

Answer Key

1. C	17. C	33. E	49. B	65. B
2. E	18. A	34. A	50. E	66. E
3. A	19. D	35. D	51. E	67. B
4. E	20. B	36. D	52. D	68. C
5. D	21. D	37. A	53. C	69. E
6. D	22. B	38. B	54. B	70. E
7. B	23. D	39. D	55. A	71. B
8. D	24. A	40. B	56. B	72. A
9. A	25. E	41. B	57. B	73. E
10. C	26. D	42. C	58. A	74. A
11. B	27. C	43. D	59. C	75. C
12. C	28. B	44. C	60. C	76. D
13. D	29. B	45. E	61. E	77. E
14. E	30. D	46. A	62. C	78. C
15. A	31. E	47. C	63. C	79. D
16. E	32. C	48. B	64. E	80. B

Explanatory Answers

1. (C) Spain, France, and Portugal all exercised tight control, in theory, over their colonies. The Netherlands controlled the economy and trade more than the political system. Great Britain exercised the least amount of control in theory and in practice. At one point the colonial-mother country relationship was described as "salutary neglect," or friendly neglect.
2. (E) Agitation for an Equal Rights Amendment began in the 1920s after women won the right to vote. The actual Equal Rights Amendment passed Congress only in 1972, and was never ratified by the required number of states. The ERA resulted from the women's movement of the 1960s.
3. (A) As the election of 1844 approached, Clay and Van Buren, the expected candidates, both agreed to downplay the volatile issue of expansion. Polk surprised the wily politicians by winning the Democratic nomination, the first so-called dark horse in the presidential sweepstakes. Polk (Democrat) went on to eke out a narrow victory over Clay (Whig) on a platform of expansion, a lower tariff, and the Independent Treasury system.