

The University of the State of New York  
REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

# UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Tuesday, June 22, 1999 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

The last page of the booklet is the answer sheet. Fold the last page along the perforations and, slowly and carefully, tear off the answer sheet. Then fill in the heading of your answer sheet.

When you have completed the examination, you must sign the statement printed at the end of the answer sheet, indicating that you had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the examination and that you have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the examination. Your answer sheet cannot be accepted if you fail to sign this declaration.

**DO NOT OPEN THIS EXAMINATION BOOKLET UNTIL THE SIGNAL IS GIVEN.**

**Part I (55 credits)**

**Answer all 48 questions in this part.**

*Directions (1–48):* For each statement or question, write on the separate answer sheet the *number* of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

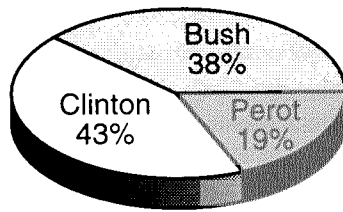
- 1 Which governmental problem occurred under the Articles of Confederation?
  - 1 Congress constantly overrode the President's vetoes.
  - 2 The Supreme Court issued a series of unenforceable decisions.
  - 3 The states frequently did not cooperate with each other.
  - 4 The President often ignored the advice of his Cabinet.
  
- 2 Under mercantilism, the thirteen American colonies were expected to provide Great Britain with
  - 1 finished American-manufactured goods
  - 2 raw materials and markets for British products
  - 3 officials to represent colonial interests in Parliament
  - 4 laborers to work in British factories
  
- 3 "The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judicial, in the same hands . . . may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny."

The writers of the United States Constitution intended to prevent the situation described in this quotation by

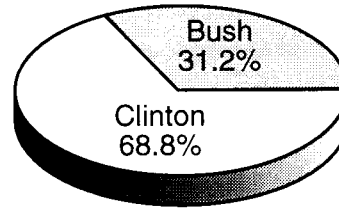
  - 1 developing a system of checks and balances
  - 2 relying on an electoral college
  - 3 establishing political parties
  - 4 including the implied powers clause
  
- 4 The purpose of adding the Bill of Rights to the United States Constitution was to
  - 1 assure the end of slavery
  - 2 strengthen the power of the Federal Government
  - 3 allow the adoption of new amendments
  - 4 protect the people from abuse by the Federal Government
  
- 5 Under the United States Constitution, the states are given the power to
  - 1 issue paper money
  - 2 provide for education
  - 3 negotiate treaties with foreign nations
  - 4 regulate interstate commerce
  
- 6 Which action would be necessary to place a legal limit on the number of terms served by members of Congress?
  - 1 an amendment to the Federal Constitution
  - 2 a United States Supreme Court ruling
  - 3 an agreement between political parties
  - 4 a Presidential order
  
- 7 Which statement best reflects the political philosophy of Alexander Hamilton regarding the power of a federal government?
  - 1 The government which governs least governs best.
  - 2 The central government should cede most of its authority to the local governments.
  - 3 The government may exercise all powers necessary and proper to meet its responsibilities.
  - 4 The executive branch may exercise only those powers specifically given to it by the Supreme Court.
  
- 8 Which action is an example of lobbying by a special interest group?
  - 1 labor union members threatening to strike if their company opens a factory in a foreign nation
  - 2 members of Congress introducing a bill that will provide for low-interest college loans
  - 3 a congressional committee investigating the activities of organized crime
  - 4 several lumber companies asking Senators to allow logging on Federal lands

Base your answer to question 9 on the graphs below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### 1992 Presidential Election Results



Popular Vote



Electoral Vote

- 9 Which generalization is supported by the information provided by the graphs?
- 1 The electoral vote often fails to reflect the popular vote.
  - 2 The House of Representatives settles Presidential elections in which third-party candidates participate.
  - 3 The electoral college system weakens the two-party system.
  - 4 Electoral college members often vote against their party's candidates.

- 10 Which feature of government is considered part of the unwritten constitution?

- 1 Presidential veto
- 2 judicial review
- 3 Senate ratification of treaties
- 4 Presidential appointment of ambassadors

- 11 The President of the United States can influence the judicial branch of government by

- 1 removing members of the Supreme Court
- 2 choosing the chairperson of the Senate Judiciary Committee
- 3 nominating Federal judges who support his programs
- 4 requiring the Supreme Court to declare certain laws unconstitutional

- 12 "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little *political* connection as possible."

— George Washington  
Farewell Address, 1796

This statement helped establish the United States foreign policy called

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 containment      | 3 imperialism |
| 2 internationalism | 4 neutrality  |

Base your answers to questions 13 and 14 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*Speaker A:* "Secession from the Union caused this war, and all those who supported it must now be punished."

*Speaker B:* "The nation's wounds will heal most quickly if we forgive the Southerners and welcome them back into the Union."

*Speaker C:* "The freedmen must be given economic assistance and guaranteed the constitutional right to protect themselves."

*Speaker D:* "The war may have ended, but the fight must continue to preserve the system of white supremacy in the South."

- 13 Which speakers best represent the attitudes of the Radical Republicans who controlled Congress during Reconstruction?

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) A and D | (3) B and C |
| (2) A and C | (4) B and D |

- 14 The position taken by Speaker B is closest to the beliefs expressed by

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Abraham Lincoln  | 3 the carpetbaggers |
| 2 Thaddeus Stevens | 4 the Ku Klux Klan  |

- 15 During the second half of the 19th century, a major goal of new types of business organizations was to
- 1 introduce safer and less expensive products to consumers
  - 2 consolidate the manufacture and distribution of products
  - 3 support the large number of government regulations
  - 4 compete successfully with Japanese imports
- 16 A cause of economic hardship for farmers in the decades following the Civil War was
- 1 cheap money, which inflated prices for farm machinery
  - 2 many railroad lines disappearing in the West
  - 3 overproduction lowering prices of farm goods
  - 4 high prices for land, which limited agricultural expansion
- 17 A belief in manifest destiny, the passage of the Dawes Act, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad are most closely associated with the
- 1 rise of big business
  - 2 growth of the labor movement
  - 3 abolitionist movement
  - 4 expansion and settlement of the West
- 18 African-American leaders Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois differed most in their
- 1 proposed methods for achieving racial equality
  - 2 attitudes toward the implementation of the 15th amendment
  - 3 interpretations of the "separate but equal" ruling of the Supreme Court
  - 4 views on the ultimate goal of civil rights efforts
- 19 Which person would have been most likely to support the Granger movement and the Populist Party in the 1890's?
- 1 a banker in Philadelphia
  - 2 a farmer in Kansas
  - 3 a factory worker in Pittsburgh
  - 4 a small-business owner in New York City
- 20 The process of collective bargaining is best described as
- 1 meetings of joint congressional committees to achieve compromise on different versions of a proposed law
  - 2 diplomatic strategies used to make treaties between two nations
  - 3 discussions between labor union leaders and management to agree on a contract for workers
  - 4 negotiations between a multinational company and a nation with which the company wishes to do business
- 21 Which 1890's headline is the best example of yellow journalism?
- 1 **"President Supports Child Labor Legislation"**
  - 2 **"McKinley Asks Congress To Annex Hawaii"**
  - 3 **"Populists Demand Change in the Gold Standard"**
  - 4 **"Spanish Authorities Butcher Innocent Cubans"**
- 22 The main purpose of antitrust legislation passed by Congress is to
- 1 promote corporate mergers
  - 2 restrict foreign access to American markets
  - 3 restore competition between similar businesses
  - 4 reduce the average size of businesses
- Base your answer to question 23 on the quotation below, in which Jane Addams describes Chicago in the early 1900's, and on your knowledge of social studies.
- "Between Halsted Street and the river live about ten thousand Italians. . . . To the south on Twelfth Street are many Germans, and side streets are given over almost entirely to Polish and Russian Jews. Still farther south, these Jewish colonies merge into a huge Bohemian colony."
- 23 Which term most accurately applies to the situation described by Jane Addams?
- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 social mobility | 3 cultural pluralism |
| 2 populism        | 4 individualism      |
-

- 24 Many of Theodore Roosevelt's actions as President indicate that he believed the role of the President was to
- 1 act vigorously in the public interest
  - 2 follow the lead of Congress and the courts
  - 3 remain free from politics
  - 4 improve the economy by freeing businesses from governmental regulation
- 25 In the early 20th century, a major goal of Robert M. LaFollette and other Progressives was to
- 1 start a civil rights movement for African Americans
  - 2 increase opportunities for citizen participation in government
  - 3 build support for imperialistic ventures in Latin America
  - 4 bring recognition to American artists and authors
- 26 In the decade after World War I, both organized labor and nativist groups favored passage of laws that would
- 1 reduce immigration
  - 2 end racial segregation
  - 3 guarantee pensions for retired workers
  - 4 provide citizenship for Native American Indians
- 27 A condition of the 1920's that helped cause the Great Depression of the 1930's was
- 1 overspeculation in land in the West
  - 2 overdependence on foreign trade
  - 3 overproduction of goods by factories and farms
  - 4 overspending on social programs by the government
- 28 Motion pictures were popular during the Great Depression partly because
- 1 they were regarded as the best source of education and culture
  - 2 they were an inexpensive means of escaping the reality of economic hardship
  - 3 few other forms of leisure-time activities were available
  - 4 Americans wanted to imitate European lifestyles
- 29 The growth of the automobile industry after World War I changed the United States economy by
- 1 stimulating the development of other new industries
  - 2 decreasing employment opportunities for assembly-line workers
  - 3 increasing the number of railroad passengers
  - 4 encouraging government operation of major industries
- 30 Many opponents of New Deal programs claimed that these programs violated the American tradition of
- 1 welfare capitalism
  - 2 governmental regulation of business
  - 3 collective bargaining
  - 4 individual responsibility
- 31 A major long-term result of the New Deal was that
- 1 state governments increased their powers of taxation
  - 2 the government established a "safety net" to protect the poor
  - 3 the executive branch gave up much of its decisionmaking power to Congress
  - 4 Congress was required to balance the Federal budget before instituting new programs
- 32 "The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask us for [weapons] . . . which will enable them to fight for their liberty and our security. Emphatically we must get these weapons to them in sufficient volume and quickly enough, so that we and our children will be saved the agony and suffering of war which others have had to endure. . . ."
- President Franklin D. Roosevelt  
December 29, 1940
- The foreign policy objective stated by President Roosevelt in this address was to
- 1 provide military aid to the Allies without sending troops
  - 2 maintain an isolationist policy toward the war in Europe
  - 3 expand the military power of the United States
  - 4 secure a declaration of war against the Axis powers

Base your answer to question 33 on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.



- 33 This poster was used during World War II to
- 1 encourage citizens to volunteer to serve in the Armed Forces
  - 2 remind citizens not to be wasteful during the war
  - 3 promote the sale of war bonds
  - 4 encourage women to seek jobs in war-related industries
- 

- 34 Today, the term “McCarthyism” is used to describe the practice of
- 1 removing members of Congress for abuses of power
  - 2 investigating civil service employees for corruption
  - 3 accusing a person of subversive activities without sufficient evidence
  - 4 using illegal means to obtain evidence in criminal trials

- 35 In the late 1940's, an American statesman made this comment.

“There is nothing [the Soviets] admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for weakness, especially military weakness.”

This perception of the Soviet Union by United States leaders contributed most to the creation of the

- (1) Lend-Lease policy
- (2) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- (3) United Nations
- (4) GI bill

Base your answer to question 36 on the song excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Little boxes on the hillside,  
Little boxes made of ticky tacky,  
Little boxes on the hillside,  
Little boxes all the same.  
There's a green one and a pink one  
And a blue one and a yellow one  
And they're all made out of ticky tacky,  
And they all look just the same.

—Malvina Reynolds

- 36 This song from the 1950's expresses
- 1 criticism of suburban growth
  - 2 encouragement for families to build backyard fallout shelters
  - 3 praise for the variety of goods available to American consumers
  - 4 excitement over the expansion of public housing programs
- 

- 37 What has been one of the greatest obstacles to achieving racial integration of public schools in the United States?
- 1 Federal courts have avoided dealing with public education.
  - 2 Many cities have local laws requiring children of different races to attend different schools.
  - 3 “Separate but equal” public education is still legal in many states.
  - 4 Segregated housing patterns are still common in many communities.

38 "The Congress approves and supports the determination of the President, as Commander in Chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression."

— Tonkin Gulf Resolution  
August 7, 1964

The passage of this resolution led to

- 1 the building of the Berlin Wall
  - 2 settlement of the Cuban missile crisis
  - 3 increased United States involvement in the Vietnam War
  - 4 the seizure of American hostages by Iran
- 39 Which method is contrary to the principles of Martin Luther King, Jr.?
- 1 sit-ins at a segregated restaurant
  - 2 use of violence to express frustration in achieving racial equality
  - 3 demonstrations by minorities in front of a government building
  - 4 marches on Washington to draw attention to the needs of minorities
- 40 The Great Society legislation enacted under President Lyndon B. Johnson is an example of
- 1 the increased power of the states to deal with economic problems
  - 2 a reliance on laissez-faire capitalism to combat continuing inflation
  - 3 direct Federal involvement in the United States economy to address the problems of poverty
  - 4 decreased support for the concerns of minority groups
- 41 Several United States Presidents committed military troops to serve in Vietnam in an effort to
- 1 react to violations of United States neutrality
  - 2 support the policy of containment
  - 3 oppose the Chinese occupation of Indochina
  - 4 protect United States economic interests in East Asia

42 A major result of the Camp David accords was the

- 1 establishment of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel
- 2 creation of permanent United States military bases in Latin America
- 3 commitment of United States combat troops to Bosnia
- 4 end of the Cold War in Europe

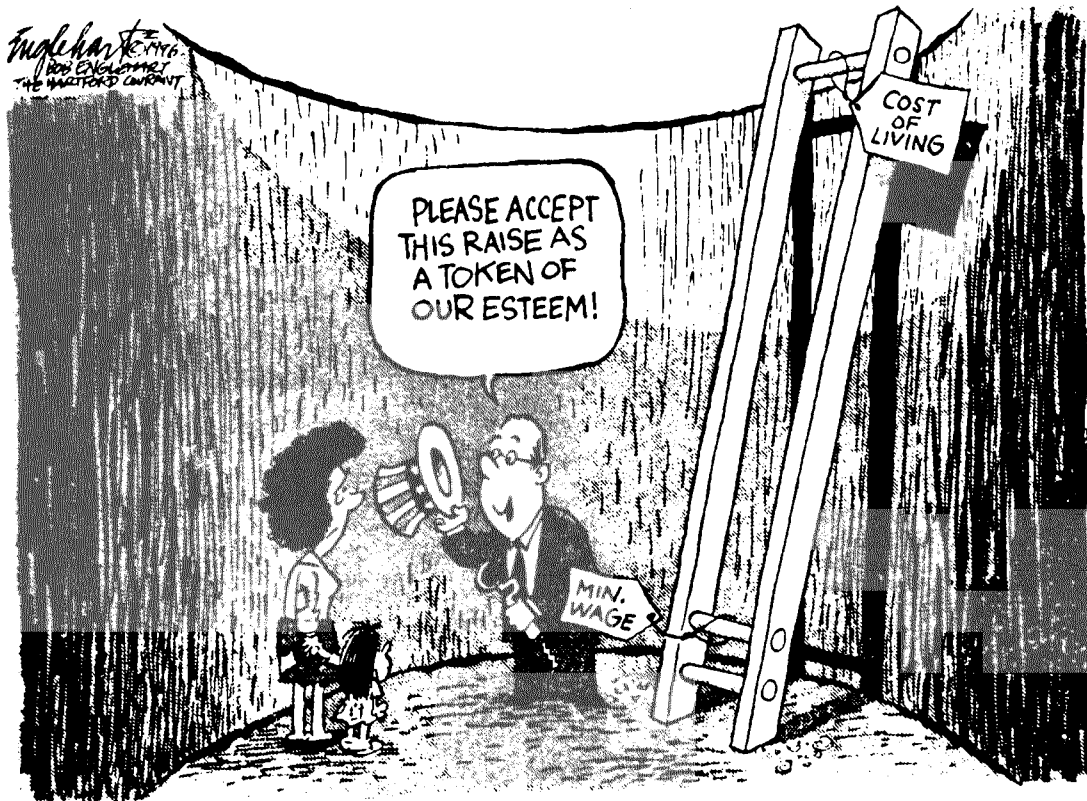
Base your answers to questions 43 and 44 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



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- 43 The controversy shown in the cartoon occurred when President George Bush
- 1 sided with Iraq against Iran
  - 2 increased foreign aid to Iraq
  - 3 sent United States troops to defend Kuwait
  - 4 was threatened with impeachment by Congress
- 44 The main idea expressed by the cartoonist is that
- 1 discipline has broken down in the United States military
  - 2 a majority of the people must support the conflict before the United States enters a war
  - 3 the President's use of military power may depend on congressional cooperation
  - 4 Congress often opposes Presidential proposals for increased military spending

Base your answer to question 45 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



- 45 The point of view expressed in this cartoon is that the 1997 increase in the minimum wage would
- 1 significantly reduce the gap between the rich and the poor
  - 2 encourage the poor to appreciate the concern of politicians
  - 3 help workers climb the ladder of success
  - 4 be unlikely to provide any major benefit to the poor

46 The Populist and Bull Moose parties were third political parties that disappeared because their ideas were

- 1 rejected by the general public
- 2 based on impractical concepts
- 3 absorbed by the major parties
- 4 ratified as constitutional amendments

47 The controversy over Federal power versus States rights was a basic cause of the

- 1 Revolutionary War
- 2 Civil War
- 3 Spanish-American War
- 4 Korean War

48 • In 1861, President Abraham Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus.

- The Sedition Act was passed during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson.

These actions show that in times of war the Federal Government has

- 1 placed limits on individual rights
- 2 relied on a military draft
- 3 regulated the railroad industry
- 4 nationalized private property



Answers to the following questions are to be written on paper provided by the school.

Students Please Note:

In developing your answers to Parts II and III, be sure to

- (1) include specific factual information and evidence whenever possible
- (2) keep to the questions asked; do not go off on tangents
- (3) avoid overgeneralizations or sweeping statements without sufficient proof; do not overstate your case
- (4) keep these general definitions in mind:
  - (a) discuss means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”
  - (b) describe means “to illustrate something in words or tell about it”
  - (c) show means “to point out; to set forth clearly a position or idea by stating it and giving data which support it”
  - (d) explain means “to make plain or understandable; to give reasons for or causes of; to show the logical development or relationships of”
  - (e) evaluate means “to examine and judge the significance, worth, or condition of; to determine the value of”

## Part II

ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS PART. [15]

- 1 Throughout United States history, United States Supreme Court cases have dealt with many major issues. Some of these cases are listed below.

### *Cases*

*Marbury v. Madison* (1803)  
*Korematsu v. United States* (1944)  
*Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)  
*Engel v. Vitale* (1962)  
*Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)  
*Roe v. Wade* (1973)  
*Bakke v. University of California* (1978)

Choose *three* of the cases and for *each* one chosen:

- Identify the issue in the case
- Explain the historical circumstances that led to this case
- State the Court’s decision in the case [5,5,5]

- 2 Throughout United States history, certain situations have led to conflicts between branches of the Federal Government. Several of these situations are listed below.

*Situations Leading to Conflicts*

The House of Representatives opposes President Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction.

President Woodrow Wilson asks the Senate to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.

New Deal legislation is reviewed by the Supreme Court.

President Richard Nixon vetoes the War Powers Act.

Congress investigates President Ronald Reagan's role in the Iran-Contra affair.

President Bill Clinton is impeached by the House of Representatives.

Choose *three* of the situations and for *each* one chosen:

- Explain the conflict between the branches of government involved
  - Discuss *one* effect the conflict had on the Federal Government or on American society [5,5,5]
- 

**Part III**

**ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS PART. [30]**

- 3 Since 1865, United States Presidents have introduced various foreign policy initiatives that have changed the role played by the United States in world affairs.

*Presidential Foreign Policy Initiatives*

William McKinley calls for annexation of the Philippines (1899).

Theodore Roosevelt declares the Roosevelt Corollary (1904).

Franklin D. Roosevelt asks Congress for a declaration of war (1941).

Harry Truman issues the Truman Doctrine (1947).

Richard Nixon makes an official visit to the People's Republic of China (1972).

George Bush assembles the Allied coalition during the Persian Gulf War (1990–1991).

Choose *three* of the Presidential foreign policy initiatives listed and for *each* one chosen:

- Describe the historical circumstances that motivated that initiative
- Identify a goal of that initiative
- Discuss how that initiative changed the role of the United States in world affairs [5,5,5]

- 4 Laws have often been enacted to address problems in American society. Some laws enacted by the United States Congress are listed below.

*Laws*

Dawes Act (1887)  
Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)  
National Origins Act (1924)  
Wagner Act (1935)  
Civil Rights Act (1964)  
Immigration Act of 1965  
Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990  
Family Leave Act (1993)

Choose *three* of the laws listed and for *each* one chosen:

- Identify *one* major provision of the law
- Explain *one* problem the law was intended to address
- Discuss the extent to which the law was successful in solving the problem [5,5,5]

- 5 Developments in various areas of technology have had both positive and negative effects on American society.

*Areas of Technology*

Aviation  
Communication  
Nuclear power  
Medical science  
Transportation  
Agriculture  
Space program

Choose *three* of the areas of technology listed and for *each* one chosen:

- Identify *one* specific development in this area of technology [Use a different development for each area of technology chosen.]
- Discuss *one* positive and *one* negative effect of that development on American society [5,5,5]

GO RIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE. 

- 6 A variety of economic issues have become important during different eras in United States history.

*Eras*

Reconstruction (1865–1877)  
Progressive Era (1890–1920)  
Roaring Twenties (1920–1929)  
Great Depression (1929–1940)  
Great Society (1964–1968)  
New Federalism (1980–1988)

Choose *three* of the eras listed and for *each* one chosen:

- Describe an economic issue that faced the United States during that era
- Discuss *one* way in which a state government or the Federal Government dealt with that issue [5,5,5]

- 7 The theme of many writings reflects conditions or policies in the historical period in which they were written.

*Writings*

*The Federalist Papers* — Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and others  
*Uncle Tom's Cabin* — Harriet Beecher Stowe  
*The Great Gatsby* — F. Scott Fitzgerald  
*The Grapes of Wrath* — John Steinbeck  
*Silent Spring* — Rachel Carson  
*Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee* — Dee Brown  
“Letter from Birmingham City Jail” — Martin Luther King, Jr.

Choose *three* of the writings listed and for *each* one chosen:

- Describe *one* major condition or policy addressed by the author in the writing
  - Discuss *one* change that came about as a response to that condition or policy since the writing was published [5,5,5]
-

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

**UNITED STATES HISTORY  
AND GOVERNMENT**

Tuesday, June 22, 1999 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

**ANSWER SHEET**

Student ..... Sex:  Male  
 Female  
 Teacher .....  
 School .....

**Part I (55 credits)**

- 1 ..... 25 .....
- 2 ..... 26 .....
- 3 ..... 27 .....
- 4 ..... 28 .....
- 5 ..... 29 .....
- 6 ..... 30 .....
- 7 ..... 31 .....
- 8 ..... 32 .....
- 9 ..... 33 .....
- 10 ..... 34 .....
- 11 ..... 35 .....
- 12 ..... 36 .....
- 13 ..... 37 .....
- 14 ..... 38 .....
- 15 ..... 39 .....
- 16 ..... 40 .....
- 17 ..... 41 .....
- 18 ..... 42 .....
- 19 ..... 43 .....
- 20 ..... 44 .....
- 21 ..... 45 .....
- 22 ..... 46 .....
- 23 ..... 47 .....
- 24 ..... 48 .....

Write your answers for Part I on this answer sheet, and write your answers for Part II and Part III on the paper provided by the school.

**FOR TEACHER USE ONLY**

Part I Score .....  
 (Use table below)  
 Part II Score .....  
 Part III Score .....  
 Total Score .....  
 Rater's Initials: .....

**PART I CREDITS**

Directions to Teacher:

In the table below, draw a circle around the number of right answers and the adjacent number of credits. Then write the number of credits (not the number right) in the space provided above.

No. Right	Credits	No. Right	Credits
48	55	24	37
47	54	23	36
46	53	22	35
45	53	21	34
44	52	20	34
43	51	19	33
42	50	18	32
41	50	17	31
40	49	16	31
39	48	15	30
38	47	14	29
37	47	13	28
36	46	12	28
35	45	11	26
34	44	10	23
33	44	9	21
32	43	8	19
31	42	7	16
30	41	6	14
29	41	5	12
28	40	4	9
27	39	3	7
26	38	2	5
25	38	1	2
		0	0

No. Right .....

The declaration below should be signed when you have completed the examination.

I do hereby affirm, at the close of this examination, that I had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the examination and that I have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the examination.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Tear Here

Tear Here