

## List of AP and AP-related questions from the past thirty-eight years.

[Compiled by Steve Armstrong]

**(Updated, May 12, 2008)**

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Information regarding this list of questions:

- 1] The DBQ first appeared as a question in 1973. The early DBQs (1973-1982) consisted of 14-16 documents and required students to write their essay based on those documents. There was no emphasis on outside knowledge as a requirement for a successful DBQ.
- 2] After 1973, students were required to write one (1) FRQ from the list of questions in addition to the DBQ. The questions were not necessarily divided according to time periods, but were listed in chronological order.
- 3] The “outside” knowledge requirement for the DBQ started in 1982.
- 4] In the early 1990s, students were required to write two (2) FRQs, one each from specific time periods generally divided between 1607-1877 and the second time period 1850-present time.
- 5] Some questions are listed several times if the question topic covers multiple time periods.

**1607-1763** *The Colonial Period*

**AP 2008** Early encounters between American Indians and European colonists led to a variety of relationships among the different cultures.

Analyze how the actions taken by BOTH American Indians and European colonists shaped those relationships in TWO of the following regions. Confine your answer to the 1600s.

- New England
- Spanish Southwest
- Chesapeake
- New York and New France

**AP 2007 Form B** The French and Indian War (1754-1763) altered the relationship between Britain and its North American colonies. Assess this change with regard to TWO of the following in the period between 1763 and 1775

- Land acquisition
- Politics
- Economics

**AP 2006** Analyze the differences between the Spanish settlements in the Southwest and the English colonies in New England in the seventeenth century in terms of TWO of the following:

- Politics
- Religion
- Economic development

**AP 2005** Compare and contrast the ways in which economic development affected politics in Massachusetts and Virginia in the period from 1607 to 1750.

**AP 2005 Form B** “Geography was the primary factor in shaping the development of the British colonies in North America.” Assess the validity of this statement for the 1600s.

**AP 2004 DBQ** In what ways did the French and Indian War (1754-63) alter the political, economic and ideological relations between Britain and its American colonies? Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1740-1766 in constructing your response.

**AP 2003 Form B** Compare the ways in which TWO of the following reflected tensions in colonial society.

- Bacon’s Rebellion (1676)
- Salem witchcraft trials (1692)
- Pueblo Revolt (1680)
- Stono Rebellion (1739)

**AP 2002** Compare the ways in which religion shaped the development of colonial society (to 1740) in TWO of the following regions:

- New England
- Chesapeake
- Middle Atlantic

**AP 2002 Form B** Analyze the impact of the Atlantic trade routes established in the mid 1600s on the economic development in the British North American colonies. Consider the period 1650-1750.

- AP 2001** How did the economic, geographic, and social factors encourage the growth of slavery as an important part of the economy of the southern colonies between 1607 and 1775?
- AP 2000** Analyze the cultural and economic responses of two of the following groups to the Indians of North America before 1750.
- British
  - French
  - Spanish
- AP 1998** Analyze the extent to which religious freedom existed in the British North American colonies prior to 1700.
- AP 1995** For the period before 1750, analyze the ways in which Britain's policy of salutary neglect influenced the development of American society as illustrated in the following: [1] legislative assemblies, [2] commerce, [3] religion
- AP 1994** Analyze the ways in which TWO of the following influenced the development of American society.
- Puritanism during the late seventeenth century
  - he Great Awakening during the eighteenth century
  - The Second Great Awakening during the nineteenth century
- AP 1993 DBQ** Although New England and the Chesapeake region were both settled largely by people of English origin, by 1700 the regions had evolved into two distinct societies. Why did this difference in development occur? Use the documents AND your knowledge of the colonial period up to 1700 to develop your answer.
- AP 1990** "Throughout the Colonial period, economic concerns had more to do with settling of British North America than did religious concerns." Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to economic and religious concerns.
- AP 1987** "Britain's wars for empire, far more than its mercantilist policies, dictated the economic fortunes of Britain's North American colonies in the eighteenth century." Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1983** In the 17th century, New England puritans tried to create a model society. what were their aspirations, and to what extent were those aspirations fulfilled during the 17th century?
- AP 1981** To what extent and why did religious toleration increase in the American colonies during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries? Answer with reference to three individuals, events, or movements in American religion during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- AP 1979** During the seventeenth century and increasingly in the eighteenth century, British colonists in America charged Great Britain with violating the ideals of rule of law, self-government, and, ultimately, equality of rights. Yet the colonists themselves violated these ideals in their treatment of Blacks, Indians (Native Americans), and even the poorer classes of white settlers. Assess the validity of this view. [Evaluate this statement]
- AP 1978** Although the thirteen American colonies were founded at different times by people with different motives and with different forms of colonial charters and political organization, by the Revolution the thirteen colonies had become remarkably similar. Evaluate this statement. [Assess the validity of this statement.]
- AP 1977** "What immigrants from Europe wanted in coming to America, and what America gave them, both changed during the period 1607-1915." Discuss changes in what these immigrants wanted and what they found, giving about equal attention to the periods 1607-1790 and 1820-1915.
- AP 1976 DBQ** Was American society, as evidence by Wethersfield, CT, becoming more "democratic" in the period from 1750's to the 1780's? Discuss with reference to property distribution, social structure, politics, and religion.
- AP 1975** "Although many northerners and southerners later came to think of themselves as having separate civilizations, the northern and southern colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were in fact more similar than different." Assess the validity.
- AP 1974** "Puritanism bore within itself the seeds of its own destruction." Apply this generalization to colonial New England.
- AP 1973** From 1600 to 1763, several European nations vied for control of the North American continent. Why did England win the struggle?

- AP 1972** What role did unfree labor play in colonial American society?
- AP 1971** Account for the growth of one of the following major urban centers during the period indicated: Boston 1630-1700, New York 1790-1860, New Orleans 1790-1860, Cincinnati 1790-1860, Chicago 1830-1900, Salt Lake City 1845-1900, Atlanta 1870-1940, Los Angeles 1890-1960.
- AP 1971** “Between 1607 and 1763, Americans gained control of their political and economic institutions.” To what extent do you agree/disagree.
- Possible** • Before 1763 British mercantilist policy while restricting colonial economic development allowed colonial political life to develop unhampered by the Mother Country. Assess the validity of this statement. [Evaluate this statement.]
- Possible** • In America the great issues of the 17th century were largely theological. Those of the 18th century were largely political. Evaluate this statement. [Assess the validity of this statement.]

### **1763-1787 *Revolutionary War and Constitutional Period***

- AP 2008 Form B** Analyze the reasons for the Anti-Federalists’ opposition to ratifying the Constitution.
- AP 2007** Settlers in the eighteenth-century American backcountry sometimes resorted to violent protest to express their grievances. Analyze the causes and significance of TWO of the following:
- |                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| March of the Paxton Boys | Shays’s Rebellion |
| Regulator movement       | Whiskey Rebellion |
- AP 2006 DBQ** Discuss the changing ideals of American womanhood between the American Revolution (1770’s) and the outbreak of the Civil War. What factors fostered the emergence of “republican womanhood” and the “cult of domesticity”? Assess the extent to which these ideals influenced the lives of women during this period. In your answer be sure to consider issues of race and class. Use the documents and your knowledge of the time period in constructing your response.
- AP 2005 DBQ** To what extent did the American Revolution fundamentally change American society? In your answer, be sure to address the political, social, and economic effects of the Revolution in the period from 1775 to 1800.
- AP 2005 Form B** To what extent was the United States Constitution a radical departure from the Articles of Confederation?
- AP 2004 DBQ** In what ways did the French and Indian War (1754-63) alter the political, economic and ideological relations between Britain and its American colonies? Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1740-1766 in constructing your response.
- AP 2004** Analyze the impact of the American Revolution on both slavery and the status of women in the period from 1775-1800.
- AP 2003** Evaluate the extent to which the Articles of Confederation were effective in solving the problems that confronted the new nation.
- AP 2003 Form B** Although the power of the national government increased during the early republic, this development often faced serious opposition. Compare the motives and effectiveness of those opposed to the growing power of the national government in TWO of the following.
- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| • Whiskey Rebellion (1794)                   | • Hartford Conventions, 1814-1815 |
| • Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions, 1798-1799 | • Nullification Crisis, 1832-1833 |
- AP 1999 DBQ** To what extent had the colonists developed a sense of their identity and unity as Americans by the eve of the Revolution? Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1750 to 1776 to answer the question.
- AP 1997** Analyze the extent to which the American Revolution represented a radical alteration in American political ideas and institutions. Confine your answer to the period 1775 to 1800.
- AP 1996** Analyze the degree to which the Articles of Confederation provided an effective form of government with respect to any TWO of the following:
- |                     |                 |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| • Foreign relations | • Western lands | • Economic conditions |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|

- AP 1992** Evaluate the relative importance of the following as factors prompting Americans to rebel in 1776:
- parliamentary taxation
  - British military measures
  - restriction of civil liberties
  - the legacy of colonial religious and political ideas
- AP 1989** "In the two decades before the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War, a profound shift occurred in the way many Americans thought and felt about the British government and their colonial governments." Assess the validity of this statement in view of the political and constitutional debates of these decades.
- AP 1988** "The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpation, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states." Evaluate this accusation made against George III in the Declaration of Independence.
- AP 1986** "Despite the view of some historians that the conflict between Great Britain and its thirteen North American colonies was economic in origin, in fact the American Revolution had its roots in politics in other areas of American life." Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1985** From 1781 to 1789, the Articles of Confederation provided the United States with an effective government.  
**DBQ** Using the documents and your knowledge of the period, evaluate this statement.
- AP 1980** "Between 1783 and 1800 the new government of the United States faced the same political, economic, and constitutional issues that troubled the British government's relations with the colonies prior to the revolution." Assess the validity of this generalization.
- AP 1979** "Between 1775 and 1823 a young and weak United States achieved considerable success in foreign policy when confronted with the two principal European powers, Great Britain and France. Between 1914 and 1950, however, a far more powerful United States was far less successful in achieving its foreign policy objectives in Europe." Discuss by comparing United States foreign policy in Europe during the period of 1776-1823, with United States policy in Europe during one of the following periods [1914-1932 or 1933-1950].
- AP 1977** "What immigrants from Europe wanted in coming to America, and what America gave them, both changed during the period 1607-1915." Discuss changes in what these immigrants wanted and what they found, giving about equal attention to the periods 1607-1790 and 1820-1915.
- AP 1976** Was American society, as evidenced by Wethersfield, CT, becoming more "democratic" in the period from 1750's to the 1780's? Discuss with reference to property distribution, social structure, politics, and religion.  
**DBQ**
- AP 1975** "The Declaration of Independence has been variously interpreted as a bid for French support, an attempt to swing uncommitted Americans to the revolutionary cause, a statement of universal principles, and an affirmation of the traditional rights of Englishman." To what extent, if any, are these interpretations in conflict?
- AP 1974** To what extent did economic issues provoke the American Revolution?
- AP 1973** "From the American Revolution to the Civil War, American writers [both fiction and non-fiction] and artists sought to express a uniquely national culture." Analyze this statement for any period of approximately thirty years between 1775 and 1860.
- AP 1970** "The constitutional convention of 1787 had no need to invent a new form of government. All it did was to codify the imperial and provincial systems under which America had been ruled, minus the formal subservience to Great Britain." To what extent do you agree?
- AP 1970** "Despite the agony and violence of war, each of America's major military conflicts resulted in improved opportunities for Black Americans." Test this generalization concerning Black Americans for two of the following [1776-1789, 1860-1876, 1914-1928, 1941-1954]
- AP 1970** Assess the significance of violence or the threat of violence in two of the following [the coming of the American Revolution, the antislavery crusade, labor's struggle for recognition and social justice, the civil rights movement from 1948- 1965]
- Possible**
- After 1763, in the face of recurring crisis (problems), the colonists slowly developed a theory of political independence. Describe these recurring crisis and explain how they led the colonists to develop their theory of political independence.

- Possible** • The Declaration of Independence issued a call for a democratic government of equal citizens which was rejected by the writers of the Constitution who created an aristocratic government which benefitted only the wealthy few. Evaluate this statement.

**1787-1824** *Federalist Period, Jeffersonian Era, and Era of Good Feelings*

- AP 2006 DBQ** Discuss the changing ideals of American womanhood between the American Revolution (1770's) and the outbreak of the Civil War. What factors fostered the emergence of "republican womanhood" and the "cult of domesticity"? Assess the extent to which these ideals influenced the lives of women during this period. In your answer be sure to consider issues of race and class. Use the documents and your knowledge of the time period in constructing your response.
- AP 2006 Form B** "The United States Constitution of 1787 represented an economic and ideological victory for the traditional American political elite." Assess the validity of that statement for the period 1781-1789.
- AP 2006 Form B** In what ways and to what extent was industrial development from 1800 to 1860 a factor in the relationship between the northern and southern states.
- AP 2005 DBQ** To what extent did the American Revolution fundamentally change American society? In your answer, be sure to address the political, social, and economic effects of the Revolution in the period from 1775 to 1800.
- AP 2004** Analyze the impact of the American Revolution on both slavery and the status of women in the period from 1775-1800.
- AP 2004 Form B** To what extent was the election of 1800 aptly named the "Revolution of 1800"? Respond with reference to TWO of the following areas:
- Economics
  - Foreign policy
  - Judiciary
  - Politics
- AP 2004 Form B** To what extent and in what ways did the roles of women change in American society between 1790 and 1860?
- Domestic
  - Economic
  - Political
  - Social
- AP 2002** Analyze the contributions of TWO of the following in helping establish a stable government after the adoption of the Constitution.
- John Adams
  - Thomas Jefferson
  - George Washington
- AP 2002 DBQ Form B** Historians have traditionally labeled the period after the War of 1812 the "Era of Good Feelings." Evaluate the accuracy of this label, considering the emergence of nationalism and sectionalism. Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1815-1825 to construct your answer.
- AP 1998 DBQ** With respect to the federal Constitution, the Jeffersonian Republicans are usually characterized as strict constructionists who were opposed to the broad constructionism of the Federalists. To what extent was this characterization of the two parties accurate during the presidencies of Jefferson and Madison?
- In writing your answer, use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1801-1817.
- AP 1997** Analyze the extent to which the American Revolution represented a radical alteration in American political ideas and institutions. Confine your answer to the period 1775 to 1800.
- AP 1997** Discuss the impact of territorial expansion on national unity between 1800 and 1850.
- AP 1994** Evaluate the relative importance of domestic and foreign affairs in shaping American politics in the 1790's.
- AP 1993** Compare the expansionist foreign policies of Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James K. Polk. To what extent did their policies strengthen the United States?
- AP 1991** The Bill of Rights did not come from a desire to protect the liberties won in the American Revolution, but rather from a fear of the powers of the new federal government. Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1984** What evidence is there for the assertion that basic principles of the Constitution were firmly grounded in the political and religious experience of America's colonial and revolutionary periods?

- AP 1981 DBQ** How and why did the lives and status of Northern middle class Americans women change during the period 1776-1876?
- AP 1981** “At various times between 1789 and 1861, Americans changes their positions on the constitutional question of loose construction or strict construction as best suited their economic or political interests.” Discuss this statement with reference to any two individuals or groups who took positions on this constitutional question.
- AP 1980** “United States foreign policy between 1815 and 1910 was determined less by economic than by strategic, moral, or political interests.” Assess the validity of this generalization with reference to at least two major episodes [for example, treaties, proclamations, annexations, wars, etc.] in the foreign policy of the United States between 1815 and 1910.
- AP 1980** “Between 1783 and 1800 the new government of the United States faced the same political, economic, and constitutional issues that troubled the British government’s relations with the colonies prior to the revolution.” Assess the validity of this generalization.
- AP 1980** “In the period 1815 to 1860, improvements in transportation and increased interregional trade should have united Americans, but instead produced sectional division and finally disunion.” Discuss with reference to the impact of improved transportation and increased interregional trade on the northeast [New England and Middle Atlantic States], the south and the west.
- AP 1978** “Ironically, popular belief in the ‘self-sufficient farmer’ and the ‘self-made man’ increased during the 19<sup>th</sup> century as the reality behind these beliefs faded.” Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1977 DBQ** The debate over the Alien & Sedition Acts of 1798 revealed bitter controversies on a number of issues. Discuss the issues involved and explain why these controversies developed.
- AP 1977** “Presidents who have been notably successful in either foreign affairs or domestic affairs have seldom been notably successful in both.” Assess this statement with reference to two presidents, one in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the other in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, giving reasons for success or failure in each case.
- AP 1977** “From 1790 to the 1870’s, state and national governments intervened in the American economy mainly to aid private economic interests and promote economic growth. Between 1890 and 1929, however, government intervention was designed primarily to curb and regulate private economic activity in the public interest.” Assess the validity of this statement, discussing for each of these periods at least two major areas of public economic policy.
- AP 1977** “What immigrants from Europe wanted in coming to America, and what America gave them, both changed during the period 1607-1915.” Discuss changes in what these immigrants wanted and what they found, giving about equal attention to the periods 1607-1790 and 1820-1915.
- AP 1976** “In the work of American writers from the 1820’s through the 1920’s, the city mirrored America’s darkest fears, whereas the wilderness, the country, and the farm reflected its fondest hopes.” Assess the validity of this generalization. You may draw evidence from fiction and/or nonfiction.
- AP 1976** “The term ‘isolationism’ does not adequately describe the reality of either United States foreign policy or America’s relationships with other nations during the period from Washington’s farewell address [1796] to 1940.” Assess the validity of this generalization.
- AP 1975** “Although often defended and attacked on purely economic grounds, the federal tariff policies of the United States have been more important politically than economically.” Assess the validity of this generalization in regard to two tariffs in United States history.
- AP 1975** “Major American writers have been indifferent to the social problems of their day.” State whether you agree or disagree with this generalization and defend your position with reference to three novelists and/or poets.
- AP 1975** The era of good feeling [1816 – 1824] marked the appearance of issues that transformed American politics in the next twenty years.” Assess the validity.
- AP 1974** “The achievements of diplomats are in the long run more decisive than the achievements of generals.” Assess the validity of this generalization for the United States in the period 1800-1825.



- AP 2007 Form B** Compare the experiences of TWO of the following groups of immigrants during the period 1830 and 1860.
- English
  - Irish
  - German
- AP 2006 DBQ** Discuss the changing ideals of American womanhood between the American Revolution (1770's) and the outbreak of the Civil War. What factors fostered the emergence of "republican womanhood" and the "cult of domesticity"? Assess the extent to which these ideals influenced the lives of women during this period. In your answer be sure to consider issues of race and class. Use the documents and your knowledge of the time period in constructing your response.
- AP 2006 Form B** In what ways and to what extent was industrial development from 1800 to 1860 a factor in the relationship between the northern and southern states.
- AP 2005** To what extent did the debates about the Mexican War and its aftermath reflect the sectional interests of New Englanders, westerners, and southerners in the period from 1845 to 1855.
- AP 2005 DBQ Form B** In the early nineteenth century, Americans sought to resolve their political disputes through compromise, yet by 1860, this no longer seemed possible. Analyze the reasons for this change. Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1820-1860 in constructing your response.
- AP 2005** Describe the patterns of immigration in TWO of the periods listed below. Compare and contrast the responses of Americans to immigrants in these periods.
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1820 to 1860 | 1965 to 2000 |
| 1880 to 1924 |              |
- AP 2004** Analyze the effectiveness of political compromise in reducing sectional tensions in the period 1820 to 1861.
- AP 2004 Form B** To what extent and in what ways did the roles of women change in American society between 1790 and 1860?
- Domestic
  - Economic
  - Political
  - Social
- AP 2003** In what ways did developments in transportation bring about economic and social change in the United States in the period 1820 to 1860.
- AP 2003 Form B** Although the power of the national government increased during the early republic, this development often faced serious opposition. Compare the motives and effectiveness of those opposed to the growing power of the national government in TWO of the following.
- Whiskey Rebellion (1794)
  - Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions, 1798-1799
  - Hartford Conventions, 1814-1815
  - Nullification Crisis, 1832-1833
- AP 2002 DBQ** "Reform movements in the United States sought to expand democratic ideals." Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to the years 1825-1850.
- AP 2001** The Jacksonian period (1824-1845) has been celebrated as the era of the "common man". To what extent did the period live up to its characterization? Consider TWO of the following in your response:
- economic development
  - politics
  - reform movements
- AP 2000** Assess the moral arguments and political actions of those opposed to the spread of slavery in the context of two of the following.
- Missouri Compromise
  - Mexican War
  - Compromise of 1850
  - Kansas-Nebraska Act
- AP 1999** How did TWO of the following contribute to the reemergence of a two party system in the period 1820 to 1840?
- Major political personalities
  - States' rights
  - Economic issues
- AP 1997** Discuss the impact of territorial expansion on national unity between 1800 and 1850.

- AP 1996** Analyze the extent to which TWO of the following influenced the development of democracy between 1820 and 1840
- Jacksonian economic policy
  - Second Great Awakening
  - Changes in electoral politics
  - Westward movement
- AP 1995** Analyze the ways in which supporters of slavery in the nineteenth century used legal religious, and economic arguments to defend the institution of slavery.
- AP 1993** Compare the expansionist foreign policies of Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James K. Polk. To what extent did their policies strengthen the United States?
- AP 1993** In what ways did the early nineteenth-century reform movements for abolition and women's rights illustrate both the strengths and the weaknesses of democracy in the early American republic?
- AP 1992**  
**DBQ** To what extent did the natural environment shape the development of the West beyond the Mississippi and the lives of those who lived and settled there? How important were other factors? Use both evidence from the documents and your knowledge of the period from the 1840's through the 1890's to compose your answer.
- AP 1992** Compare the debates that took place over the American expansionism in the 1840s with those that took place in the 1890s, analyzing the similarities and differences in the debates of the two eras.
- AP 1991** Although historically represented as distinct parties, the Federalists and Whigs in fact shared a common political ideology, represented many of the same interest groups, and proposed similar programs and policies. Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1991** From the 1840's through the 1890's, women's activities in the intellectual, social, economic, and political spheres effectively challenged traditional attitudes about women's place in society. Assess the validity of this statement
- AP 1991** Although the economic development of the Trans-Mississippi West is popularly associated with hardy individualism, it was in fact largely dependent on the federal government. Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to western economic activities in the nineteenth century.
- AP 1990** Although Americans perceived Manifest Destiny as a benevolent movement, it was in fact an aggressive imperialism pursued at the expense of others." Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to American expansionism in the 1840's.
- AP 1990**  
**DBQ** Jacksonian Democrats viewed themselves as the guardians of the United States Constitution political democracy, individual liberty, and equality of economic opportunity. In light of the following documents and your knowledge of the 1820s and 1830's. To what extent do you agree with the Jacksonian's view of themselves?
- AP 1989** "Developments in transportation, rather than in manufacturing and agriculture, sparked American economic growth in the first half of the nineteenth century." Assess the validity of this statement
- AP 1988** "American reform movements between 1820 and 1860 reflected both optimistic and pessimistic views of human nature and society." Assess the validity of this statement in reference to reform movements in THREE of the following areas.
- |            |                    |                     |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Education  | Women's rights     | Utopian experiments |
| Temperance | Penal institutions |                     |
- AP 1986** In the first half of the 19th century, the American culture and intellectual community contributed to the development of a distinctive American national consciousness. Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1981**  
**DBQ** How and why did the lives and status of Northern middle class Americans women change during the period 1776-1876?
- AP 1981** "At various times between 1789 and 1861, Americans changes their positions on the constitutional question of loose construction or strict construction as best suited their economic or political interests." Discuss this statement with reference to any two individuals or groups who took positions on this constitutional question.

- AP 1980 DBQ** The decision of the Jackson administration to move the Cherokee Indians to Indians west of the Mississippi River in the 1830s was more a reformulation of national policy that had been in effect since the 1790s than a change in that policy. Assess the validity of this statement with reference to the moral, political, constitutional and practical concerns that shaped national Indian policy between 1789 and the mid 1830s.
- AP 1980** “United States foreign policy between 1815 and 1910 was determined less by economic than by strategic, moral, or political interests.” Assess the validity of this generalization with reference to at least two major episodes [for example, treaties, proclamations, annexations, wars, etc.] in the foreign policy of the United States between 1815 and 1910.
- AP 1980** “In the period 1815 to 1860, improvements in transportation and increased interregional trade should have united Americans, but instead produced sectional division and finally disunion.” Discuss with reference to the impact of improved transportation and increased interregional trade on the northeast [New England and Middle Atlantic States], the south and the west.
- AP 1979** “American social reform movements from 1820 to 1860 were characterized by unveiling perfectionism, impatience with compromise, and distrust of established social institutions. These qualities explain the degree of success or failure of these movements in achieving their objectives.” Discuss with reference to both antislavery and one other reform movement of the period of 1820-1860 [for example, temperance, women’s rights, communitarianism, prison reform, or educational reform].
- AP 1978** “The unpopular ideas and causes of one period often gain popularity and support in another, but the ultimate price of success is usually the alteration or subversion of the original ideas and programs.” For the period of 1830-1877, discuss this statement with reference to both (a) the ideas and activities of abolitionism and (b) the policies of the Republican Party.
- AP 1978** “Ironically, popular belief in the ‘self-sufficient farmer’ and the ‘self-made man’ increased during the 19<sup>th</sup> century as the reality behind these beliefs faded.” Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1977** “Presidents who have been notably successful in either foreign affairs or domestic affairs have seldom been notably successful in both.” Assess this statement with reference to two presidents, one in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the other in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, giving reasons for success or failure in each case.
- AP 1977** “From 1790 to the 1870’s, state and national governments intervened in the American economy mainly to aid private economic interests and promote economic growth. Between 1890 and 1929, however, government intervention was designed primarily to curb and regulate private economic activity in the public interest.” Assess the validity of this statement, discussing for each of these periods at least two major areas of public economic policy.
- AP 1977** “What immigrants from Europe wanted in coming to America, and what America gave them, both changed during the period 1607-1915.” Discuss changes in what these immigrants wanted and what they found, giving about equal attention to the periods 1607-1790 and 1820-1915.
- AP 1976** Both the Jacksonian democrats during 1824-1840 and the populists during 1890-1896 attacked and sought to root out special privilege in American life. The Jacksonian democrats attained power and succeeded; the populists failed.” Assess the validity of this view. Give roughly equal attention to both.
- AP 1976** “The legal, political, and economic rights achieved by minorities and women in the United States have come largely during periods of major reform movements, which both helped the struggles of these groups and set limits to them.” Assess the validity of this statement for the history of one or more of these groups in the period of 1830-1920.
- AP 1976** “In the work of American writers from the 1820’s through the 1920’s, the city mirrored America’s darkest fears, whereas the wilderness, the country, and the farm reflected its fondest hopes.” Assess the validity of this generalization. You may draw evidence from fiction and/or nonfiction.
- AP 1976** “The term ‘isolationism’ does not adequately describe the reality of either United States foreign policy or America’s relationships with other nations during the period from Washington’s farewell address [1796] to 1940.” Assess the validity of this generalization.

- AP 1975** “Although often defended and attacked on purely economic grounds, the federal tariff policies of the United States have been more important politically than economically.” Assess the validity of this generalization in regard to two tariffs in United States history.
- AP 1975** “Major American writers have been indifferent to the social problems of their day.” State whether you agree or disagree with this generalization and defend your position with reference to three novelists and/or poets.
- AP 1975** “Greater similarities than differences have characterized the experiences of all ethnic and racial groups who have migrated to American cities.” Assess the validity with reference to the Irish and Germans from the 1840’s to the 1890’s and Black Americans from 1915 – 1970.
- AP 1974** Account of the emergence of utopian communities from the mid 1820’s through the 1840’s, and evaluate their success or failure.
- AP 1974** “The path to labor organization was marked by false starts and wrong turns.” Assess the validity of this generalization.
- AP 1973** “Hawks” and “doves” have disagreed on United States involved in wars since the inception of the nation. Compare the “hawk” to the “dove” position for both a war of the nineteenth century and a war of the twentieth century.
- AP 1973** “Political movements in the United States often reflect a yearning for the past.” Assess the validity of this generalization by applying it to the Jacksonian and the Populists.
- AP 1973** “From the American Revolution to the Civil War, American writers [both fiction and non-fiction] and artists sought to express a uniquely national culture.” Analyze this statement for any period of approximately thirty years between 1775 and 1860.
- AP 1973** Discuss the impact of the “transportation revolution,” 1820 – 1860, on the United States.
- AP 1973** Why did the institution of slavery command the loyalty of the vast majority of antebellum southern whites, despite the fact that only a small percentage of them owned slaves?
- AP 1972** “Supreme court decisions reinforce state and federal legislation.” Assess validity for three decisions of Supreme Court prior to the Civil War.
- AP 1972** Discuss the development of the woman suffrage movement and account for its success.
- AP 1971** “Andrew Jackson’s election in 1828 was the consequence of the rise of democracy rather than the start of a new democratic age.” Assess the validity.
- AP 1971** Account for the growth of one of the following major urban centers during the period indicated: Boston 1630-1700, New York 1790-1860, New Orleans 1790-1860, Cincinnati 1790-1860, Chicago 1830-1900, Salt Lake City 1845-1900, Atlanta 1870-1940, Los Angeles 1890-1960.
- AP 1970** To what extent and in what ways has the economy of the United States been affected by international economic developments? Respond by analyzing one of the following periods [1789-1840, 1919-1933, 1945 to present].
- AP 1970** Choose any two of the following works and explain how each illuminates the period in which it was written:
- “Civil Disobedience”- Henry David Thoreau
  - “Leaves of Grass”- Walt Whitman
  - “Up From Slavery”- Booker T. Washington
  - “Looking Backward”- Edward Bellamy
  - the film- “The Birth of a Nation”
  - “The Sun Also Rises”- Ernest Hemingway
  - “The Grapes of Wrath”- John Steinbeck
  - autobiography- Malcolm X
  - “The Confessions of Nat Turner”- William Styron
- AP 1970** Assess the significance of violence or the threat of violence in two of the following [the coming of the American Revolution, the antislavery crusade, labor’s struggle for recognition and social justice, the civil rights movement from 1948- 1965]

**Possible** • In what ways did the emerging sectional conflicts with the United States manifest themselves in the election of Andrew Jackson and in the domestic policies of the nation in the years 1828-1837?

### **1850-1876 *Civil War and Reconstruction***

**AP 2008** Following Reconstruction, many southern leaders promoted the idea of a “New South.” To what extent was this “New South” a reality by the time of the First World War? In your answer be sure to address TWO of the following.

- Economic development
- Politics
- Race relations

**AP 2008 Form B** Use TWO of the following categories to analyze the ways in which African Americans created a distinctive culture in slavery.

- Family
- Music
- Oral traditions
- Religions

**AP 2006 DBQ** Discuss the changing ideals of American womanhood between the American Revolution (1770’s) and the outbreak of the Civil War. What factors fostered the emergence of “republican womanhood” and the “cult of domesticity”? Assess the extent to which these ideals influenced the lives of women during this period. In your answer be sure to consider issues of race and class. Use the documents and your knowledge of the time period in constructing your response.

**AP 2006** Explain why and how the role of the federal government changed as a result of the Civil War with respect to TWO of the following during the period 1861-1877:

- Race relations
- Economic development
- Westward expansion

**AP 2006 Form B** For whom and to what extent was the American West a land of opportunity from 1865 to 1890?

**AP 2005 DBQ Form B** In the early nineteenth century, Americans sought to resolve their political disputes through compromise, yet by 1860, this no longer seemed possible. Analyze the reasons for this change. Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1820-1860 in constructing your response.

**AP 2004** Analyze the effectiveness of political compromise in reducing sectional tensions in the period 1820 to 1861.

**AP 2004 Form B** To what extent and in what ways did the roles of women change in American society between 1790 and 1860?

- Domestic
- Economic
- Political
- Social

**AP 2003** Evaluate the impact of the Civil War on political and economic developments in TWO of the following regions.

- The South
- The North
- The West

Focus your answer on the period between 1865 and 1900

**AP 2000** Assess the moral arguments and political actions of those opposed to the spread of slavery in the context of two of the following.

- Missouri Compromise
- Mexican War
- Compromise of 1850
- Kansas-Nebraska Act

**AP 1997** Analyze the economic consequences of the Civil War with respect to any TWO of the following in the United States between 1865 and 1880.

- Agriculture
- Labor
- Industrialization
- Transportation

**AP 1996 DBQ** In what ways and to what extent did constitutional and social developments between 1860 and 1877 amount to a revolution? Use documents and your knowledge of the period from 1860 to 1877 to answer your question.

- AP 1992** Discuss the political, economic, and social reforms introduced in the South between 1864 and 1877. To what extent did these reforms survive the Compromise of 1877.
- AP 1992 DBQ** To what extent did the natural environment shape the development of the West beyond the Mississippi and the lives of those who lived and settled there? How important were other factors? Use both evidence from the documents and your knowledge of the period from the 1840's through the 1890's to compose your answer.
- AP 1992** Compare the debates that took place over the American expansionism in the 1840s with those that took place in the 1890s, analyzing the similarities and differences in the debates of the two eras.
- AP 1991** From the 1840's through the 1890's, women's activities in the intellectual, social, economic, and political spheres effectively challenged traditional attitudes about women's place in society. Assess the validity of this statement
- AP 1991** Although the economic development of the Trans-Mississippi West is popularly associated with hardy individualism, it was in fact largely dependent on the federal government. Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to western economic activities in the nineteenth century.
- AP 1988** "I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races." How can this statement of Abraham Lincoln be reconciled with his 1862 Emancipation Proclamation?
- AP 1987 DBQ** "By the 1850's the Constitution, originally framed as an instrument of national unity, had become a source of sectional discord and tension and ultimately contributed to the failure of the union it had created." Using the documents and your knowledge of the period 1850-1861, assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1984** "Throughout our history, the Supreme Court has acted as a partisan political body rather than a neutral arbiter of constitutional principles." Assess the validity of this generalization for the period 1800-1860.
- AP 1983** How do you account for the failure of Reconstruction (1865-1877) to bring social and economic equality of opportunity to the former slaves?
- AP 1983 DBQ** John Brown's raid on the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in October 1859, involved only a handful of abolitionists, freed no slaves, and was over in 2 days. Although many northerners condemned the raid, by 1863, John Brown had become a hero and martyr in the North. To what extent and in what ways do the views about John Brown expressed in the documents illustrate changing North-South relations between 1859 and 1863?
- AP 1981 DBQ** How and why did the lives and status of Northern middle class Americans women change during the period 1776-1876?
- AP 1981** "At various times between 1789 and 1861, Americans changes their positions on the constitutional question of loose construction or strict construction as best suited their economic or political interests." Discuss this statement with reference to any two individuals or groups who took positions on this constitutional question.
- AP 1981** "In American politics the most significant battles have occurred within the major parties rather than between them." Discuss this statement with reference to the periods 1850 – 1861 and 1900 – 1912.
- AP 1980** "United States foreign policy between 1815 and 1910 was determined less by economic than by strategic, moral, or political interests." Assess the validity of this generalization with reference to at least two major episodes [for example, treaties, proclamations, annexations, wars, etc.] in the foreign policy of the United States between 1815 and 1910.
- AP 1980** "In the period 1815 to 1860, improvements in transportation and increased interregional trade should have united Americans, but instead produced sectional division and finally disunion." Discuss with reference to the impact of improved transportation and increased interregional trade on the northeast [New England and Middle Atlantic States], the south and the west.
- AP 1979** "American social reform movements from 1820 to 1860 were characterized by unyielding perfectionism, impatience with compromise, and distrust of established social institutions. These qualities explain the degree of success or failure of these movements in achieving their objectives." Discuss with reference to both antislavery and ONE other reform movement of the period 1820-1860 (for example, temperance, women's rights, communitarianism, prison reform, or educational reform).

- AP 1978** "The unpopular ideas and causes of one period often gain popularity and support in another, but the ultimate price of successes is usually the alteration or subversion of the original ideas and programs." For the period 1830-1877, discuss this statement with reference to both the ideas and activities of abolitionism and the policies of the Republican Party.
- AP 1978** "Ironically, popular belief in the 'self-sufficient farmer' and the 'self-made man' increased during the 19<sup>th</sup> century as the reality behind these beliefs faded." Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1977** "Presidents who have been notably successful in either foreign affairs or domestic affairs have seldom been notably successful in both." Assess this statement with reference to two presidents, one in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the other in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, giving reasons for success or failure in each case.
- AP 1977** "From 1790 to the 1870's, state and national governments intervened in the American economy mainly to aid private economic interests and promote economic growth. Between 1890 and 1929, however, government intervention was designed primarily to curb and regulate private economic activity in the public interest." Assess the validity of this statement, discussing for each of these periods at least two major areas of public economic policy.
- AP 1977** "What immigrants from Europe wanted in coming to America, and what America gave them, both changed during the period 1607-1915." Discuss changes in what these immigrants wanted and what they found, giving about equal attention to the periods 1607-1790 and 1820-1915.
- AP 1976** "The legal, political, and economic rights achieved by minorities and women in the United States have come largely during periods of major reform movements, which both helped the struggles of these groups and set limits to them." Assess the validity of this statement for the history of one or more of these groups in the period of 1830-1920.
- AP 1976** "In the work of American writers from the 1820's through the 1920's, the city mirrored America's darkest fears, whereas the wilderness, the country, and the farm reflected its fondest hopes." Assess the validity of this generalization. You may draw evidence from fiction and/or nonfiction.
- AP 1976** "The term 'isolationism' does not adequately describe the reality of either United States foreign policy or America's relationships with other nations during the period from Washington's farewell address [1796] to 1940." Assess the validity of this generalization.
- AP 1975** "The history of the United States shows that none of the three branches of the federal government is immune from the temptation to upset the system of checks and balances established by the constitution." Assess the validity of this generalization in regard to both congress versus the president, 1865 – 1868, and the President versus the Supreme Court, 1935 – 1937.
- AP 1975** "Although often defended and attacked on purely economic grounds, the federal tariff policies of the United States have been more important politically than economically." Assess the validity of this generalization in regard to two tariffs in United States history.
- AP 1975** "Major American writers have been indifferent to the social problems of their day." State whether you agree or disagree with this generalization and defend your position with reference to three novelists and/or poets.
- AP 1975** "Greater similarities than differences have characterized the experiences of all ethnic and racial groups who have migrated to American cities." Assess the validity with reference to the Irish and Germans from the 1840's to the 1890's and Black Americans from 1915 – 1970.
- AP 1974**  
**DBQ** To what extent was President-elect Lincoln responsible for the defeat of the Crittenden proposal on the territorial expansion of slavery?
- AP 1974** Assess the changing status of Blacks between emancipation and the end of the nineteenth century.
- AP 1973** "Hawks" and "doves" have disagreed on United States involvement in wars since the inception of the nation. Compare the "hawk" to the "dove" position for both a war of the nineteenth century and a war of the twentieth century.
- AP 1973** "From the American Revolution to the Civil War, American writers [both fiction and non-fiction] and artists sought to express a uniquely national culture." Analyze this statement for any period of approximately thirty years between 1775 and 1860.

- AP 1973** Discuss the impact of the “transportation revolution,” 1820 – 1860, on the United States.
- AP 1972** “Supreme court decisions reinforce state and federal legislation.” Assess validity for three decisions of Supreme Court prior to the Civil War.
- AP 1972** Discuss the development of the woman suffrage movement and account for its success.
- AP 1972** Discuss the adjustment of one of the following minority groups to American life [American Indians 1860-1900, Mexican Americans 1910-1970, Puerto Ricans 1910-1970, Japanese Americans 1910 -1970].
- AP 1971** The south never had a chance to win the Civil War. To what extent do you agree or disagree.
- AP 1971** Account for the growth of one of the following major urban centers during the period indicated: Boston 1630-1700, New York 1790-1860, New Orleans 1790-1860, Cincinnati 1790-1860, Chicago 1830-1900, Salt Lake City 1845-1900, Atlanta 1870-1940, Los Angeles 1890-1960.
- AP 1970** “Despite the agony and violence of war, each of America’s major military conflicts resulted in improved opportunities for Black Americans.” Test this generalization concerning Black Americans for two of following [1776-1789, 1860-1876, 1914-1928, 1941-1954]
- AP 1970** “When Lincoln’s personal beliefs, public statements, motivations, acts, and actual accomplishments as president are studied objectively, he cannot be called ‘the great emancipator’ . Discuss the validity.
- AP 1970** Assess the significance of violence or the threat of violence in two of the following [the coming of the American Revolution, the antislavery crusade, labor’s struggle for recognition and social justice, the civil rights movement from 1948- 1965]

### **1862-1900 *Gilded Age, Populism, and Expansionism***

- AP 2008 DBQ Form B** For the years 1880 to 1925, analyze both the tensions surrounding the issue of immigration and the United States government’s response to these tensions. Use the following documents and your knowledge of the period from 1880 to 1925 to construct your answer.
- AP 2008 Form B** Analyze the extent to which the Spanish-American War was a turning point in American foreign policy.
- AP 2007 DBQ** Analyze the ways in which technology, government policy, and economic conditions changed American agriculture in the period 1865-1900. In your answer be sure to evaluate farmers’ responses to these changes.
- AP 2007 Form B** Explain how TWO of the following individuals responded to the economic and social problems created by industrialism during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Jane Addams    | Andrew Carnegie |
| Samuel Gompers | Upton Sinclair  |
- AP 2005** Describe the patterns of immigration in TWO of the periods listed below. Compare and contrast the responses of Americans to immigrants in these periods.
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1820 to 1860 | 1965 to 2000 |
| 1880 to 1924 |              |
- AP 2005 Form B** How successful were progressive reforms during the period 1890 to 1915 with respect to Two of the following?
- |                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Industrial condition | politics |
| Urban life           |          |
- AP 2004 Form B** Analyze the primary causes of the population shift from a rural to an urban environment in the United States between 1875 and 1925.
- AP 2003 Form B** Analyze the ways in which the farmers and industrial workers responded to industrialization in the Gilded Age (1865-1900).
- AP 2002 Form B** Identify and analyze the factors that changed the American city in the second half of the nineteenth century.

- AP 2001** How and why did transportation developments spark economic growth during the period from 1860-1900 in the United States?
- AP 2000 DBQ** How successful was organized labor in improving the position of workers in the period from 1875 to 1900? Analyze the factors that contributed to the level of success achieved.
- AP 1999** How were the lives of the Plains Indians in the second half of the nineteenth century affected by technological developments and government actions?
- AP 1998** Analyze the impact of any TWO of the following on the American industrial worker between 1865 and 1900.
- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Government actions | Labor unions          |
| Immigration        | Technological changes |
- AP 1997 DBQ** To what extent did economic and political developments as well as the assumptions about the nature of women affect the position of American women during the period 1890-1925? Use the documents and your knowledge of the history of the years 1890-1925 to construct your response.
- AP 1995** Analyze the reasons for the emergence of the Populist movement in the late nineteenth century.
- AP 1994 DBQ** To what extent was late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century United States expansionism a continuation of past United States expansionism and to what extent was it a departure? Use the documents and your knowledge of United States history to 1914 to construct your answer.
- AP 1994** Compare and contrast the attitudes of THREE of the following toward the wealth that was created in the United States during the late nineteenth century.
- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Andrew Carnegie | Eugene V. Debs       |
| Horatio Alger   | Booker T. Washington |
| Ida M. Tarbell  |                      |
- AP 1993** Analyze the ways in which state and federal legislation and judicial decisions, including those of the Supreme Court, affected the efforts of any TWO of the following groups to improve their position in society between 1880 and 1920.
- |                   |         |         |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| African Americans | Farmers | Workers |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
- AP 1992 DBQ** To what extent did the natural environment shape the development of the West beyond the Mississippi and the lives of those who lived and settled there? How important were other factors? Use both evidence from the documents and your knowledge of the period from the 1840's through the 1890's to compose your answer.
- AP 1992** Compare the debates that took place over the American expansionism in the 1840s with those that took place in the 1890s, analyzing the similarities and differences in the debates of the two eras.
- AP 1991** From the 1840's through the 1890's, women's activities in the intellectual, social, economic, and political spheres effectively challenged traditional attitudes about women's place in society. Assess the validity of this statement
- AP 1991** Although the economic development of the Trans-Mississippi West is popularly associated with hardy individualism, it was in fact largely dependent on the federal government. Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to western economic activities in the nineteenth century.
- AP 1990** "The reorganization and consolidation of business structures was more responsible for late nineteenth-century American industrialization than was the development of new technologies." Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to business structures and technology between 1865 and 1900.
- AP 1989** In what ways were the late-nineteenth-century Populists the heirs of the Jacksonian Democrats with respect to overall objectives AND specific proposals for reform.
- AP 1989 DBQ** Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois offered different strategies for dealing with the problems of poverty and discrimination faced by Black Americans at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. Using the documents and your knowledge of the period 1877-1915, assess the appropriateness of each of these strategies in the historical context in which each was developed.

- AP 1988** Although the economic growth of the United States between 1860 and 1900 has been attributed to a governmental policy of laissez-faire, it was in fact encouraged and sustained by direct government intervention." Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1987** "Throughout its history, the United States has been a land of refuge and opportunity for immigrants." Assess the validity of this statement in view of the experiences of TWO of the following: [1] the Scotch-Irish on the 18th-century Appalachian frontier; [2] the Irish in the 19th-century urban Northeast; [3] the Chinese in the 19th-century West.
- AP 1987** Popular fascination with the cowboy, the pioneer, and the stories of Horatio Alger in the period 1870-1915 reflected Americans' uneasiness over the transition from an agrarian to an industrial society." Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1986** Andrew Carnegie has been viewed by some historians as the "prime representative of the industrial age" and by others as "an industrial leader atypical of the period." Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1986** "Both the Mexican-American War and the Spanish-American War were premeditated affairs resulting from deliberately calculated schemes of robbery on the part of a superior power against weak and defenseless neighbors." Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1985** How and why did the Monroe Doctrine become a cornerstone of United States foreign policy by the late 19th century?
- AP 1984** A number of writers and reformers in the period 1865-1914 discussed the growing gap between wealth and poverty in the United States. Compare and contrast THREE of the following authors' explanations for this condition and their proposals for dealing with it.
- Henry George, *Progress and Poverty*
  - Edward Bellamy, *Looking Backward*
  - Andrew Carnegie, *The Gospel of Wealth*
  - William Graham Sumner, *What Social Classes Owe to Each Other*
  - Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*
- AP 1983**  
**DBQ** Documents A-H reveal some of the problems that many farmers in the late nineteenth century (1880-1900) saw as threats to their way of life. Using the documents and your knowledge of the period, (a) explain the reasons for agrarian discontent and (b) evaluate the validity of the farmers' complaints.
- AP 1982** Despite often brutal clashes between labor and capital in the United States during the period 1865-1940, collective working-class protest did not constitute a basic attack on the capitalist system. Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1981**  
**DBQ** How and why did the lives and status of Northern middle class Americans women change during the period 1776-1876?
- AP 1981** In American politics the most significant battles have occurred within the major parties rather than between them. Discuss this statement with reference to the periods 1850-1860 and 1900-1912.
- AP 1980** "United States foreign policy between 1815 and 1910 was determined less by economic than by strategic, moral, or political interests." Assess the validity of this generalization with reference to at least two major episodes [for example, treaties, proclamations, annexations, wars, etc.] in the foreign policy of the United States between 1815 and 1910.
- AP 1980** "Although the United States is widely regarded as the home of free enterprise, business values, and materialism, American fiction since 1865 has generally been critical of business behavior and values." Assess the validity of this generalization with reference to the work of at least two writers who have treated the behavior and values of businessmen in their fiction since 1865.
- AP 1979**  
**DBQ** To what extent & for what reasons did the policies of the federal government from 1865 to 1900 violate the principles of laissez-faire, which advocated minimal government intervention in the economy? Consider with specific reference to the following 3 areas of policy: railroad land grants, control of interstate commerce, & antitrust activities.
- AP 1978** "Ironically, popular belief in the 'self-sufficient farmer' and the 'self-made man' increased during the 19th century as the reality behind these beliefs faded." Assess the validity of this statement.

- AP 1977** “Presidents who have been notably successful in either foreign affairs or domestic affairs have seldom been notably successful in both.” Assess this statement with reference to two presidents, one in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the other in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, giving reasons for success or failure in each case.
- AP 1977** “From 1790 to the 1870’s, state and national governments intervened in the American economy mainly to aid private economic interests and promote economic growth. Between 1890 and 1929, however, government intervention was designed primarily to curb and regulate private economic activity in the public interest.” Assess the validity of this statement, discussing for each of these periods at least two major areas of public economic policy.
- AP 1977** “What immigrants from Europe wanted in coming to America, and what America gave them, both changed during the period 1607-1915.” Discuss changes in what these immigrants wanted and what they found, giving about equal attention to the periods 1607-1790 and 1820-1915.
- AP 1977** “Paradoxically, Darwinism provided a justification for both social conservatism and social reform in the period from 1870-1915.” Discuss this statement.
- AP 1976** Both the Jacksonian democrats during 1824-1840 and the populists during 1890-1896 attacked and sought to root out special privilege in American life. The Jacksonian democrats attained power and succeeded; the populists failed.” Assess the validity of this view. Give roughly equal attention to both.
- AP 1976** “The legal, political, and economic rights achieved by minorities and women in the United States have come largely during periods of major reform movements, which both helped the struggles of these groups and set limits to them.” Assess the validity of this statement for the history of one or more of these groups in the period of 1830-1920.
- AP 1976** “In the work of American writers from the 1820’s through the 1920’s, the city mirrored America’s darkest fears, whereas the wilderness, the country, and the farm reflected its fondest hopes.” Assess the validity of this generalization. You may draw evidence from fiction and/or nonfiction.
- AP 1976** “The term ‘isolationism’ does not adequately describe the reality of either United States foreign policy or America’s relationships with other nations during the period from Washington’s farewell address [1796] to 1940.” Assess the validity of this generalization.
- AP 1975**  
**DBQ** Analyze the factors that influenced the Senate in ratifying the Treaty of Paris in 1899 and assess their relative significance. Your analysis and assessment should take into account the complexities and/or contradictions presented by the evidence.
- AP 1975** “Although often defended and attacked on purely economic grounds, the federal tariff policies of the United States have been more important politically than economically.” Assess the validity of this generalization in regard to two tariffs in United States history.
- AP 1975** “Major American writers have been indifferent to the social problems of their day.” State whether you agree or disagree with this generalization and defend your position with reference to three novelists and/or poets.
- AP 1975** “Although many Americans between 1870 and 1915 blamed political corruption at the state and local level on public indifference or greedy politicians, such corruption reflected a serious crisis of traditional institutions in dealing with the social and economic problems of modern America.” Assess the validity of this.
- AP 1975** “Greater similarities than differences have characterized the experiences of all ethnic and racial groups who have migrated to American cities.” Assess the validity with reference to the Irish and Germans from the 1840’s to the 1890’s and Black Americans from 1915 – 1970.
- AP 1974** “The path to labor organization was marked by false starts and wrong turns.” Assess the validity of this generalization.
- AP 1974** Assess the changing status of Blacks between emancipation and the end of the nineteenth century.
- AP 1974** “The United States in the period 1898-1919 failed to recognize that it had vital interests at stake in Europe, where it tried to stay aloof. At the same time, it had few or no such interests in Asia, where it eagerly became involved.” Assess the validity.

- AP 1973** “Hawks” and “doves” have disagreed on United States involved in wars since the inception of the nation. Compare the “hawk” to the “dove” position for both a war of the nineteenth century and a war of the twentieth century.
- AP 1973** “Political movements in the United States often reflect a yearning for the past.” Assess the validity of this generalization by applying it to the Jacksonian and the Populists.
- AP 1972** Discuss the development of the woman suffrage movement and account for its success.
- AP 1972** Discuss the adjustment of one of the following minority groups to American life [American Indians 1860-1900, Mexican Americans 1910-1970, Puerto Ricans 1910-1970, Japanese Americans 1910-1970].
- AP 1972** Did the Republican Party from 1877 to 1896 abandon its earlier principles and succumb to expediency?
- AP 1972** “The depression of the 1890’s delayed reform; the depression of the 1930’s stimulated it.” To what extent and in what ways do you agree or disagree.
- AP 1971** Describe the thesis advanced by Frederick Jackson Turner about the relationship of the frontier to political democracy and assess the principal argument that later historians have made to attack or defend the thesis.
- AP 1971** Account for the growth of one of the following major urban centers during the period indicated: Boston 1630-1700, New York 1790-1860, New Orleans 1790-1860, Cincinnati 1790-1860, Chicago 1830-1900, Salt Lake City 1845-1900, Atlanta 1870-1940, Los Angeles 1890-1960.
- AP 1971** Analyze and evaluate Booker T. Washington’s program for American Blacks and W.E.B. Dubois’s challenge to that program.
- AP 1971** “The United States in the Gilded Age [1865-1900] was a materialistic society, sterile in all forms of artistic expression.” Assess the validity... discuss literature and the arts.
- AP 1970** “Since the Civil War no third party has won a presidential election; however, third party programs have often found their way into Federal law.” For two of the following, discuss the validity of this generalization [Populist Party, Bull Moose Party, socialist party, States’ Rights Party (Dixiecrat)].
- AP 1970** Choose any two of the following works and explain how each illuminates the period in which it was written:
- “Civil Disobedience”- Henry David Thoreau
  - “Leaves of Grass”- Walt Whitman
  - “Up From Slavery”- Booker T. Washington
  - “Looking Backward”- Edward Bellamy
  - the film- “The Birth of a Nation”
  - “The Sun Also Rises”- Ernest Hemingway
  - “The Grapes of Wrath”- John Steinbeck
  - autobiography- Malcolm X
  - “The Confessions of Nat Turner”- William Styron
- AP 1970** Alexis E. Tocqueville observed in 1835 that “almost all the defects inherent in democratic institutions are brought to light in the conduct of foreign affairs.” Evaluate this statement by comparing the conduct of the United States foreign affairs in the 1960’s and its conduct in one of the following periods [the 1790’s, the 1890’s, 1931-1941].
- AP 1970** Explain the recurring demand for currency reform and the policies it produced in the period 1860-1914.
- AP 1970** Assess the significance of violence or the threat of violence in two of the following [the coming of the American Revolution, the antislavery crusade, labor’s struggle for recognition and social justice, the civil rights movement from 1948- 1965]

### **1900-1917 *Progressivism***

- AP 2007** To what extent did the role of the federal government change under President Theodore Roosevelt in regard to TWO of the following.
- |        |               |
|--------|---------------|
| Labor  | Conservation  |
| Trusts | World affairs |

- AP 2007 Form B** Explain how TWO of the following individuals responded to the economic and social problems created by industrialism during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Jane Addams    | Andrew Carnegie |
| Samuel Gompers | Upton Sinclair  |
- AP 2005** Describe the patterns of immigration in TWO of the periods listed below. Compare and contrast the responses of Americans to immigrants in these periods.
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1820 to 1860 | 1965 to 2000 |
| 1880 to 1924 |              |
- AP 2005 Form B** How successful were progressive reforms during the period 1890 to 1915 with respect to Two of the following?
- |                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Industrial condition | politics |
| Urban life           |          |
- AP 2004** Compare and contrast the programs and policies designed by reformers of the Progressive era to those designed by reformers of the New Deal period. Confine your answer to programs and policies that addressed the needs of those living in poverty.
- AP 2004 Form B** Analyze the primary causes of the population shift from a rural to an urban environment in the United States between 1875 and 1925.
- AP 2003 DBQ Form B** Evaluate the effectiveness of Progressive Era reformers and the federal government in bringing about reform at the national level. In your answer be sure to analyze the successes and limitations of these efforts in the period 1900-1920. Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1900-1920 to construct your answer.
- AP 2001** Describe and account for the rise of nativism in American society from 1900-1930.
- AP 1997 DBQ** To what extent did economic and political developments as well as the assumptions about the nature of women affect the position of American women during the period 1890-1925? Use the documents and your knowledge of the history of the years 1890-1925 to construct your response.
- AP 1993** Analyze the ways in which state and federal legislation and judicial decisions, including those of the Supreme Court, affected the efforts of any TWO of the following groups to improve their position in society between 1880 and 1920.
- African Americans
  - Farmers
  - Workers
- AP 1987** The Progressive movement of 1901-1917 was a triumph of conservatism rather than a victory for liberalism." Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1986** "Reform movements of the twentieth century have shown continuity in their goals and strategies." Assess the validity of this statement for ONE of the following pairs of reform movements:
- Progressivism and the New Deal
  - Women's Suffrage and post-2nd World War Feminism
  - The New Deal and the Great Society
- AP 1981** In American politics the most significant battles have occurred within the major parties rather than between them. Discuss this statement with reference to the periods 1850-1860 and 1900-1912.
- AP 1980** "A presidential election that results in defeat of the party in power usually indicates the failure of the party in power to have dealt effectively with the nation's problems, rather than indicating the positive appeal of the winning candidate and his party's platform." Assess the validity of this generalization with reference to two of the following elections in which the party in power was defeated [1912, 1920, 1932, 1952, 1960, 1968].
- AP 1980** "United States foreign policy between 1815 and 1910 was determined less by economic than by strategic, moral, or political interests." Assess the validity of this generalization with reference to at least two major episodes [for example, treaties, proclamations, annexations, wars, etc.] in the foreign policy of the United States between 1815 and 1910.

- AP 1979** “Most reform legislation since 1900 has been the work of special interest seeking to advance their own well-being, but the adoption of such legislation has required the general support of others who were not directly affected but who perceived it to be in the public interest.” Assess the validity of this statement with reference to three examples of reform legislation since 1900. You may draw your example from reform at any level of government – national, state or municipal.
- AP 1979** “Between 1775 and 1823 a young and weak United States achieved considerable success in foreign policy when confronted with the two principal European powers, Great Britain and France. Between 1914 and 1950, however, a far more powerful United States was far less successful in achieving its foreign policy objectives in Europe.” Discuss by comparing United States foreign policy in Europe during the period of 1776-1823, with United States policy in Europe during one of the following periods [1914-1932 or 1933-1950].
- AP 1978  
DBQ** In the 20<sup>th</sup> century prohibition spread by states’ passing local option laws which permitted a unit of local government, such as a county, to prohibit the sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages. After an intensive campaign by the anti-saloon league and other prohibitionist organizations and reform groups, national prohibition was achieved by the ratification of the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment to the Federal constitution in 1919. What accounts for the success of the prohibition movement in the United States during the era of progressive reform, 1900-1919? Consider the social composition of the prohibitionists, their motives, strategy and pressure-group tactics, and the relationship of prohibitionism to progressive reform.
- AP 1977** “From 1790 to the 1870’s, state and national governments intervened in the American economy mainly to aid private economic interests and promote economic growth. Between 1890 and 1929, however, government intervention was designed primarily to curb and regulate private economic activity in the public interest.” Assess the validity of this statement, discussing for each of these periods at least two major areas of public economic policy.
- AP 1977** “What immigrants from Europe wanted in coming to America, and what America gave them, both changed during the period 1607-1915.” Discuss changes in what these immigrants wanted and what they found, giving about equal attention to the periods 1607-1790 and 1820-1915.
- AP 1977** “The leadership, organization, and programs of ethnic and racial minority movements after 1945 represented a fundamental departure from those which existed from 1900 to 1945.” Discuss with reference to Black Americans or Mexican Americans, giving about equal attention to the periods before and after 1945.
- AP 1977** “Paradoxically, Darwinism provided a justification for both social conservatism and social reform in the period from 1870-1915.” Discuss this statement.
- AP 1976** “The principal cause of the expansion of American presidential power in the twentieth century has been war and diplomacy rather than domestic growth and crisis.” Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1976** “The legal, political, and economic rights achieved by minorities and women in the United States have come largely during periods of major reform movements, which both helped the struggles of these groups and set limits to them.” Assess the validity of this statement for the history of one or more of these groups in the period of 1830-1920.
- AP 1976** “In the work of American writers from the 1820’s through the 1920’s, the city mirrored America’s darkest fears, whereas the wilderness, the country, and the farm reflected its fondest hopes.” Assess the validity of this generalization. You may draw evidence from fiction and/or nonfiction.
- AP 1976** “The term ‘isolationism’ does not adequately describe the reality of either United States foreign policy or America’s relationships with other nations during the period from Washington’s farewell address [1796] to 1940.” Assess the validity of this generalization.
- AP 1975** “Although often defended and attacked on purely economic grounds, the federal tariff policies of the United States have been more important politically than economically.” Assess the validity of this generalization in regard to two tariffs in United States history.
- AP 1975** “Major American writers have been indifferent to the social problems of their day.” State whether you agree or disagree with this generalization and defend your position with reference to three novelists and/or poets.

- AP 1975** “Although many Americans between 1870 and 1915 blamed political corruption at the state and local level on public indifference or greedy politicians, such corruption reflected a serious crisis of traditional institutions in dealing with the social and economic problems of modern America.” Assess the validity of this.
- AP 1975** “Greater similarities than differences have characterized the experiences of all ethnic and racial groups who have migrated to American cities.” Assess the validity with reference to the Irish and Germans from the 1840’s to the 1890’s and Black Americans from 1915 – 1970.
- AP 1974** “Despite superficial similarities, the domestic programs of the New Deal constituted a fundamental departure from those of the Progressive Era.” Assess the validity.
- AP 1974** “The United States in the period 1898-1919 failed to recognize that it had vital interests at stake in Europe, where it tried to stay aloof. At the same time, it had few or no such interests in Asia, where it eagerly became involved.” Assess the validity.
- AP 1973** “Hawks” and “doves” have disagreed on United States involved in wars since the inception of the nation. Compare the “hawk” to the “dove” position for both a war of the nineteenth century and a war of the twentieth century.
- AP 1973** “Candidate elected to the Presidency in the twentieth century have usually campaigned as middle-of-the-road men without strong commitments.” Assess the validity.
- AP 1972** Discuss the development of the woman suffrage movement and account for its success.
- AP 1972** Discuss the adjustment of one of the following minority groups to American life [American Indians 1860-1900, Mexican Americans 1910-1970, Puerto Ricans 1910-1970, Japanese Americans 1910 -1970].
- AP 1972** “The depression of the 1890’s delayed reform; the depression of the 1930’s stimulated it.” To what extent and in what ways do you agree or disagree.
- AP 1971** Account for the growth of one of the following major urban centers during the period indicated: Boston 1630-1700, New York 1790-1860, New Orleans 1790-1860, Cincinnati 1790-1860, Chicago 1830-1900, Salt Lake City 1845-1900, Atlanta 1870-1940, Los Angeles 1890-1960.
- AP 1970** “Since the Civil War no third party has won a presidential election; however, third party programs have often found their way into Federal law.” For two of the following, discuss the validity of this generalization [Populist Party, Bull Moose Party, socialist party, States ’ Rights Party (Dixiecrat)].
- AP 1970** Choose any two of the following works and explain how each illuminates the period in which it was written:
- “Civil Disobedience”- Henry David Thoreau
  - “Leaves of Grass”- Walt Whitman
  - “Up From Slavery”- Booker T. Washington
  - “Looking Backward”- Edward Bellamy
  - the film- “The Birth of a Nation”
  - “The Sun Also Rises”- Ernest Hemingway
  - “The Grapes of Wrath”- John Steinbeck
  - autobiography- Malcolm X
  - “The Confessions of Nat Turner”- William Styron
- AP 1970** Explain the recurring demand for currency reform and the policies it produced in the period 1860-1914.
- AP 1970** Assess the significance of violence or the threat of violence in two of the following [the coming of the American Revolution, the antislavery crusade, labor’s struggle for recognition and social justice, the civil rights movement from 1948- 1965]

### **1916-1929    *World War I and the Roaring Twenties***

- AP 2008 Form B** Analyze the extent to which the 1920s and 1950s were similar in TWO of the following areas.
- Impact of technology
  - Intolerant attitudes
  - Literary developments

- AP 2007 Form B** Analyze the ways in which the federal government sought support on the home front for the war effort during the First World War.
- AP 2006** Historians have argued that Progressive reform lost momentum in the 1920s. Evaluate this statement with respect to TWO of the following:
- Regulation of business
  - Labor
  - Immigrants
- AP 2006 Form B** How did TWO of the following help shape American national culture in the 1920s?
- Advertising
  - Entertainment
  - Mass production
- AP 2004** Compare and contrast the programs and policies designed by reformers of the Progressive era to those designed by reformers of the New Deal period. Confine your answer to programs and policies that addressed the needs of those living in poverty.
- AP 2003** Compare and contrast United States society in the 1920s and 1950s with respect to TWO of the following:
- race relations
  - role of women
  - consumerism
- AP 2002** Compare and contrast the United States foreign policy after the first World War and after the second World War. Consider the periods 1919-1928 and 1945-1950.
- AP 2001** Describe and account for the rise of nativism in American society from 1900-1930.
- AP 2000** To what extent did the United States achieve the objectives that led it to enter the First World War?
- AP 1999** In what ways did economic conditions and developments in the arts and entertainment help create the reputation of the 1920s as the Roaring Twenties.
- AP 1998** To what extent and why did the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920's and 1930's?
- AP 1995** Assess the relative influence of THREE of the following in the American decision to declare war on Germany in 1917.
- German naval policy
  - allied propaganda
  - American economic interests
  - America's claim to world power
  - Woodrow Wilson's idealism
- AP 1993** Analyze the ways in which state and federal legislation and judicial decisions, including those of the Supreme Court, affected the efforts of any TWO of the following groups to improve their position in society between 1880 and 1920.
- African Americans
  - Farmers
  - Workers
- AP 1991 DBQ** It was the strength of the opposition forces, both liberal and conservative, rather than the ineptitude and stubbornness of President Wilson that led to the Senate defeat of the Treaty of Versailles. Using the documents and your knowledge of the period 1917-1921, assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1990** "Although American writers of the 1920's and 1930's criticized American society the nature of their criticisms differed markedly in the two decades." Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to writers in both decades.
- AP 1989** "The United States entered the First World War not 'to make the world safe for democracy' as President Wilson proclaimed, but to safeguard American economic interests." Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1986 DBQ** The 1920's were a period of tension between new and changing attitudes on the one hand and traditional values and nostalgia on the other. What led to the tension between old and new AND in what ways was the tension manifested.
- AP 1981** "The New Deal secured the support of labor and agriculture after 1932 as the Republican Party had the support of industry and commerce since 1920 – with special interest programs giving financial aid, legal privileges, and other types of assistance." Assess the validity of this statement, giving attention to both periods [1920-1932 and 1932-1940].
- AP 1981** Why did United States foreign policy after the Second World War [1945-1960] take a different direction from that after the First World War [1918-1939]? Give approximately equal attention to both periods.

- AP 1980** “A presidential election that results in defeat of the party in power usually indicates the failure of the party in power to have dealt effectively with the nation’s problems, rather than indicating the positive appeal of the winning candidate and his party’s platform.” Assess the validity of this generalization with reference to two of the following elections in which the party in power was defeated [1912, 1920, 1932, 1952, 1960, 1968].
- AP 1979** “Between 1775 and 1823 a young and weak United States achieved considerable success in foreign policy when confronted with the two principal European powers, Great Britain and France. Between 1914 and 1950, however, a far more powerful United States was far less successful in achieving its foreign policy objectives in Europe.” Discuss by comparing United States foreign policy in Europe during the period of 1776-1823, with United States policy in Europe during one of the following periods [1914-1932 or 1933-1950].
- AP 1979** “During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, American ‘progressives’ or ‘liberals’ at some times advocated a strong presidency and expanded executive power, while ‘conservatives’ opposed the expansion of these powers. At other times the ‘liberal’ and ‘conservative’ positions were reversed.” Assess the validity of this statement with reference to the periods 1900-1940 and 1965-1974.
- AP 1978**  
**DBQ** In the 20th century prohibition spread by states' passing local option laws, which permitted a unit of local government, such as a county, to prohibit the sale or consumption of alcohol. After an intensive campaign by the Anti-Saloon League & other prohibitionist organizations, national prohibition was achieved by the 18th Amendment to the federal Constitution in 1919.
- AP 1978** “War has frequently had unexpected consequences for United States foreign policy but has seldom resulted in major reorientations of policy.” Discuss with reference to the first and second world wars, giving about equal attention to each.
- AP 1977** “Presidents who have been notably successful in either foreign affairs or domestic affairs have seldom been notably successful in both.” Assess this statement with reference to two presidents, one in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the other in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, giving reasons for success or failure in each case.
- AP 1977** “From 1790 to the 1870’s, state and national governments intervened in the American economy mainly to aid private economic interests and promote economic growth. Between 1890 and 1929, however, government intervention was designed primarily to curb and regulate private economic activity in the public interest.” Assess the validity of this statement, discussing for each of these periods at least two major areas of public economic policy.
- AP 1973**  
**DBQ** Relying on a critical evaluation of the following documents, analyze the factors that probably influenced Congress to pass the 1924 Immigration Act
- AP 1977** “The leadership, organization, and programs of ethnic and racial minority movements after 1945 represented a fundamental departure from those which existed from 1900 to 1945.” Discuss with reference to Black Americans or Mexican Americans, giving about equal attention to the periods before and after 1945.
- AP 1976** “The principal cause of the expansion of American presidential power in the twentieth century has been war and diplomacy rather than domestic growth and crisis.” Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1976** “The legal, political, and economic rights achieved by minorities and women in the United States have come largely during periods of major reform movements, which both helped the struggles of these groups and set limits to them.” Assess the validity of this statement for the history of one or more of these groups in the period of 1830-1920.
- AP 1976** “In the work of American writers from the 1820’s through the 1920’s, the city mirrored America’s darkest fears, whereas the wilderness, the country, and the farm reflected its fondest hopes.” Assess the validity of this generalization. You may draw evidence from fiction and/or nonfiction.
- AP 1976** “The term ‘isolationism’ does not adequately describe the reality of either United States foreign policy or America’s relationships with other nations during the period from Washington’s farewell address [1796] to 1940.” Assess the validity of this generalization.
- AP 1975** “Although often defended and attacked on purely economic grounds, the federal tariff policies of the United States have been more important politically than economically.” Assess the validity of this generalization in regard to two tariffs in United States history.

- AP 1975** “Major American writers have been indifferent to the social problems of their day.” State whether you agree or disagree with this generalization and defend your position with reference to three novelists and/or poets.
- AP 1975** “Greater similarities than differences have characterized the experiences of all ethnic and racial groups who have migrated to American cities.” Assess the validity with reference to the Irish and Germans from the 1840’s to the 1890”s and Black Americans from 1915 – 1970.
- AP 1974** “The United States in the period 1898-1919 failed to recognize that it had vital interests at stake in Europe, where it tried to stay aloof. At the same time, it had few or no such interests in Asia, where it eagerly became involved.” Assess the validity.
- AP 1973 DBQ** Relying on a critical evaluation of the accompanying documents, analyze the factors that probably influenced congress to pass the Immigration Act of 1924.
- AP 1973** “Hawks” and “doves” have disagreed on United States involved in wars since the inception of the nation. Compare the “hawk” to the “dove” position for both a war of the nineteenth century and a war of the twentieth century.
- AP 1973** Controversy between integrationist and separate viewpoints has long been a dominant theme within the black community. Analyze the controversy among Blacks for the period 1920 - 1970.
- AP 1973** “Candidate elected to the Presidency in the twentieth century have usually campaigned as middle-of-the-road men without strong commitments.” Assess the validity.
- AP 1972** Discuss the adjustment of one of the following minority groups to American life [American Indians 1860-1900, Mexican Americans 1910-1970, Puerto Ricans 1910-1970, Japanese Americans 1910 -1970].
- AP 1972** “The depression of the 1890’s delayed reform; the depression of the 1930’s stimulated it.” To what extent and in what ways do you agree or disagree.
- AP 1972** Account for the increased urbanization of Black Americans in the period 1914 -1945.
- AP 1971** Account for the growth of one of the following major urban centers during the period indicated: Boston 1630-1700, New York 1790-1860, New Orleans 1790-1860, Cincinnati 1790-1860, Chicago 1830-1900, Salt Lake City 1845-1900, Atlanta 1870-1940, Los Angeles 1890-1960.
- AP 1970** “Since the Civil War no third party has won a presidential election; however, third party programs have often found their way into Federal law.” For two of the following, discuss the validity of this generalization [Populist Party, Bull Moose Party, socialist party, States ’ Rights Party (Dixiecrat)].
- AP 1970** “Despite the agony and violence of war, each of America’s major military conflicts resulted in improved opportunities for Black Americans.” Test this generalization concerning Black Americans for two of following [1776-1789, 1860-1876, 1914-1928, 1941-1954]
- AP 1970** To what extent and in what ways has the economy of the United States been affected by international economic developments? Respond by analyzing one of the following periods [1789-1840, 1919-1933, 1945 to present].
- AP 1970** Choose any two of the following works and explain how each illuminates the period in which it was written:
- “Civil Disobedience”- Henry David Thoreau
  - “Leaves of Grass”- Walt Whitman
  - “Up From Slavery”- Booker T. Washington
  - “Looking Backward”- Edward Bellamy
  - the film- “The Birth of a Nation”
  - “The Sun Also Rises”- Ernest Hemingway
  - “The Grapes of Wrath”- John Steinbeck
  - autobiography- Malcolm X
  - “The Confessions of Nat Turner”- William Styron
- AP 1970** Assess the significance of violence or the threat of violence in two of the following [the coming of the American Revolution, the antislavery crusade, labor’s struggle for recognition and social justice, the civil rights movement from 1948- 1965]

**1929-1945** *New Deal and World War II*

- AP 2008** Presidential elections between 1928 and 1948 revealed major shifts in political party loyalties. Analyze both the reasons for these changes and their consequences during this period.
- AP 2005 Form B** Analyze the ways in which Two of the following contributed to the changes in women's lives in the United States in the mid-twentieth century.
- Wars  
Literature and /or popular culture
- Medical and/or technical advances
- AP 2004** Compare and contrast the programs and policies designed by reformers of the Progressive era to those designed by reformers of the New Deal period. Confine your answer to programs and policies that addressed the needs of those living in poverty.
- AP 2003 DBQ Form B** How and for what reasons did United States foreign policy change between 1920 and 1941?  
Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1920-1941 to construct your response.
- AP 2003 DBQ** Analyze the responses of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration to the problems of the Great Depression. How effective were these responses? How did they change the role of the federal government?  
Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1929-1941 to construct your answer.
- AP 2002 Form B** How successful were the programs of the New Deal in solving the problems of the Great Depression? Assess with respect to TWO of the following.
- Relief
  - Recovery
  - Reform
- AP 1998** To what extent and why did the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920's and 1930's?
- AP 1996** Analyze the ways in which the Great Depression altered the American social fabric in the 1930s.
- AP 1993** Identify THREE of the following New Deal measures and analyze the ways in which each of the three attempted to fashion a more stable economy and a more equitable society.
- Agricultural Adjustment Act
  - Securities and Exchange Commission
  - Wagner National Labor Relations Act
  - Social Security Act
- AP 1993** Describe THREE of the following and analyze the ways in which each of the three has affected the status of women in American society since 1940.
- Changing economic conditions
  - The rebirth of an organized women's movement
  - Advances in reproductive technology
  - The persistence of traditional definitions of women's roles.
- AP 1992** In what ways did the Great Society resemble the New Deal in its origins, goals, and social and political legacy? Cite specific examples and policies in support of your argument.
- AP 1988 DBQ** The United States decision to drop an atomic bomb on Hiroshima was a diplomatic measure calculated to intimidate the Soviet Union in the post-Second-World-War era rather than a strictly military measure designed to force Japan's unconditional surrender.  
Evaluate this statement using the documents and your knowledge of the military and diplomatic history of the years 1939 through 1947.
- AP 1988** Why did socialism fail to become a major force in American politics between 1900 and 1940 despite widespread dissatisfaction with the social and economic order and significant support for radical movements during that period.
- AP 1987** "Social dislocations resulting from wartime conditions frequently bring lasting change within a society." Evaluate the relevance of this generalization to American society in the twentieth century in view of the experiences of Blacks AND women.

- AP 1986** "Reform movements of the twentieth century have shown continuity in their goals and strategies." Assess the validity of this statement for ONE of the following pairs of reform movements:
- Progressivism and the New Deal
  - Women's Suffrage and post-2nd World War Feminism
  - The New Deal and the Great Society
- AP 1985** During the past four decades, historians consistently have rated Washington, Lincoln, and Franklin D. Roosevelt as the greatest Presidents. Assess the greatness of any TWO of these chief executives, making clear the criteria on which you base your judgment.
- AP 1985** The size, character, and effectiveness of the organized labor movement changed significantly during the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. Apply this statement to TWO of the following periods.
- a) 1870-1915                      c) 1935-1950  
b) 1935-1950
- AP 1984 DBQ** President Franklin D. Roosevelt is commonly thought of as a liberal and President Herbert C. Hoover as a conservative. To what extent are these characterizations valid?
- AP 1983** "Shifts in party control of the presidency during the twentieth century have typically not brought major shifts in domestic policy." Assess the validity of this statement by discussing the extent to which these two Presidents adopted the domestic programs of the previous presidential administrations given in parentheses beneath their names.
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Woodrow Wilson (Administrations<br>of William H. Taft and<br>Theodore Roosevelt) | Franklin D. Roosevelt<br>(Administration of<br>Herbert C. Hoover) |
|--|---|
- AP 1983** "The economic policies of the federal government from 1921 to 1929 were responsible for the nation's depression of the 1930s." Assess the validity of this generalization.
- AP 1982** Prior to American involvement in both the First and Second World Wars, the United States adopted an official policy of neutrality. Compare the policy and its modification during the period 1914-1917 to the policy and its modification during the period 1939-1941.
- AP 1981** "The New Deal secured the support of labor and agriculture after 1932 as the Republican party has secured the support of industry and commerce since 1920 -- with special-interest programs giving financial aid, legal privileges, and other types of assistance." Assess the validity of this statement, giving attention to both periods (1920-1932 and 1932-1940).
- AP 1981** Why did United States foreign policy after the Second World War [1945-1960] take a different direction from that after the First World War [1918-1939]? Give approximately equal attention to both periods.
- AP 1980** "A presidential election that results in defeat of the party in power usually indicates the failure of the party in power to have dealt effectively with the nation's problems, rather than indicating the positive appeal of the winning candidate and his party's platform." Assess the validity of this generalization with reference to two of the following elections in which the party in power was defeated [1912, 1920, 1932, 1952, 1960, 1968].
- AP 1979** "Between 1775 and 1823 a young and weak United States achieved considerable success in foreign policy when confronted with the two principal European powers, Great Britain and France. Between 1914 and 1950, however, a far more powerful United States was far less successful in achieving its foreign policy objectives in Europe." Discuss by comparing United States foreign policy in Europe during the period of 1776-1823, with United States policy in Europe during one of the following periods [1914-1932 or 1933-1950].
- AP 1979** "During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, American 'progressives' or 'liberals' at some times advocated a strong presidency and expanded executive power, while 'conservatives' opposed the expansion of these powers. At other times the 'liberal' and 'conservative' positions were reversed." Assess the validity of this statement with reference to the periods 1900-1940 and 1965-1974.
- AP 1978** "War has frequently had unexpected consequences for United States foreign policy but has seldom resulted in major reorientations of policy." Discuss with reference to the first and second world wars, giving about equal attention to each.

- AP 1977** “Presidents who have been notably successful in either foreign affairs or domestic affairs have seldom been notably successful in both.” Assess this statement with reference to two presidents, one in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the other in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, giving reasons for success or failure in each case.
- AP 1977** “The leadership, organization, and programs of ethnic and racial minority movements after 1945 represented a fundamental departure from those which existed from 1900 to 1945.” Discuss with reference to Black Americans or Mexican Americans, giving about equal attention to the periods before and after 1945.
- AP 1976** “The principal cause of the expansion of American presidential power in the twentieth century has been war and diplomacy rather than domestic growth and crisis.” Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1976** “The term ‘isolationism’ does not adequately describe the reality of either United States foreign policy or America’s relationships with other nations during the period from Washington’s farewell address [1796] to 1940.” Assess the validity of this generalization.
- AP 1975** “The history of the United States shows that none of the three branches of the federal government is immune from the temptation to upset the system of checks and balances established by the constitution.” Assess the validity of this generalization in regard to both congress versus the president, 1865 – 1868, and the President versus the Supreme Court, 1935 – 1937.
- AP 1975** “Although often defended and attacked on purely economic grounds, the federal tariff policies of the United States have been more important politically than economically.” Assess the validity of this generalization in regard to two tariffs in United States history.
- AP 1975** “Major American writers have been indifferent to the social problems of their day.” State whether you agree or disagree with this generalization and defend your position with reference to three novelists and/or poets.
- AP 1975** “Greater similarities than differences have characterized the experiences of all ethnic and racial groups who have migrated to American cities.” Assess the validity with reference to the Irish and Germans from the 1840’s to the 1890’s and Black Americans from 1915 – 1970.
- AP 1974** “Despite superficial similarities, the domestic programs of the New Deal constituted a fundamental departure from those of the Progressive Era.” Assess the validity.
- AP 1973** “Hawks” and “doves” have disagreed on United States involvement in wars since the inception of the nation. Compare the “hawk” to the “dove” position for both a war of the nineteenth century and a war of the twentieth century.
- AP 1973** “The New Deal did not radically alter American business, but conserved and protected it. Assess the validity.
- AP 1973** Controversy between integrationist and separate viewpoints has long been a dominant theme within the black community. Analyze the controversy among Blacks for the period 1920 - 1970.
- AP 1973** “Candidate elected to the Presidency in the twentieth century have usually campaigned as middle-of-the-road men without strong commitments.” Assess the validity.
- AP 1972** Discuss the adjustment of one of the following minority groups to American life [American Indians 1860-1900, Mexican Americans 1910-1970, Puerto Ricans 1910-1970, Japanese Americans 1910 -1970].
- AP 1972** “Alienation from American society is a dominant theme of the literature of the 1920’s.” Discuss this statement with reference to two writers [novelists, poets, playwrights, journalists, etc.] citing evidence from their works.
- AP 1972** Account for the increased urbanization of Black Americans in the period 1914 -1945.
- AP 1971** How do you account for the onset of the Great Depression of the 1930’s?
- AP 1971** Account for the growth of one of the following major urban centers during the period indicated: Boston 1630-1700, New York 1790-1860, New Orleans 1790-1860, Cincinnati 1790-1860, Chicago 1830-1900, Salt Lake City 1845-1900, Atlanta 1870-1940, Los Angeles 1890-1960.
- AP 1971** “President FDR was naïve and ineffective in his conduct of foreign policy from 1933 to 1941.” To what extent do you agree or disagree?

- AP 1970** “Since the Civil War no third party has won a presidential election; however, third party programs have often found their way into Federal law.” For two of the following, discuss the validity of this generalization [Populist Party, Bull Moose Party, socialist party, States ’ Rights Party (Dixiecrat)].
- AP 1970** “Despite the agony and violence of war, each of America’s major military conflicts resulted in improved opportunities for Black Americans.” Test this generalization concerning Black Americans for two of following [1776-1789, 1860-1876, 1914-1928, 1941-1954]
- AP 1970** To what extent and in what ways has the economy of the United States been affected by international economic developments? Respond by analyzing one of the following periods [1789-1840, 1919-1933, 1945 to present].
- AP 1970** Choose any two of the following works and explain how each illuminates the period in which it was written:
- “Civil Disobedience”- Henry David Thoreau
  - “Leaves of Grass”- Walt Whitman
  - “Up From Slavery”- Booker T. Washington
  - “Looking Backward”- Edward Bellamy
  - the film- “The Birth of a Nation”
  - “The Sun Also Rises”- Ernest Hemingway
  - “The Grapes of Wrath”- John Steinbeck
  - autobiography- Malcolm X
  - “The Confessions of Nat Turner”- William Styron
- AP 1970** Alexis E. Tocqueville observed in 1835 that “almost all the defects inherent in democratic institutions are brought to light in the conduct of foreign affairs.” Evaluate this statement by comparing the conduct of the United States foreign affairs in the 1960’s and its conduct in one of the following periods [the 1790’s, the 1890’s, 1931-1941].
- AP 1970** Assess the significance of violence or the threat of violence in two of the following [the coming of the American Revolution, the antislavery crusade, labor’s struggle for recognition and social justice, the civil rights movement from 1948- 1965]

### **1945-1960 Cold War**

- AP 2008 Form B** Analyze the extent to which the 1920s and 1950s were similar in TWO of the following areas.
- Impact of technology
  - Intolerant attitudes
  - Literary developments
- AP 2006** While the United States appeared to be dominated by consensus and conformity in the 1950s, some Americans reacted against the status quo. Analyze the critiques of United States society made by TWO of the following:
- youth
  - Civil rights activists
  - intellectuals
- AP 2006 DBQ Form B** Analyze developments from 1941 to 1949 that increased suspicion and tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1941-1949 to construct your response.
- AP 2005 Form B** Analyze the ways in which Two of the following contributed to the changes in women’s lives in the United States in the mid-twentieth century.
- Wars
  - Medical and/or technical advances
  - Literature and /or popular culture
- AP 2004** Analyze the successes and failures of the United States Cold War policy of containment as it developed in TWO of the following regions of the world during the period 1945 to 1975.
- East Southeast Asia
  - Latin America
  - Europe
  - Middle East

- AP 2003** Compare and contrast United States society in the 1920s and 1950s with respect to TWO of the following:  
 race relations                      role of women                      consumerism
- AP 2002** Compare and contrast the United States foreign policy after the first World War and after the second World War. Consider the periods 1919-1928 and 1945-1950.
- AP 2002 Form B** Analyze the ways in TWO of the following shaped American politics after the Second World War.  
 • Anticommunism in the 1940s and 1950s  
 • The women's liberation movement in the 1960s  
 • The "silent majority" in the 1970s
- AP 2002** How did the African-American civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s address the failures of Reconstruction?
- AP 2001 DBQ** What were the Cold War fears of the American people in the aftermath of the Second World War? How successful did the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower address these fears?
- AP 2000** Discuss, with respect to two of the following, the view that the 1960s represented a period of profound cultural change.  
 Education    Music  
 Gender roles    Race relations
- AP 1999** Assess the success of the United States policy of containment in Asia between 1945 and 1975.
- AP 1997** How do you account for the appeal of McCarthyism in the United States in the era following the Second World War.
- AP 1996** Analyze the influence of TWO of the following on American-Soviet relations in the decade following the Second World War.  
 • Yalta Conference    • Korean War  
 • Communist revolution in China    • McCarthyism
- AP 1994** To what extent did the decade of the 1950's deserve its reputation as an age of political, social, and cultural conformity?
- AP 1993** Describe THREE of the following and analyze the ways in which each of the three has affected the status of women in American society since 1940.  
 • Changing economic conditions  
 • The rebirth of an organized women's movement  
 • Advances in reproductive technology  
 • The persistence of traditional definitions of women's roles.
- AP 1992** In 1945, Winston Churchill said that the United States stood at the summit of the world. Discuss the developments in the thirty years following Churchill's speech which called the global preeminence of the United States into question.
- AP 1991** Although the 1960's are usually considered the decade of greatest achievement for Black civil rights, the 1940's and 1950's were periods of equally important gains. Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1989** "Vice-Presidents who have succeeded to the presidency on the death of the President have been less effective in their conduct of domestic AND foreign policy than the men they replaced." Assess the validity of this statement for any TWO of the following pairs.  
 William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt  
 Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman  
 John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson
- AP 1988 DBQ** The United States decision to drop an atomic bomb on Hiroshima was a diplomatic measure calculated to intimidate the Soviet Union in the post-Second-World-War era rather than a strictly military measure designed to force Japan's unconditional surrender.  
 Evaluate this statement using the documents and your knowledge of the military and diplomatic history of the years 1939 through 1947.

- AP 1985** The size, character, and effectiveness of the organized labor movement changed significantly during the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. Apply this statement to TWO of the following periods:  
 a) 1870-1915                      b) 1915-1935                      c) 1935-1950
- AP 1985** What accounted for the growth between 1940 and 1965 of popular and governmental concern for the position of Blacks in American society.
- AP 1984** "Harry S. Truman was a realistic, pragmatic President who skillfully led the American people against the menace posed by the Soviet Union." Assess the validity of this generalization for President Truman's foreign policy from 1945 to 1953.
- AP 1983** "Shifts in party control of the presidency during the twentieth century have typically not brought major shifts in domestic policy." Assess the validity of this statement by discussing the extent to which these two Presidents adopted the domestic programs of the previous presidential administrations given in parentheses beneath their names.
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Woodrow Wilson (Administrations<br>of William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt)             | Franklin D. Roosevelt<br>(Administration of Herbert C. Hoover)                    |
| Dwight D. Eisenhower<br>(Administrations of Harry S. Truman<br>and Franklin D. Roosevelt) | Richard M. Nixon<br>(Administrations of John F. Kennedy and<br>Lyndon B. Johnson) |
- AP 1982** Compare the goals and strategies of the Black reform movements of the period 1890-1910 to the goals and strategies of the Black reform movements in the period 1950-1970.
- AP 1981** Why did United States foreign policy after the Second World War (1945-1960) take a different direction from that after the First World War (1918-1939)? Give approximately equal attention to both periods.
- AP 1980** "A presidential election that results in defeat of the party in power usually indicates the failure of the party in power to have dealt effectively with the nation's problems, rather than indicating the positive appeal of the winning candidate and his party's platform." Assess the validity of this generalization with reference to two of the following elections in which the party in power was defeated [1912, 1920, 1932, 1952, 1960, 1968].
- AP 1979** "Between 1775 and 1823 a young and weak United States achieved considerable success in foreign policy when confronted with the two principal European powers, Great Britain and France. Between 1914 and 1950, however, a far more powerful United States was far less successful in achieving its foreign policy objectives in Europe." Discuss by comparing United States foreign policy in Europe during the period of 1776-1823, with United States policy in Europe during one of the following periods [1914-1932 or 1933-1950].
- AP 1977** "Presidents who have been notably successful in either foreign affairs or domestic affairs have seldom been notably successful in both." Assess this statement with reference to two presidents, one in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the other in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, giving reasons for success or failure in each case.
- AP 1976** "The principal cause of the expansion of American presidential power in the twentieth century has been war and diplomacy rather than domestic growth and crisis." Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1975** "Although often defended and attacked on purely economic grounds, the federal tariff policies of the United States have been more important politically than economically." Assess the validity of this generalization in regard to two tariffs in United States history.
- AP 1975** "Major American writers have been indifferent to the social problems of their day." State whether you agree or disagree with this generalization and defend your position with reference to three novelists and/or poets.
- AP 1975** "Greater similarities than differences have characterized the experiences of all ethnic and racial groups who have migrated to American cities." Assess the validity with reference to the Irish and Germans from the 1840's to the 1890's and Black Americans from 1915 – 1970.
- AP 1975** "In the period since 1945, the republican party, as represented in the administrations of Eisenhower [1953-1961] and Nixon [1969-1974], virtually abandoned opposition to the New Deal it expressed during the 1930's. Assess the validity.

- AP 1973** “Hawks” and “doves” have disagreed on United States involved in wars since the inception of the nation. Compare the “hawk” to the “dove” position for both a war of the nineteenth century and a war of the twentieth century.
- AP 1973** Controversy between integrationist and separate viewpoints has long been a dominant theme within the black community. Analyze the controversy among Blacks for the period 1920 - 1970.
- AP 1973** “Candidate elected to the Presidency in the twentieth century have usually campaigned as middle-of-the-road men without strong commitments.” Assess the validity.
- AP 1972** Discuss the changing attitudes of historians toward the origins of the Cold War.
- AP 1972** Discuss the adjustment of one of the following minority groups to American life [American Indians 1860-1900, Mexican Americans 1910-1970, Puerto Ricans 1910-1970, Japanese Americans 1910 -1970].
- AP 1971** Account for the growth of one of the following major urban centers during the period indicated: Boston 1630-1700, New York 1790-1860, New Orleans 1790-1860, Cincinnati 1790-1860, Chicago 1830-1900, Salt Lake City 1845-1900, Atlanta 1870-1940, Los Angeles 1890-1960.
- AP 1970** What was McCarthyism and why did it flourish between 1950-1955?
- AP 1970** “Since the Civil War no third party has won a presidential election; however, third party programs have often found their way into Federal law.” For two of the following, discuss the validity of this generalization [Populist Party, Bull Moose Party, socialist party, States ’ Rights Party (Dixiecrat)].
- AP 1970** To what extent and in what ways has the economy of the United States been affected by international economic developments? Respond by analyzing one of the following periods [1789-1840, 1919-1933, 1945 to present].
- AP 1970** Assess the significance of violence or the threat of violence in two of the following [the coming of the American Revolution, the antislavery crusade, labor’s struggle for recognition and social justice, the civil rights movement from 1948- 1965]

### **1960-1980s    *Modern America***

- AP 2008 DBQ** Analyze the ways in which the Vietnam War heightened social, political, and economic tensions in the United States. Focus your answer on the period 1964 to 1975.
- AP 2007** “Landslide presidential victories do not ensure continued political effectiveness or legislative success.” Assess the validity of this statement by comparing TWO of the following presidential administrations.
- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Franklin Roosevelt (1936) | Richard Nixon (1972) |
| Lyndon Johnson (1964)     | Ronald Reagan (1984) |
- AP 2007 Form B DBQ** In what ways did the administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson respond to the political, economic and social problems of the United States. Assess the effectiveness of these responses. Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1960-1970 to construct your responses.
- AP 2005** Analyze the extent to which TWO of the following transformed American society in the 1960s and 1970s.
- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| The Civil Rights movement | The women’s movement |
| The antiwar movement      |                      |
- AP 2005** Describe the patterns of immigration in TWO of the periods listed below. Compare and contrast the responses of Americans to immigrants in these periods.
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1820 to 1860 | 1965 to 2000 |
| 1880 to 1924 |              |
- AP 2004 Form B** "Between 1960 and 1975, there was great progress in the struggle for political and social equality." Assess the validity of this statement with respect to TWO of the following groups during that period.
- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| • African Americans | • Native Americans |
| • Asian Americans   | • Women            |
| • Latinos           |                    |

- AP 2003 Form B** Describe and account for changes in the American presidency between 1960 and 1975, as symbolized by Kennedy's "Camelot," Johnson's Great Society, and Nixon's Watergate. In your answer, address the powers of the presidency and the role of the media.
- AP 2002** How did African American Civil Rights movement of the 1950's and 1960's address the failures of Reconstruction?
- AP 2002 Form B** Analyze the ways in TWO of the following shaped American politics after the Second World War.
- Anticommunism in the 1940s and 1950s
  - The women's liberation movement in the 1960s
  - The "silent majority" in the 1970s
- AP 2000** Discuss, with respect to two of the following, the view that the 1960s represented a period of profound cultural change.
- Education
  - Music
  - Gender roles
  - Race relations
- AP 1999** Assess the success of the United States policy of containment in Asia between 1945 and 1975.
- AP 1998** 1968 was a turning point for the United States." To what extent is this an accurate assessment? In your answer, discuss TWO of the following:
- National politics
  - Vietnam War
  - Civil Rights
- AP 1995 DBQ** Analyze the changes that occurred during the 1960s in the goals, strategies, and support of the movement for African American civil rights. Use the documents and your knowledge of the history of the 1960s to construct your response.
- AP 1993** Describe THREE of the following and analyze the ways in which each of the three has affected the status of women in American society since 1940.
- Changing economic conditions
  - The rebirth of an organized women's movement
  - Advances in reproductive technology
  - The persistence of traditional definitions of women's roles.
- AP 1992** In what ways did the Great Society resemble the New Deal in its origins, goals, and social and political legacy? Cite specific programs and policies in support of your arguments.
- AP 1992** In 1945, Winston Churchill said that the United States stood at the summit of the world. Discuss the developments in the thirty years following Churchill's speech which called the global preeminence of the United States into question.
- AP 1980** "A presidential election that results in defeat of the party in power usually indicates the failure of the party in power to have dealt effectively with the nation's problems, rather than indicating the positive appeal of the winning candidate and his party's platform." Assess the validity of this generalization with reference to two of the following elections in which the party in power was defeated [1912, 1920, 1932, 1952, 1960, 1968].
- AP 1979** "During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, American 'progressives' or 'liberals' at some times advocated a strong presidency and expanded executive power, while 'conservatives' opposed the expansion of these powers. At other times the 'liberal' and 'conservative' positions were reversed." Assess the validity of this statement with reference to the periods 1900-1940 and 1965-1974.
- AP 1977** "Presidents who have been notably successful in either foreign affairs or domestic affairs have seldom been notably successful in both." Assess this statement with reference to two presidents, one in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the other in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, giving reasons for success or failure in each case.
- AP 1976** "The principal cause of the expansion of American presidential power in the twentieth century has been war and diplomacy rather than domestic growth and crisis." Assess the validity of this statement.
- AP 1975** "Although often defended and attacked on purely economic grounds, the federal tariff policies of the United States have been more important politically than economically." Assess the validity of this generalization in regard to two tariffs in United States history.

- AP 1975** “Major American writers have been indifferent to the social problems of their day.” State whether you agree or disagree with this generalization and defend your position with reference to three novelists and/or poets.
- AP 1975** “Greater similarities than differences have characterized the experiences of all ethnic and racial groups who have migrated to American cities.” Assess the validity with reference to the Irish and Germans from the 1840’s to the 1890’s and Black Americans from 1915 – 1970.
- AP 1975** “In the period since 1945, the republican party, as represented in the administrations of Eisenhower [1953-1961] and Nixon [1969-1974], virtually abandoned opposition to the New Deal it expressed during the 1930’s. Assess the validity.
- AP 1973** “Hawks” and “doves” have disagreed on United States involvement in wars since the inception of the nation. Compare the “hawk” to the “dove” position for both a war of the nineteenth century and a war of the twentieth century.
- AP 1973** Controversy between integrationist and separate viewpoints has long been a dominant theme within the black community. Analyze the controversy among Blacks for the period 1920 - 1970.
- AP 1973** “Candidate elected to the Presidency in the twentieth century have usually campaigned as middle-of-the-road men without strong commitments.” Assess the validity.
- AP 1972** Discuss the adjustment of one of the following minority groups to American life [American Indians 1860-1900, Mexican Americans 1910-1970, Puerto Ricans 1910-1970, Japanese Americans 1910 -1970].
- AP 1970** To what extent and in what ways has the economy of the United States been affected by international economic developments? Respond by analyzing one of the following periods [1789-1840, 1919-1933, 1945 to present].
- AP 1970** Choose any two of the following works and explain how each illuminates the period in which it was written:
- “Civil Disobedience”- Henry David Thoreau
  - “Leaves of Grass”- Walt Whitman
  - “Up From Slavery”- Booker T. Washington
  - “Looking Backward”- Edward Bellamy
  - the film- “The Birth of a Nation”
  - “The Sun Also Rises”- Ernest Hemingway
  - “The Grapes of Wrath”- John Steinbeck
  - autobiography- Malcolm X
  - “The Confessions of Nat Turner”- William Styron
- AP 1970** Alexis E. Tocqueville observed in 1835 that “almost all the defects inherent in democratic institutions are brought to light in the conduct of foreign affairs.” Evaluate this statement by comparing the conduct of the United States foreign affairs in the 1960’s and its conduct in one of the following periods [the 1790’s, the 1890’s, 1931-1941].