
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.
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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.

END OF SECTION I

“The colored women of the United States [have] bonded themselves together to fulfill a mission to which they feel peculiarly adapted and especially called.... It is not because we are discouraged at the progress made by our people that we have uttered the cry of alarm which has called together this band of earnest women assembled here tonight. In the unprecedented advancement made by the negro since his emancipation, we take great pride....

In public questions affecting our legal status, let us engage intelligently and continuously, whenever and wherever it is possible to strike a blow for equality and right.... Let the cause of temperance and morality be especially espoused in our effort to better humanity and elevate the race.... Let us consecrate¹ ourselves anew to the mission which we have been called to fulfill....

Let us not only preach, but practice race unity, race pride, reverence and respect for those capable of leading and advising us.”

Source: Mary Church Terrell, president of the National Association of Colored Women, first presidential address to the association, 1897

1: dedicate

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

- A. Briefly describe the author’s purpose as expressed in the excerpt.
- B. Briefly explain how one historical development between 1865 and 1897 contributed to the ideas expressed in the excerpt.
- C. Briefly explain how the ideas expressed in the excerpt contributed to one historical development between 1897 and 1945.

2. Using the image, respond to **parts a, b, and c**.

- a. Briefly describe one historical situation in which the image was created.
- b. Briefly explain how the image reflected a change in ideas about the role of government from 1877 to 1936.
- c. Briefly explain how beliefs about the role of government such as the one reflected by the image continued after 1945.

2. Using the image, respond to **parts a, b, and c**.

- a. Briefly describe one historical context that might explain the creation of the image.
- b. Briefly explain how the image reflected one continuity in ideas about reform from 1800 to 1874.
- c. Briefly explain how one previous belief about reform continued from 1875 to 1940.

“[The Standard Oil Trust] is the most perfectly developed trust in existence. . . . The perfection of the organization of [it], the ability and daring with which it has carried out its projects, make it the preeminent trust of the world. . . . So long as the Standard Oil Company can control transportation as it does today, it will remain master of the oil industry. . . .

“ . . . The ethical cost of all this is the deep concern. We are a commercial people. . . . As a consequence, business success is sanctified, and, practically, any methods which achieve it are justified by a larger and larger class. All sorts of subterfuges¹ and sophistries² and slurring over of facts are employed to explain aggregations³ of capital whose determining factor has been like that of the Standard Oil Company, special privileges obtained by persistent secret effort in opposition to the spirit of the law, the efforts of legislators, and the most outspoken public opinion.”

Ida Tarbell, journalist, *The History of the Standard Oil Company*, 1904

¹ tricks

² lies

³ accumulations

2. Using the excerpt, respond to **parts a, b, and c**.

- a. Briefly describe one point of view suggested in the excerpt.
- b. Briefly explain how one specific historical development between 1865 and 1904 contributed to the development described in the excerpt.
- c. Briefly explain how ideas such as those reflected in the excerpt resulted in one specific effect between 1904 and 1920.

“The Southern woman of the ante-bellum regime [was] the gracious, charming hostess, the sheltered wife and mother. . . . This is the ideal which the Southern people have been slow to give up. . . .

“ . . . Southern women saw homes burned, estates pass to strangers, fathers and husbands dead upon the battle field. . . .

“ . . . The old-time idea that a lady must not earn her livelihood had to go down before stern need. . . . Many women faced the terror of family displeasure and went to work, choosing personal independence rather than the misguided approbation of relatives and friends.

“ . . . Southern women have come to see that public policies and private conditions are interdependent and cannot be separated. . . .

“ . . . The woman who takes absolutely no interest in any public questions is no longer the typical or the ideal Southern woman. No support will be won by standing apart from the strain and struggle of life and merely demanding political rights.”

Source: Pamphlet from a women’s organization in Mississippi, circa the early 1900s

2. Using the excerpt, respond to **parts a, b, and c**.

- a. Briefly describe one purpose of the women’s organization in producing the pamphlet.
- b. Briefly explain how one specific event or development from 1840 to 1900 that is not mentioned in the passage resulted in ideas such as those expressed in the excerpt.
- c. Briefly explain how ideas such as those expressed in the excerpt resulted in one specific effect from 1900 to 1945.