



AP[®] United States History 2005 Sample Student Responses

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The American Revolution spurred a dramatic shift in American Society which spawned numerous changes to the status quo, though in some cases this idealistic outpouring of principles was tempered with the harsh contradictions of colonial society. Though a change from the "virtual representation" and British tyranny, colonial ~~the~~ federal government was weak and ineffective and prevented a true shift to an effective democratic society. Agrarian self-sufficiency was stressed, but only truly realized through protective tariffs. And while the ideological outpouring of the Declaration of Independence stating "all men are created equal" could have led to a truly egalitarian society, it soon became clear that the statement applied (from 1775 to 1800) to rich, white, protestant, land-owning adult males. Additionally, visionary desires of peace with Native American tribes were never realized due to the greed under "The White Man's Democracy".

Under the Articles of Confederation, federal government lacked the needed authority to tax or maintain a standing army. (Document 6) serves as an account of the chaos surrounding the post-Revolutionary era. ~~with~~ The Articles of Confederation brought federal politics to a standstill due to the fact that a unanimous decision was required to enact amendments. As bandits roamed the streets, and the prominent Shay's Rebellion threatened rich property owners, it became obvious that change was needed. Spurred into action, delegates met and authored the 1787 Constitution, which would allow for representation based upon population in the house,

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and ~~not~~ equal representation per state in the senate. The empowered nation now pushed for ratification. (Document I.) of the famous federalist papers pushes for ~~even~~ ratification by noting the merits of the new system. Madison, frequently known as the father of the constitution, notes that government is required to provide order against the inherent flaws and vice of human nature. Indeed, the passage of the constitution signalled a dramatic shift in establishing stability in the fledgling nation.

The fledgling nation also showed a dramatic economic shift as it tried to become less dependent upon the imports of fledgling nations ~~and~~ and promote a favorable balance of trade. Document (F) shows a farmer working next to Lady Liberty, stressing that the fruits of liberty could be obtained through the toil of ~~labor~~ labor. Though this propaganda was somewhat effective, it would not be till 1800 when Jefferson's Democratic-Republican party, favoring agrarian society, would agriculture and economic self-sufficiency really begin to take off. In the meanwhile, Alexander Hamilton's Report on Manufactures stressed the need for protective tariffs to limit cheap French and British imports from flooding the markets, though Hamilton's plans favored industrialized areas, the tariffs added struggling farmers as well.

The social agenda of the Revolutionary period seemed to stress equality, that was never really achieved.

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until some two hundred years later with the passage of Johnson's Civil Rights act and other ~~gov~~ policies which limited gender inequality. Though document (A) depicts a colonial woman with a musket, a patriot fighter for the cause, women had little to no status in the 1775-1800 era. They could not vote, few ~~of~~ were trained to read, became property of their husbands, thought of as intellectually inferior, denied rights to their children, obviously lacked any sort of birth control, ~~was~~ were allowed to be abused, and could not gain ~~a~~ a divorce even under the harshest conditions. Aside from some minor participation in church activities (especially M.A.), women were hardly classified as human, though, as ~~document~~ (Document J) addresses, women still maintained a sense of self-worth and realized their need for equality and rights to not be constrained to the "separate sphere" of domesticity.

Additionally, the rights of ~~slavery~~ ^{Slaves} were near zero, viewed essentially as living property, no better than a horse or cow. Though document (B) cites that anyone opposing freedom in America should be denounced as a Tory and banished, the degree of hypocrisy is astonishing, as many of the same people supporting this, banished Africans to a lifetime in bondage. While attempts to ~~limit~~ the expansion of slavery were made in the Northwest ~~the~~ Ordinance of 1787 (Document A) it was duly noted that fugitive slaves would be returned to their masters, meaning the elimination of slavery in the Northwest territories was not one of ideology but

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of politics.

Finally, what was thought to be a chance for peace amongst whites and Indians turned into another chaotic domination of whites over Native Americans. Document (C) expresses optimism for the future of white/Native American relations, though after violation of treaties and contracts (which should have been noted as contradictory later the the case of College of Dartmouth ~~in 1784~~) (Document (E) notes the contempt as broken contracts, abuses, Craton boys massacre), ~~and~~ ~~random~~ domination of whites sparked animosity between the two groups.

Overall, the American Revolution sparked change, though this change in all areas was less than originally intended and resulted in a tempered shift in American society.

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The American Revolution was the ~~the~~ start to the United States as a country. After the war, from 1775 to 1800 the United States was completely changed. The impact of the revolution affected the new country politically, socially, and economically. The new country had to set up their own government and experienced problems as society was experiencing issues as well. Native Americans and women each had their own concerns and opinions, and the United States economy was fresh and inexperienced as well.

Politics after the Revolutionary War were ^{as} ~~feebly~~ just evolving into independent ways. Before the war, each colony was governed in separate ways. All of them had two houses, ~~was~~ but the way in which they were managed varied. The king had much control in the colonies, where ~~he~~ he chose some governors, and appointed members of an assembly. However, after the war, the king no longer had control and the colonies were on their own. Each person had different opinions, but the main issue of not allowing a tyrannical country was key. First, the Articles of Confederation were decided on. However, there were many resulting problems under the Articles. The government had no power to tax or alter taxes, and when ^{Bacon's} ~~John's~~ rebellion broke out the government was not able to respond efficiently. ^{consequently} ~~Nonetheless,~~ the articles were repealed, and the Constitution ~~wasn't~~ was put into development. As the constitution was being created different

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sets
sets of opinions arose. There were some who, as James Madison, believed ^{it should enable the} "the government ^(local) government to control the governed." These believers were federalists who supported a strong central government, ^{non-traditional also} while others ^{document's supporting a central government existed,} the anti-federalists ~~who~~ thought the power should go to the people. As a result the first sign of factions, or political parties, ^{which had never been there} arose. Finally with a set of compromises such as the 3/5 Compromise, ~~the~~ ^{and} the addition of the bill of rights, the Constitution was ratified. However, this new government had problems to deal with.

The Native Americans were a concern of the national government. When a peaceful agreement was made between England and the U.S., the Native Americans were included in the document. They were pleased ^(due) to previous confrontations between the original settlers of the land and the Native Americans who ^{were} already there. Years of persecution and kicking Native Americans out of their land seemed to be over. However the United States failed to keep their agreement and the Native Americans were not actually included. (Doc E). They were still subject to aggressive settlers, especially since now the Americans could move west, ~~and~~ the proclamation of 1763 did not apply. Nonetheless, the Native Americans were angry and ~~put~~ the U.S. government were forced to take control. Treaties were signed, however, ignored, and the Native Americans were constantly abused. ~~Another~~ issues arose because of the new acquired

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land. Confrontation with neighbors ^{as well as Americans} ~~Other than Native~~ ^{Other than Native} Americans ^{as well as internal problems} and the Central government was forced to take a stand. The U.S. previously was assisted by their mother country, however now when problems ~~are~~ developed, however they were now on their own. When Americans began to complain about currency and the distribution of newly acquired land, ^(Doc C) the government was forced to step in. Laws were made in attempt to solve problems however the newly established government was ~~not~~ ~~an~~ inexperienced. Nonetheless ~~then~~ various other social problems ~~a~~ came about.

During the revolution the way of life was altered greatly, consequently leaving the aftermath of the U.S. completely new. Women who were once ^{completely} subordinate to men rose slightly to new levels. They were ~~not~~ ~~used~~ ~~at~~ ~~much~~ ~~still~~ stuck inside the home however the war ^{was} ^{cre} a part of the war. They took the form of soldiers in different ways ~~rather~~ ~~than~~ that made them seem like they had a gun to their name. (Doc A). They were the moral support making blankets and supplying food for soldiers ^{freedom and help} such as the ones at Valley Forge. They really did have a role. Nonetheless when the war ended they felt a slight increase in power and began to realize their ^{to their husbands,} subordinate lives were just as unsuitable as the Colonies to England. As a result they began to speak out about being stuck in the home and make themselves publicly ~~a~~ involved. (Doc J). Women were ~~the~~ ~~men~~ ~~was~~

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the only problem. Patriots ~~verse~~ those who had defended England became ^{for} a rough fight. The Americans were bitter that ~~the~~ people would have fought for the evil British, and they did not hide it. Some wanted them ~~just~~ all to ~~be~~ leave the country (Doc B) while others weren't as dramatic, but still angry. The Tories were now subject to intense prosecution by their neighbors and fellow countrymen. The country ~~was~~ now instead of being ~~was~~ ^{now} internally focused on their rights were turned towards punishment and revenge ~~they~~ had this new sense of power. The social status of the country was very new.

In addition to social life the economy was transformed. Limitations from the Crown such as the Navigation laws and taxes ^{were no} longer ~~were~~ in effect. Nonetheless the country had the freedom to do what they want.

They were not immediately a key power in trade, however they gradually improved. ~~But~~ Agriculture ~~remained~~ prominent, though and was able to prosper due to new inventions such as the plough, (Doc F.) and new laborers. ^{African American} Production was increased due to the slaves however issues came about concerning slavery. The economy prospered from it, ~~but~~ however it was morally wrong. Nonetheless the government questioned either helping the economy, or respecting humans. This split influenced documents such as the Ordinance of the Territory of the United States

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Northwest of the River Ohio. (Doc H.) Slavery was prohibited in some areas, however those ^{slave} who escaped too had to be returned to their owner. Nonetheless, banning slavery was to show the government wasn't pure evil, but making sure slaves ~~that~~ could not escape to freedom made sure the government else supported economic gain. The economy of the U.S. was fresh and it was evolving slowly.

The new United States was very different than the original thirteen colonies. None ^{the less} ~~there~~ problems ^{did} exist and mistakes were made, but they were necessary for the country to grow and develop. The change economy wasn't very apparent in these documents however, a chart ~~graph~~ showing production in trade could have been useful. But the ^{economy} ~~economy~~ did change politically, economically, and socially. These changes would make the country into what it would become.

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The American Revolution fundamentally changed American society between 1775 to 1800 in the areas of political, social, and economic aspects to a significant extent. In previous years, the colonies had solely relied on the King of England to take care of any problems. However, with the growing nationalistic attitudes of Americans, the strive for independence created a completely new and challenging way of life. Americans were faced with the pressures of a new government, changing social patterns, and an independent economy.

The first step for the American people was to establish a working government. They wanted a flawless system in which absolute power could not exist. This was a complete change from what the colonists had originally been used to, and no doubt difficult to accomplish. In an article written by James Madison in the Federalist, he openly professes the hardships involved with creating a government in which the government can control the governed and itself. (Doc I) Some Americans simply wanted to copy their father nation of England. (Doc G) Abigail Adams wrote a letter to Thomas Jefferson complaining of "restless desperados" who were never satisfied with change. Most, however, were eager to stand on their own two feet. A courageous plight in a 1779 Pennsylvania packet illustrates the emergence of →

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a new government. (Doc B)

In addition to the political aspect of the American Revolution, ~~many~~ social changes also took place. Americans had always lived in a strictly patriarch society where men dominated over everything. However, with the coming of the American Revolution, hope for women began to emerge. In a valedictory address, by Mully Wallace, (Doc J) the role of women in society was questioned. Although it would take many years for women's suffrage to finally take place, speaking out was a significant step for equal rights. Women weren't the only ones benefitting from the American Revolution. The freedom of religion was also granted to those who were citizens. ~~This~~ (Doc D) This was an underlying cause of mass immigration into the United States. Patriotism was also evident in the social aspects of Americans. People proudly stood their ground, as ~~illustrated~~ ^{illustrated} in the 1779 woodcut of a patriot woman. (Doc A) ~~Doc~~ Americans liked the idea of independence, and felt honored that England finally respected them as an independent nation. (Doc C)

With all of the political and social change occurring, the economy also experienced drastic differences. America was now more independent with manufacturing than they were before the war,

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(due to self-reliance against Britain) and agriculture took a turn for the better. Many people and organizations sought after an agrarian society, such as Thomas Jefferson, and the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. Their medal, which has "Venerate the plough" inscribed onto its front, ^(Doc. F) was only an example of agricultural promotion. America's economy during this time period was generally successful, keeping in mind that it was a brand new process.

The American Revolution was a time of change and prosperity for American citizens. It created a successful new government, great strides for freedom in the social department, and it spurred the economy into a potentially successful system. If it had not occurred, the United States would not have been able to grow into ~~the~~ one of the greatest ^{countries} ~~countries~~ in the world. It founded the basis for a grand future as an independent nation.

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By 1630 two British colonies were prospering along the Atlantic coast of North America. ~~From~~ To the South lay Virginia, founded in 1607 at Jamestown. To the north lay Plymouth + Boston colonies, founded by Puritans in 1620 + 1630 respectively. These two regions, vastly different in many aspects would greatly influence the future of the American continent. ~~was~~ Their differences, especially in economics would greatly affect the political ideals of both regions.

Virginia, named in honor of the Virgin Queen Elizabeth I, was chartered by the Virginia Company of London. Forming a joint-stock company this colony was created for the purpose of economic gain + ~~mercantilism~~ mercantilism.

Hoping to find gold in Virginia, as the Spanish had in Mexico, a company of men, under Capt. John Smith founded Jamestown in 1607. At first economically anemic + close to failure, Jamestown (and Virginia) were revitalized by the introduction of tobacco by John Rolfe. While it is ~~is~~ known that King James ~~I~~ II hated tobacco, the brown leaved plant was desired across Europe to produce more tobacco. Wealthy Virginians employed the "head start system" which stated that who ever paid for the passage of an indentured servant received 50 acres of land. This provided that the wealthiest planters gained huge grants of land, creating the plantation system of later years. However, the growing of tobacco is devastating to the soil, so many planters had to continually move their fields to the west. This created vast plantations,

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Spread apart by many miles. This also retarded the growth of towns + cities. In 1619, 1 year before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth, the Virginia House of Burgesses was established. Representatives from ~~the~~ several sites along the James river met in Jamestown to ~~decide~~ make laws, under the watchful eye of the Colonial governor. This signifies the beginning of American Representative government. Eventually each plantation would send members who by law had to own enough land + be white men. These voting restrictions would be in place till the presidency of Andrew Jackson, 200 years later. However, the gentry class, taking on the manners + customs of British lords, ~~also~~ made enemies among the poor indentured servants. Upon ~~immigration~~ ~~immigration~~, ind. servants ~~would~~ ~~they~~ could receive land, often in the far west. Provoking Indian attacks + resenting the eastern establishment, the indentured servants revolted in 1676, under N. Bacon. This marks the beginning of the American ideal of rebelling against tyrant governments and also started the southern dependence on ~~the~~ slaves, which vastly shaped later politics.

As Virginia prospered in the South, immigrants from England also settled Massachusetts. Fleeing the persecution of ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Bishop Laud in England, countless ~~of~~ Puritan families fled to the New World, settling Plymouth in 1620 + Boston in 1630, the Puritans immigrated as families as opposed to the young male immigrants colonist of Virginia.

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The Puritans founded small towns and communities reminiscent of English hamlets. The Puritans farmed small plots of land, between the rocky earth in New England. Unlike warm Virginia, which had 2 growing seasons, Massachusetts had only 1 growing season + rocky infertile ~~earth~~ soil. Farms remained small + were divided among a Puritan's many sons upon his death, thus no plantation system grew in the North. Driven to America as pilgrims, the Puritans saw the church as the center of their life. Each town had its own church, which also served as a meeting hall. In these bars, Calvinistic chapels, Puritan men discussed + made laws for the community. Since the farms were small, most people lived close to the town + could participate in the meetings. This form of democracy, direct democracy, greatly effected later generations of Americans, who could call for a democratic government. By the late 17th century the prestige of the Puritan church had declined (in part a result of the Salem ~~witch~~ ^{witch} trials) and secular needs were more expected. Shipping + fishing (Cod replaced God) became key to the economy of Massachusetts, especially Boston. This new source of income allowed Boston to become one of the most prosperous cities in America, and the heart of the American revolution, which could adopt many of the democratic ideals of the Puritans, dating back to the Mayflower Contract, which had been signed in 1620 at Plymouth which ~~gave~~ promised an equal voice for

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all the Puritan men in the colony.
Thus the politics of both ~~Mass~~ Virginia
& Massachusetts ~~grew helped forge the~~ were in part
forged by the ~~as~~ vastly different economies of the
two first British-American colonies. The agrarian +
plantation economy of Virginia hampered the growth of
cities, but also created a need for representative
government. The rock soil of New England prevented
the plantation system from being adopted in the
north, ~~and~~ but caused the growth of estates +
towns where the early ~~the~~ colonist experimented
with direct democracy. Both governments restricted
political rights to white men, property owners + church
members, which would basically define American suffrage
for our 200 years. Both ~~the~~ democracy + representational
government were taken by the people of these regions +
eventually defined the government of their United States.
~~In 1787~~

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There were many reasons that colonists left Europe in order to settle in America. Some came for religious freedom and others came for economic opportunity. With different goals in mind when the colonists landed on the shores of America, the economic and political systems that developed were also very different. Massachusetts and Virginia are prime examples of colonies that developed very differently because of very different beginnings. Depending on the makeup of the original settlers, the crops that were farmed, and the goals of the colonies, the Massachusetts and Virginia developed very different economies and thus very different political systems.

Massachusetts was a colony for Puritanical political refugees. Virginia was founded by a Joint-Stock company looking to make money. Thus they attracted very different colonists. Whole families colonized Massachusetts while most of Virginia's original colonists were single men who were indentured servants. Thus Massachusetts was a more stable colony of close-knit communities that farmed small plots of land. Religion was a dominant force in Massachusetts and united the colonists. Land was distributed by the town council by the fee-simple plan. Thus the society ~~was~~ was more egalitarian as everyone owned land. Even though the religious leaders exerted a lot of control, the people had a large amount of say. Land in the Virginia Colony was distributed by the headright system.

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The wealthy colonists with more workers received more land. Thus the society and the political system were stratified and the wealthy had more power. Though ~~the~~ Virginia did develop the house of burgesses relatively early, it was dominated by the powerful landholding class.

The crops that were farmed in Massachusetts and Virginia were very different. Massachusetts with its rocky soil and short growing season was dominated by subsistence farmers. Virginia, where the cash crop tobacco was grown, was a plantation society. Because tobacco depletes the nutrients of the soil and is hard to pick, tobacco require large tracts of land to grow it. Thus Virginia's agriculture was dominated by the powerful plantation owners. Because farming was not profitable in Massachusetts, colonists turned to other occupations such as trade and weaving. This helped to create a more stable "middle class" society. This characteristic reinforced the egalitarian and representative political system in Massachusetts. Conversely, the necessity of lots of land to grow tobacco meant that only a small percentage of colonists in Virginia could be successful. This stratification between wealthy plantation owners and poor tenant farmers ~~also~~ contributed to a less representative government dominated by the wealthy.

~~The~~ One of the most important differences between ~~them~~

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the colonies was the emphasis of religion. As Massachusetts was established for puritan refugees, religion was an important aspect of society and this mitigated a rush towards economic division. The unity that the Puritan church gave to Massachusetts' colonists prompted them to treat each other equally and this led to a more integrated and fair economic and political system. On the other hand, while religion was important in Virginia, it did not unite the colonists. Virginians still lived in spread out plantations which kept religion from truly unifying Virginians. This allowed a more diverse and divided economy and political system to develop.

Massachusetts and Virginia were founded for different purposes, by different people, and with different views of religion. While the Puritanical colony of Massachusetts developed into a rather egalitarian society of pious, subsistence farmers, Virginia developed into a stratified and divided colony of plantation owners and workers. Thus the political system of Massachusetts was more egalitarian while Virginia's was ruled by the elites.

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The period from 1607 to 1750 saw the development of eastern North America by European nations. The first permanent British colony, Jamestown, founded in 1607, barely survived. The economy of the developing colonies in ~~territory~~ Massachusetts and Virginia greatly affected politics of the time.

Britain hoped to establish a colonial empire rival to that of France and Spain. Most of the colonies were eventually put under royal control as Parliament grew unhappy with their decisions. The dominating policy of the era was mercantilism - the sole purpose of the colonies was to aid the economy of their mother country. Thus, the rules and guidelines were not necessarily beneficial to the colonies but rather to Britain. Mercantilism and the desire for political dominance had close ties with the colonies' ways of life.

Virginia was based on cash crops, specifically tobacco. Most settled along the river systems and the Chesapeake Bay area, which best suited the growth of tobacco. Planters dominated politics of the area and fought for legislation that would advance their self-interests. Slaves and indentured servants soon became necessary to support their way of life. The headright system was used to encourage immigrants and an increasing supply of labor. The colony of ..

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Massachusetts, however, was unlike that of Virginia.

The Massachusetts way of life centered more on religion than on economics. Like Virginia, Massachusetts's reason for existence was based on mercantilism. The geography, however, was hard and rocky, unsuited for main crops. Thus subsistence and a strict Puritan way of life was followed.

Much of the controversy in Massachusetts politics centered around religious dissenters such as Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams. Women in Massachusetts were given little to no say in religious matters. Hutchinson's Antinomianism would give more power and confidence to these Puritan women. Puritanism eventually eroded with the Halfway Covenant and Salem Witch Trials.

More people moved away from subsistence life and got jobs. More religious freedom would later be granted. Additional change would follow the Revolutionary War.

The cash crops of Virginia and the Puritan way of life affected the ~~to~~ political development of the respective areas. Cash crops and the dominance of wealthy planters in Virginia encouraged political policies that fostered trade, crop prices, and labor. Massachusetts' focus on religion encouraged communal politics ~~and~~ with an emphasis on piety. In all, mercantilism was the basis of the colonies.

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When "bung Hickory," James K. Polk became president in 1845 he promised the American people three things, California, ~~the~~ Manifest Destiny, and Oregon. In 1846¹⁸⁴⁷ in order to achieve Manifest Destiny, Polk declared war on Mexico, on the basis of "American blood shed on American soil", though the soil was disputably Mexico's and the American were the "invading force". In 1848, the Mexican American war ended and the US had the Mexican Cession to show for it. The whole period—ranging from the debates at the outset of the war to the debates in 1848, primarily over what to do with the land, ~~was~~ showed a clash of interests between New England, the south, and the West.

New England, stemming from Puritan Roots, was the birthplace of the Abolition movement in the mid 1800s. When Polk declared war on Mexico the New Englanders saw that new territorial acquisition would mean new land open to the possibility of slavery. The New England people, thus openly objected to the Mexican-American war, as did the north, as a cheap attempt to achieve manifest destiny, not only from East to West, but from North to South. The war was disputed, and fought against by Senator Abraham Lincoln, among others, but still the US went to war. After the war many people cried for an invasion of Mexico to take all of it (All-Mexico Movement). Again the New Englanders rejected this because of spread of slavery, but also in some parts due to a rising nativist movement that discouraged introducing Mexican "foreigners" into the nation.

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In 1848 debates arose over whether the Mexican cession would be open for slavery or not. Champions of abolition adopted the Wilmot Proviso that would not allow slavery in the acquisition, but was shot down by the south. The failure of the Wilmot Proviso led to the creation of the Free Soil party ~~which proclaimed~~ in 1848. In 1850 the territory of California was ready to become a state after a gold rush and the debate over slavery rose again. New England and the north still sore from 1848 fought to make California free, and achieved it in the Compromise of 1850. The south received among other things, stronger fugitive slave laws, that were not enforced by the army New England. Later when Kansas was open to Popular Sovereignty in 1854 the New England Emigrant Aid Society took it upon themselves to send ~~voters~~ voters to Kansas to ensure it became free, which it didn't, ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~North~~ ~~Bleed~~

The western states of the US were the champions of Manifest Destiny. To the west more land meant more opportunity. So when the Mexican war began many westerners fought ardently to get more land. The west, though also somewhat ~~and~~ anti-slavery was not as focused as New England. In 1854 Kansas and Nebraska were opened to slavery in the corrupt attempts of one man to make them available for a future trans-continental railroad so that his holdings in a land would be profitable. The west was driven by Manifest Destiny more than anything else. To them it was a calling from God that they take all the land from coast to coast.

In 1853 the west also got the Gadsden purchase in order to build a railroad and in previous years the Oregon treaty that settled the boundary dispute at 49°.

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Southern states — the kind of slavery — were influenced to gain territory so that slavery could go into new lands and give them balance in the House of Representatives and the Senate. When Mexico became a belligerent in 1847 the south saw it as an opportunity to take new land, the "All-Mexico Movement", which would probably become slave states. This was killed by northern and nationalist pressures, however, and so the south had to look elsewhere. In 1850 when California became open to ~~statehood~~ statehood, the south became frightened because it would create an imbalance in Congress and give the north the edge. When California was lost with the compromise of 1850 the south found itself powerless in the ~~Executive and Legislative~~ Executive and Legislative branches, all it had left was the Judicial Branch. In order to regain power the south adopted the Ostend Manifesto in 1854, which implied that the US would offer ~~\$20~~ \$20 million to Spain for Cuba or else it would attain Cuba by war. This was killed off when the north found out about the manifesto. Finally in 1854 when Kansas was opened to slavery the south jumped for joy at the chance to get a new slave state into the union. Masses of illegal voters and settlers flocked to Kansas in 1854 to make it a slave state. In 1855 Kansas was admitted to the Union a "slave state", though Lawrence, Kansas was an anti-slavery town with its own constitution at the time.

From about 1845 (beginning with the annexation of Texas) to ~~the~~ the civil war the US's sectionalism reached an

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alarming high. The north and south were completely divided, north anti-expansion of slavery, and south pro expansion of slavery. All the while the west did nothing to end the feud, instead fueling it with its acquisition of lands in order to achieve its goal of Manifest destiny. The result was the Sacking of Lawrence in 1856 and Bleeding Kansas also 1856. This struggle is viewed as a "mini Civil War," begun by the West's thirst for settlement of new lands and fought by the belligerents north and south. Five years later, beginning in January of 1861 the Union would break ~~off~~ apart and the Civil War would begin.

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The Mexican war ^{started} ~~occurred~~ in 1845 under President Polk. The ideas of manifest destiny and the expansion of America were held sacred by many of the people, but the issue of slavery and sectional differences were even more controversial. The Mexican war led to a debate about the sectional balance in 1845-1855 as New Englanders, westerners, and southerners tried to win the territory to their point of view.

Most ~~was~~ New Englanders ^{were} ~~were~~ against the spread of slavery. They held the compromise of 1820 ^{to} almost the same status as a law. They did not believe that slavery should be extended past the 36°30' line, and were upset that the Mexican cession might become slave territory. The Free-soil party, a precursor to the Republican party, was based in New England and was strongly against the expansion of slavery.

The South felt that ~~they were~~ ^{it was} losing its control in the government. Most Southerners were afraid that, (already outnumbered in the House) they would be overruled if the balance between slave and free states was upset. ^{losing them a balance in the Senate.} The Missouri Compromise, orchestrated by Henry Clay, admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free one, but the South was eager to gain more slave territory. It wanted the land gained from Mexico to be slave, and they supported the failed Ostend ^{proviso} plan to gain Cuba as a slave state in the

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Union.

The western land was not strongly developed during this time period. California, Texas, and Oregon had the biggest populations, and each was hotly contested^{ly} by the North and the South. For the most part the western land was unfit for large plantations so the interest of these territories rested with the majority of the residents, whether they be northern or southern.

The debates about the Mexican War and the western land are symbolized in the Kansas-Nebraska plan or Stephen Douglas. In an attempt to keep the union together, Douglas suggested dividing the Kansas territory into two parts: Kansas and Nebraska. The decision of slavery in the territory would be determined by popular sovereignty (the vote of the people), and the fight for the states by the North and the South led to the hotly contested Lecompton Constitution that allowed Kansas statehood with or without slavery. John Brown's massacre at Pottawatomie and Bleeding Kansas, the fighting that was the precursor to the Civil War. All of this controversy was caused by the conflicting interests of the North and the South.

The Mexican land caused such a violent debate because it brought building tensions out into the

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open. Both the North and the South felt that its way of life was better, and the South was feeling threatened. Their whole way of life was based on the slavery/feudal system as seen in Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*. Economically and industrially, the South was lagging behind. Even without the Mexican War and the resulting expansion of America's land, a debate would have occurred. By ~~the~~ this time, Civil War was ~~inevitable~~ almost certain.

Clay's last-ditch effort to save the Union came with the Compromise of 1850. It allowed California to join the Union as a free state among other things, and it ~~enacted~~^{created} a stricter fugitive slave law as a compensation to the South. Others tried to settle the controversy caused by the Mexican land with suggestions like the Wilmot Proviso to prohibit slavery in the new land. The southerners balked and it was never passed. The Mexican War reflected the conflicting interests of the North and South by showing that no compromise could be reached.

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The Mexican war and its outcome allowed us to see the sectional interests of several sections of the U.S. The interests in the ~~debate~~ ^{this} debate over ^{one} thing shows the general feeling of the ~~different~~ different sections at the time. It reveals the interests of New England, the South, and the West to a large extent.

New England was not in favor of the war because it was likely any land acquired ~~by~~ from Mexico would become slave territories. They also were not concerned with the border dispute. However after winning the war, California was bought from Mexico and admitted into the Union as a free state. New Mexico and Arizona would become states and could elect to be a free or slave state. They elected to be free.

~~The South supported the war in the hopes of gaining new slave territories.~~ The ~~South~~ South however supported the war. They hoped to acquire new slave territory to further their influence in Congress because all lands acquired would be in the south. However, the only slave territory they got was what ~~was~~ attached to Texas which only made the state bigger. However, ~~with~~ with the Gadsden purchase, we came to possess the property for a transcontinental railroad.

The West seemed apathetic concerning the war & probably benefited the most as they did not aspire to gain something from it. They also benefited from the railroad. They gained more political influence as well as more western states were admitted to the Union. These states focused on farming and were politically similar to one another.

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Seeing ^{outcome of what they gained} ~~this~~ and how it affected them helps us to see the aspirations and interests of the three different sections. We can greatly see what was important to these people and why it was so.

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American immigration has had different waves of certain immigrants at different times due to the varying reasons for leaving the homeland. The period of 1820 to 1860 saw very different types of immigrants than the period of 1880 to 1921. However, while the immigrants may have been different, native-born Americans tended to have similar feelings to the new immigrants.

From 1820 to 1860, immigrants arrived from Western Europe for the majority. Between these decades, at least one million Germans came to the U.S. and at least two million Irish. Their reasons were many. After the unsuccessful revolutions in Europe in 1848, immigrants came to America to escape political upheaval. Others came to avoid religious persecution or cycles of poverty. The Irish came due to a failed massive crop failures during the potato famine. The Irish, poorer and less educated, settled in urban areas and joined the workforce. The Germans usually had a more substantial amount of money with which they bought land to farm along the fringes of the frontier. A common trait of ~~was~~ these immigrants ^{was} ~~were~~ their Catholic faith, a reason why many were persecuted in the United States. Many of these immigrants arrived in families and settled in areas dominated by their nationality and culture.

Americans reacted to these immigrants generally in a harsh way. The Know-nothing Party, or American Party, was established in the 1840s with the goal of restricting or even preventing immigration. The Irish especially were targeted because of their Catholic faith and fondness for alcohol. The nativists

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were generally concerned with losing political power to the immigrants. However, many immigrants in this time period remained isolated due to lack of communication technology that changed assimilation in later years.

In the period of 1880 to 1924, immigration changed from the earlier years. For the first time, Congressional legislation was passed to limit ~~immigration~~ immigration on basis of nationality with the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882. However, the main immigrants during this period hailed from Eastern and Southern European countries. These "new" immigrants were very different from the previous "old" immigrants. They had very different languages and religions, including Eastern Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, and Jewish. They came for religious and political reasons, but many came to the United States for the opportunity for a new life. The America was a country where social mobility seemed a possibility, especially due to the Andrew Carnegies and John Rockefellers of the late 1800s. They, too, settled in areas ^{with} similar people, customs, and culture, but assimilation was aided in the 1920s with the introduction of the radio.

The reaction of the "old guard" Americans to the new immigrants of 1880 to 1924 was much harsher than 1820 to 1860. The ability of political machines, such as the Tweed Ring, to control immigrants faced a much stronger backlash. The Ku Klux Klan had a resurgence in membership in the 1920s. The Immigration Act of 1921 limited immigration to ^{three} 3 percent of the nationality recorded in the census of 1910. In 1924, another

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immigration act was passed, changing the law to two percent according to the census of 1890, before many of the new immigrants had arrived. The Gentleman's Agreement with Japan in 1908 illustrated the desire to limit Asian immigration as well. However, unlike 1820 to 1860, the period in the early 1900s did offer some help to immigrants as a part of the Progressive Movement. The Social Gospel as professed by Walter Rauschenbush aimed to help the plight of the poor. Jane Addams founded the Hull House in Chicago, as a wave of settlement homes were formed to aid in teaching English and essential skills to immigrants. However, the anti-immigrant feelings similar to the period of 1820 to 1860 returned after the end of World War I. The fear of communism led to deportation of accused communists, such as Emma Goldman. In the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, anti-immigrant fears were revealed. A prime example of the nativist surge was the 18th amendment, including Prohibition, as alcohol was seen as a catalyst for immigrant laziness.

The identity of the United States changed due to the differences of people that immigrated in 1820 to 1860 and 1880 to 1924. American nativist backlash was present in both, though more legislation was passed in the latter period to prohibit immigration. However, during this same period, Progressive reforms tried to aid the plight of many immigrants who had already come to the United States.

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Immigration patterns can be seen throughout the history of ~~the~~ America. Two distinct patterns can be seen from 1880 to 1924 & from 1965 to 2000.

Many countries were war-torn between the years 1880 & 1924. Tremendous amounts of Southern & Eastern Europeans wanted to escape their countries & flee from poverty & persecution & enter a land of liberty, or so it seemed. Also, Italians & Chinese were looking for jobs in America that would help them raise their families. Usually these immigrants would remain in America for one or two years, earn a considerable amount of money, & would return to their homeland to raise their families. The larger group of Southern & Eastern Europeans, on the other hand, were here to stay. The American people were beginning to become inundated with all these immigrants. In order to slow down the pouring in of immigrants, the United States created laws & immigrant count quotas. These measures restricted the number of immigrants to a much smaller amount than it was before. The American people disliked these immigrants & wanted to contain them to a small amount. They also began to fear the threat of communism & assumed that these immigrants would have communist inclinations. The American population was not open towards these immigrants, persecuted them, & were at all the way the immigrants had expected them to be.

The immigration trend ~~showed a completely different side of American policies~~ from 1965 to 2000 shows a completely different side of American policies toward immigrants. The social movements of the 1960s & 1970s made everyone more accepting & tolerant of others. Blacks & women were gaining more & more civil rights. People felt more free & not

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threatened by anything. The wars that had endangered the American people for so long were ~~so~~ almost over. The Cold War & the threat of Communism were still in effect, but most people were tired of the war & wanted to end it. Their society was much more liberal than it was forty years before. The immigrants that came between 1965 & 2000 were ~~no~~ from all different countries. They came from Asia, Europe, & Mexico & were mostly accepted into our culture if they wanted to be. These immigrants were not fleeing their countries because of persecution. They were coming to the U.S. for better job ~~opportunities~~ opportunities. The American people had no need to fear them. These immigrants ~~blended~~ blending into our society ~~quickly~~ easily & felt like Americans very quickly.

The immigrants from 1880 to 1924 had a much different experience than those from 1965 to 2000. The first set of immigrants were persecuted, ~~but~~ while the second group was accepted. The American society change from 1880 to 2000, & because of that, ~~they~~ they changed the way they viewed immigrants & treated them differently.

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Without a ~~dot~~ doubt, United States was indeed a diverse country. Evidently, this fact was contributed by the large-scale ~~in~~ immigration that existed even in the ~~the~~ colonial period. ~~≠~~ American responses ~~changed~~ to the immigrants changed from time to time.

In the early to mid 19th century, from 1820 to 1860, most of the immigrants came from the Western European countries, such as Ireland, England, and Germany as well. Accustomed with democratic governments, the so called "old immigrants" were better able to adapt to American culture. Moreover, they were more literate compared to the "new immigrants" that arrived during 1880 to 1924. As a result, they were more received by the natives of the United States. However, there were those who believed that immigrants were stealing their jobs and opposed further entrance ^{especially work} of immigrants. The Know-Nothing Party was ~~formed to~~ as a product to this hatred toward immigrants.

The hatred grew worse during the later years, notably 1880 to 1924. Racial discrimination contributed to the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, ~~Other~~ which barred ~~a~~ Chinese immigrants from coming to the U.S. The "new immigrants", mostly came ~~to~~ from the southern and eastern Europe, were ~~the~~ illiterate and ~~was~~ not as better able to ~~a~~ adapt to American ~~country~~ democracy than the ~~old~~ immigrants since they came from ~~the~~ countries that were under autocratic governments. They were ~~the~~ viewed by Americans as anarchists, ~~and~~ following ~~the~~

Following World War I, the Red Scare began. This anti-communist hysteria led to anti-immigrants hysteria. Americans feared that these immigrants would bring with them the dangerous doctrines of communism and anarchism. As a result, hatred of immigrants and racial prejudices were perhaps most obvious during that time. A blatant case would be the Sacco and Vanzetti Trial, wherein two Italian immigrants, Sacco and Vanzetti, were charged with robbery and murder, were sentenced

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to death. This ~~caused~~ alarmed many countries around the world. ^{Many} Immigrants
from all the periods in American history were had been prejudiced by the native
Americans, but the period from 1880 to 1924.
the per prejudices were most serious during

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The 60's and 70's were a most tumultuous time for America. New ideas and ideals were produced from this baby boom generation that would shake America's roots. The Civil Rights movement was an attempt by blacks to justifiably fight against the restraints of oppression. Leaders like M.L. King and Malcom X would be forerunners for equality. ~~Also~~ Closely connected was the women's movement. This was in essence an attempt by women to gain more power and cast away traditional gender roles. Both of these movements would act as catalysts for change in society for better or worse.

As cited above, blacks were coming together to fight for freedom after ~~receiving~~ ~~before~~ receiving freedom from slavery a century earlier. Groups like SNCC, Nation of Islam, and the Black Panthers were all offspring of this movement. Most activists championed peaceful means of gaining power, notably Martin Luther King, a hero of America. Others took a more direct approach and called for 'Black Power' which had the adverse affect of whites often discrediting the entire movement. Generally the acts were peaceful and included sit-ins, marches, and rallies. Even when using peaceful means, some whites showed how cruelly racist they could get by using whips, hoses, dogs, and imprisonment. These horrific practices were shown on TV across the world and probably incurred greater participation in the movement than stopped. Basically, all this fighting for rights was creating a new potent political force and gradually shifting power out of the 'white mans' hands. A minority was

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gaining influence and power.

As the 'first wave of feminism' grew out of abolitionism, the second wave drew from ideas associated with civil rights. In fact, many of the same tactics were used like sit-ins and marches. Women were fighting for the right to be counted as individuals. Literary works like Betty Friedan's 'The Feminine Mystique' proved to be very important documents for the movement. Also, more independence would require freer sexual lives for women. At this time contraceptives like the pill allowed women to escape their gender role and dominant men. Overall this movement seemed to be ~~the~~ challenging the established norms formulated through the centuries. A new politically active group was adding diversity to the nation's democracy.

Not all was radical and changing during these decades however. It was quite the opposite. The new ideals were met with fierce conservative resistance. The assassinations of King and Malcolm X proved to be a determining factor in how the Civil Rights movement would continue without its leaders. Also, stiff resistance ~~met~~ met ~~the~~ the women's movement by conservatives including women! Notably was Phyllis Schlafly who hid behind her notion of a 'positive woman', that is one who is submissive and without any want for upward mobility. She and others helped to stop the ERA amendment from passing on the narrow margin of two state votes. This shows that there were indeed conservative elements at work.

The decades of the 60's and 70's spelled

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widespread change. This change occurred at a nation-wide level. Minorities were seeking to have their voices heard. Blacks were fighting for Freedom after having it granted to them 100 years earlier. Women were casting aside the gender roles associated with them for centuries. Much change happened during this time and its affects are still being felt, for better and worse.

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THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT AND THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT OF THE 1960'S AND '70'S GREATLY TRANSFORMED THAT ERA ~~BY INCREASING~~ BY INCREASING GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN RIGHTS AND BY INCREASING THE SOCIAL PUSH FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT GREW ~~QUICKLY~~ DURING THE 1960'S UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AND WITH THE SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON. KING AND HIS GROUP, THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, ADVOCATED NON-VIOLENT RESISTANCE TO JIM CROW LAWS AND TO RACISM. KING BROUGHT THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN BLACKS TOGETHER TO PROTEST INJUSTICE. IN 1963 HE GAVE HIS "I HAVE A DREAM" SPEECH IN WASHINGTON TO MILLIONS OF PEOPLE. HIS WIDESPREAD INFLUENCE LED TO A GREAT PUSH FOR CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION. IN 1964, PRESIDENT JOHNSON PASSED A CIVIL RIGHTS ACT ~~GUARANTEEING~~ ^{GUARANTEEING} VOTING RIGHTS TO AFRICAN AMERICANS. IN 1965, AND AGAIN IN 1968, TWO MORE CIVIL RIGHTS ACTS WERE PASSED, GUARANTEEING AMONG OTHER THINGS FAIR HOUSING STANDARDS FOR BLACKS. KING WAS KILLED IN 1968, BUT HIS DEATH DID NOT SIGNAL THE ~~END~~ END OF THE MOVEMENT. OTHER LEADERS HAD EMERGED DURING HIS LIFE, SOME OF WHOM, SUCH AS MALCOLM X, HAD BEEN KILLED BUT REMAINED

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BY WAY OF INFLUENCE, AND SOME OF WHOM, SUCH AS HUEY NEWTON, FORMED NEW GROUPS (NEWTON FORMED THE BLACK PANTHERS). WHILE THESE NEW GROUPS WERE MORE VIOLENT, THEY WERE LESS SUCCESSFUL THAN KING HAD BEEN. HOWEVER, THEY DID SUCCEED, IF NOT IN SOLVING PROBLEMS, IN RAISING ISSUES, AND SO INCREASED THE SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF THEIR TIME.

WHILE THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT WAS NOT AS SUCCESSFUL AS THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, IT MANAGED TO BE VERY PROMINENT AND WIDESPREAD, ~~PROBABLY~~ DUE TO ITS CLOSE TIES WITH THE COUNTERCULTURE MOVEMENT OF THE '60'S. ~~THE~~ SECOND WAVE FEMINISM BEGAN IN THE '60'S TO PUSH FOR GREATER WOMEN'S EQUALITY. WHERE FIRST WAVE FEMINISM HAD FOUGHT FOR A VOTING RIGHTS AMENDMENT, SECOND WAVE FEMINISM FOUGHT FOR AN EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT. THIS MOVEMENT GREW AND BECAME MORE POWERFUL UNTIL CONGRESS PASSED THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT IN 1972. THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT BEGAN TO DIE DOWN HOWEVER, AND WHEN THE 10 YEAR STATUTE EXPIRED IN 1982, THE AMENDMENT DID NOT HAVE THE NECESSARY SUPPORT, AND DID NOT PASS. ALTHOUGH THE ERA FAILED, THE WOMEN'S

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MOVEMENT HAD SUCCESS IN OTHER RESPECTS. WOMEN MADE THEMSELVES HEARD, AND CHANGE OCCURRED, EVEN IF IT WAS NOT LEGISLATIVE CHANGE. WOMEN ENTERED THE WORKFORCE IN GREATER NUMBERS THAN EVER BEFORE, AND MOST IMPORTANTLY, MADE THE POINT THAT THEY DID NOT NEED TO DEPEND ON MEN TO SURVIVE; THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IS OFTEN CALLED THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT. THOUGH THE WOMEN'S AND CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS ENJOYED SOME SUCCESS IN THE '60'S AND '70'S, THEIR SUCCESS WAS NOT ABSOLUTE. THERE IS STILL DISCRIMINATION IN OUR SOCIETY, SEXISM AND RACISM, AND NEW MOVEMENTS SUCH AS THIRD WAVE FEMINISM HAVE BEGUN TO TRY TO END DISCRIMINATION PERMANENTLY.

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The American Society underwent drastic changes in the 1960's and 1970's. Equality among all people was a very influential theme of the time. However, opposition to this equality was a theme, as well. The Civil Rights movement and the antiwar movement ^{greatly} transformed American society in the 1960's and 1970's.

The Civil Rights movement was a fight for equality of all minorities, especially blacks, ~~and~~ whites. Many sit-ins, ^{and} protests, occurred to express the desires of blacks. A very influential figure of the Civil Rights movement was Martin Luther King, Jr. Before his assassination, he gave many speeches concerning the need for equality among all people, black or white. Additionally, Rosa Parks was very influential as well. She refused to sit in the back of the bus, where blacks were forced to sit. Her action, and actions of many other activists caused an uproar in the white population. Segregation was a huge issue of the time. Blacks and whites were

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segregated in schools, transportation, as well as ~~to~~ other areas such as drinking fountains. The KKK and many other anti-minority groups would retaliate against the actions of the Civil Rights Movement.

However, John F. Kennedy, the current president, tried to rid the country of segregation and tried to preserve order and unity of all Americans. Sadly, Martin Luther King was assassinated, but the civil rights movement eventually left its mark in the end. Society in America was transformed forever because minorities stood up for what they believed in — equality, and they defeated the majority in many aspects of society.

Vietnam occurred during Kennedy's time in office. The war in Vietnam was highly opposed by many Americans. Many viewed it as being unjust and unnecessary. Many also believed that America had ~~a~~ enough domestic issues to deal with at home, than to be fighting ~~somebody else's~~ someone else's war.

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overseas. The antiwar movement involved people of all ages, especially the youth of America. Teenagers began to speak out through antiwar music, sit-ins, protests, and even acts of violence. People wanted peace, not war. The use of drugs and violence became very prominent among the youth in America. The antiwar movement changed American society ~~there~~ in ~~the~~ the 1960's and 1970's because this was a war where ~~people~~ the soldiers in Vietnam were not appreciated. For the first time, there was no support ~~for~~ for the troops from home. ~~Also~~ Also, people began to notice the true power and voice of America's youth.

The drastic changes in the 1960's and 1970's greatly transformed the society in America. The Civil Rights movement and the antiwar movement expressed the themes of equality, opposition, and peace. They tremendously expressed the voice of American society as well as transforming society in

