Bring this sheet, blue books, and any notes, books, et cetera to class on FRIDAY April 23 at 10:15 AM. You will then have TWO HOURS to write out your answers to SEVEN of the ten questions below. Only those answers written out in your hand during the exam period will count for credit. Do your own work: the same or similar answers will be thrown out of each exam in which they appear.

You should assume that any answers will remain essentially contested—that is, that more than one reasonable position exists. Thus answers to these questions should use the claim, objection, rejoinder format. Remember that theoretical terms (whether normative or empirical) need to be defined, valid claims are supported by reasoning, and that concrete, detailed examples (provided with short quotations and citations or paraphrased with page numbers) improve persuasiveness.

1. Who has the better means for maintaining republican independence, Thomas Jefferson with his small wards or James Madison with his large representative districts?
2. Is Tom Paine’s *Agrarian Justice* a low grid/low group (competitive individualist) or low grid/high group (egalitarian) tract?
3. Louis Hartz argues that Americans lacked feudalism and so lacked socialism, a labor party, a truly conservative party, and also were able to support an overly complex Constitution that included judicial review. Rogers Smith argues that “colonial British Americans pursued practices of racial and gender domination” (556) long before the Revolution, and that interaction among multiple political traditions explains how American political development can become more hierarchical and less liberal. Who has the more accurate and persuasive explanation?
4. Who has the more accurate and persuasive explanation of the rise and fall of the Anti-Masonic Party, Richard Hofstadter with his explanation based on the projection of paranoid fears or Michael Holt with his explanation based on the dynamics of the two party system?
5. Republicans tend to be egalitarians, and, like all the political cultures we have studied, this has positive (liberal) and negative (ascriptive) aspects. Egalitarianism has its dark side. Use either the Anti-Federalists represented by Melancton Smith or the Populists represented by Tom Watson to assess whether the liberal benefits of egalitarianism outweigh its ascriptive costs. Be sure to define egalitarianism carefully in Mary Douglas’ terms.
6. Use Alexis de Tocqueville’s analysis of why American slavery differs from European feudalism to assess whether his ascriptive assumptions overrun his liberal principles.
7. Use John Gaventa’s analysis of the use of direct and indirect third dimensional power in the coming of the coal company to the Clear Fork Valley to determine whether his theory avoids patronizing the powerless.
8. Look closely at W.E.B. DuBois’ grammar school card story. Do his various responses reveal him to be an egalitarian or an individualist? Be sure to define these terms carefully.
9. Who had the better feminist position in the movement for women’s suffrage, the advocates of equal rights or the cult of domesticity?
10. Use the “Stop Era” group to debate whether the ascriptive tradition in America finds more allies among followers of the liberal or republican traditions.

EXTRA TWO POINTS: Why was Jefferson given a Mammoth cheese, who gave it to him, and why does it matter for any understanding of American political development?