

**Question 1-10 are based on the following passage.**

Passage 1 is excerpted from Senator William E. Borah, "Speech to the Senate," delivered in 1919. Passage 2 is excerpted from an editorial in the Magyar Tribune, "Shall There Be a League of Nations?" Originally published in 1920. In the aftermath of World War I (1914-1918), United States President Woodrow Wilson sought to create an international governing body, called the League of Nations, that would come together to solve disputes between nations openly and peacefully.

**Passage 1**

Mr. President, after Mr. Lincoln had been elected President, before he assumed the duties of the office and at the time when all indications were to the effect that we would soon be in the midst of civil strife, a friend from the city of

Washington wrote him for instructions. Mr. Lincoln wrote back in a single line, "Entertain no compromise; have none of it." That states the position I occupy at this time and which I have in my humble way occupied from the first contention in regard to this proposal of entering the League of Nations.

Have we not been told day by day for the last nine months that the Senate of the United States, a coordinate part of the treaty-making power, should accept this league as it was written because the wise men sitting in Versailles\* had so written it, and has not every possible influence and every source of power in public opinion been organized and directed against the Senate to compel it to do that thing?

What is the result of all this? We are in the midst of all the affairs of Europe. We have joined in alliance with all European concerns. We have joined in alliance with all the European nations which have thus far joined the league, and all nations which may be admitted to the league. We are sitting there dabbling in their affairs and intermeddling in their concerns. In other words, Mr. President—and this comes to the question which is fundamental with me—we have forfeited and surrendered, once and for all, the great policy of "no entangling alliances" upon which the strength of this Republic has been founded for 150 years.

\* a city in France where the primary treaty ending World War I was signed

**Passage 2**

In Europe, there is no controversy about the League of Nations. Each nation can see the necessity of such an organization, in fact, they are looking forward to its activities with high hopes, as an organization being capable of preventing a recurrence of another bloody war such as we have just gone through, and one that has upset Europe and

the entire world.

The nations that lost the war, Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, are the only nations of Europe who cannot be members at the present time, due to the fact that the other nations do not want them to have anything to do with the conferences of the League, and this revolutionary move. This is considered as a punishment to the above named nations.

In a very short time these nations will also be admitted as members of the League. Russia is not a member yet, either, because Russia seems to be preparing for war against the whole world, though it is only a matter of time before Russia will join the League, even though its political views will be entirely different from the rest of the world.

It is here the controversy lies. Maybe, it is because there is nothing else to discuss, or on which the Republicans and Democrats can argue, maybe, it is because if America joins the League it will mean radical changes in America's foreign and domestic policies.

The United States has kept away from serious disagreements that have come up between European countries, but the World War thrust us into European politics. Due to industrial and economic conditions, the United States can no longer remain isolated from Europe.

Europe needs America, and America needs Europe. Products of the United States are constantly being exchanged for products manufactured in Europe, thereby cementing the tie between the two continents.

The entire world has made great advances in the field of contacting one another, since the invention of the steam locomotive, steam boat, and telephone. These inventions have brought the entire world closer together, and new ideas have developed.

So now the nations throughout the world are beginning to feel as though they should all unite into one solid organization, which will insure the world of everlasting peace, without interference from any one particular nation. This is the idea that gave birth to the League of Nations.

There are some who doubt whether the League will live up to these expectations of wiping war from the face of the earth. Of course, this is all guess work, but the idea seems like a good one and we believe it is worth trying.

1

To what concerns do both Passage 1 and Passage 2 attribute opposition to the League of Nations?

- A) Apprehension about cooperating with rival European nations.
- B) A desire to avoid significant changes in United States foreign policy.
- C) Unwillingness to bear the financial burden of future conflict in Europe.
- D) Distrust toward the foreign policy goals of other member nations.

2

On which claim about foreign policy do the authors of both Passage 1 and Passage 2 agree?

- A) The United States must adapt its policies to changing global political conditions.
- B) Europe will be strengthened by United States participation in the League of Nations.
- C) The United States has mostly avoided foreign conflicts in the past.
- D) The League of Nations will not succeed in wiping war from the face of the earth.

3

Which piece of evidence, if added to Passage 2, would both strengthen the central claim of Passage 2 and challenge the central claim of Passage 1?

- A) A historical example demonstrating that a past foreign alliance benefited the United States.
- B) A poll showing widespread support across Europe for the League of Nations.
- C) A hypothetical example of how international trade agreements could strengthen the economies of Europe.
- D) A quote from the President of the United States that demonstrates his support for the League of Nations.

4

As used in line 7, “occupy” most nearly means

- A) support.
- B) critique.
- C) entertain.
- D) dislike.

5

Based on Passage 1, what relationship would the author most likely prefer the United States to have with the nations of Europe?

- A) A relationship fostering alliances with current members of the League of Nations, but not with future members.
- B) A relationship that fosters interdependence through trade and diplomacy.
- C) A relationship encouraging alliances with friendly nations in order to marginalize rival nations.
- D) A relationship of neutrality toward both friendly and rival nations.

6

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

- A) lines 17–18 (“We are . . . Europe”)
- B) lines 18–19 (“We . . . European concerns”)
- C) lines 19–21 (“We . . . the league”)
- D) lines 23–27 (“In . . . years”)

7

The main purpose of Passage 2 is to

- A) provide a balanced overview of global opinions on the League of Nations.
- B) state the author’s opinion regarding the League of Nations.
- C) produce a historical record of the debate surrounding the League of Nations.
- D) inform European readers about the United States’ perspective on the League of Nations.

8

The author of Passage 2 supports his central claim that the U.S. should join the League of Nations by

- A) citing historical data that illustrate the effect of past international wars on U.S. economics.
- B) offering his personal opinion on the League of Nations’ approach to foreign and domestic policies.
- C) asserting that emerging connections between the U.S. and Europe will continue to be vital.
- D) explaining and responding to relevant counterarguments against U.S. participation in the League of Nations.

9

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

- A) lines 29–34 (“Each . . . world”)
- B) lines 43–47 (“Russia . . . world”)
- C) lines 48–52 (“Maybe . . . policies”)
- D) lines 56–57 (“Due . . . Europe”)

10

The author of Passage 2 includes the statement about doubting the capabilities of the League of Nations (lines 72–74) most likely in order to

- A) provide additional support for his or her argument regarding the League of Nations.
- B) imply that his or her argument regarding the League of Nations may have been overstated.
- C) criticize the pessimism of those who do not support his or her argument.
- D) lend credibility to his or her argument by acknowledging a counterargument.