

# PRACTICE EXAM 29: USHG FRAMEWORK SIMULATION

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## 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.

In 1619, the Virginia Company allowed the colonists of Jamestown to elect representatives to a lawmaking assembly called the House of Burgesses. It was the first elected legislative body in the English colonies in North America.

— Description of the House of Burgesses

1. The House of Burgesses is significant in American history because it was

A. the first written constitution in the English colonies

B. the first elected lawmaking assembly in the English colonies

C. the first colony to abolish the practice of slavery

D. the first colonial court established by the English king

2. The creation of the House of Burgesses helped establish the tradition of

A. complete independence from the authority of England

B. religious freedom for all settlers in the colonies

C. representative self-government in the colonies

D. royal control over the affairs of the colonies

3. The development of bodies like the House of Burgesses contributed most directly to the later American belief in

A. government based on the consent of the governed

B. the establishment of an official national church

C. the removal of Native Americans from their lands

D. the expansion of the British colonial empire

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

"No free man shall be seized or imprisoned, or stripped of his rights or possessions... except by the lawful judgment of his equals or by the law of the land. To no one will we sell, to no one deny or delay right or justice."

— Magna Carta, 1215

4. The Magna Carta is significant in the development of government because it

A. gave the king of England unlimited power over his subjects

B. established a fully democratic government in England

C. created the first written constitution in the world

D. established the idea that even the ruler is subject to the law

5. The principle expressed in the phrase "by the lawful judgment of his equals or by the law of the land" later influenced the American idea of

A. due process of law

B. separation of church and state

C. federalism between the nation and the states

D. freedom of speech and the press

6. Documents like the Magna Carta influenced the founders of the United States by promoting the idea of

A. an all-powerful national government

B. the divine right of kings to rule

C. limited government and protection of individual rights

D. the abolition of all forms of taxation

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

"I have observed this in my experience of slavery,—that whenever my condition was improved, instead of its increasing my contentment, it only increased my desire to be free... You have seen how a man was made a slave; you shall see how a slave was made a man."

— Frederick Douglass, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, 1845

7. Frederick Douglass wrote this account primarily to

A. defend the institution of slavery in the southern states

B. expose the cruelty of slavery and strengthen the antislavery cause

C. encourage enslaved people to accept their condition peacefully

D. promote the resettlement of freed people in West Africa

8. As a former enslaved person who became a leading speaker and writer, Frederick Douglass was a major figure in the

A. women's suffrage movement for the right to vote

B. temperance movement against the use of alcohol

C. labor movement for better working conditions

D. abolitionist movement to end the institution of slavery

9. Personal accounts like the one written by Douglass were powerful tools for the antislavery movement because they

A. provided firsthand evidence of the realities of slavery

B. described the benefits of slavery to the southern economy

C. supported the legal protection of slavery in the Constitution

D. encouraged the expansion of slavery into new territories

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

In 1859, the abolitionist John Brown led a small group in an attack on the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. He hoped to seize weapons and start an uprising of enslaved people. The raid failed, and Brown was captured, tried, and executed.

— Description of John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, 1859

10. John Brown's main goal in attacking Harpers Ferry was to

A. defend the institution of slavery in the South

B. capture territory for the federal government

C. start an armed uprising to end slavery

D. negotiate a peaceful compromise over slavery

11. One major effect of John Brown's raid was that it

- A. brought a peaceful end to the conflict over slavery
- B. convinced the southern states to abolish slavery
- C. united the North and the South against the abolitionists
- D. increased fear and tension between the North and the South

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

John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company grew by buying out or driving out its competitors until it controlled nearly all of the oil refining in the United States. This allowed the company to set prices and dominate the entire industry.

— Description of the Standard Oil Company

12. A company like Standard Oil that controls nearly all of an industry is known as a

- A. labor union representing workers in an industry
- B. monopoly that dominates an entire industry
- C. partnership shared equally among many owners
- D. cooperative owned by the customers it serves

13. The growth of large companies like Standard Oil during this period led to public demands for

- A. the elimination of all taxes on big businesses
- B. the immediate end of immigration into the country
- C. government regulation of large corporations

D. the return of the nation to a farming economy

14. Business leaders like Rockefeller, who built huge fortunes during this era, were sometimes admired as "captains of industry" and sometimes criticized as

A. "robber barons" who used ruthless methods to gain wealth

B. "muckrakers" who exposed corruption in business

C. "populists" who represented the interests of farmers

D. "progressives" who worked to reform city government

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

The Statue of Liberty, dedicated in 1886, stood in New York Harbor near Ellis Island. To the millions of immigrants arriving by ship, it became a powerful symbol of hope, freedom, and the opportunities they sought in the United States.

— Description of the Statue of Liberty

15. For the millions of immigrants arriving during this period, the Statue of Liberty became a symbol of

A. the military strength of the United States

B. the wealth of the nation's industrialists

C. the closing of America's borders to newcomers

D. hope, freedom, and opportunity

16. Most immigrants arriving in New York Harbor during this period were processed at

A. Angel Island in San Francisco Bay

B. the Ellis Island immigration station

C. the port of New Orleans in Louisiana

D. the city of Boston in Massachusetts

17. The large wave of immigration during the late 1800s and early 1900s contributed most directly to

A. the rapid growth of cities in the United States

B. the decline of industry in the northeastern states

C. the return of most Americans to farming

D. the end of factory work in American cities

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

In 1915, a German submarine sank the British passenger ship Lusitania, killing nearly 1,200 people, including 128 Americans. The attack outraged the American public and increased tensions between the United States and Germany.

— Description of the sinking of the Lusitania, 1915

18. The sinking of the Lusitania is significant because it

A. brought a quick end to the fighting in World War I

B. led the United States to form an alliance with Germany

C. caused the United States to declare war immediately

D. increased American anger toward Germany before the war

19. Germany's use of submarine attacks on ships was one of the main reasons that the United States eventually

A. remained neutral throughout the entire war

B. withdrew from all involvement in European affairs

C. entered World War I on the side of the Allies

D. signed a separate peace treaty with Germany

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

In 1925, a Tennessee teacher named John Scopes was put on trial for teaching the theory of evolution, which violated a state law. The trial drew national attention as a clash between modern science and traditional religious beliefs.

— Description of the Scopes Trial, 1925

20. The Scopes Trial is best understood as an example of

A. the struggle of workers to form labor unions

B. the cultural conflict between modern ideas and traditional values

C. the debate over the expansion of slavery in the territories

D. the movement to grant women the right to vote

21. The conflict in the Scopes Trial reflected tensions during the 1920s between

A. those who held traditional beliefs and those who embraced change

B. industrial workers and the owners of large factories

C. immigrants and native-born American citizens

D. the federal government and the individual states

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

"From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe... subject... to a very high... measure of control from Moscow."

— Winston Churchill, speech at Fulton, Missouri, 1946

22. In this speech, Churchill used the term "iron curtain" to describe the

A. economic recovery of the nations of Western Europe

B. military alliance formed by the Western democracies

C. cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union

D. division of Europe between Soviet-controlled and free nations

23. This speech is often seen as an early warning about the beginning of the

A. Second World War between the Allies and the Axis powers

B. Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union

C. First World War among the great powers of Europe

D. Great Depression that spread across the world

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

Malcolm X was an outspoken leader who urged African Americans to take pride in their heritage and to defend their rights "by any means necessary." His ideas influenced the later Black Power movement, which emphasized racial pride and self-reliance.

— Description of Malcolm X and the Black Power movement

24. Compared with leaders like Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X is best known for

A. organizing peaceful boycotts of segregated businesses

B. leading marches to demand the right to vote

C. emphasizing racial pride and the right to self-defense

D. working closely with the federal government for reform

25. The Black Power movement that Malcolm X influenced emphasized

A. racial pride, self-reliance, and Black control of their communities

B. complete integration into white-dominated American society

C. the immediate end of all African American political activity

D. cooperation with groups that opposed civil rights

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

In 1973, the Supreme Court issued a decision in the case of *Roe v. Wade*. The Court based its ruling on a constitutional right to privacy, which it found applied to certain personal decisions made by individuals.

— Description of *Roe v. Wade*, 1973

26. The Supreme Court's decision in *Roe v. Wade* was based mainly on a constitutional

A. guarantee of equal protection for all racial groups

B. power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce

C. protection of the freedom of speech and the press

D. right to privacy in certain personal decisions

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

In the early 1970s, a break-in at the Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate building led to an investigation that revealed illegal activities connected to President Nixon's administration. Facing likely impeachment, Nixon resigned from office in 1974.

— Description of the Watergate scandal

27. The Watergate scandal led most directly to the

A. impeachment and removal of President Nixon by the Senate

B. election of a new president before the end of Nixon's term

C. resignation of President Nixon from office

D. end of the office of the presidency for several years

28. One major long-term effect of the Watergate scandal was

A. an increase in the public's trust in elected officials

B. a growing distrust of government among many Americans

C. the elimination of the system of checks and balances

D. the expansion of the powers of the presidency

## **PRACTICE EXAM 29: USHG FRAMEWORK SIMULATION – ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS**

**1. B** — The House of Burgesses was the first elected lawmaking assembly in the English colonies. Established in Virginia in 1619, it allowed colonists to choose representatives. This set an early precedent for self-government in America.

**2. C** — Its creation helped establish the tradition of representative self-government in the colonies. Colonists became accustomed to having a voice in lawmaking. This tradition shaped later American political institutions.

**3. A** — Bodies like the House of Burgesses fostered the belief in government based on the consent of the governed. Colonists came to expect representation in matters affecting them. This idea became central to American democracy.

- 4. D** — The Magna Carta established that even the ruler is subject to the law. By limiting the king's power, it introduced the principle of limited government. This idea profoundly influenced later constitutional development.
- 5. A** — The phrase about lawful judgment and the law of the land influenced the American concept of due process of law. It guaranteed fair legal procedures before the loss of rights. This principle was later embedded in the Constitution.
- 6. C** — Documents like the Magna Carta promoted limited government and the protection of individual rights. They inspired the founders' belief in restraining government power. These ideas shaped American constitutional principles.
- 7. B** — Douglass wrote his narrative to expose the cruelty of slavery and strengthen the antislavery cause. His firsthand account aimed to move readers against the institution. It became a powerful weapon for abolitionists.
- 8. D** — As a former enslaved person turned leading writer and speaker, Douglass was a major figure in the abolitionist movement. He devoted his life to ending slavery. His eloquence advanced the cause nationally.
- 9. A** — Personal accounts like Douglass's provided firsthand evidence of slavery's realities. Their authenticity made the antislavery message more persuasive. Such testimony helped sway public opinion against slavery.
- 10. C** — Brown's main goal at Harpers Ferry was to start an armed uprising to end slavery. He sought to seize weapons to arm enslaved people. The plan failed, and he was captured and executed.
- 11. D** — The raid increased fear and tension between North and South. Southerners saw it as proof of northern hostility, while some northerners viewed Brown as a martyr. This deepened the sectional divide before the Civil War.
- 12. B** — A company controlling nearly all of an industry is a monopoly. Standard Oil dominated oil refining and could set prices. Such concentration of control raised public concern.
- 13. C** — The rise of monopolies led to public demands for government regulation of large corporations. People feared the power of unchecked business giants. This spurred antitrust efforts and reform.
- 14. A** — Critics labeled industrialists like Rockefeller "robber barons" for using ruthless methods to amass wealth. The term reflected concern over their business tactics. Admirers, by contrast, called them "captains of industry."
- 15. D** — For arriving immigrants, the Statue of Liberty symbolized hope, freedom, and opportunity. It greeted them as they entered New York Harbor. The statue became an enduring emblem of the immigrant experience.

- 16. B** — Most immigrants arriving in New York Harbor were processed at the Ellis Island immigration station. There they underwent inspection before entering the country. Ellis Island became the gateway for millions.
- 17. A** — The wave of immigration contributed most directly to the rapid growth of cities. Newcomers settled largely in urban industrial centers. This fueled the dramatic expansion of American cities.
- 18. D** — The sinking of the Lusitania increased American anger toward Germany before the war. The loss of American lives outraged the public. It pushed opinion closer to intervention.
- 19. C** — German submarine attacks were a key reason the United States eventually entered World War I on the side of the Allies. Repeated attacks on ships provoked American hostility. This helped draw the nation into the war.
- 20. B** — The Scopes Trial exemplified the cultural conflict between modern ideas and traditional values. It pitted the teaching of evolution against religious belief. The case captured a defining tension of the 1920s.
- 21. A** — The trial reflected tensions between those holding traditional beliefs and those embracing change. The 1920s saw clashes over science, religion, and modern life. The Scopes Trial dramatized this divide.
- 22. D** — Churchill used "iron curtain" to describe the division of Europe between Soviet-controlled and free nations. The phrase captured the spread of Soviet influence in the East. It became a defining image of postwar Europe.
- 23. B** — The speech is seen as an early warning about the beginning of the Cold War. Churchill highlighted growing tensions with the Soviet Union. His words signaled the emerging East-West conflict.
- 24. C** — Malcolm X is best known for emphasizing racial pride and the right to self-defense. He differed from leaders who stressed nonviolent integration. His message resonated with those seeking a more assertive approach.
- 25. A** — The Black Power movement emphasized racial pride, self-reliance, and Black control of their communities. It encouraged African Americans to build their own institutions. These themes reflected Malcolm X's influence.
- 26. D** — The Roe v. Wade decision was based mainly on a constitutional right to privacy. The Court found this right applied to certain personal decisions. This reasoning was central to the ruling.
- 27. C** — The Watergate scandal led most directly to the resignation of President Nixon. Facing likely impeachment, he chose to step down in 1974. He became the only U.S. president to resign.
- 28. B** — A major long-term effect of Watergate was growing distrust of government among many Americans. The scandal damaged public confidence in elected leaders. This skepticism shaped attitudes for years to come.

