

Source 1

“The...rise of American democracy was an extraordinary part of the most profound transformation in modern history...”

The American Revolution had proved more egalitarian¹ in its outcome than many of its leaders had hoped or expected it would be in 1776.... Portions of the [people] once largely excluded from the exercise of power were now among the people’s governors. Efforts to rein in the egalitarian impulse had faltered.... [But] democracy’s achievements were fragile...and its future far from guaranteed....

[After 1800,] by beating back [the Federalists], the Jeffersonian ascendancy opened up the political system.... The filters on democracy created by the Framers [of the Constitution] were proving porous, while the suppression of democracy sought by the Federalists in the 1790s was thoroughly discredited.”

Source: Sean Wilentz, historian, *The Rise of American Democracy: Jefferson to Lincoln*, 2005

Source 2

“[After the American Revolution] elite men from [many] states...create[d] a new national government designed to be a stronger barrier against democracy.... Ordinary folk continued to resist.... But they remained unable to mobilize in ways that would bring the changes they wanted....

It would be an enduring victory for the elite. Although the Federalists both fell politically and personally, the system they created to check democracy has lasted.... Although the Democratic-Republicans rode to power...across the nation by promising to restore the popular vision of the Revolution,...most Democratic-Republican leaders...were content to leave the bulk of the Federalist system in place.... To these men, ‘reform’...did not mean pulling down the barriers to democracy that they had helped to create.”

Source: Terry Bouton, historian, *Taming Democracy: “The People,” the Founders, and the Troubled Ending of the American Revolution*, 2007

1: equal

1. Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- A. Briefly describe one major difference between Wilentz’s and Bouton’s historical interpretations of early United States politics.
- B. Briefly explain how one event or development from 1789 to 1820 not directly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Wilentz’s argument about early United States politics.
- C. Briefly explain how one event or development from 1789 to 1820 not directly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Bouton’s argument about early United States politics.

“[There is a] real and wide difference, in political opinion, between the honorable gentleman [from South Carolina] and myself. On my part, I look upon [internal improvements] as connected with the common good.... [He believes] Ohio and Carolina are different Governments and different countries.... We [in New England] look upon the States, not as separated, but as united. We love to dwell on that Union, and on the mutual happiness which it has so much promoted, and common renown which it has so greatly contributed to acquire. In our contemplation, Carolina and Ohio are parts of the same country; States, united under the same General Government.... We do not impose geographical limits to our patriotic feeling.... I do not desire to enlarge the powers of the Government.... But when it is believed that a power does exist, then it is, in my judgment, to be exercised for the general benefit of the whole.”

Source: Daniel Webster, senator from Massachusetts, future member of the Whig Party, speech in the United States Senate, responding to Robert Y. Hayne of South Carolina, a member of the Democratic Party, 1830

2. Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- A. Briefly describe one purpose of political leaders in promoting ideas such as Webster’s.
- B. Briefly explain one development from 1820 to 1848 that contributed to the political ideas debated in the speech.
- C. Briefly explain how one political debate between 1848 and 1865 was similar to the debate in the speech.

Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.**3. Respond to parts A, B, and C.**

- A. Briefly describe one political development in British North America from 1607 to 1753.
- B. Briefly describe one effect of the Seven Years’ War from 1754 to 1765.
- C. Briefly explain how one group responded to debates about the rights of British colonists from 1765 to 1783.

4. Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- A. Briefly describe one political development during Reconstruction from 1865 to 1877.
- B. Briefly describe one effect of the end of Reconstruction from 1877 to 1900.
- C. Briefly explain how one group responded to debates about the federal government from 1900 to 1945.

Source 1

“Conflict over economic issues was a critical cause of Soviet-American tensions [after the Second World War]....

The key element of U.S. foreign policy after World War II was economic security, the reliance upon economic power to achieve strategic aims.... The Truman administration [responded during the Cold War] to what it saw as the long-term need of American business for an open worldwide economic environment. Washington officials recognized that foreign trade enhanced domestic prosperity and that U.S. corporations needed access to cheap overseas raw materials in order to remain competitive....

Rather than rely primarily upon private institutions, U.S. leaders were determined to make extensive use of governmental and multilateral agencies to reshape world commercial, monetary, and financial systems. America’s unrivalled economic power offered the most cost-effective means of securing political ends in the postwar period.”

Source: Robert A. Pollard, historian, *Economic Security and the Origins of the Cold War, 1945–1950*, published in 1985

Source 2

“[After the Second World War], leading American officials...worried mainly about the psychological appeal of [Soviet ideas] to frightened citizens of unstable countries.... In part because they worried about their security, the Soviets proceeded to oppress their eastern European neighbors and to threaten Western interests in the Mediterranean and Middle East.... [Americans] came to fear that the USSR was bent on even wider territorial expansion that would endanger the economic and political supremacy of the United States....

In these years it was the Soviet Union, more than the United States, whose behavior—especially in eastern Europe—seemed alarming in the world. Not just the United States but also other Western nations concluded that ‘appeasement’ would be disastrous. ‘Credibility’ required that they resist.”

Source: James Patterson, historian, *Grand Expectations: The United States, 1945–1974*, published in 1996

1. Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- A.** Briefly describe one major difference between Pollard’s and Patterson’s historical interpretations of the origins of the Cold War.
- B.** Briefly explain how one event or development from 1940 to 1960 not directly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Pollard’s interpretation of the origins of the Cold War.
- C.** Briefly explain how one event or development from 1940 to 1960 not directly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Patterson’s interpretation of the origins of the Cold War.

Question 3 or 4

Directions: Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.

3. Respond to parts a, b, and c.

- a. Briefly describe one way in which religion influenced European migration to the Americas from 1500 to 1700.
- b. Briefly explain one similarity in how religion influenced the development of two colonies in North America from 1600 to 1700.
- c. Briefly explain one difference in how religion influenced the development of two colonies in North America from 1600 to 1700.