

Princeton Period 6 (1865-1898)

Questions 28-32 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: Populist Party Platform. 1892

“We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties fo(power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives, and children on the altar of mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

“Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled ‘with the spirit of the grand general and chief who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the Republic to the hands of ‘the plain people: with which class it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the National Constitution; to form a more perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity.”

28. The sentiments expressed in the excerpt above about political parties are most similar to those expressed by
- (A) George McGovern, Democratic Party, 1972
 - (B) Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive Party, 1912
 - (C) Andrew Jackson, Democratic Party, 1829
 - (D) H. Ross Perot, Reform Party, 1996
29. The “free silver” campaign of 1896 received its greatest popular support from
- (A) New England businessmen, who were discriminated
 - (B) Southern women, who incorporated it into a larger system. campaign for economic equality
 - (C) bankers, who had run out of paper currency to invest
 - (D) farmers, who hoped that a more generous money political reform. supply would ease their debt burdens
30. Which one of the following political movements most closely shared many of the goals outlined by the Populist Party?
- (A) Progressivism of the early 1900s
 - (B) Neoconservatism of the 1980s
 - (C) Federalism of the late 1700s
 - (D) Jacksonian Democracy of the early 1800s
31. Which of the following is LEAST associated with the Populist movement?
- (A) Support of labor unions
 - (B) Secret ballot elections
 - (C) Free coinage of silver
 - (D) Deregulation of railroads and utilities
32. Which of the following was most directly a cause of the success of the Populist party?
- (A) Western farmers and ranchers favored conservation against under the existing banking system and organized to promote the National Parks
 - (B) The growth of corporate power and banking interests inspired rural activists to lobby for
 - (C) Western fanners resisted the mechanization of agriculture and resented government interference in rural affairs.
 - (D) After the Civil War, westward migration slowed, causing a long-term recession in many Western territories.

Questions 35-37 refer to the 1898 image below.



Density of Distribution of the Natives of Ireland, 1890, Government release of 11th Census Results, 1898

35. Consistent with the image above, Irish immigrants to the United States during the 19th century largely sought out curbing settlement within
- (A) industrialized towns and cities
 - (B) plantations and mostly agrarian society
 - (C) the American western frontier
 - (D) port cities
36. How did European immigrants of the early and mid-19th century largely differ from those of the late 19th century?
- (A) Earlier immigrants were generally fleeing religious and social persecution, whereas later immigrants were typically seeking out improved opportunities for work.
 - (B) Earlier immigrants were mostly from Western Europe, whereas later immigrants included more from Southern and Eastern Europe.
 - (C) Earlier immigrants were mostly Catholics, whereas later immigrants generally were more often Protestants.
 - (D) Earlier immigrants were highly educated, whereas later immigrants were poorly educated.
37. Which of the following would have the greatest impact on curbing immigration into the United States?
- (A) Passage of the 13th and 14th Amendments
 - (B) The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
 - (C) The Quota Act of 1924
 - (D) The Naturalization Act of 1870

Questions 47-50 refer to the excerpt below.

Source: President Franklin D. Roosevelt. radio address, December 8, 1941

“Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan. The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing...the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack The attack yesterday...has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas.... As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense.”

47. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the United States and the Empire of Japan in the years leading up to this speech?
- (A) Japan and the United States maintained an alliance against Nazi Germany.
 - (B) The United States and Japan developed tensions over which country rightfully controlled Hawaii.
 - (C) The United States depended on loans from Japan to stay afloat during the Great Depression.
 - (D) Japan resented the economic embargoes placed against it by the United States.
48. The above statements were most likely made after which major event?
- (A) The bombing of Pearl Harbor
 - (B) The sinking of the U.S.S. Maine
 - (C) The bombing of the U.S.S. Liberty
 - (D) The Boxer Rebellion
49. Which of the following was the most immediate consequence of the events described in the excerpt above?
- (A) Trade embargoes with Japan extending up through the 1980s
 - (B) The Battle of Normandy
 - (C) The internment of Japanese-Americans
 - (D) The bombing of Nagasaki
50. Which of the following statements best characterizes the economic consequences of the declaration of war described above?
- (A) Decreased trade with Asian nations precipitated economic recession in both the United States and Europe.
 - (B) The war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe allowed the United States to emerge as one of the most prosperous nations on Earth.
 - (C) Cold War tensions isolated the economies of both the Soviet Union and the United States, leading to economic struggle for both nations.
 - (D) Japan was subsequently required to pay reparations to the United States, forcing it into a prolonged depression.