

UNITED STATES HISTORY

SECTION I, Part B

Time—45 minutes

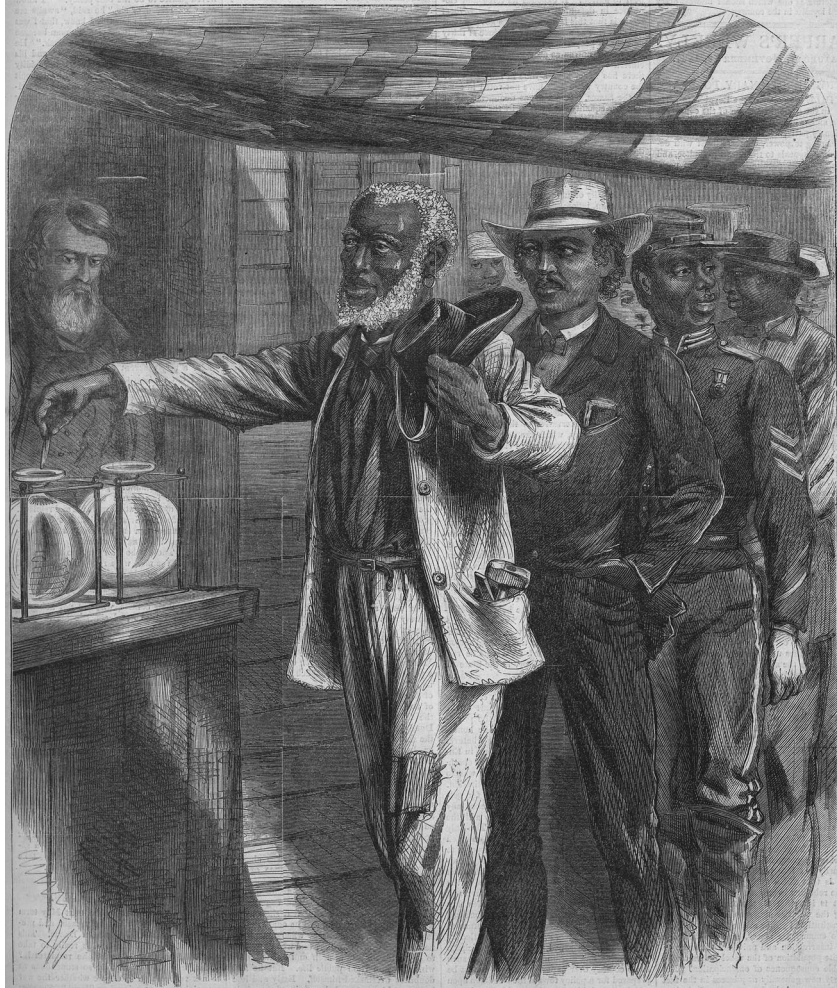
4 Questions

Directions: Read each question carefully and write your responses in the corresponding boxes on the free-response answer sheet.

Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable. You may plan your answers in this exam booklet, but only your responses in the corresponding boxes on the free-response answer sheet will be scored.

1. Using your knowledge of United States history, answer parts a and b.
 - a) Briefly explain why ONE of the following periods best represents the beginning of a democracy in the United States. Provide at least ONE piece of evidence from the period to support your explanation.
 - Rise of political parties in the 1790s
 - Development of voluntary organizations to promote social reforms between the 1820s and the 1840s
 - Emergence of the Democrats and the Whigs as political parties in the 1830s
 - b) Briefly explain why ONE of the other options is not as persuasive as the one you chose.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



“The First Vote” — Drawn by A. R. Waud

Courtesy of Library of Congress

2. Use the image above to answer parts a, b, and c.
- a) Briefly explain the point of view expressed through the image about ONE of the following.
- Emancipation
 - Citizenship
 - Political participation
- b) Briefly explain ONE outcome of the Civil War that led to the historical change depicted in the image.
- c) Briefly explain ONE way in which the historical change you explained in part b was challenged in the period between 1866 and 1896.

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“[W]e have in [United States history] a recurrence of the process of evolution in each western area reached in the process of expansion. Thus American development has exhibited not merely advance along a single line, but a return to primitive conditions on a continually advancing frontier line, and a new development for that area. American social development has been continually beginning over again on the frontier. This perennial rebirth, this fluidity of American life, this expansion westward with its new opportunities, its continuous touch with the simplicity of primitive society, furnish the forces dominating American character. The true point of view in the history of this nation is not the Atlantic coast, it is the Great West. . . . In this advance, the frontier is the outer edge of the wave —the meeting point between savagery and civilization.”

Frederick Jackson Turner, historian, “The Significance of the Frontier in American History,” 1893

“[T]he history of the West is a study of a place undergoing conquest and never fully escaping its consequences. . . . Deemphasize the frontier and its supposed end, conceive of the West as a place and not a process, and Western American history has a new look. First, the American West was an important meeting ground, the point where Indian America, Latin America, Anglo-America, Afro-America, and Asia intersected. . . . Second, the workings of conquest tied these diverse groups into the same story. Happily or not, minorities and majorities occupied a common ground. Conquest basically involved the drawing of lines on a map, the definition and allocation of ownership (personal, tribal, corporate, state, federal, and international), and the evolution of land from matter to property.”

Patricia Nelson Limerick, historian, *The Legacy of Conquest: The Unbroken Past of the American West*, 1987

3. Using the excerpts above, answer parts a, b, and c.
- a) Briefly explain ONE major difference between Turner’s and Limerick’s interpretations.
 - b) Briefly explain how someone supporting Turner’s interpretation could use ONE piece of evidence from the period between 1865 and 1898 not directly mentioned in the excerpt.
 - c) Briefly explain how someone supporting Limerick’s interpretation could use ONE piece of evidence from the period between 1865 and 1898 not directly mentioned in the excerpt.

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4. Answer parts a, b, and c.
- a) New forms of mass culture emerged in the United States in the 1920s and in the 1950s. Briefly explain ONE important similarity in the reasons why new forms of mass culture emerged in these two time periods.
 - b) Briefly explain ONE important similarity in the effects of new forms of mass culture in these two time periods.
 - c) Briefly explain ONE way in which some Americans responded critically to new forms of mass culture in either period.

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END OF SECTION I

**IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION.
DO NOT GO ON TO SECTION II UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

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This image shows a full page of blank handwriting practice paper. It features evenly spaced horizontal blue lines across its entire surface, providing a guide for letter height and placement. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

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