

Question 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Passage 1 is "The Liberty of the People," presented by Theodore Roosevelt during the 1912 presidential campaign on September 22nd, 1912. Passage 2 is "On Labor," presented by Woodrow Wilson on September 24th, 1912. Roosevelt is the leader of the "new party," or "third party," that Wilson mentions.

### Passage 1

The difference between Mr. Wilson and myself is fundamental. The other day in a speech at Sioux Falls, Mr. Wilson stated his position when he said that the history of government, the history of liberty, was the history of the  
 Line 5 limitation of governmental power. This is true as an academic statement of history in the past. It is not true as a statement affecting the present. It is true of the history of medieval Europe. It is not true of the history of 20th Century  
 10 America.

In the days when all governmental power existed exclusively in the King or in the baronage, and when the people had no shred of that power in their own hand, then it undoubtedly was true that the history of liberty was the  
 15 history of the limitation of the governmental power of the outsiders who possessed that power. But today, the people have actually or potentially the entire governmental power. It is theirs to use and to exercise if they choose to use and to exercise it. It offers the only adequate instrument with which  
 20 they can work for the betterment, for the uplifting, of the masses of our people.

The liberty of which Mr. Wilson speaks today means merely the liberty of some great trust magnate to do that which he is not entitled to do. It means merely the liberty of some factory owner to work haggard women over hours for  
 25 under pay and himself to pocket the proceeds. It means the liberty of the factory owner who crowds his operatives into some crazy deathtrap on a top floor, where if fire starts the slaughter is immense. It means the liberty of the big factory owner who is conscienceless and unscrupulous, to work his  
 30 men and women under conditions which eat into their lives like an acid. It means the liberty of even less conscientious factory owners to make their money out of the toil, the labor, of little children. Men of this stamp are the men whose liberty would be preserved by Mr. Wilson. Men of this stamp  
 35 are the men whose liberty would be preserved by the limitation of governmental power.

We propose, on the contrary, to extend governmental power in order to secure the liberty of the wage-workers, of the men and women who toil in industry, to save the liberty  
 40 of the oppressed from the oppressor. Mr. Wilson stands for the liberty of the oppressor to oppress; we stand for the limitation of his liberty thus to oppress those who are weaker than himself.

### Passage 2

To look at the politics of the day from the viewpoint of the  
 45 laboring man is not to suggest that there is one view proper to him, another to the employer, another to the capitalist, another to the professional man, but merely that the life of the country as a whole may be looked at from various points of view and yet be viewed as a whole. The whole business of  
 50 politics is to bring classes together, upon a platform of accommodation and common interest. In a political campaign the voters are called upon to choose between parties and leaders. Parties and platforms and candidates should be frankly put under examination to see what they  
 55 will yield us by way of progress, and there are a great many questions which the working man may legitimately ask and press until he gets a definite answer.

The predictions of the leader of the new party are as alarming as the predictions of the various stand-patters\*. He  
 60 declares that he is not troubled by the fact that a very large amount of money is taken out of the pockets of the general taxpayer and put into the pockets of particular classes of protected manufacturers, but that his concern is that so little of this money gets into the pockets of the laboring man, and  
 65 so large a proportion of it into the pockets of the employer. I have searched his program very thoroughly for an indication of what he expects to do in order to see to it that a larger proportion of this prize money gets into the pay envelope, and I have found only one suggestion. There is a plank in the  
 70 program which speaks of establishing a minimum or a living wage for women workers, and I suppose that we may assume that the principle is not in the long run meant to be confined in its application to women only. Perhaps we are justified in assuming that the third party looks forward to the general  
 75 establishment, by law, of a minimum wage.

It is very likely, I take it for granted, that if a minimum wage were established by law, the great majority of employers would take occasion to bring their wage scale as  
 80 nearly as might be down to the level of that minimum, and it would be very awkward for the working man to resist that process successfully, because it would be dangerous to strike against the authority of the federal government. Moreover, most of his employers, at any rate practically all of the most powerful of them, would be wards and protégés of that very  
 85 government which is the master of us all, for no part of this program can be discussed intelligently without remembering that monopoly as handled by it is not to be prevented, but accepted and regulated.

When you have thought the whole thing out, therefore,  
 90 you will find that the program of the new party legalizes monopoly and of necessity subordinates working men to them, and to the plans made by the government both with regard to employment and with regard to wages. Take the thing as a whole and it looks strangely like economic mastery  
 95 over the very lives and fortunes of those who do the daily work of the nation, and all this under the overwhelming power and sovereignty of the national government. What

most of us are fighting for is to break up this very partnership between big business and the government.

\* Stand-patter: a person who refuses to consider or accept change.

1

In Passage 1, Roosevelt suggests that, in contrast with people from previous moments in history, contemporary Americans are more likely to

- A) be empowered by their democratic republic.
- B) know how to secure political capital.
- C) seek power through non-violent protest.
- D) be ruled by giant industry magnates rather than kings.

2

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

- A) lines 2–6 (“Mr. Wilson . . . past”)
- B) lines 15–18 (“But . . . exercise it”)
- C) lines 21–23 (“The liberty . . . do”)
- D) lines 34–36 (“Men . . . power”)

3

In Passage 1, how does Roosevelt's description of working conditions in paragraph 3 (lines 21–36) contribute to his speech as a whole?

- A) It offers a hypothetical scenario of how working conditions might worsen.
- B) It establishes Roosevelt as a relatable figure who has seen these factories firsthand.
- C) It strengthens Roosevelt's argument with an emotional appeal for worker protections.
- D) It exposes the cruel actions of specific factory owners.

4

In Passage 2, Wilson describes politics as a “platform of accommodation and common interest” (lines 50–51) most likely in order to

- A) establish himself as an even-handed and unifying candidate.
- B) provide an innovative definition for a commonly used word.
- C) explain the political process to less informed constituents.
- D) set up the premise that this definition of politics is no longer an ideal.

5

In lines 53–57, Wilson uses the discussion of the public seeking legitimate answers (“Parties . . . answer”) primarily in order to

- A) offer a greater level of transparency into his own campaign.
- B) introduce his critique of Roosevelt's minimum wage proposal.
- C) provide a general commentary on the state of politics in America.
- D) suggest that political candidates hold more forums and town hall meetings.

6

Based on Passage 2, which statement best reflects Wilson's view of the minimum wage program?

- A) American women should be eligible for minimum wage in order to keep costs down for businesses.
- B) A minimum wage program would need to be established through the federal government in order to be considered legitimate.
- C) A minimum wage program would eliminate workers' rights by tying them too closely to the federal government.
- D) A proposed minimum wage program is a complicated issue that requires further study.

7

As it is used in line 72, “confined” most nearly means

- A) trapped.
- B) limited.
- C) condemned.
- D) focused.

8

Which choice best describes the relationship between the two passages?

- A) Passage 1 provides a detailed review of one type of government, while Passage 2 evaluates a different type of government.
- B) Passage 1 advocates governmental oversight of working conditions, while Passage 2 critiques a specific government program.
- C) Passage 1 argues in favor of a specific government program, while Passage 2 offers an alternative solution.
- D) Passage 1 provides a historical context for a modern-day problem that Passage 2 expands upon.

9

How do Roosevelt and Wilson differ in their views of government?

- A) Roosevelt thinks that governmental regulation is harmful to workers' rights while Wilson thinks it protects them.
- B) Roosevelt thinks that government involvement protects workers while Wilson thinks it protects employer and workers.
- C) Roosevelt thinks that government involvement helps protect workers while Wilson thinks it is harmful.
- D) Roosevelt thinks that any form of government is harmful to workers while Wilson thinks that some government regulation is useful.

10

How might Roosevelt respond to Wilson's claim in the final paragraph of Passage 2 that Roosevelt's labor programs represent a “partnership between big business and the government” that will harm workers?

- A) Wilson is misrepresenting Roosevelt's programs, which are designed to protect workers from exploitation.
- B) Wilson will hire cruel factory workers to oversee laborers.
- C) Wilson may feel fondness for workers, but his policies would unintentionally hurt them.
- D) Wilson is allied with big business interests and will ban all government regulations if elected.

11

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

- A) lines 1–2 (“The difference . . . fundamental”)
- B) lines 23–25 (“It . . . proceeds”)
- C) lines 25–28 (“It . . . immense”)
- D) lines 37–40 (“We propose . . . oppressor”)