

Princeton Period 7 (1890-1945)

Questions 35-39 refer to the excerpt below.

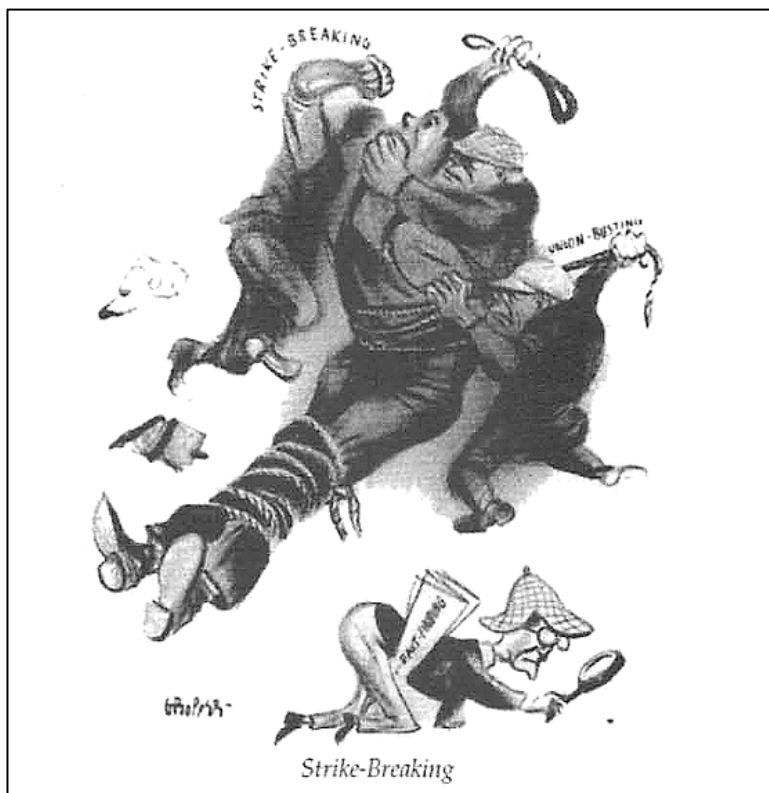
Source: Progressive Party Platform. 1912

“The conscience of the people, in a time of grave national problems, has called into being a new party, born of the nation’s sense of justice. We of the Progressive party here dedicate ourselves to the fulfillment of the duty laid upon us by our fathers to maintain the government of the people, by the people and for the people whose foundations they laid. We hold with Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln that the people are the masters of their Constitution, to fulfill its purposes and to safeguard it from those who, by perversion of its intent, would convert it into an instrument of injustice. In accordance with the needs of each generation the people must use their sovereign powers to establish and maintain equal opportunity and industrial justice, to secure which this Government was founded and without which no republic can endure.

“This country belongs to the people who inhabit it. Its resources, its business, its institutions and its laws should be utilized, maintained or altered in whatever manner will best promote the general interest. It is time to set the public welfare in the first place.”

35. Of the following policies, which was NOT a main objective of American Progressives?
- (A) Passage of the Pure Food and Water Act
 - (B) Creation of national forests and protected wildlife reserves
 - (C) Initiation of antitrust lawsuits against various corporate monopolies
 - (D) Intervention in the affairs of Central American governments
36. “Muckraking” author Jacob A. Riis’s *How the Other Half Lives* best exemplifies which of the following quotes from the excerpt above?
- (A) “the duty laid upon us by our fathers”
 - (B) “masters of their Constitution”
 - (C) “an instrument of injustice”
 - (D) “without which no republic can endure”
37. Which of the following regulatory laws was passed as a result of Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle*?
- (A) The Clayton Antitrust Act
 - (B) The Hepburn Act
 - (C) The Sherman Antitrust Act
 - (D) The Pure Food and Drug Act
38. In harmony with the sentiments of the excerpt above, which of the following best characterizes the Square Deal of Theodore Roosevelt?
- (A) Conservation, trust-busting, consumer protection
 - (B) Protective tariffs, centralized banking, conservation
 - (C) Equal opportunity, women’s suffrage, laissez-faire economics
 - (D) Laissez-faire economics, support of labor unions, conservation
39. Would the Underwood-Simmons Tariff of 1913 be generally endorsed by Progressives of that era?
- (A) Yes, because they were largely supporters of Teddy Roosevelt’s Square Deal
 - (B) Yes, because most Democrats advocated lower duties
 - (C) No, because they were largely supporters of Teddy Roosevelt’s “New Nationalism”
 - (D) No, because they were largely opponents of Woodrow Wilson

Questions 40-44 refer to the following 1933 political cartoon.



40. The 1933 political cartoon shown above makes the point that
- (A) infighting within and among unions prevented their rise to economic power
 - (B) government inspectors turned their backs to illegal repression of labor unions
 - (C) attacks on unions were so well concealed that the government did not know where to begin its investigations
 - (D) from their beginnings, labor unions were controlled by organized crime
41. Which of the following acts was the most beneficial to the labor movement?
- (A) The Clayton Antitrust Act, which legalized strikes and picketing
 - (B) The Sherman Antitrust Act, which prevented corporations from monopolizing markets
 - (C) The Elkins Act, which provided greater regulation of railroads
 - (D) The Hepburn Act, which regulated public modes of transportation
42. Which of the following best accounts for the successes of labor unions?
- (A) Throughout the early 1900s, Congress promoted the interests of labor unions over captains of industry.
 - (B) Immigrants helped to promote a more diverse workforce less reliant on child labor.
 - (C) Sharecroppers in the South largely voted for Democrats who championed labor causes.
 - (D) Locally and nationally, organizations such as the American Federation of Labor negotiated directly with corporations to effect change in the workplace.
43. Which of the following best describes the conflict between management and labor illustrated in the cartoon?
- (A) Tradition vs. innovation
 - (B) Native-born vs. immigrant
 - (C) Christian vs. atheist
 - (D) Urban vs. rural
44. How was the Red Scare in post-World War I America connected to organized labor movements?
- (A) Unrestricted immigration after World War I flooded the job markets with low-wage workers, leading to resentment by union members and accusations of communist sympathies.
 - (B) California migrant workers were largely Italian immigrants, many of whom had anarchist leanings.
 - (C) Labor unions were largely thought to be controlled by liberals with Marxist sympathies.
 - (D) Senator Joseph McCarthy, a Wisconsin Republican, was hostile to both communism and labor unions, fueling suspicion among American Conservatives.

Questions 38-41 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Booker T. Washington, *Up From Slavery: An Autobiography*, 1907

“Some man who seemed to be a stranger (a United States officer, I presume) made a little speech and then read a rather long paper—the Emancipation Proclamation, I think. After the reading we were told that we were all free, and could go when and where we pleased. My mother, who was standing by my side, leaned over and kissed her children, while tears of joy ran down her cheeks. She explained to us what it all meant, that this was the day for which she had been so long praying, but fearing that she would never live to see.”

38. The Emancipation Proclamation had which of the following impacts?
- (A) It declared that all enslaved people in the United States were granted citizen rights.
 - (B) It declared that all enslaved people in states in open rebellion were free.
 - (C) [t declared that slavery in Union-held territories was illegal.
 - (D) It declared that slavery throughout the United States was illegal.
39. Copperheads viewed the Emancipation Proclamation as
- (A) a necessary step to end the Civil War
 - (B) an egregious attempt by the president to push unneeded social revolution
 - (C) a precursor to open rebellion by southern states over the nature of slavery
 - (D) an overly sympathetic gesture to the South
40. Which of the amendments to the U.S. Constitution provided direct federal legitimacy and support to the Emancipation Proclamation?
- (A) The 13th Amendment
 - (B) The 14th Amendment
 - (C) The 15th Amendment
 - (D) The 16th Amendment
41. Establishment of the Freedmen’s Bureau provided all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) support for the establishment of schools and institutions of higher education for African Americans
 - (B) public assistance to freed enslaved people to find jobs and housing
 - (C) reallocation of land and property to freed enslaved people
 - (D) aiding freed enslaved people with money and food for those in need

Questions 42-45 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890

“Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is declared to be illegal.... Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a felony.”

42. Andrew Carnegie’s opinion of the Sherman Antitrust Act
- (A) favorable, because it sought to prevent the formation of highly influential monopolies and trusts
 - (B) favorable, because it ensured that competition between companies would continue to regulate prices and
 - (C) unfavorable, because it restricted capitalism
 - (D) unfavorable, because it concentrated the majority of wealth in the hands of a few
44. Which of the following failed to strengthen the legality of would have been the Sherman Antitrust Act?
- (A) Passage of the Clayton Antitrust Act
 - (B) Passage of the Interstate Commerce Act
 - (C) Formation of the Federal Trade Commission
 - (D) Implementation of the McKinley Tariff political influence
45. Which of the following business magnates is accurately paired with his theater of industry?
- (A) Cornelius Vanderbilt – Steel
 - (B) J.P. Morgan – Oil
 - (C) John O. Rockefeller – Railroads
 - (D) John Jacob Aster – Furs
43. The Sherman Antitrust Act is most closely associated with the policies and actions of which U.S. president?
- (A) William McKinley
 - (B) Benjamin Harrison
 - (C) Theodore Roosevelt
 - (D) Calvin Coolidge

Questions 46-48 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Theodore Roosevelt, a speech to farmers in New York, 1903

“It is not enough to be well-meaning and kindly, but weak; neither is it enough to be strong, unless morality and decency go hand in hand with strength. We must possess the qualities which make us do our duty in our homes and among our neighbors, and in addition we must possess the qualities which are indispensable to the make-up of every great and masterful nation- the qualities of courage and hardihood, of individual initiative and yet of power to combine for a common end, and above all, the resolute determination to permit no man and no set of men to sunder us one from the other by lines of caste or creed or section. We must act upon the motto of all for each and each for all. There must be ever present in our minds the fundamental truth that in a republic such as ours the only safety is to stand neither for nor against any man because he is rich or because he is poor, because he is engaged in one occupation or another, because he works with his brains or because he works with his hands. We must treat each man on his worth and merits as a man. We must see that each is given a square deal, because he is entitled to no more and should receive no less.”

46. The Square Deal referred to by Roosevelt in the excerpt above was a program of
- (A) reduced taxation on the lower class, enhanced protections for businesses, and isolationism on the global market
 - (B) increased federal regulation of banking, tighter restrictions on trusts, and more support for domestic infrastructure
 - (C) conservation of natural resources, control of corporations, and protection of consumers
 - (D) radical social change, including enfranchisement of women and the prohibition of alcohol
47. Which of the following works had a critical role in shaping policy decisions within Roosevelt’s Square Deal?
- (A) L. Frank Baum’s *The Wizard of Oz*
 - (B) Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle*
 - (C) John Steinbeck’s *The Grapes of Wrath*
 - (D) William Faulkner’s *As I Lay Dying*
48. In contrast to Roosevelt’s Square Deal, FDR’s First New Deal program aimed to
- (A) improve crumbling domestic infrastructure
 - (B) provide work and stabilize the labor force
 - (C) restore confidence in the economy and banking system
 - (D) ensure financial support for retired and disabled workers

Questions 49-50 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: The Treaty of Versailles, Article 231, 1919

“The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.”

49. This excerpt from Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles has been credited by some historians as contributing to the rise of Nazism and the later onset of World War II. All of the following have been provided as justifications of this view EXCEPT
- (A) the demand for war reparations led to rampant inflation in Germany
 - (B) establishing public indignation towards Allied governments for attributing full blame on Germany for World War I
 - (C) political instability with the abdication of the German monarchy
 - (D) formation of new formalized multinational alliances for protection and mutual interests
50. As a major part of the Treaty of Versailles, President Wilson sought to establish a League of Nations to
- (A) assemble an international forum for settling disputes through diplomacy and arbitration rather than war
 - (B) provide a stabilizing multinational security force to protect and defend international law
 - (C) counter future German aggression in Europe and Africa
 - (D) establish a common currency and international regulatory body for trade and economic growth

Questions 51-53 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Harry Truman, speaking to a joint session of Congress, 1947

“The United States has received from the Greek Government an urgent appeal for financial and economic assistance.... The very existence of the Greek State is today threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men, led by Communists, who defy the government’s authority at a number of points, particularly along the northern boundaries.... Greece must have assistance if it is to become a self-supporting and self-respecting democracy.... One of the primary objectives of the foreign policy of the United States is the creation of conditions in which we and other nations will be able to work out a way of life free from coercion.... This is no more than a frank recognition that totalitarian regimes imposed on free peoples, by direct or indirect aggression, undermine the foundations of international peace and hence the security of the United States....

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.”

51. In this excerpt, Truman advocates for an American doctrine of support in
- (A) international economic regulation and assistance for growing economies
 - (B) isolationism and neutrality to avoid future wars
 - (C) the recovery of nations destroyed in World War II
 - (D) opposing the growing geopolitical influence of communism
52. Among the goals of Truman’s domestic policy (dubbed the Fair Deal) was to
- (A) expand social and political rights of women and minorities
 - (B) aid in the reintegration of war veterans into American society
 - (C) provide financial support and resources to banks to counter an ongoing recession
 - (D) provide legal protections for unions and workers’ rights
53. The era of McCarthyism aligns most closely with what other period in U.S. history?
- (A) The Red Scare
 - (B) Populism
 - (C) The Temperance movement
 - (D) Counterculture

Questions 54-55 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Lyndon B. Johnson, commencement speech, 1964

“Your imagination, your initiative, and your indignation will determine whether we build a society where progress is the servant of our needs, or a society where old values and new visions are buried under unbridled growth. For in your time we have the opportunity to move not only toward the rich society and the powerful society, but upward to the Great Society. “The Great Society rests on abundance and liberty for all. It demands an end to poverty and racial injustice, to which we are totally committed in our time. But that is just the beginning.

“The Great Society is a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and to enlarge his talents. It is a place where leisure is a welcome chance to build and reflect, not a feared cause of boredom and restlessness. It is a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community.”

54. All of the following were new programs and initiatives

- (A) the Civil Rights Act
- (B) the Economic Opportunity Act
- (C) the Voting Rights Act
- (D) the Social Security Act

55. The domestic policy and vision of the Great Society aligns instituted as a part of Johnson’s Great Society EXCEPT most closely with which of the following political stances today?

- (A) Liberals
- (B) Evangelicals
- (C) Moderates
- (D) Conservatives

Questions 26-28 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Albert J. Beveridge, "The March of the Flag," 1898

"The Opposition tells us that we ought not to govern a people without their consent. I answer, the rule of liberty that all just government derives its authority from the consent of the governed, applies only to those who are capable of self-government. We govern the Indians without their consent, we govern our territories without their consent, we govern our children without their consent. How do they know that our government would be without their consent? Would not the people of the Philippines prefer the just, human, civilizing government of this Republic to the savage, bloody rule of pillage and extortion from which we have rescued them? And, regardless of this formula of words made only for enlightened, self-governing people, do we

owe no duty to the world? Shall we turn these peoples back to the reeking hands from which we have taken them? Shall we abandon them, with Germany, England, Japan, hungering for them? Shall we save them from those nations, to give them a self-rule of tragedy?.. Then like men and not like children, let us on to our tasks, our mission, and our destiny."

26. The sentiment expressed by Beveridge best exemplifies which of the following?
- (A) Imperialism
 - (B) Anti-imperialism
 - (C) Isolationism
 - (D) Manifest Destiny
27. The United States became politically engaged with the Philippines after what military conflict?
- (A) Mexican-American War
 - (B) World War I
 - (C) Spanish-American War
 - (D) The Boxer Rebellion
28. Which of the following rationales does Beveridge employ in his argument?
- (A) The closing of the western frontier impels the United States to expand its territory overseas,
 - (B) Governing territories confers economic benefits to both European and nonwhite nations.
 - (C) Powerful nations have a moral duty to govern less-developed nations.
 - (D) Racial superiority confers responsibility to the United States and Europe over the affairs of developing nations.

Questions 29-33 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Woodrow Wilson, 1914

“Whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest; And Whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war....

“Now, Therefore I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States...do hereby declare and proclaim....

“That the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality....”

29. The statement above was most likely prompted by which of the following world events?
- (A) Cuban revolt against Spanish control
 - (B) Adolph Hitler's invasion of Poland
 - (C) Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Serbia
 - (D) Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia
30. The statement above is most in harmony with the sentiments in which of the following speeches?
- (A) Washington's Farewell Address
 - (B) George H. W. Bush's "A Thousand Points of Light"
 - (C) Lincoln's Gettysburg Address
 - (D) Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Day of Infamy"
31. All of the following increased federal government power during World War I EXCEPT the
- (A) War Industries Board
 - (B) Food Administration
 - (C) Espionage Act
 - (D) Dawes Plan
32. Which of the following statements about the Treaty of Versailles is true?
- (A) The United States Senate rejected it because it treated Germany too leniently.
 - (B) The United States Senate rejected it because it required increased American involvement in European affairs.
 - (C) The United States Senate approved it, with reservations concerning the division of Eastern Europe.
 - (D) It was never voted on by the United States Senate.
33. Which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (A) After World War I, debates intensified over American involvement overseas.
 - (B) After World War I, Americans generally favored the new era of American involvement overseas.
 - (C) American involvement in World War I was an extension of a long tradition of involvement overseas.
 - (D) American involvement in World War I was a direct result of "dollar diplomacy."

Questions 34-36 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Robert H. Clancy, *Congressional Record*, 68th Congress, 1st Session, 1924

“Since the foundations of the American commonwealth were laid in colonial times over 300 years ago, vigorous complaint and more or less bitter persecution have been aimed at newcomers to our shores. Also the congressional reports of about 1840 are full of abuse of English, Scotch, Welsh immigrants as paupers, criminals, and so forth. Old citizens in Detroit of Irish and German descent have told me of the fierce tirades and propaganda directed against the great waves of Irish and Germans who came over from 1840 on for a few decades to escape civil, racial, and religious persecution in their native lands. The “Know-Nothings,” lineal ancestors of the Ku-Klux Klan, bitterly denounced the Irish and Germans as mongrels, scum, foreigners, and a menace to our institutions, much as other great branches of the Caucasian race of glorious history and antecedents are berated to-day.... But to-day it is the Italians, Spanish, Poles, Jews, Greeks, Russians, Balkanians, and so forth, who are the racial lepers.... In this bill we find racial discrimination at its worst—a deliberate attempt to go back 84 years in our census taken every 10 years so that a blow may be aimed at peoples of eastern and southern Europe, particularly at our recent allies in the Great War—Poland and Italy.”

34. The excerpt above is most likely a response to
- (A) World War I patriotism
 - (B) immigration quotas
 - (C) labor strikes
 - (D) the Red Scare
35. What best accounts for the sharp increase of immigrants during the period 1880-1910?
- (A) Many Southern and Eastern Europeans turned to America for financial gain and political freedom.
 - (B) Irish farmers were forced to leave their homes because of agricultural disasters.
 - (C) Germans were seeking ways to avoid military conscription.
 - (D) The United States welcomed immigrants by providing housing and employment.
36. Which one of the following legislative acts is most closely an example of nativism?
- (A) The Wagner Act of 1935
 - (B) The Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798
 - (C) The Espionage Act of 1917
 - (D) The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965

Questions 37-41 refer to the graph below from 1930-1945.



37. The graph above is consistent with which of the following statements about the era portrayed?
- (A) Unemployment rates began to drop with the election of Herbert Hoover in 1933.
 - (B) Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal produced a constant decrease in U.S. unemployment rates.
 - (C) A full economic recovery did not occur until the U.S. involvement in World War II
 - (D) A brief economic recovery in 1937 sparked a sudden increase in U.S. employment.
38. Which of the following was NOT a major contributing factor to the onset of the Great Depression?
- (A) Technological advances had allowed farmers and manufacturers to overproduce, creating large inventories.
 - (B) The federal government interfered too frequently with the economy, causing investors to lose confidence.
 - (C) Stock investors had been allowed to speculate wildly, creating an unstable and volatile stock market.
 - (D) Major businesses were controlled by so few producers that the failure of anyone had a considerable effect on the national economy.
39. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 sought to lessen the effects of the Depression by
- (A) paying farmers to cut production and, in some cases, destroy crops
 - (B) purchasing farms and turning them into government collectives
 - (C) instituting an early retirement program for farmers over the age of 50
 - (D) encouraging farmers to increase production
40. The dismal plight of the "Dust Bowl" refugees was captured in
- (A) Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
 - (B) F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*
 - (C) Theodore Dreiser's *An American Tragedy*
 - (D) John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*
41. In response to several unfavorable Supreme Court rulings concerning New Deal programs, Franklin Roosevelt
- (A) urged the voting public to write letters of protest to Supreme Court justices
 - (B) submitted four separate Constitutional amendments broadening the powers of the presidency
 - (C) abandoned the New Deal and replaced it with a laissez-faire policy
 - (D) proposed legislation that would allow him to appoint new federal and Supreme Court judges