

6. b. Riis took photographs of tenements, sweatshops, and poor neighborhoods in New York City to promote reforms.
7. b. Wilson had originally opposed women's suffrage, but the fact that war was being fought to "make the world safe for democracy" increased support for the suffrage movement.
8. e. With France no longer resisting Hitler, England alone remained the line of defense for American democracy in the Atlantic.
9. c. The beats were the opposite of conformity, constantly challenging convention.
10. c. Republican Richard Nixon organized the EPA after the environmental movement began, inspired by Rachel Carson's *The Silent Spring*.
11. b. In proportional, not absolute terms, the black population grew more rapidly than the white population.
12. c. The Declaratory Act asserted Parliament's right to legislate for the colonies; the Tea Act set off the chain of events culminating in the passage of the Coercive Acts.
13. e. According to republican ideology a republic depended on virtuous citizens, and it fell to mothers to teach children to grow up to be good citizens.
14. d. The Supreme Court decision in Dred Scott ruled that blacks could not sue in court, but a larger uproar came from its finding that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.
15. a. Union forces did not have the intimate knowledge of the South that Confederates did.
16. d. The "new" immigrants settled in cities with their own countrymen and because they had few skills, they took whatever jobs were available.
17. b. Television was not invented until after WWII.
18. b. The Soviet Union pushed for an early attack on mainland Europe to relieve the pressure on its forces; England wanted to wait until preparations were complete.
19. c. All direct protest actions against segregation were planned to be nonviolent.
20. b. The planning was to protest the Vietnam War; later assassinations inspired race riots.
21. a. European disease was the biggest killer of Native Americans.
22. c. Government by consent of the governed was the main republican principle. A weak executive was a check on concentration of power.
23. e. Alger wrote about the national dream after the Civil War.
24. b. Lincoln followed the Republican platform, and would not interfere with slavery where it existed.
25. d. The AFL, a craft union of skilled labor, had more members than any other union.
26. c. These people were intellectuals disillusioned by the direction in which America was going and by the unfulfilled promise of the Treaty of Versailles.
27. c. Hoover projected an air of pessimism with the depression's effects; FDR tried to lift the American spirit.
28. d. Victory held the highest priority; social welfare was low on the list of priorities.
29. a. Kennan wanted to stop the expansion of communism, but in areas of vital interest to the United States such as countries bordering the Soviet Union.
30. b. LBJ was one of the most effective Senate majority leaders before becoming vice president, and later president.

31. e. Reagan took office during a period of stagflation; his first priority was the economy.
32. b. Both the Bible and white bias gave "blacks" an inferior status.
33. d. Hamilton's plan called for repaying all foreign debt.
34. a. The Whig Party borrowed their name from the party opposed to the English king. They compared Jackson's actions to that of a corrupt monarch.
35. b. Lincoln was known only within Illinois before this series of debates.
36. e. Johnson dismissed Secretary of War Stanton without Senate approval as specified by the act.
37. a. Ford's assembly line revolutionized manufacturing and increased productivity.
38. c. Griffith's 1916 film glorified the Klan's role during the Reconstruction and thus helped to spur its revival in the 1920s.
39. c. The New Deal focused on workers and the growth of businesses.
40. b. America appeared to be tiring of civil rights, especially when it began to affect all areas of the country.
41. c. Nixon campaigned on a platform of "Peace with Honor," promising the American withdrawal from Vietnam.
42. d. Without the restrictions of British policy, American merchants found new markets for trade.
43. a. Christian evangelism was unleashed during this series of revivals.
44. c. The end of the Federalist Party ushered in a period of political peace until the election of 1824 between Adams and Jackson.
45. c. This compromise ended the slave trade in Washington; Kansas became an issue four years later.
46. e. Northern public opinion accepted the Emancipation Proclamation by the end of 1862.
47. c. With established immigrant populations and the prospect of work, cities were the destination of most immigrants.
48. a. The changes concerning a woman's role came largely from middle-class urban women who embraced modernism.
49. b. The migration north to take advantage of urban manufacturing jobs significantly increased the African-American northern population.
50. d. Diem's assassination in 1963 led to a series of unstable, short-lived governments in South Vietnam, and increased American intervention.
51. c. Carter stressed that he would never lie to the American people, an asset in the period in which people distrusted government following Watergate.
52. c. Religious toleration was more the exception than the rule in early colonial America.
53. a. France and England were competing for Atlantic hegemony, and the colonial wars were a part of this.
54. d. Clay had brokered the Missouri compromise and knew firsthand that the issue of slavery's expansion was very divisive and contentious.
55. c. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* emotionally combined romantic fiction with the antislavery political message in Stowe's best-selling novel.
56. e. The open range allowed cattle to feed at no cost to the rancher. The fencing of the plains spelled the end of this enterprise.

57. c. Washington believed that once blacks became indispensable to the economy, political and social rights would follow, unlike W. E. B. DuBois.
58. a. Hoover accepted the Republican ideology of laissez faire, but also was progressive in his focus on scientific practices and efficiency.
59. b. FDR saw fascism as a growing threat to American democracy, but was well ahead of American public opinion on this issue.
60. c. Eisenhower promised to seek an end to the fighting in Korea. He also promised to fight domestic communist influence but was not a supporter of McCarthy.
61. b. The rise of the assemblies as a political force was a result of gaining the "power of the purse."
62. c. The American Revolution was part of the "Age of Revolution" inspired by the ideas of Enlightenment political thinkers such as John Locke.
63. a. Garrison's ideas embraced the immediate end of property in slavery and labeled the Constitution as a "covenant with death."
64. d. The Erie Canal was completed in 1825 with support from New York State.
65. b. The expansion of democracy during the Age of Jackson mirrored the use of the vote by political bosses.
66. b. Despite its imperial ambitions, the United States continued to avoid foreign alliances in the 1890s.
67. d. Radio programs and films mostly provided entertainment for Americans.
68. e. Women such as "Rosie the Riveter" were the minority but did break employment barriers during World War II.
69. a. New Deal programs made little effort to address issues of African Americans.
70. b. Chavez's United Farm Workers focused on the poor conditions faced by migrant farm workers, and helped win several major victories over California grape growers.
71. d. Both William Penn and Roger Williams purchased the right to settle lands from Native Americans.
72. c. Mexico's increasing restrictions on Americans in Texas inspired the revolt.
73. a. Transcendentalism was mainly an individual movement, but Brook Farm was an attempt to create a utopia where the individuals could realize their full potential.
74. d. The map's information points to the clear division between the South and North.
75. a. Turner saw the end of an era with the closing of the American frontier.
76. b. Bryan's strongest appeal was to Populists and farmers.
77. b. Like many progressives, these well-to-do women wanted to reform urban America.
78. c. The New Deal's inability to end the depression led FDR to take a stronger anti-business stance during the Second New Deal.
79. d. Folk music appealed most to primarily young Americans who rejected the consumerism and materialism of American culture.
80. a. Conservatives criticized the Warren Court for its rulings in race relations, criminal defendants' rights, and privacy issues, among other areas.