U.S. History and Government

Released form evidence

The January civic issues were Black voting rights (2024), Treaty of Versailles ratification (2025) and Prohibition (2026). January Part I included a photo on 3/3 forms, June on 3/4, August on 1/4. Constitutional foundations appeared across all months.

Three Januaries span different historical periods and kinds of civic conflict. A rotation rule would mistake 11 distinct essay labels for a predictable sequence.

Eligible public forms • January 3 / June 4 / August 4

Worked responses and follow-up questions

1 What did the law respond to?

Rail expansion and dependence on freight created pressure over rates. Complaints like the one illustrated could motivate regulation. The statute establishes federal action; this invented petition illustrates a grievance and cannot document actual lobbying.

If causation rests on the invented petition, ask which evidence could establish historical influence.

2 Read a photograph as evidence

The scene shows organized public advocacy. It cannot establish the percentage of Americans who supported suffrage. Editorial selection affects which participants or moments reached readers. Other photographs and polling or local records could broaden the account.

If the crowd is treated as representative, ask who could be outside the frame.

3 Compare two responses to voting barriers

Both address racial exclusion. The later law strengthened enforcement where formal protection had failed. Registration barriers and the civil rights movement provide relevant context. A response should connect mechanisms to the obstacle being addressed.

If “everyone voted after 1870” appears, ask why enforcement later became a civic issue.

Average printed stimulus sets per released form

Feature	January	June	August
photo	1.33	1.75	0.25
cartoon	2.33	2.75	1.75
printed text	10.33	9.00	10.00

A dash marks an unavailable month. Rows can overlap. See seasonal_evidence.csv for counts, uncertainty and the full feature set.

Official design or administration guidance

U.S. History and Government

4 Source purpose and reliability

The leaflet shows how a campaign might frame the issue through family welfare. A promise does not establish social outcomes. Compare records before and after, considering other causes. An actual period leaflet would be required to document a specific campaign.

If a source's bias is used to dismiss it, ask what question its purpose makes it useful for answering.

5 Follow a civic issue through time

Voting exclusion motivated organizing. Petitions or marches helped press for constitutional change. The amendment removed a sex-based legal barrier, but racial discrimination and registration barriers continued. The Seneca Falls Convention is one relevant outside detail if explained.

If “full equality” is the outcome, ask which legal change occurred and which barriers could remain.

6 Write a document-based civic judgment

The ICC created sustained federal oversight. Later expansion suggests the original powers had limits. The Hepburn Act of 1906 strengthened authority to set maximum rates. Before-and-after rate data could help assess benefits to shippers. Accept another defensible judgment with evidence.

If enactment is equated with success, ask what observable result would show fairer treatment.

Released practice for each week

Week 1 2026-01 • Q37 • Civic literacy: Prohibition
Question booklet **Official mapping / guide**

Week 2 2026-06 • Q37 • Civic literacy: stronger national government
Question booklet **Official mapping / guide**

Week 3 2026-08 • Q37 • Civic literacy: Chinese immigration
Question booklet **Official mapping / guide**