroad benefited from a rising sense of national unity that occurred after the Civil War. Choice (A) is incorrect because the image does not show diversity among citizens. Choice (C) is incorrect because the healing process was not completed with the railroad. Rather, the railroad was seen as a symbol of reunification. Choice (D) is incorrect because the image does not show animosity between former slaves and American Indians. In fact, many former slaves moved north, not west.
34. **C** This question requires a careful analysis of all subjects present in the image. While the people on the railcars celebrate, American Indians appear to flee in fear. The end of the Civil War led to a new focus for the United States military. The First Transcontinental Railroad paved the way to move more troops west. The westward movement of troops was designed to quell American Indian rebellion. Several violent conflicts between American Indian tribes and United States soldiers occurred in the late 1800s. Therefore, (C) is correct. Choice (A) is incorrect because, while immigration to the western states boomed in the period following the Civil War, this can be traced to a variety of different factors including the discovery of gold in California, the wartime devastation of urban centers in the South, and the attempt by many to flee the social conflicts of a post-slavery society. Choice (B) is incorrect because it refers to the Great Migration of freed slaves north, not west. Choice (D) is incorrect because the image does not characterize changes in communication.
35. **D** This question asks you to identify the concept that is most responsible for the characterization of western culture in the United States. The correct answer is (D), Manifest Destiny. This idea established the mythology of the West as an inevitable area of expansion for the United States. Choice (A) is incorrect because it is a belief that Americans were unique in international affairs, not domestic expansion. Choice (B) is incorrect because the image is a

celebration of the railroad expansion, not a commentary on how the railroad came into existence. Choice (C) is incorrect because American isolationism was primarily seen after World War I.

36. **A** This question asks you to determine the purpose of the image. The image’s title characterizes union members as “anarchists.” image shows union leaders stirring up an angry crowd, and police officers attempting to restore order. Therefore, the correct answer is (A). The purpose of the image was to discredit unions. The Haymarket Riot was widely condemned by the American public and marked the end of the Knights of Labor organization. Choice (B) is incorrect because the plight of workers is not characterized. Choice (C) is incorrect because the focus of the image is not on the police officers themselves, but on the “anarchists” causing the riot. Choice (D) is incorrect because there is no correlation between the image and the development of the suburbs.
37. **B** This question asks you to compare the role of the labor unions to the role of the farmer movements like the Grange. The primary contrast between the two organizations is the tremendous growth and popularity of the Grange across the states. The Grange was able to rapidly expand given the larger percentage of the population that was directly involved in agriculture. Labor unions, on the other hand, often struggled to expand outside of urban centers. Therefore, the correct answer is (B). Choice (A) is incorrect because there is no definitive proof that the public was more supportive of farmers than of laborers. The plights of farmers, especially sharecroppers, were not considered by the public. Choice (C) is incorrect because not all farm alliances had members from wealthier planter classes. Some farm alliances were comprised of tenant and sharecropper farmers. Choice (D) is incorrect because the goal of both groups was economic advancement.
38. **C** This question requires you to identify the key claim in Du Bois’s argument and to correlate the claim to a key historic event. The correct answer is (C) because Du Bois speaks directly about the disenfranchisement of black voters. In the opening paragraph, Du Bois refers to the “stolen votes” in Washington. This is because states had begun implementing voting laws specifically aimed at preventing black Americans to vote. Choice (A) is incorrect because Du Bois is not directly addressing *Plessy v. Ferguson*. Choice (B) is incorrect because the Progressive laws that mandated senators be elected by popular vote did not directly apply to black voters. The Progressives largely ignored discrimination of African Americans and did not seek to reform voting laws that disenfranchised black voters. Choice (D) is incorrect because Du Bois is not addressing economic disparity.
39. **B** This question focuses on how Du Bois’s argument could be used by later historians to support a claim. The claim that can best be supported by this excerpt is (B). The Niagara Movement was a precursor to the modern civil rights movement, as Du Bois called for African Americans to come together to fight for political and social change. Du Bois was a founding member of the NAACP, an organization that fought for equal opportunities for African Americans. Choice (A) is incorrect because the Progressive reforms did not work to secure equal opportunities for African Americans. Choice (C) is incorrect because Du Bois did not seek to extend Brown’s legacy, although he did honor and admire Brown’s work. Choice (D) is incorrect because Du Bois is not writing about American idealism.
40. **A** This question requires you to compare Du Bois’s argument with other leading ideas about African American equality at the time. The correct answer is (A). The idea that economic and educational opportunities should come before political and social reform was expressed by Booker T. Washington, another leading African American activist. Washington and Du Bois had differing views on how to achieve equality. Du Bois believed that political and social reform should be a precursor to economic growth. Therefore, (B) is incorrect. Choice (C) is incorrect because it does not address the key argument between Washington and Du Bois. Choice (D) is incorrect because it is not the central claim in Du Bois’s excerpt.
41. **B** This question asks you to consider the continuation of the argument in Du Bois’s excerpt and how the push for racial equality was impacted by international events. The correct answer is (B). African Americans played a significant role in World War II. They fought alongside white soldiers to secure freedom in both the European and Pacific theaters. However, upon returning home, they encountered the very discrimination they had been fighting against. Their experiences in World War II led them to push for racial equality in the United States. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect because they did not have the same impact on the civil rights movement as World War II.
42. **D** This question asks you to identify how Stanton’s claim that women have a “birthright to self-sovereignty” is reflected in government policy. Because the phrase refers to self-governing, the best answer is (D), the Nineteenth Amendment.

This amendment gave women the right to be self-governing, as it allowed them to freely vote. Choice (A) is incorrect because *Roe v. Wade* addresses a woman's right to choose, but not directly self-sovereignty. Choice (B) is incorrect because Title IX addressed educational inequality, not self-sovereignty. Finally, (C) is incorrect because affirmative action addresses inequality in educational and economic advancement. Again, it is not directly related to self-sovereignty.

43. **A** The focus of this question is on the societal effects of the women's movement. The correct answer is (A). Many women entered into the fields of social sciences and home economics because of their work seeking reform measures in their communities. Women investigated working conditions and living conditions, and systematically gathered and organized data to draw conclusions about reform measures. Choice (B) is incorrect because women were not largely accepted at predominately male universities. Choice (C) is incorrect because women continued to work in factories and participate in labor unions. Choice (D) is incorrect because many middle and upper class women championed education.
44. **B** This question asks you to consider why President Reagan addressed the nation. The correct answer is (B). Economic reports showed high inflation and double-digit unemployment. Reagan attributed much of this to high taxes and out of control government spending. Choice (A) is incorrect because there is no correlation between the release of hostages in Iran and the American economy. Choice (C) is incorrect because the recession was not classified as such until 1982. Choice (D) is incorrect because Reagan sought to break the political power of unions.
45. **A** This question focuses on how the tax cuts outlined in the excerpt impacted labor. The correct answer is (A). Tax cuts increased the money supply, which was one of the four main promises made by Reagan when he took office. Choice (B) is incorrect because the deregulations were not part of the tax cuts. Choice (C) is incorrect because the tax cuts did not create a stronger middle class. In contrast, the tax cuts weakened the middle class. Choice (D) is incorrect because manufacturing decreased during this era.
46. **C** This question requires you to consider the long-term effects of President Reagan's economic policies. The correct answer is (C). The long-term impact of the "trickle down" economic theory was a growing disparity between wealthy and poor. Choice (A) is incorrect because there were high unemployment rates in manufacturing. Choice (B) is incorrect because the value of the dollar has not remained low throughout the twenty-first century. Choice (D) is incorrect because middle-class growth was limited.
47. **D** This question asks you to consider the tone of the newspaper headline and what factors contributed to that tone. The tone is discriminatory to Japanese Americans, and the factors that contributed to this are reflected in (D). The United States government had long discriminated against immigrants from Southeast Asia, including from China and Japan. This, coupled with the bombing of Pearl Harbor by Japanese forces, resulted in increased discriminatory measures. Choice (A) is incorrect because populism had faded and was not a direct factor in this case. Choice (B) is incorrect because the United States had begun to pull out of the Great Depression and unions remained strong. Choice (C) is incorrect because the United States had begun to move into the global arena.
48. **B** This question asks you to consider what event was a direct result of sentiments expressed in the image. The correct answer is (B). The forced relocation of Japanese Americans into internment camps showed a discriminatory attitude on the part of the United States government toward citizens of Japanese descent. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect because they do not directly correlate with attitudes toward Japanese Americans during World War II.
49. **A** This question asks you to identify what Truman hoped to accomplish with his speech. The correct answer is (A). Truman contrasts totalitarianism and democracy with his descriptions of freedom and suppression. Truman is speaking directly about the Soviet Union and its satellite states. Choice (B) is incorrect because Truman is seeking to intervene in Greece. He is working to expand America's role in foreign affairs, not limit it. Choice (C) is incorrect because Truman is seeking to fight Communism economically, not militarily, at this point. Choice (D) is incorrect because Truman does not plan to invade the Soviet Union.
50. **D** This question asks you to consider how Truman's arguments are used as a justification for future political actions. The correct answer is (D), as Truman seeks to present an argument about the need for the United States to take direct economic action to stop the spread of Communism. After getting Congress's approval to help Greece, Truman uses the same argument to put the Marshall Plan into effect. Choice (A) is incorrect because the division of Germany into occupied zones occurred at the end of the Second World War. Choice (B) is incorrect because the

German Democratic Republic was another Communist satellite state of the Soviet Union. Choice (C) is incorrect because Truman was not laying the groundwork for United States participation in the Atomic Energy Commission.

51. **B** This question asks you to analyze how the drive to prevent the spread of Communism led to an indirect refutation of Truman’s description of a free society. The correct answer is (B). Many anti-Communist groups suppressed the rights of individuals to prevent the spread of Communism. Choice (A) is incorrect because many anti-Communist groups, like McCarthy and the House Un-American Activities Committee, were intolerant of people who had different political or philosophical beliefs. Choice (C) is incorrect because anti-Communist groups accused the press of spreading Communist propaganda. Choice (D) is incorrect because the focus of anti-Communist groups was not on isolation. They were involved in foreign affairs.
52. **C** The focus of this question is how Truman’s ideas about foreign policy impacted future economic activity. The correct answer is (C). Because the United States was committed to helping Western Europe to prevent the spread of Communism, Western Europe became dependent on the United States for trade. This provided a lift to the United States economy that lasted through the 1950s. Choice (A) is incorrect because the United States economy did not lag. Choice (B) is incorrect because the primary source of the United States economic growth was exporting goods, including wheat, to Western Europe. Choice (D) is incorrect because manufacturing did not decline, and the Korean War led to continued production of military materials.
53. **C** This question asks you to identify the trend depicted in the map. The map shows the distribution of slave populations across the South in 1860. One concentration of slaves is along the Mississippi River. This concentration reflects a westward expansion of slavery. Therefore, the correct answer is (C). Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect because the map offers no quantifiable data to support the claims.
54. **D** This question asks you to analyze the effects of the population distribution on actions taken around 1860. Choice (D) is correct because the growing separation between free and slave areas, as shown through the sharp population differences in slave populations, paved the way for a border war between free and slave states along the edges of the Mason-Dixon line. This small civil war included many conflicts between Missouri and Kansas, nicknamed “Bleeding Kansas.” Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because they happened prior to the year 1860. Choice (C) is incorrect because it occurred after.
55. **B** This question focuses on the post-war impacts of the population distribution. The correct answer is (B). Because the South had such a high slave population, you can infer that the South depended on slaves working in agricultural production. After the American Civil War, and the abolishment of slavery, the South suffered economic decline. Choice (A) is incorrect because the map does not relate to the Texas oil boom. Choice (C) is incorrect because immigration statistics from Ireland and Italy are not given. Choice (D) is incorrect because western populations are not presented in the map.