

# AP<sup>®</sup> United States History Exam

## SECTION I: Multiple-Choice Questions

**DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

### At a Glance

**Total Time**  
55 minutes  
**Number of Questions**  
80  
**Percent of Total Grade**  
50%  
**Writing Instrument**  
Pencil required

### Instructions

Section I of this exam contains 80 multiple-choice questions. Fill in only the ovals for numbers 1 through 80 on your answer sheet.

Indicate all of your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in this exam booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratch work. After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, completely fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. Give only one answer to each question. If you change an answer, be sure that the previous mark is erased completely. Here is a sample question and answer.

### Sample Question

The first president of the United States was

- (A) Millard Fillmore
- (B) George Washington
- (C) Benjamin Franklin
- (D) Andrew Jackson
- (E) Harry Truman

### Sample Answer

(A) ● (C) (D) (E)

Use your time effectively, working as rapidly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go on to other questions and come back to the ones you have not answered if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will know the answers to all of the multiple-choice questions.

### About Guessing

Many candidates wonder whether or not to guess the answers to questions about which they are not certain. Multiple-choice scores are based on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers, and no points are awarded for unanswered questions. Because points are not deducted for incorrect answers, you are encouraged to answer all multiple-choice questions. On any questions you do not know the answer to, you should eliminate as many choices as you can, and then select the best answer among the remaining choices.

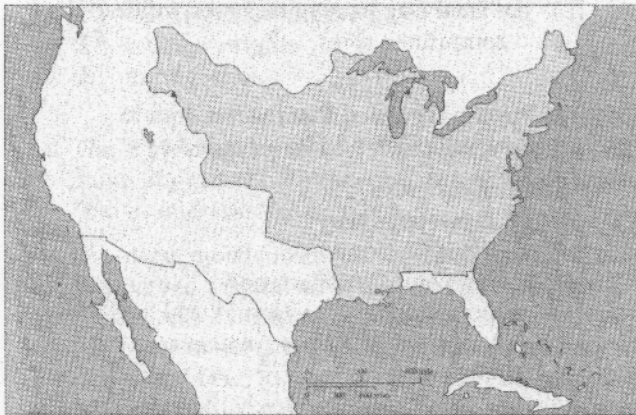
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**UNITED STATES HISTORY  
SECTION I**

**Time—55 minutes**

**Directions:** Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then blacken the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

1. A major weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that they
- (A) created a too-powerful chief executive
  - (B) did not include a mechanism for their own amendment
  - (C) made it too difficult for the government to raise money through taxes and duties
  - (D) denied the federal government the power to mediate disputes between states
  - (E) required the ratification of only a simple majority of states



2. The shaded region on the map above shows the land held by the United States immediately following the
- (A) American Revolution
  - (B) passage of the Northwest Ordinance
  - (C) negotiation of the Treaty of Greenville
  - (D) Louisiana Purchase
  - (E) War of 1812

3. Manifest Destiny is the belief that
- (A) the colonists were destined to leave the British empire because of the distance between the New World and England
  - (B) women are biologically predestined to lives of child rearing and domestic labor
  - (C) America's expansion to the West Coast was inevitable and divinely sanctioned
  - (D) the abolition of slavery in the United States was certain to come about, because slavery was immoral
  - (E) American entry into World War I was unavoidable and was in America's long-term interests

4. In his opinion on the case *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, Chief Justice Roger Taney ruled that
- (A) the Supreme Court had the right to rule on the constitutionality of any federal law
  - (B) "separate but equal" facilities for people of different races were constitutional
  - (C) corporations were entitled to the same protections guaranteed individuals under the Fourteenth Amendment
  - (D) school prayer violated the principle of "separation of church and state"
  - (E) Congress had no right to regulate slavery in United States territories

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5. Following the Civil War, most freed slaves
- (A) stayed in the South and worked as sharecroppers
  - (B) joined the pioneering movement as it headed West
  - (C) moved to the North to work in factories
  - (D) took work building the nation's growing railroad system
  - (E) moved to Liberia with the aid of the American Colonization Society
6. All of the following policies pursued by President Theodore Roosevelt were main objectives of the American Progressives EXCEPT
- (A) passage of the Pure Food and Drug 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
  - (E) expansion of the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission
7. 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) The United States Senate approved it without reservations.
  - (E) It was never voted on by the United States Senate.
8. The 1956 boycott of the Montgomery bus system
- (A) was led by Malcolm X
  - (B) started because the city doubled bus fares
  - (C) was instigated by the arrest of Rosa Parks
  - (D) lasted for three weeks and failed to achieve its goal
  - (E) resulted from the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.
9. Senator Joseph McCarthy gained national prominence with his accusation that
- (A) American meat packers disregarded fundamental rules of sanitation
  - (B) the Federal Bureau of Investigation was violating many innocent citizens' right to privacy
  - (C) some congressmen were taking bribes in return for pro-business votes
  - (D) massive voter fraud was common throughout the Southwest
  - (E) the State Department had been infiltrated by communist spies
10. The Puritans believed that the freedom to practice religion should be extended to
- (A) Puritans only
  - (B) all Protestants only
  - (C) all Christians only
  - (D) all Jews and Christians only
  - (E) all inhabitants of the New World, including Africans and Native Americans
11. The Sugar Act of 1764 represented a major shift in British policy toward the colonies in that, for the first time, the British
- (A) allowed all proceeds from a tax to stay in the colonial economy
  - (B) attempted to control colonial exports
  - (C) offered the colonists the opportunity to address Parliament with grievances
  - (D) required the colonies to import English goods exclusively
  - (E) levied taxes aimed at raising revenue rather than regulating trade

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