

HISTORY (SAT)

Passage 1 is adapted from the Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union, December 24, 1860.

Passage 2 is adapted from Abraham Lincoln's first inaugural address, March 4, 1861.

Passage 1

The Constitution of the United States, in its fourth Article, provides as follows:

“No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into
5 another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.” . . .

10 For many years these laws were executed. But an increasing hostility on the part of the non-slaveholding states to the institution of slavery has led to a disregard of their obligations, and the laws of the general
15 government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. . . .

The ends for which the Constitution was framed are declared by itself to be “to form a more perfect Union . . . and secure
20 the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.” . . .

We affirm that these ends for which this government was instituted have been defeated, and the government itself has
25 been made destructive of them by the action of the non-slaveholding states. Those states have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property
30 established in fifteen of the states and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery. . . .

A geographical line has been drawn
35 across the Union, and all the states north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of president of the United States, whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery

40 On the 4th day of March next, this party will take possession of the government. . . .

The guaranties of the Constitution will then no longer exist; the equal rights of the states will be lost. The slaveholding states
45 will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the federal government will have become their enemy. . . .

We, therefore, the people of South
50 Carolina . . . have solemnly declared that the Union heretofore existing between this state and the other states of North America, is dissolved.

Passage 2

Apprehension seems to exist among
55 the people of the southern states that by the accession of a Republican administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. . . .

I have no purpose, directly or indirectly,
60 to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. . . .

It is seventy-two years since the first
65 inauguration of a president under our national Constitution. . . . I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the federal
70 Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these states is perpetual. . . .

75 The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further
80 matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen states expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And finally, in 1787, one of the declared
85 objects for ordaining and establishing the

Constitution was “to form a more perfect Union.”

90 But if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the states be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

95 It follows from these views that no state upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any state or states against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or
100 revolutionary. . . .

105 Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face.

Passage 1: Confederate States of America. Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union. The Avalon Project. December 24, 1860. http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/csa_scarsec.asp

Passage 2: Lincoln, Abraham. First Inaugural Address. Library of Congress. March 4, 1861. <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/newsevents/events/lincoln/pdf/avalonFirst.pdf>

1. As used in line 18, “framed” most nearly means

- A) erected.
- B) enclosed.
- C) drawn up.
- D) conspired against.

2. The central claim of Passage 2 is that

- A) states have a duty to protect the Union from adversaries.
- B) imperfections in the Union have existed since its creation.
- C) all presidents must deal with issues that threaten the Union.
- D) one or more states cannot undo the permanency of the Union.

3. What is the effect of the analogy in lines 104-109 (“A husband . . . to face”)?

- A) It demonstrates that the Union holds more power than the individual states hold.
- B) It suggests that the bond between the Union and the states may not endure.
- C) It emphasizes that the Union would prefer to reach a peaceful resolution.
- D) It illustrates that withdrawal from the Union does not allow for separation from it.

4. Which choice best describes the relationship between the passages?

- A) Passage 2 refutes specific claims made in Passage 1.
- B) Passage 2 presents a solution to a problem identified in Passage 1.
- C) Passage 2 provides an answer to a question raised in Passage 1.
- D) Passage 2 offers support for an argument presented in Passage 1.

5. One purpose of both passages is to

- A) describe the series of events that have made secession unavoidable.
- B) explain the constitutional support for the secession of individual states.
- C) address the discontent between slaveholding and non-slaveholding states.
- D) emphasize how non-slaveholding states have undermined slaveholding states.

6. On which point do the authors of both passages agree?

- A) The Constitution was created to form a more perfect Union.
- B) The Constitution has faced few challenges since its inception.
- C) The Constitution allows states to leave the Union if they want to.
- D) The Constitution will become invalid when the president takes office.

7. The authors of both passages claim that

- A) South Carolina has a right to secede from the Union.
- B) some states in the Union have violated the Constitution.
- C) the Republican administration is a threat to southern states.
- D) acts of secession constitute acts of rebellion.

8. Based on Passage 2, President Lincoln responded to the assertion that he is “hostile to slavery” (line 39) with an attitude of

- A) amusement.
- B) indifference.
- C) opposition.
- D) uneasiness.

9. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 54-58 (“Apprehension . . . endangered”)
- B) Lines 59-63 (“I have . . . so”)
- C) Lines 69-71 (“A disruption . . . attempted”)
- D) Lines 72-74 (“I hold . . . perpetual”)

10. Based on the passages, it can be inferred that President Lincoln is referring to which of the following choices in lines 69-71 (“A disruption . . . formidably attempted”)?

- A) The secession of states from the United States
- B) The destruction of the Constitution of the United States
- C) The elimination of equal rights for each state within the United States
- D) The disassociation of the United States with the Articles of Confederation