

PRACTICE EXAM 22: USHG FRAMEWORK SIMULATION

PART I — STIMULUS-BASED MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Directions (1–28): For each statement or question, record on your separate answer sheet the number of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

Base your answers to questions 1 through 3 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

— First Amendment to the United States Constitution, 1791

1. This amendment is primarily intended to protect
 - A. the basic individual freedoms of religion, speech, press, and assembly
 - B. the authority of the states to regulate trade within their own borders
 - C. the power of Congress to levy taxes on the citizens of the nation
 - D. the right of the federal government to maintain an armed military
2. The phrase "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion" reflects the principle of
 - A. equal protection of the laws for all citizens of the nation
 - B. federal supremacy over the laws of the individual states
 - C. separation of church and state in American government

- D. the right of citizens to a fair and speedy public trial
- 3. This amendment is part of the section of the Constitution known as the
 - A. Preamble outlining the broad goals of the new government
 - B. Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments protecting individual liberties
 - C. Articles establishing the structure of the three federal branches
 - D. Reconstruction Amendments adopted after the end of the Civil War

Base your answers to questions 4 through 6 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end... are constitutional... the power to tax involves the power to destroy."

— Chief Justice John Marshall, *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819

- 4. The Supreme Court's ruling in this case supported the idea that Congress holds
 - A. only the powers listed word for word in the text of the Constitution
 - B. the authority to nullify state laws it considers unwise or unfair
 - C. unlimited power to act on any matter affecting the national economy
 - D. implied powers necessary to carry out its listed constitutional duties
- 5. The decision in this case strengthened the power of the
 - A. individual states over the actions of the national government
 - B. president to act without the approval of the other branches
 - C. national government in relation to the governments of the states

- D. federal courts to negotiate treaties with foreign nations
- 6. The Court based its reasoning in this case primarily on the
 - A. necessary and proper clause granting Congress implied powers
 - B. equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment
 - C. commerce clause regulating trade among the several states
 - D. due process clause limiting the power of the federal government

Base your answers to questions 7 through 9 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government... in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements is approaching to a happy consummation... It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites."

— President Andrew Jackson, message to Congress, 1830

- 7. The policy described in this passage led most directly to the
 - A. granting of United States citizenship to all Native American peoples
 - B. forced relocation of Native American nations from their homelands
 - C. return of ancestral lands to the Native American nations of the East
 - D. peaceful settlement of land disputes between settlers and Native nations
- 8. The removal of the Cherokee and other southeastern nations became known as the
 - A. Long Walk across the deserts of the American Southwest
 - B. Great Migration of rural populations to northern cities
 - C. Underground Railroad guiding people toward freedom

D. Trail of Tears, marked by great suffering and many deaths

9. Jackson's removal policy was carried out despite a Supreme Court decision in *Worcester v. Georgia* that

A. declared the Indian Removal Act unconstitutional in all respects

B. granted the southeastern nations immediate United States statehood

C. recognized the Cherokee Nation's rights against state interference

D. ordered the federal army to protect Cherokee lands by force

Base your answers to questions 10 and 11 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"We think... that [people of African descent] are not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word 'citizens' in the Constitution, and can therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provides for... the citizens of the United States."

— Chief Justice Roger Taney, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 1857

10. The Supreme Court's decision in this case held that

A. African Americans were not citizens and could not sue in federal court

B. enslaved persons became free upon entering a free state or territory

C. Congress held the power to ban slavery in all of the western territories

D. the institution of slavery was unconstitutional throughout the nation

11. A major effect of the *Dred Scott* decision was that it

A. ended the national debate over the future of slavery for many years

B. led to the immediate abolition of slavery in the southern states

- C. reduced tensions between the northern and southern regions
- D. deepened sectional conflict and pushed the nation toward civil war

Base your answers to questions 12 through 14 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"... the President of the United States be... authorized... to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon... To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section... the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted... in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian."

— Dawes Severalty Act, 1887

12. The main goal of the Dawes Act was to

- A. return large reservations to the collective control of Native nations
- B. break up tribal lands and encourage Native Americans to farm individually
- C. relocate Native Americans to new reservations farther to the west
- D. guarantee Native American nations permanent self-government

13. The Dawes Act was intended to promote the

- A. assimilation of Native Americans into mainstream American society
- B. preservation of traditional Native American cultures and customs
- C. economic independence of Native nations through tribal businesses
- D. expansion of Native American voting power in national elections

14. One major result of the Dawes Act was the

- A. strengthening of tribal governments across the western reservations

- B. complete restoration of lands taken from Native nations
- C. large-scale loss of Native American land to white ownership
- D. immediate granting of full citizenship rights to all Native peoples

Base your answers to questions 15 through 17 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"... in the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities... Be it enacted... That... the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be... suspended."

— Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

15. The Chinese Exclusion Act is significant as the first major federal law to

- A. grant citizenship to immigrants arriving from the nations of Asia
- B. require all immigrants to pass a literacy test before lawful entry
- C. establish equal immigration quotas for all foreign nations
- D. restrict immigration based on a specific nationality or race

16. This law was passed largely in response to

- A. a severe shortage of available workers in the western industries
- B. anti-immigrant sentiment and fears of job competition on the West Coast
- C. demands by Chinese immigrants for expanded voting rights
- D. an effort to increase trade between the United States and China

17. The Chinese Exclusion Act reflected a broader rise during this period in

- A. nativism, the preference for native-born citizens over immigrants
- B. progressivism, the movement to reform government and business
- C. abolitionism, the campaign to end the institution of slavery
- D. imperialism, the drive to acquire overseas colonial territory

Base your answers to questions 18 and 19 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"... the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States... for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited."

— Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified 1919

18. This amendment established the national policy known as

- A. women's suffrage extending the vote to female citizens
- B. progressive taxation based on a citizen's level of income
- C. Prohibition banning the manufacture and sale of alcohol
- D. immigration restriction based on national-origin quotas

19. This amendment was largely the result of the efforts of the

- A. labor union movement seeking better working conditions
- B. abolitionist movement working to end the spread of slavery
- C. populist movement representing the interests of farmers
- D. temperance movement opposing the consumption of alcohol

Base your answers to questions 20 and 21 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"... to improve the navigability and to provide for the flood control of the Tennessee River; to provide for reforestation and the proper use of marginal lands in the Tennessee Valley; to provide for the agricultural and industrial development of said valley... and for other purposes."

— Tennessee Valley Authority Act, 1933

20. The Tennessee Valley Authority was created during the New Deal primarily to

A. provide direct cash payments to all unemployed American workers

B. develop a poor region through flood control and electric power

C. regulate the activities of banks and the national stock exchange

D. establish old-age pensions for retired industrial workers

21. The Tennessee Valley Authority is an example of how the New Deal

A. expanded the federal government's role in the national economy

B. reduced government involvement in regional economic affairs

C. returned control of public resources to the individual states

D. ended all federal regulation of private business activity

Base your answers to questions 22 and 23 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"... all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the [West Coast]... and relocated to assembly and relocation centers established for that purpose."

— War Relocation Authority order, 1942

22. This policy resulted in the

A. drafting of Japanese American men into segregated military units

- B. immediate deportation of all Japanese Americans to Japan
- C. granting of additional civil rights to Japanese American citizens
- D. forced relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II

23. In *Korematsu v. United States* (1944), the Supreme Court

- A. ruled that the internment of Japanese Americans was unconstitutional
- B. upheld the wartime internment policy as a military necessity
- C. ordered the immediate release of all interned Japanese Americans
- D. required the government to pay compensation to those interned

Base your answers to questions 24 and 25 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"This administration today, here and now, declares unconditional war on poverty in America... Our aim is not only to relieve the symptom of poverty, but to cure it and, above all, to prevent it."

— President Lyndon B. Johnson, State of the Union Address, 1964

24. The programs described in this passage were part of Johnson's broader plan known as the

- A. New Deal aimed at recovery from the Great Depression
- B. Square Deal regulating the power of large corporations
- C. Great Society aimed at ending poverty and racial injustice
- D. New Frontier focused on the early American space program

25. A major program created during this period to provide health care for older Americans was

- A. Medicare, providing health insurance for citizens aged sixty-five and older

B. Social Security, providing pensions to retired and disabled workers

C. the Civilian Conservation Corps, providing jobs to young men

D. the Works Progress Administration, funding public construction projects

Base your answer to question 26 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"... neither the doctrine of separation of powers, nor the need for confidentiality of high-level communications... can sustain an absolute, unqualified Presidential privilege of immunity from judicial process under all circumstances."

— United States v. Nixon, 1974

26. The Supreme Court's decision in this case established that

A. the president holds unlimited authority over the executive branch

B. Congress may remove a president without a formal impeachment trial

C. the courts have no power to review the actions of the president

D. the president is not above the law and must comply with court orders

Base your answers to questions 27 and 28 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Between 1916 and 1970, millions of African Americans moved from the rural South to the cities of the North and West. They sought escape from racial violence and segregation and hoped to find better-paying jobs in northern factories. This movement reshaped the population of cities such as Chicago, Detroit, and New York.

27. The movement described in this passage is known as the

A. Trail of Tears across the American Southeast

B. Great Migration of African Americans to northern cities

C. Dust Bowl migration of farmers to the West Coast

D. westward movement of settlers under manifest destiny

28. One major cultural result of this movement was the

A. spread of large plantation agriculture into the northern states

B. decline of African American communities in the nation's cities

C. Harlem Renaissance, a flourishing of African American arts and literature

D. end of racial segregation throughout the cities of the North

PRACTICE EXAM 22: USHG FRAMEWORK SIMULATION – PART I ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

1. A — The First Amendment protects core individual liberties: freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition. These freedoms limit the government's power to restrict expression and belief. They form the foundation of civil liberties in American democracy.

2. C — The establishment clause bars the government from creating an official religion, reflecting the principle of separation of church and state. It keeps government neutral in matters of religion. This protects both religious freedom and government independence from religious control.

3. B — The First Amendment is part of the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments ratified in 1791. These amendments were added to safeguard individual liberties against government power. Their addition helped secure ratification of the Constitution by easing Anti-Federalist concerns.

4. D — *McCulloch v. Maryland* affirmed that Congress holds implied powers needed to carry out its enumerated duties. Marshall reasoned that appropriate means to constitutional ends are permitted. This broadened the scope of federal authority well beyond a strict reading of the text.

5. C — The ruling strengthened the national government relative to the states by upholding the federal bank and denying states the power to tax it. It established that federal institutions could not be undermined by state action. This reinforced federal supremacy in the constitutional system.

- 6. A** — The Court grounded Congress's authority to create the bank in the necessary and proper clause, the source of implied powers. This clause lets Congress choose appropriate means to fulfill its listed responsibilities. It became central to expanding federal legislative power.
- 7. B** — Jackson's removal policy led directly to the forced relocation of Native nations from their eastern homelands. The Indian Removal Act authorized exchanging their lands for territory west of the Mississippi. This uprooted tens of thousands of Native people.
- 8. D** — The removal of the Cherokee and other southeastern nations became known as the Trail of Tears. Thousands died of disease, exposure, and starvation during the forced march west. It stands as one of the most tragic episodes of federal Indian policy.
- 9. C** — In *Worcester v. Georgia*, the Court recognized the Cherokee Nation's rights and limited state authority over their lands. Jackson, however, declined to enforce the decision, and removal proceeded. This highlighted the conflict between the judiciary and the executive over Indian policy.
- 10. A** — The Dred Scott decision held that African Americans were not citizens and therefore could not sue in federal court. Taney's opinion denied them the rights guaranteed to citizens. The ruling also struck down restrictions on slavery in the territories.
- 11. D** — Dred Scott deepened sectional conflict by inflaming antislavery opinion in the North and emboldening the South. Rather than settling the slavery question, it intensified divisions. The decision helped push the nation closer to civil war.
- 12. B** — The Dawes Act aimed to break up communally held tribal lands and assign individual plots to Native families. Its goal was to convert Native peoples into individual farmers. This reflected federal efforts to reshape Native societies.
- 13. A** — The Dawes Act sought to assimilate Native Americans into mainstream white society by promoting private land ownership and farming. It aimed to weaken tribal identity and traditional ways of life. Assimilation was the central purpose behind the policy.
- 14. C** — The Dawes Act led to a massive loss of Native land, as "surplus" acreage was sold to white settlers. Over time, Native nations lost the majority of their remaining territory. The policy proved devastating to Native landholding and economic life.
- 15. D** — The Chinese Exclusion Act was the first major federal law to restrict immigration based on a specific nationality or race. It suspended the entry of Chinese laborers for an extended period. It set a precedent for later restrictive immigration laws.
- 16. B** — The law arose from anti-immigrant sentiment and fears of job competition, especially on the West Coast. Economic anxiety and racial prejudice fueled demands to exclude Chinese workers. These pressures drove Congress to act.

17. A — The Chinese Exclusion Act reflected rising nativism, the preference for native-born citizens over immigrants. Nativist attitudes shaped hostility toward newcomers during this era. This sentiment influenced immigration policy for decades.

18. C — The Eighteenth Amendment established Prohibition by banning the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcohol. It made the nationwide ban part of the Constitution. The policy proved difficult to enforce and was later repealed.

19. D — The amendment resulted largely from the temperance movement, which opposed alcohol consumption on moral and social grounds. Reformers blamed alcohol for crime, poverty, and family breakdown. Their long campaign culminated in national Prohibition.

20. B — The TVA was created to develop a poor region through flood control, navigation improvements, and electric power generation. It brought modernization and jobs to the Tennessee Valley. It became a model of large-scale federal regional planning.

21. A — The TVA exemplifies how the New Deal expanded the federal government's role in the economy. Through direct development projects, the government took on new economic responsibilities. This marked a major shift in federal involvement in American life.

22. D — The order resulted in the forced relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. Tens of thousands, many U.S. citizens, were confined to relocation centers. It remains a notable violation of civil liberties in wartime.

23. B — In *Korematsu v. United States*, the Court upheld the internment policy as a wartime military necessity. The decision allowed the relocation to stand despite serious civil-liberties concerns. It is now widely regarded as a flawed and unjust ruling.

24. C — Johnson's anti-poverty programs were part of his broader Great Society agenda. The Great Society sought to end poverty and racial injustice through expanded federal programs. It represented one of the most ambitious reform efforts in U.S. history.

25. A — Medicare, created in 1965, provided health insurance for Americans aged sixty-five and older. It addressed the medical needs of the elderly as part of the Great Society. The program became a lasting feature of the social safety net.

26. D — *United States v. Nixon* established that the president is not above the law and must comply with valid court orders. The Court rejected an absolute claim of executive privilege. The ruling reinforced the principle of accountability under the rule of law.

27. B — The movement described is the Great Migration of African Americans from the rural South to northern and western cities. They fled segregation and violence while seeking economic opportunity. This reshaped the demographics of major American cities.

28. C — The Great Migration helped spark the Harlem Renaissance, a flowering of African American art, music, and literature. Concentrated communities in cities like New York nurtured creative achievement. It became a landmark of American cultural history.