

Period 4 Take Home Exam.

The following four questions refer to the excerpt below.

“The expediency of encouraging manufactures in the United States, which was not long since deemed very questionable, appears at this time to be pretty generally admitted.... It ought readily to be conceded, that the cultivation of the earth...has intrinsically a strong claim to pre-eminence over every other kind of industry....But, that it has a title to any thing like an exclusive predilection, in any country, ought to be admitted with great caution....

It might...be observed...that the labor employed in agriculture is in a great measure periodical and occasional, depending on seasons, liable to various and long intermissions; while that occupied in manufactures is constant and regular, extending through the year....Manufacturing establishments not only occasion a positive augmentation of the produce and revenue of the society, but...they contribute to rendering them greater than they could possibly be, without such establishments.

Ideas of a contrariety of interests between the northern and southern regions of the union, are in the main as unfounded as they are mischievous. The diversity of circumstances on which such contrariety is usually predicated, authorizes a directly contrary conclusion. Mutual wants constitute one of the strongest links of political connection.... If the northern and middle states should be the principal scenes of such establishments, they would immediately benefit the more southern, by creating a demand for productions....”

--*Report on Manufactures*, 1791

Source: [Digital History](#)

1. The excerpt provides evidence to support the argument that, in the 1790s,
 - a. the vast majority of economic theorists supported the maintenance of a strictly agrarian national economy.
 - b. political leaders debated the proper direction for the future of the nation's economy.
 - c. a large, well-established manufacturing sector dominated the nation's economy.
 - d. regardless of partisan loyalties, most Americans supported a diversified national economy.
2. The excerpt above represents the point of view of
 - a. a Tory.
 - b. an anti-Federalist.
 - c. a Federalist.
 - d. a Democratic-Republican.
3. Which of the following quotes would provide evidence to SUPPORT the argument asserted in the excerpt above?
 - a. “I think our governments will remain virtuous for many centuries; as long as they are chiefly agricultural.”
 - b. “There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the French Republic, and the United States of America...”
 - c. “There seems to be a moral certainty that the trade of a country which is both manufacturing and agricultural will be more lucrative and prosperous than that of a country which is, merely agricultural...”

- d. “Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue.”

- 4. The excerpt serves as a response to the issue of
 - a. resistance to the trend toward increased democracy and political participation.
 - b. regional political and economic loyalties that had begun to overshadow national concerns.
 - c. Great Britain’s lack of respect for America’s political and military sovereignty.
 - d. population increases in the East and Midwest caused by increased migration from Europe.

The following four questions refer to the excerpt below.

“...The authority, therefore, given to the Supreme Court by the act establishing the judicial courts of the United States to issue writs of mandamus to public officers appears not to be warranted by the Constitution, and it becomes necessary to inquire whether a jurisdiction so conferred can be exercised....The question whether an act repugnant to the Constitution can become the law of the land is a question deeply interesting to the United States...

That the people have an original right to establish for their future government such principles as, in their opinion, shall most conduce to their own happiness is the basis on which the whole American fabric has been erected... This original and supreme will organizes the government and assigns to different departments their respective powers.... [Within] the government of the United States... The powers of the legislature are defined and limited; and that those limits may not be mistaken or forgotten, the Constitution is written.”

--*Marbury v. Madison*, 1803

Source: [Cornell University Law School](#)

5. The excerpt above provides evidence to support the argument that Supreme Court decisions asserted the role of
 - a. the judiciary branch in determining the Constitutionality of Congressional legislation.
 - b. acting presidents in reversing unpopular decisions made by previous administrations.
 - c. the federal government as more powerful than the state governments.
 - d. the legislative branch in making policies to regulate international and interstate trade.
6. The excerpt reflects a continuity over time with regard to debates over the
 - a. rights of individual citizens.
 - b. authority of the branches of government.
 - c. morality of slavery.
 - d. relationship between state and federal power.
7. The dispute that led to the court case referenced above came about because
 - a. Democratic-Republicans contested the results of the Election of 1800 due to the questionable morality of the newly elected Vice President, Aaron Burr.
 - b. anti-Federalists refused to ratify the Constitution due to its neglect of clauses guaranteeing states' rights and individual civil liberties.
 - c. Federalists argued for a strict interpretation of the Constitution that would limit the power of the executive branch, meaning that the President did not have the right to make judicial appointments.
 - d. Federalists attempted to assert their power through the judiciary branch in the face of Democratic-Republican victories in the executive and legislative branches.
8. The Supreme Court case referenced above established the principle of
 - a. executive privilege.
 - b. judicial review.
 - c. interposition.
 - d. nullification.

The following five questions refer to the excerpt below.

"I have duly received the address of that portion of the citizens of Stockbridge [Massachusetts] who have declared their approbation of the present suspension of our commerce... A division of sentiment was not unexpected. On no question can a perfect unanimity be hoped, or certainly it would have been on that between war and embargo, the only alternatives presented to our choice...

Of the several interests composing those of the United States, that of manufactures would of course prefer to war, a state of [embargo], so favorable to their rapid growth and prosperity. Agriculture, although sensibly feeling the loss of market for its produce, would find many aggravations in a state of war. Commerce and navigation, or that portion which is foreign, in the inactivity to which they are reduced by the present state of things, certainly experience their full share in the general inconvenience: but whether war would to them be a preferable alternative, is a question their patriotism would never hastily propose.

--Thomas Jefferson, 1808
Source: [Digital History](#)

9. The excerpt above is representative of the series of events leading up to the
 - a. wars with the Barbary pirates.
 - b. French and Indian War.
 - c. War of 1812.
 - d. Seminole War.
10. The excerpt references a continuity over time concerning debates over
 - a. the Constitutionality of Presidential declarations of war.
 - b. the role of the federal government in regulating trade.
 - c. states' rights.
 - d. treaties of perpetual alliance with Great Britain.
11. The embargo referenced in the excerpt was enacted in direct response to
 - a. Spanish relinquishment of control of the Mississippi River.
 - b. British refusal to evacuate forts along the Ohio River Valley.
 - c. French and English seizures of American ships.
 - d. competing British and American claims to the Oregon Territory.
12. The excerpt provides evidence to support the argument that
 - a. regional political and economic loyalties frequently overshadowed national concerns.
 - b. a global market revolution characterized by technological innovation led to shifts in the natures of agriculture and manufacturing.
 - c. economic coercion proved to be a far more effective tool for asserting US interests than did military or diplomatic methods.
 - d. major European powers were careful not to violate the political and military sovereignty of the young United States.
13. Which legislation was most similar in purpose to that mentioned in the excerpt above?
 - a. Judiciary Act of 1801
 - b. Alien Enemies Act of 1798
 - c. Non-Intercourse Act of 1809
 - d. Sedition Act of 1798

The following three questions refer to the excerpt below.

“But if the reports which we now hear are true, that with England all hope of honorable accommodation is at an end, and that with France our negotiations are in a forwardness encouraging expectations of a favorable result, where is the motive for longer delay? The final step ought to be taken... Our wrongs have been great; our cause is just; and if we are decided and firm, success is inevitable....Let war therefore be forthwith proclaimed against England. With her there can be no motive for delay. Any further discussion, any new attempt at negotiation, would be as fruitless as it would be dishonorable....

But it is said that we are not prepared for war, and ought therefore not to declare it. This is an idle objection, which can have weight with the timid and pusillanimous only. The fact is otherwise. Our preparations are adequate to every essential object.

Do we apprehend danger to ourselves? From what quarter will it assail us? From England, and by invasion? The idea is too absurd to merit a moment's consideration. Where are her troops? But lately she dreaded an invasion of her own dominions from her powerful and menacing neighbor. That danger, it is true, has diminished, but it has not entirely and forever disappeared. The war in the Peninsula, which lingers, requires strong armies to support it....Can anyone believe that, under such circumstances, the British government could be so infatuated as to send troops here for the purpose of invasion?”

--editorial, *Washington National Intelligencer*, April 14, 1812

Source: [Digital History](#)

14. Which of the following does NOT represent one of the ‘great wrongs’ to which the excerpt alludes?
 - a. transfer of Louisiana from Spanish to French control
 - b. *Chesapeake-Leopard* incident
 - c. British impressment of American sailors
 - d. British arming of American Indian tribes

15. The excerpt serves as a response to the national debate leading up to the
 - a. French and Indian War.
 - b. American Revolution.
 - c. Barbary Wars.
 - d. War of 1812.

16. The excerpt provides evidence to SUPPORT the argument that
 - a. European events related to the Napoleonic Wars caused controversies in American politics.
 - b. the legacy of Jay’s Treaty allowed for a period characterized by very little diplomatic strife.
 - c. Jefferson’s and Madison’s attempts at ‘peaceable coercion’ were successful.
 - d. the majority of Americans in the early 19th century could be characterized as isolationists.

The following four questions refer to the excerpt below.

“Resolved, that the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States, be recommended:

- First. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers of free persons...
- Second. No new State shall be admitted into the union by Congress in virtue of the power granted by the Constitution, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses.
- Third. Congress shall not have power to lay any embargo... for more than sixty days.
- Fourth. Congress shall not have power, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and any foreign nation or the dependencies thereof.
- Fifth. Congress shall not make or declare war, or authorize acts of hostility against any foreign nation without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses, except such acts of hostility be in defense of the territories of the United States when actually invaded....
- Seventh. The same person shall not be elected President of the United States a second time; nor shall the President be elected from the same State two terms in succession.”

--resolutions of the Hartford Convention, 1814

- 17. The excerpt above is representative of a continuity over time throughout the 19th century with regard to debates caused by
 - a. nullification.
 - b. sectionalism.
 - c. federal violation of Native American treaties.
 - d. federal restriction of civil liberties in wartime.
- 18. The excerpt above served as a response to all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. the 1808 ban on the importation of slaves.
 - b. trade restrictions enacted by the Jefferson and Madison administrations.
 - c. the ‘Virginia Dynasty.’
 - d. the decline of Federalist power.
- 19. The excerpt provides evidence to support the argument that
 - a. frontier and backcountry whites tended to champion efforts at expansion.
 - b. the majority of New England Congressmen belonged to the ‘war hawks’ faction.
 - c. Federalist power was at its zenith during the War of 1812.
 - d. state governments resisted federal attempts to assert authority over the states.
- 20. The excerpt above is most associated with the events surrounding the
 - a. Burr Conspiracy.
 - b. Albany Plan.
 - c. Kentucky Resolutions.
 - d. Hartford Convention.

The following five questions refer to the excerpt below.

“The States are expressly forbidden to lay any duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing their inspection laws. ...the same paramount character would seem to restrain... a State from such other exercise of this power; as is in its nature incompatible with... the constitutional laws of the Union. . . .

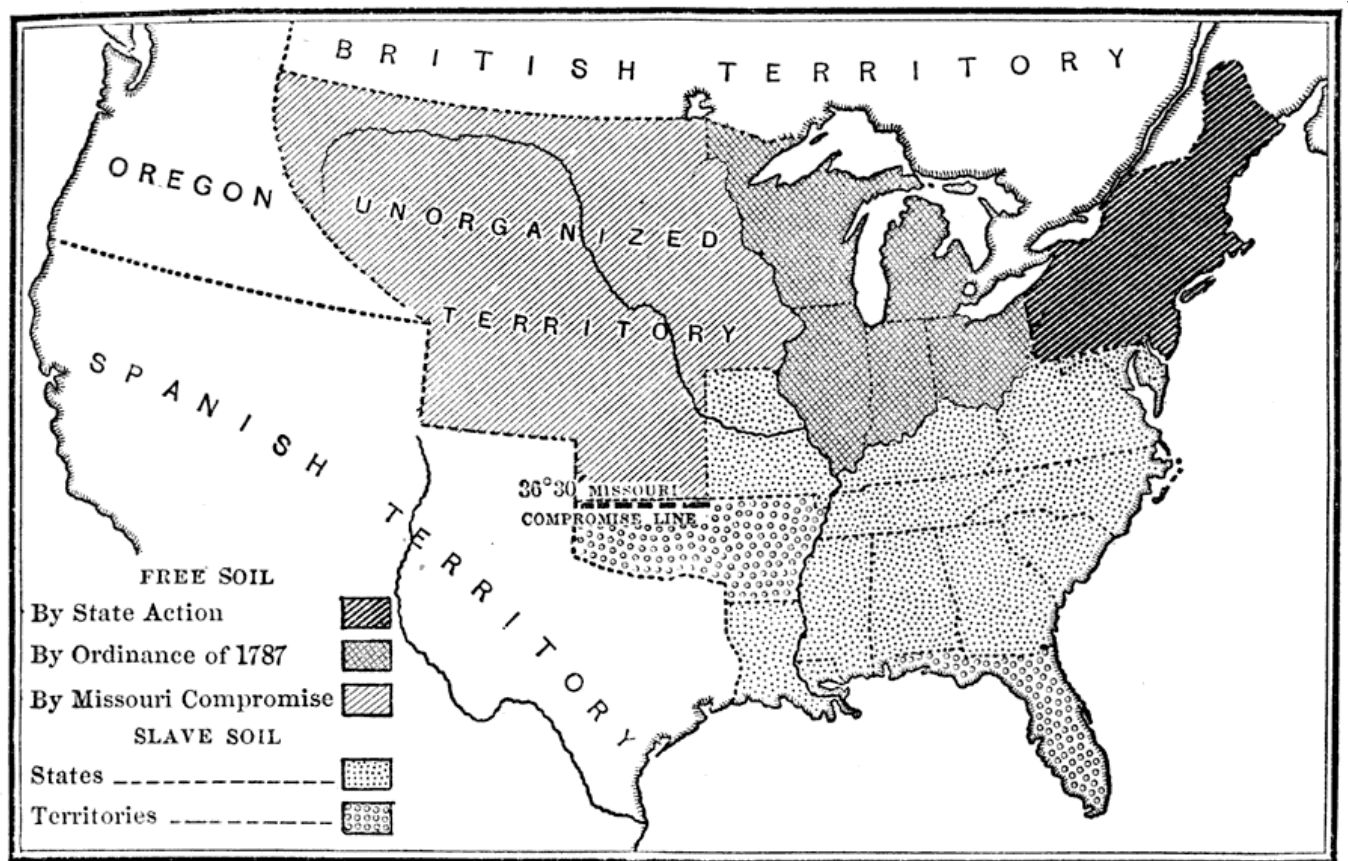
On this ground the counsel for the bank place its claim to be exempted from the power of a State to tax its operations. There is no express provision for the case, but the claim has been sustained on a principle which so entirely pervades the constitution... [which] is, that the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are supreme; that they control the constitution and laws of the respective States, and cannot be controlled by them.

The sovereignty of a State extends to everything which exists by its own authority... but does it extend to those means which are employed by Congress to carry into execution powers conferred on that body by the people of the United States? We think it demonstrable that it does not. Those powers are not given by the people of a single State. They are given by the people of the United States, to a government whose laws, made in pursuance of the constitution, are declared to be supreme. Consequently, the people of a single State cannot confer a sovereignty which will extend over them.”

Source: [Our Documents](#)

21. The excerpt represents a response to the question of the
 - a. United States’ dominion over the Western Hemisphere.
 - b. relationship between state and federal governments.
 - c. constitutionality of territorial expansion.
 - d. constitutionality of Indian removal.
22. The excerpt provides evidence to support the argument that
 - a. the federal government may assert its power over state governments.
 - b. states have the right to nullify any laws they find to be unconstitutional.
 - c. taxation disputes should be handled by the legislative branch.
 - d. the judicial branch must not interfere in economic issues.
23. The excerpt represents a continuity over time with regard to debates over the
 - a. role of the federal government in regulating the economy.
 - b. validity of treaties with Indian nations.
 - c. constitutionality of federally-funded internal improvements.
 - d. utility of protective tariffs.
24. The excerpt above references the judicial rationale for the Supreme Court decision in the case of
 - a. *Marbury v. Madison*.
 - b. *McCullough v. Maryland*.
 - c. *Gibbons v. Ogden*.
 - d. *Woodward v. Dartmouth College*.
25. Which of the following would most strongly DISAGREE with the argument made in the excerpt above?
 - a. William Crawford
 - b. John Quincy Adams
 - c. James Madison
 - d. John Marshall

The following three questions refer to the map below.



--map of the United States in 1820

Source: [Educational Technology Clearinghouse](#)

26. The map referenced above provides evidence to support the argument that
 - a. the American acquisition of lands in the west gave rise to a contest over the extension of slavery into western territories.
 - b. treaties signed between the US and Spain increased American possessions in the Southwest.
 - c. treaties signed between the US and Russia secured American territory in the Pacific Northwest.
 - d. in 1820, new Congressional actions made slavery illegal in all unorganized territories.

27. The map references a continuity over time regarding debates fueled by

a. nativism.	c. nationalism.
b. constitutional interpretations.	d. sectionalism.

28. Which of the following was most similar to the compromise referenced by the map?
 - a. Compromise of 1850
 - b. Connecticut Compromise
 - c. 3/5 Compromise
 - d. Compromise Tariff of 1833

The following four questions refer to the excerpt below.

“Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to those continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different.

It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new Governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in hope that other powers will pursue the same course. . . .”

Source: [Digital History](#)

29. The excerpt provides evidence of
 - a. the United States’ attempt at asserting itself as a dominant power.
 - b. US support for the Spanish in the Latin American revolutions of the 1820s.
 - c. an early nineteenth century sectional dispute.
 - d. American willingness to jointly occupy Oregon with the British.

30. The excerpt illustrates a new direction in US policies regarding
 - a. European colonization.
 - b. trade embargos.
 - c. impressment.
 - d. American Indian nations.

31. The excerpt above refers to
 - a. the Era of Good Feelings.
 - b. the Rush-Bagot Agreement.
 - c. the Monroe Doctrine.
 - d. *South Carolina Exposition and Protest*.

32. The argument referenced above most directly provides justification for
 - a. the Adams-Onís Treaty, securing American acquisition of Florida from Spain.
 - b. the Tariff of Abominations, an extremely high tariff passed in 1828.
 - c. Jackson’s veto of the Maysville Road Bill, which asserted the unconstitutionality of federal involvement in state internal improvements.
 - d. the Trail of Tears, the forced removal of Cherokee Indians from Georgia.

The following four questions refer to the excerpt below.

“What is an Indian? Is he not formed of the same materials with yourself? For "of one blood God created all the nations that dwell on the face of the earth." Though it be true that he is ignorant, that he is a heathen, that he is a savage; yet he is no more than all others have been under similar circumstances. Eighteen centuries ago what were the inhabitants of Great Britain?

You here behold an Indian, my kindred are Indians, and my fathers sleeping in the wilderness grave--they too were Indians. But I am not as my fathers were....I have had greater advantages than most of my race; and I now stand before you delegated by my native country to seek her interest...and by my public efforts to assist in raising her to an equal standing with other nations of the earth....

My design is to offer a few disconnected facts relative to the present improved states, and to the ultimate prospects of that particular tribe called Cherokees to which I belong....At this time there are... 7,600 horses... 762 looms; 2,488 spinning wheels; 172 wagons; 2,943 ploughs...18 schools [in my nation]....Yes, methinks I can view my native country, rising from the ashes of her degradation... and taking her seat with the nations of the earth....

I ask you, shall red men live, or shall they be swept from the earth? With you and this public at large, the decision chiefly rests. Must they perish? Must they all... go down in sorrow to their grave? They hang upon your mercy as to a garment. Will you push them from you, or will you save them? Let humanity answer.”

--Elias Boudinot, 1826

Source: [Digital History](#)

33. The excerpt provides evidence to support the argument that
- some Indian tribes had taken steps toward assimilation.
 - Indian tribes were unable to adapt to an agricultural lifestyle.
 - all Indian tribes violently resisted the encroachment of white culture.
 - Indian leaders accepted the westward expansion of whites with little resistance.
34. The situation referenced in the excerpt resulted most directly from
- the states' rights movement.
 - sectional debates over internal improvements.
 - the industrialization of the United States.
 - the expansion of the United States.
35. Which of the following quotes most directly SUPPORTS the point of view presented in the excerpt?
- “...it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States, west of the river Mississippi... to be divided into a suitable number of districts, for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians as may choose to exchange the lands where they now reside, and remove there...”
 - “I informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi or submit to the laws of those States.”

- c. "The Cherokee Nation, then, is a distinct community... in which the laws of Georgia can have no force, and which the citizens of Georgia have no right to enter but with the assent of the Cherokees themselves or in conformity with treaties and with the acts of Congress."
- d. "It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way and under their own rude institutions; will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their numbers..."

36. The excerpt serves as a direct reaction to

- a. Native American tribes crossing the border of Spanish Florida to raid white settlements.
- b. government attempts to force Native American tribes to relocate west of the Mississippi River.
- c. white reformers' attempts to gain suffrage and citizenship for Native Americans.
- d. a federal decree forbidding whites to settle west of the Appalachian mountains in the hopes of reducing Indian raids.

37. Which of the following served as a direct reaction to the situation described in the excerpt?

- a. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- b. *Worcester v. Georgia*
- c. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- d. *Dartmouth v. Woodward*

The following three questions refer to the excerpt below.

"In self-trust, all the virtues are comprehended. Free should the scholar be— free and brave. Free even to the definition of freedom, without any hindrance that does not arise out of his own constitution. Brave; for fear is a thing, which a scholar by his very function puts behind him. Fear always springs from ignorance..."

Another sign of our times, also marked by an analogous political movement, is the new importance given to the single person. Every thing that tends to insulate the individual— to surround him with barriers of natural respect, so that each man shall feel the world is his, and man shall treat with man as a sovereign state with a sovereign state— tends to true union as well as greatness. "I learned," said the melancholy Pestalozzi, [a Swiss educator], "that no man in God's wide earth is either willing or able to help any other man." Help must come from the bosom alone.

We have listened too long to the courtly muses of Europe. The spirit of the American freeman is already suspected to be timid, imitative, tame. Public and private avarice make the air we breathe thick and fat. The scholar is decent, indolent, complacent. See already the tragic consequence. The mind of this country, taught to aim at low objects, eats upon itself. There is no work for any but the decorous and the complacent."

--'the American Scholar,' Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1837
Source: [Ralph Waldo Emerson Texts](#)

38. Based on the passage above, which of the following concepts would Emerson regard as most CONTRARY to his message?
- reform movements that addressed the social ills in American society
 - the influence of classical Greek and Roman designs on American architecture
 - the influence of the yeoman farmer on the American economy
 - artistic movements focused on American landscapes and portraiture
39. Which reformer's ideas were most similar to those expressed in the excerpt above?
- Lyman Beecher, leader of the American Temperance Society
 - Horace Mann, an advocate of educational reform
 - Mother Ann Lee, leader of the Shaker religious community
 - Robert Owen, a utopian socialist
40. The excerpt above could be interpreted as a catalyst for
- a market revolution predicated on industrial innovations.
 - utopian societies that concentrated on intellectual discourse.
 - reform movements that addressed the social ills in society.
 - the religious revivals that swept through the Northeast.

The following four questions refer to the excerpt below.

"Our objects, as you know, are to ensure a more natural union between intellectual and manual labor than now exists; to combine the thinker and the worker, as far as possible, in the same individual; to guarantee the highest mental freedom, by providing all with labor, adapted to their tastes and talents, and securing to them the fruits of their industry; to do away the necessity of menial services, by opening the benefits of education and the profits of labor to all; and thus to prepare a society of liberal, intelligent, and cultivated persons, whose relations with each other would permit a more simple and wholesome life, than can be led amidst the pressure of our competitive institutions.

To accomplish these objects, we propose to take a small tract of land, which, under skillful husbandry, uniting the garden and the farm, will be adequate to the subsistence of the families; and to connect with this a school or college, in which the most complete instruction shall be given, from the first rudiments to the highest culture."

--letter from George Ripley to Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1840
Source: [History Matters](#)

41. The argument excerpted above shows the influence of all of the following EXCEPT
- Transcendentalism.
 - the Romantic movement.
 - the temperance movement.
 - utopianism.
42. The excerpt provides evidence to support the argument that
- beliefs in human perfectability fostered movements to construct alternative societies.
 - American authors resisted movements toward inclusion and increased democracy.
 - proponents of industrialization were unconcerned with the intellectual well-being of their workers.
 - the intellectual elite viewed agrarian pursuits as being suitable only for the uneducated.

43. The excerpt most directly represents a reaction to
- the rapid industrialization of the United States.
 - the problem of slavery in western territories.
 - the exclusion of women from high-status professions.
 - state laws making elementary education compulsory.
44. Which of the following works expressed ideals that were most similar to those excerpted above?
- Seneca Falls Convention *Declaration of Sentiments*, an argument for women's rights
 - Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, a memoir detailing the horrors of slavery
 - the Liberator*, an abolitionist newspaper
 - Walden*, a celebration of a life of simplicity in natural surroundings

The following three questions refer to the excerpt below.

"I think that [between] the negroes of the South and the women at the North, all talking about rights, the white men will be in a fix pretty soon. But what's all this here talking about?

Then they talk about [intellect]... What's that got to do with women's rights or negroes' rights? If my cup won't hold but a pint, and yours holds a quart, wouldn't you be mean not to let me have my little half measure full?

Then that little man in black there, he says women can't have as much rights as men, 'cause Christ wasn't a woman! Where did your Christ come from? ... From God and a woman! Man had nothing to do with Him.

If the first woman God ever made was strong enough to turn the world upside down all alone, these women together ought to be able to turn it back, and get it right side up again! And now they is asking to do it, the men better let them."

--Sojourner Truth, speech to Akron, Ohio Women's Convention, 1851

Source: [Modern History Sourcebook](#)

45. The excerpt provides evidence to support the argument that
- the abolitionist and women's suffrage movements of the 19th century shared similar rhetoric.
 - while the abolitionist movement reached out to and included black women, the women's suffrage movement did not.
 - organized religion had recognized the need for political equality for women for hundreds of years.
 - women who desired political equality stressed their intellectual superiority to men.

46. Which of the following most directly CONTRADICTS the argument made in the excerpt?

- a. "What, to the American slave, is your 4th of July? I answer: a day that reveals to him...the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is the constant victim. To him, your celebration is a sham; your sounds of rejoicing are empty and heartless..."
- b. "Southern Negro slaves...enjoy liberty, because they are oppressed neither by care nor labor. The women... are protected from the despotism of their husbands by their masters. They work, on average, not more than nine hours a day. The balance of their time is spent in perfect abandon."
- c. "I cannot but regard oppression in every form-and most of all, that which turns a man into a thing-with indignation and abhorrence... They who desire me to be dumb on the subject of slavery, unless I will open my mouth in its defense, ask me... to degrade my manhood, and to stain my soul."
- d. "...such laws as conflict... with the true and substantial happiness of woman, are contrary to the great precept of nature, and of no validity... all laws which... place her in a position inferior to that of man, are contrary to the great precept of nature, and therefore of no force or authority."

47. Which of the following would be most similar to Sojourner Truth's argument as presented in the excerpt?

- a. South Carolina ordinance of nullification, which declared a federal tariff to be null and void in the state
- b. the Missouri Compromise, a political agreement that maintained the balance of free and slave states in Congress
- c. quarterly journal of the American Colonization Society, which advocated the repatriation of blacks to Africa
- d. Seneca Falls Convention *Declaration of Sentiments*, an argument for women's rights