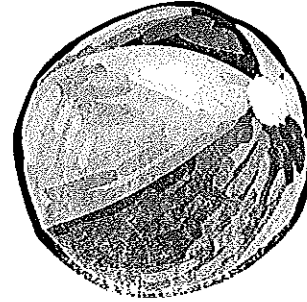
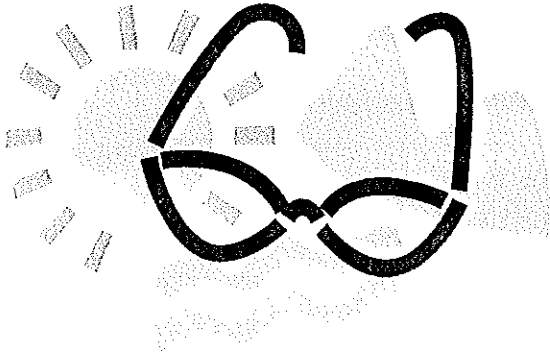


A.P. U.S. HISTORY

SUMMER ASSIGNMENT



2021

- Three Short Answer Questions
 - Complete the Take-Home Exam
-
- **The Short Answer Questions can be typed and saved. You will be able to submit them on the google classroom page the first day of school.**
 - **The Multiple Choice Test will have a google form answer sheet provided on the first day of school. Have the answers written or saved separately.**

Due Date: *First Day of School*

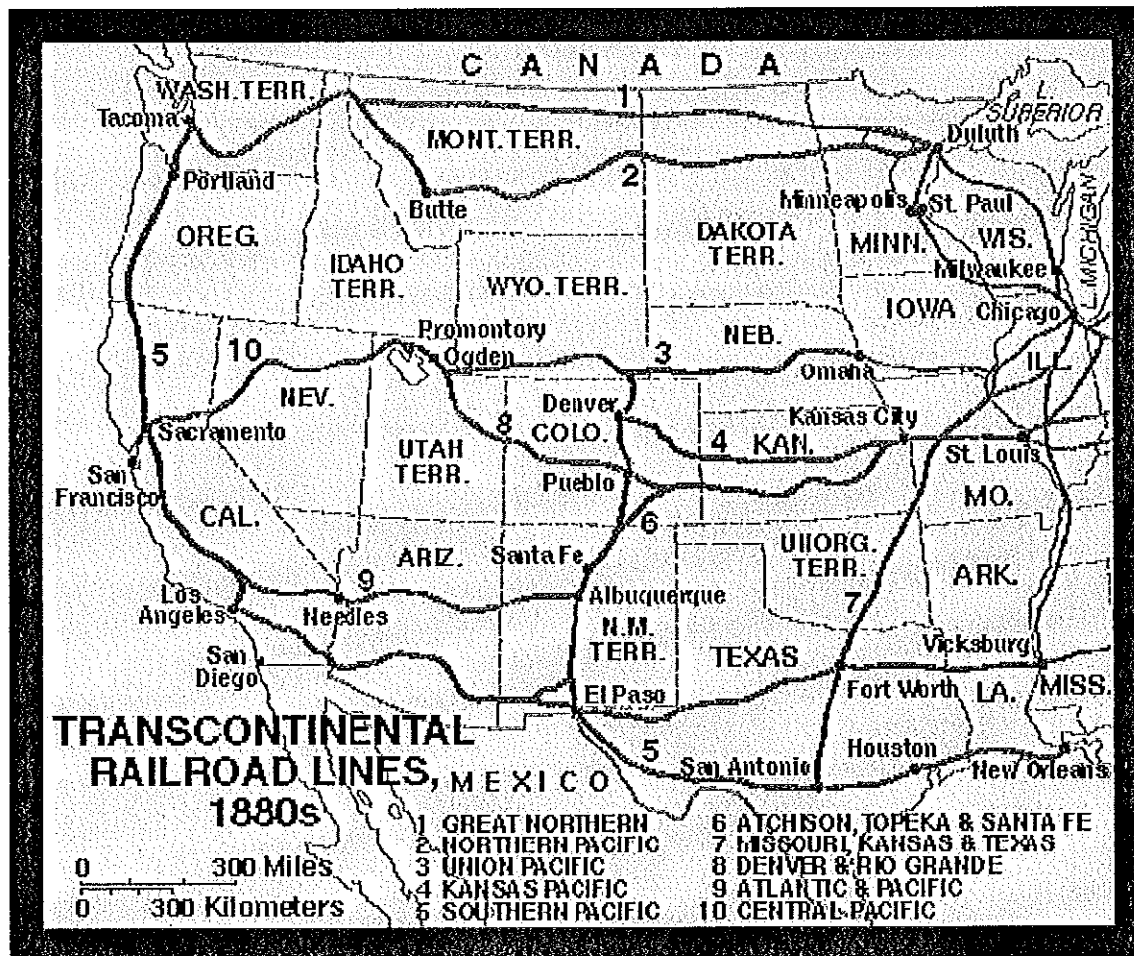
“The promise of freedom and prosperity seemed to have been revoked for those who labored, as opposed to those who owned and managed the nation’s resources and industrial enterprises. Fundamental decisions about their lives—from whether they worked and for how much, to whose influence would shape their control. Pain and bewilderment led to outrage and action. Unionizing workers called for “industrial democracy,” Populist farmers for a “cooperative commonwealth.” Indeed, if corporate capitalists saw themselves as champions of a free market version of American democracy, organized labor and other advocates for the poor and dispossessed saw themselves as vindicating an egalitarian version of that same democracy.”

Francis G. Couvares, et. al., “The Triumph of Capitalism: Efficiency or Class War?” in *Interpretations of American History*, Vol. 2, 8th Edition, (Boston, Bedford/St. Martin's, 2009), 56.

“From the beginning, it seems, businessmen have run the American economy. They can take the credit and the blame for many of its achievements and failures. They, more than [any] other group in the economy, have managed the production, transportation, and distribution of goods and services. No other group—farmers, blue-collar workers, or white-collar workers—has ever had much to do with the overall coordination of the economic system or its adaptation to basic changes in the population and technology....In the past, businessmen have devoted their energies to economic affairs, giving far less attention to cultural, social, or even political matters. Precisely, because they have created an enormously productive economy and the most affluent society in the world...”

Alfred D. Chandler Jr., *The Role of Business in the United States: A Historical Survey*, 1969

- A) Briefly explain the main point made in Passage 1.
- B) Briefly explain the main point made in Passage 2.
- C) Provide ONE piece of evidence from 1865 to 1900 that is not included in the passages, and explain how it supports or refutes the interpretation of either passage.



- A) Briefly explain ONE positive effect between 1865-1900 that happened as a result of the information provided on the map.
- B) Briefly explain ONE negative effect between 1865-1900 that happened as a result of the information provided on the map.
- C) Briefly explain either ONE more positive or negative effect between 1865-1900 that happened as a result of the information provided on the map.



- A) Briefly explain the point of view expressed by the political cartoonist.
- B) Briefly explain how ONE aspect of the cartoon demonstrates the cartoonist's point of view.
- C) Provide ONE specific piece of evidence not seen in the image from 1865-1900 that supports the point of view of the political cartoonist.

TEST FOUR

SECTION I, Part A

Time—55 minutes

55 Questions

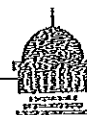
Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by either four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the appropriate letter in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

Questions 1-2 refer to the excerpt below:

"The Flatheads' affinity for the land and its creatures was spiritual. Indians did not conquer earth or bring it under their sway; they regarded earth as a mother, nurturing and sustaining them. The Flatheads thought of their homeland as a broad area they could never use for farming. In early times they did not think of farming the land at all. The unfortunate estimate that each Indian required eighty square miles of wild country to sustain his natural mode of living eventually convinced white men of the impracticality of the Indians concept of land. As earth was eternal, time was the present. Until the advent of white men among them the Flatheads recognized no historical continuity.... The Flathead past, except as expressed in their folk tales, ended with the recollections of the oldest men and women."

John Fahey, *The Flathead Indians*, 1974

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The biggest conflict between the white men and the Flatheads and other Indians was over | 2. The natural mode of living for the Flathead before the arrival of the Europeans was |
| (A) their opposing views of the after life | (A) hunting the buffalo on horseback |
| (B) different concepts of land use and ownership | (B) settled farming of corn, beans, and squash |
| (C) white men forcing the Indians into sedentary agriculture | (C) nomadic wandering amongst the big trees of the Northwest |
| (D) the use of history in understanding their culture | (D) hunting small game and gathering plants |

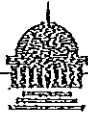


Questions 3-4 refer to the excerpt below:

"Scots-Irish settlements east of the Appalachians marked,... a turning point in American life. They were a field, as the Tidewater was not, in which opposing values found full play, with those who chose the other set going on farther west. Those who stayed showed their belief in stability, viable institutions, community control of morality,... decency and order, the worth of tradition. Those who moved away preferred instead the values of individualism, adventure, independence of action, making their own way in the world, taking risks. The region of Scots-Irish settlement, simply by its geographical location, was both the last bastion of traditional standards and the threshold across which Americans could pass to more egalitarian ways of life,... each new move to the West strengthened the democratic impulse... The memory of Ulster... meant little or nothing to these constant pioneers. They were Americans."

James G. Leyburn, *The Scots-Irish*, 1962

3. The interpretation in the above passage tends to support which view of American history?
- (A) Cultural Diversity theory
 - (B) Assimilationist doctrine
 - (C) Beard's economic determinism
 - (D) Turner thesis
4. Scots-Irish settlements east of the Appalachians marked a turning point in American life and provide evidence to support the Turner thesis because
- (A) these risk taking, adventuresome, egalitarian, individualists strengthened democracy as they moved west
 - (B) their belief in stability, viable institutions, and community control would establish the value of tradition in America
 - (C) prior to their arrival as immigrants there was little movement west by earlier pioneer groups
 - (D) they clung to the Scots-Irish traditions of their native land of Ulster establishing this precedent for later immigrants

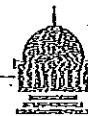


To Answer Questions 5-6 refer to the excerpt below:

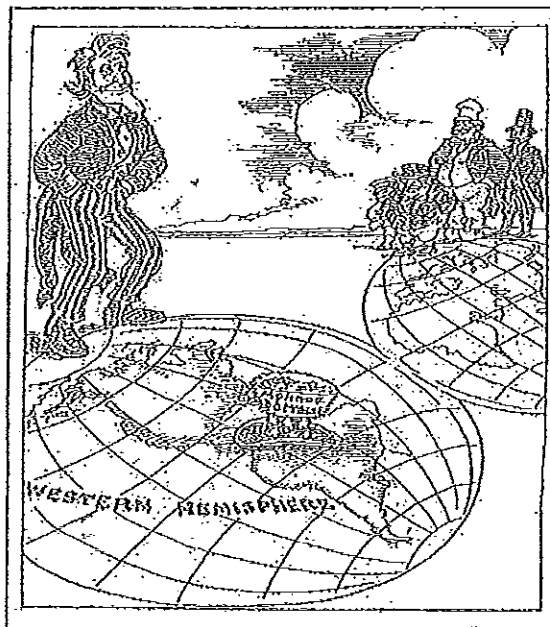
"Let me... warn you in the most solemn manner against the ruinous effects of the spirit of party.... the alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirits of revenge natural to party to dissension... is itself a frightful despotism."

George Washington, "Farewell Address," 1801

5. This statement reflects which of the following political developments?
 - (A) Alexander Hamilton's reaction to the almost universal dislike of Jay's Treaty
 - (B) James Madison's concern about the economic precedent of Funding and Assumption
 - (C) Thomas Jefferson's opposition to the log-rolling deal that put the permanent capital in the South
 - (D) George Washington's concerns about the growing division with the administration and the country over policy disagreements
6. The factions that the document is referring to are the
 - (A) Federalists and Democratic-Republicans
 - (B) Democrats and Whigs
 - (C) Republicans and Democrats
 - (D) Libertarians and No Nothings



For Questions 7-9 refer to the cartoon below:



7. In the 1823 political cartoon above President Monroe is
- (A) inviting European leaders to a summit meeting to discuss international relations
 - (B) opening the door for full scale immigration to the U.S.
 - (C) warning Europe that it had stay out of the affairs of North and South America
 - (D) showing the world the might of the U.S. Navy against all other military forces
8. Which of the following is the best description of the three main parts of the Monroe Doctrine?
- (A) We hold these truths to be self evident, among them are life, liberty, & the pursuit of happiness....
 - (B) Separate spheres of influence for the Americas and Europe, non-colonization, and non-intervention
 - (C) ...form a more perfect union, establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity...
 - (D) Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth
9. The basic interpretation in the cartoon above is that President Monroe is
- (A) keeping his hands in his pockets to indicate to Europe the U.S. would not loan them more money
 - (B) an indication that the western hemisphere is going to be dominated and controlled by a U.S. that is governed by the doctrine of manifest destiny
 - (C) invoking the Declaration of Independence and Constitution in promoting harmony between the U.S. and Europe
 - (D) represented by Uncle Sam, the body posture and placement of the hat says no to further European colonization of the Americas

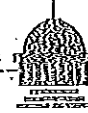


Questions 10-12 refer to the excerpt below:

"... [the U.S. has] equality of condition among the people.... it gives a peculiar direction to public opinion and a peculiar tenor to the laws; it imparts new maxims to the governing authorities and peculiar habits to the governed. I soon perceived that the influence of this fact extends far beyond the political character and the laws of the country, and that it has no less effect on civil society than on the government; it creates opinions, gives birth to new sentiments, founds novel customs, and modifies whatever it does not produce. The more I advanced in the study of American society, the more I perceived that this equality of condition is the fundamental fact from which all others seem to be derived and the central point at which all my observations constantly terminated. I then turned my thoughts to our own hemisphere,... I observed that equality of condition, though it has not there reached the extreme limit which it seems to have attained in the United States, is constantly approaching it; and that the democracy which governs the American communities appears to be rapidly rising into power in Europe."

Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, 1835

10. According to de Tocqueville's observations an idea about the United States that he was concerned about was
- (A) economic liberty
 - (B) adherence to the Constitution
 - (C) religious diversity of the people
 - (D) tyranny of the majority
11. De Tocqueville concluded that the democracy governing the American communities
- (A) would be soon replaced by a more republic form of government
 - (B) was also present in the other countries of the western hemisphere
 - (C) was quickly becoming a force in Europe
 - (D) was regarded by the international community as a blueprint for the future
12. The ideas expressed by de Tocqueville most directly reflect which of the following continuities in United States History?
- (A) Patrick Henry—"Give me liberty or give me death."
 - (B) John Winthrop—"...we shall be a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us..."
 - (C) Declaration of Independence—"...that all men are created equal..."
 - (D) Preamble to the Constitution—"...establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty

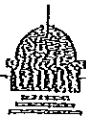


Questions 13-15 refer to the excerpt below:

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one portion of the family of man to assume among the people of the earth a position different from that which they have hitherto occupied, but one to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them,... We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it, and to insist upon the institution of a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness...."

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, "Declaration of Sentiments," 1848

13. The document above is an adaptation of which historic document?
 - (A) Declaration of Independence
 - (B) Articles of Confederation
 - (C) Constitution
 - (D) Bill of Rights
14. Women pursuing the goals of the "Declaration of Sentiments" were often involved in which other movement during the antebellum era?
 - (A) Civil Rights
 - (B) Immigration
 - (C) Labor Unions
 - (D) Abolitionism
15. An attempt to implement the Declaration of Sentiments in the 1970s that failed was the
 - (A) Civil Rights Act
 - (B) Equal Rights Amendment
 - (C) Dayton Accords
 - (D) Declaration of Rights



Questions 16 & 17 refer to the chart below:

Number of Slaveholders in the Slaves States that did not leave the Union (1860)					
State	1-9 slaves	10-20 slaves	20-50 slaves	50-100 slaves	100-500
Delaware	562	25			
Kentucky	31,819	5,271	1,485	63	7
Maryland	11,203	1,718	747	99	16
Missouri	21,380	2,400	502	34	4

16. From viewing the chart above which of the following conclusions is most valid?
- (A) A majority of the slaveholders had plantations with at least 10 slaves
 - (B) There were nearly as many slaveholders in Kentucky as the other three states combined
 - (C) Large plantations of 100 to 500 slaves existed in the four border states that did not leave the union
 - (D) A majority of the slaveholders only owned one slave
17. All of the following statements are true about the four slaveholding states that did not leave the Union in 1861 EXCEPT
- (A) the total number of slaveholders in all of Delaware was less than the total number of slaveholders who had at least 20 slaves in the other three states.
 - (B) although Maryland had slightly more half the number of slaveholders than Missouri did, it had 60% more slaveholders with more than 20 slaves than Missouri did.
 - (C) of the total number of slaveholders in the states that did not leave the Union, Delaware had less than 1%.
 - (D) it was most important to the Union cause to keep Maryland in the Union because it because it had the most plantations with at least 50 slaves



Question 18-21 refer to the excerpt below:

"All freedmen, free Negroes, mulattos... found... with no lawful employment... shall be deemed vagrants... [and] shall be fined in the sum not exceeding fifty dollars... and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court.... [It is] the duty of the country police... to levy a poll of capitation tax on each and every freedman, free Negro, or mulatto... not to exceed the sum of one dollar annually,... which tax...shall... constitute a fund to be called the Freedmen's Pauper Fund which shall be applied... for the maintenance of the poor of the freedmen, free Negroes, and mulattoes.... If any freedman, free Negro, or mulatto shall fail or refuse to pay any tax levied... it shall be prima facie evidence of vagrancy, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to arrest such freedmen, free Negro, or mulatto or such person refusing or neglecting to pay such tax, and proceed at once to hire for the shortest time such delinquent taxpayer to any one who will pay the said tax...."

Laws of Mississippi, "A Black Code," 1865

18. A negative implication of this law regarding capitation or poll taxes is that
- (A) it made the citizens more responsible
 - (B) people were likely to voluntarily perform their civic duty of voting
 - (C) like any tax this one tended to depress the activity it was intended to encourage
 - (D) equality before the law was encouraged as everyone was treated equally
19. If freedmen, free Negroes, or mulattos were unemployed they could
- (A) apply for welfare from the federal government
 - (B) be deported back to Africa
 - (C) turn themselves into the state to get public assistance
 - (D) be treated like second class citizens just above a condition of slavery
20. Not paying a tax could result in someone else paying and the freedmen, free Negro, or mulatto would be forced to work for whomever paid it in a form of bondage similar to
- (A) the peculiar institution
 - (B) convict labor
 - (C) involuntary servitude
 - (D) peonage
21. The 24th Amendment to the Constitution in 1964 declared the poll tax illegal in
- (A) state elections
 - (B) local elections
 - (C) federal elections
 - (D) all elections

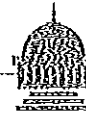


Questions 22-25 refer to the excerpt below:

"The man of wealth must hold his fortune "in trust" for the community and use it for philanthropic and charitable purposes. The problem of our age is the proper administration of wealth, that the ties of brotherhood may still bind together the rich and poor in harmonious relationship... the duty of the man of wealth;... to set an example of modest...living...to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer... in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becomes the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren, bringing to their service his superior wisdom, experience, and ability to administer, doing for them better than they would or could do for themselves."

Andrew Carnegie, "The Gospel of Wealth," 1889

22. The advice given in the passage above was intended to
- (A) describe the responsibility of philanthropy by the new upper class of the self-made rich millionaires
 - (B) make the poor feel better knowing that excess money being made would be wisely spent on their communities
 - (C) advise the poor that the proper way to conduct their lives is through modest living
 - (D) to turn the surplus revenue over to the government to have them administer it better than if it was administered by private individuals
23. The ideas in the Gospel of Wealth could be used to justify what kind of taxes?
- (A) Inheritance
 - (B) Sales
 - (C) Income
 - (D) Property
24. As a result of the Gospel of Wealth the millionaires created which institutions to distribute their excess wealth?
- (A) Private Social Clubs
 - (B) Lobbying Groups
 - (C) Philanthropic Foundation
 - (D) Political Action Committees
25. The statement "doing for them better than they would or could do for themselves" seems to be contrary to which American fundamental belief?
- (A) Liberty
 - (B) Democracy
 - (C) Pursuit of Happiness
 - (D) Republicanism



Questions 26-27 refer to the speech below:

"I am tired of fighting.
Our chiefs are killed.
Looking Glass is dead.
Toohulhulsote is dead.
The old men are all dead.
It is the young men who say no and yes.
He who led the young men is dead.
It is cold and we have no blankets.
The little children are freezing to death.
My people, some of them, Have run away to the hills And have no blankets, no food.
No one knows where they are. Perhaps they are freezing to death.
I want to have time to look for my children And see how many of them I can find.
Maybe I shall find them among the dead.
Hear me, my chiefs, I am tired.
My heart is sad and sick.
From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever."

Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce, "I Will Fight No More Forever," 1877

26. Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce were trying to get to Canada in order to escape from what United States government imposed system?
- (A) Relocation
 - (B) Concentration
 - (C) Reservation
 - (D) Stewardship
27. As a result of what happened to Chief Joseph and other Indians forced from their ancestral homelands, Congress passed the Dawes Severalty Act to
- (A) grant individual ownership of land to make them yeoman farmers
 - (B) set up a system of connected villages so Indians could stay in touch with each other
 - (C) establish the communal ownership of property under the tribal system
 - (D) allow the individual Indian nations to govern themselves according to the treaty system

TEST THREE

SECTION I, Part A

Time—55 minutes

55 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by either four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the appropriate letter in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

Questions 1-3 refer to the excerpt below:

"The Spanish scheme for colonizing the borderlands called for a central colony in New Mexico, the establishment of widely separate outposts in California, Arizona, and Texas and eventually the linking of these settlements...across the northern part of New Spain. The central colony of New Mexico was... anchored, after great effort, but more than a hundred years passed before the colonization of the three outlying provinces could be undertaken.... During their existence as Spanish outposts, they went their separate and different ways, with little intercommunication or exchange; each with its own pattern, its own special problems. The failure of Spain to consolidate its borderland outposts has had important latter day consequences. For the Spanish-speaking of the borderlands remain... separate and disparate groups, sharing a common heritage but never...functioning together."

Carey McWilliams, *North from Mexico: The Spanish Speaking People of the United States*, 1948

28. The basic interpretation of the passage above is the lands of the Spanish borderlands
- (A) enjoyed a regional government that brought the different entities together
 - (B) centered around the colony of Texas with its large population and political influence
 - (C) remained separate and distinct each staying within itself with little contact with the others
 - (D) provided a unified barrier from encroachment by the dominant Anglo people and culture to the north

29. As different as the borderlands were they all shared a common

- (A) history
- (B) economy
- (C) geography
- (D) heritage

30. Ultimately, the fate of the Spanish borderlands was to become a part of the United States as a result of the Mexican Cession after the Mexican War EXCEPT for

- (A) Texas
- (B) New Mexico
- (C) California
- (D) Arizona



Questions 4-6 refer to the excerpt below:

"The Navigation Act of 1660 reserved the whole trade of the colonies to English ships and required that the captain and three quarters of the crew be English...colonial 'enumerated articles'—sugar, tobacco, cotton, ginger, and dyes like indigo and fustic [rice, molasses, naval stores, furs and copper were added later]—could not be shipped...outside the empire. [In 1663] Parliament required...all European products destined for the colonies be brought to England before being shipped across the Atlantic...Later legislation...enforcing these laws...dealt with the posting of bonds, the registration of vessels, [and] the appointment of customs officials.... A planned economy, with England specializing in manufacturing and the colonies in the production of raw materials—this was the grand design."

John Garraty, *The American Nation: A History of the United States*, 1966

31. The Navigation Acts were directed against which commercial rival of England?

- (A) France
- (B) Spain
- (C) Italy
- (D) Netherlands

32. The Navigation Acts put into place in England an economic system that was an anathema to most businesses in colonial America called

- (A) mercantilism
- (B) commercialism
- (C) industrialism
- (D) phsiocratism

33. One of the reasons the colonials rebelled against the England is because the period of "salutary neglect" was ended by the French and Indian War. Many wanted to dismantle the economic system represented by the Navigation Acts and replace it with

- (A) a planned economy
- (B) socialism
- (C) Adam Smith's laissez faire
- (D) democracy



Questions 7-8 refer to the excerpt below:

"PERHAPS the sentiments contained in the following pages, are not YET sufficiently fashionable to procure them general favor; a long habit of not thinking a thing WRONG, gives it a superficial appearance of being RIGHT, and raises at first a formidable outcry in defence of custom. But the tumult soon subsides. Time makes more converts than reason.... Small islands not capable of protecting themselves, are the proper objects for kingdoms to take under their care; but there is something very absurd, in supposing a continent to be perpetually governed by an island. In no instance hath nature made the satellite larger than its primary planet, and as England and America, with respect to each other, reverses the common order of nature, it is evident they belong to different systems: England to Europe, America to itself."

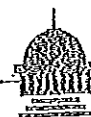
Thomas Paine, "Common Sense," 1776

34. The passage above is arguing for

- (A) fashionable arguments
- (B) might makes right
- (C) American Independence from England
- (D) Application of Common Law

35. Paine uses examples from which of the following to make his point?

- (A) Ancient Greece and Rome
- (B) Religious doctrine
- (C) Enlightenment thought
- (D) Science and geography



Questions 9-12 refer to the excerpt below:

"Here are not aristocratical families, no courts, no kings, no bishops...no great manufacturers employing thousands, no great refinements of luxury. The rich and poor are not so far removed from each other as they are in Europe....

What then is the American, this new man? He is either a European or the descendant of a European; hence the strange mixture of blood which you will find in no other country.... He is an American,... Here individuals of all nations are melted into a new race of men, whose labors and posterity will day cause great change in the world. Americans are the western pilgrims, who are carrying along with them that great mass of arts, sciences, vigour, and industry, which begin in the east; they will finish the great circle."

Michel Guillaume Jean de Crèvecoeur, *Letters from an American Farmer*, 1782

36. The passage above best describes Americans as being

- (A) conservative
- (B) liberal
- (C) egalitarian
- (D) theocratic

37. Crèvecoeur's interpretation of what constitutes an American gave rise to which theory in the late 19th century describing immigration?

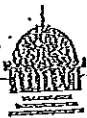
- (A) Assimilation
- (B) Melting pot
- (C) Racial purity
- (D) Salad bowl

38. Which of the following statement's best describes the interpretation of the American identity in the passage above?

- (A) This new man, the American, derives his essential goodness from providence, destiny, and the fulfillment of idealism that comes from an advanced culture
- (B) The American character is shaped primarily by the interplay of the economic forces of capitalism
- (C) Republicanism brought a new way of life that was centered in the system of representative democracy that was first laid out in the Declaration of Independence
- (D) It is a blend of different nationalities characterized by little social stratification and creating a new entity to carry forth the attributes of civilization

39. Which of the following concepts in the late 20th and early 21st century resembles the one contained in the excerpt above?

- (A) American Exceptionalism
- (B) Perfectibility of Man
- (C) Rendezvous with Destiny
- (D) We Shall Overcome



Questions 13-16 refer to the excerpt below:

"Provided, That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted."

"Wilmot Proviso," 1846

40. The passage above was in reference to land that was acquired as a result of

- (A) Mexican Cession
- (B) Louisiana Purchase
- (C) Northwest Ordinance
- (D) Southwest Acquisition

42. Although the Wilmot Proviso twice passed the House of Representatives it failed to become law because it was stopped by

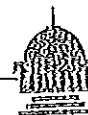
- (A) a presidential veto
- (B) the U.S. Senate
- (C) the Supreme Court
- (D) the major political parties

41. The ideas expressed in the Wilmot Proviso became the centerpiece of which political party that emerged as a permanent major party in the 1850s?

- (A) Whigs
- (B) Democrats
- (C) Republicans
- (D) Federalist

43. An alternative to the Wilmot Proviso introduced at about the same time was the concept of

- (A) manifest destiny
- (B) the American System
- (C) territorial liberty
- (D) popular sovereignty



Questions 17-18 refer to the excerpt below:

"I took my place in this narrow prison.... I laid me down in my darkened home three feet by two, and resigned myself to my fate.... I took with me a bladder filled with water... in case of too great heat; and no access to fresh air excepting three small... holes, I started on my perilous cruise. I was first carried to the express office, the box being placed on its end, so that I started with my head downwards, although the box was directed, "this side up with care...." I was carried to the depot, and from thence tumbled roughly into the baggage car, where I happened to fall "right side up." But after a while the cars stopped, and I was put aboard a steamboat, and placed on my head. In this dreadful position... my eyes were swollen out of their sockets... [After many travails] I arrived in Philadelphia... I was... carried to a house where... persons were ready... each one seized hold of some tool, opened my grave... and I swooned [fainted] away."

George Stearns, *Narrative of Henry Box Brown by Himself*, 1849

44. A conclusion that can be drawn from this account is that
- (A) it was not worth it to try to escape from slavery
 - (B) slaves would take extreme measures to escape
 - (C) slaves had to escape on their own without assistance
 - (D) because of the ordeal involved few slaves would try to free themselves
45. Because he received some help at his final destination Henry Brown could be considered as
- (A) another success for the underground railroad
 - (B) a criminal for violating the 1793 Fugitive Slave Law
 - (C) the best example of the need for stronger laws against runaway slaves
 - (D) a national hero for the abolitionist movement that started in Philadelphia