

# PRACTICE EXAM 32: 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.

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible... It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world..."

— President George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796

1. In this passage, Washington advised the United States to
  - A. avoid forming permanent political alliances with foreign nations
  - B. seek out military alliances with the major powers of Europe
  - C. end all trade and commercial relations with other countries
  - D. join the European powers in their ongoing wars and rivalries
2. Washington believed that maintaining commercial ties while avoiding political entanglements would
  - A. guarantee the United States control over European colonial possessions
  - B. protect the young nation's independence and freedom of action
  - C. require the United States to build a large permanent standing army
  - D. force the European powers to recognize American territorial claims

3. The advice in this passage influenced a long-standing American foreign policy of

- A. imperial expansion into overseas territories in Asia and the Pacific
- B. military alliance with Great Britain against the other European powers
- C. active intervention in the political revolutions of Latin America
- D. neutrality and avoidance of entanglement in European conflicts

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. This decision upheld the constitutionality of the

- A. power of states to tax the agencies of the federal government
- B. authority of the states to nullify the acts of Congress
- C. national bank as a legitimate exercise of federal power
- D. right of the federal courts to review the acts of the president

5. Marshall's reasoning relied on the idea of

- A. states' rights to limit the powers of the national government
- B. implied powers granted to Congress by the Constitution
- C. strict construction limiting Congress to expressly listed powers

- D. the supremacy of state courts over the federal judiciary
- 6. By ruling that Maryland could not tax the national bank, the Court reinforced the principle of
  - A. federal supremacy over conflicting state laws
  - B. equal authority of the states and the national government
  - C. the right of states to regulate interstate commerce
  - D. the power of states to charter their own national banks

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

"We think... that [African Americans] 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... citizens of the United States... the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution."

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

- 7. A major ruling in this decision was that
  - A. enslaved people who entered free territory were automatically freed
  - B. Congress had full authority to ban slavery in all of the territories
  - C. African Americans were not citizens and could not sue in federal court
  - D. the states alone could decide questions of citizenship and slavery
- 8. This decision also declared unconstitutional the
  - A. Fugitive Slave Act requiring the return of escaped slaves
  - B. Three-Fifths Compromise counting slaves for representation

C. Northwest Ordinance prohibiting slavery north of the Ohio River

D. Missouri Compromise restricting slavery in the territories

9. A major consequence of the Dred Scott decision was that it

A. deepened sectional tensions and pushed the nation closer to civil war

B. ended the national debate over the expansion of slavery

C. guaranteed citizenship to all people born in the United States

D. strengthened the antislavery position of the federal courts

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

"...any person who is the head of a family... shall... be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands... for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation..."

— Homestead Act, 1862

10. The primary purpose of the Homestead Act was to

A. provide land grants to railroad companies building western lines

B. return tribal lands to the Native American nations of the Great Plains

C. raise federal revenue by selling public lands at high prices

D. encourage settlement of the West by offering land to settlers

11. A major effect of the Homestead Act was the

A. rapid decline of farming as a way of life in the western states

B. movement of large numbers of settlers onto the Great Plains

C. return of the western territories to control by the federal army

D. concentration of western land in the hands of a few wealthy owners

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

"We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin... The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few... We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver..."

— People's (Populist) Party, Omaha Platform, 1892

12. The Populist Party that issued this platform drew its main support from

A. industrial bankers and the owners of large eastern corporations

B. urban factory workers in the major cities of the Northeast

C. farmers in the South and West facing debt and falling crop prices

D. railroad owners seeking federal subsidies for new rail lines

13. A major demand of the Populist movement was the

A. free and unlimited coinage of silver to increase the money supply

B. adoption of the gold standard to stabilize the national currency

C. reduction of the federal government's role in the national economy

D. repeal of the laws regulating the rates charged by the railroads

14. The Populist platform reflected the belief that government power should be

A. reduced to allow private business to operate without regulation

B. expanded to address the economic problems facing ordinary citizens

C. transferred from the federal government to the individual states

D. limited strictly to matters of national defense and foreign affairs

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

"After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within... the United States... for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited."

— Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified 1919

15. This amendment established the national policy known as

A. women's suffrage extending voting rights to women

B. the direct election of United States senators by the voters

C. the abolition of the poll tax in federal elections

D. Prohibition, banning the manufacture and sale of alcohol

16. A major unintended consequence of this amendment was the

A. sharp decline in organized crime across the United States

B. immediate elimination of all alcohol consumption nationwide

C. rise of organized crime and illegal alcohol smuggling

D. strengthening of public respect for federal law enforcement

17. This amendment was later repealed by the

A. Twenty-First Amendment, which ended national Prohibition

B. Nineteenth Amendment, which granted women the right to vote

C. Sixteenth Amendment, which permitted a federal income tax

D. Seventeenth Amendment, which provided for direct election of senators

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

"An act to provide for the general welfare by establishing a system of Federal old-age benefits, and by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for aged persons, blind persons, dependent and crippled children..."

— Social Security Act, 1935

18. The Social Security Act was a key part of which program?

A. the Square Deal of President Theodore Roosevelt

B. the Great Society of President Lyndon Johnson

C. the Fair Deal of President Harry Truman

D. the New Deal of President Franklin Roosevelt

19. A primary goal of the Social Security Act was to

A. provide free medical care to all American citizens

B. provide economic security for the elderly and the unemployed

C. guarantee full employment through government-owned industries

D. eliminate the federal income tax on working Americans

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

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin..."

— President Harry S. Truman, Executive Order 9981, 1948

20. The primary purpose of this executive order was to

- A. expand the size of the United States military for the Cold War
- B. establish a peacetime draft requiring military service of young men
- C. desegregate the United States armed forces by ending racial barriers
- D. limit the participation of women in the United States armed services

21. This executive order is significant as an early federal action in the

- A. movement toward civil rights and racial equality in the postwar era
- B. effort to contain the spread of communism in Western Europe
- C. expansion of American military bases in Asia and the Pacific
- D. creation of the United Nations peacekeeping organization

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

"...the Congress approves and supports the determination of the President, as Commander in Chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression... in southeast Asia."

— Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, 1964

22. This resolution is significant because it

- A. formally declared war on the government of North Vietnam
- B. ordered the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam

C. gave the president broad authority to expand United States involvement in Vietnam

D. transferred control of the Vietnam War to the United Nations

23. A long-term result of resolutions such as this one was a debate over the

A. authority of the Supreme Court to review the acts of Congress

B. power of the states to resist federal military policy

C. role of the United Nations in approving American military action

D. balance of war powers between the president and Congress

Base your answers to questions 24 and 25 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, without more, can sustain an absolute, unqualified Presidential privilege of immunity from judicial process under all circumstances..."

— United States v. Nixon, 1974

24. The Supreme Court ruled in this case that

A. the president has an absolute and unlimited right to executive privilege

B. executive privilege does not place the president above the law

C. Congress has no authority to investigate the executive branch

D. the courts cannot require the president to release any documents

25. This decision contributed most directly to the

A. resignation of President Nixon during the Watergate scandal

B. impeachment and removal of President Nixon by the Senate

C. expansion of presidential power over the other branches

D. repeal of the constitutional limits on presidential terms

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

"It was we, the people; not we, the white male citizens; nor yet we, the male citizens; but we, the whole people, who formed the Union... to give the blessings of liberty... to the whole people—women as well as men."

— Susan B. Anthony, speech after her arrest for voting, 1873

26. In this speech, Anthony argued that

A. only male citizens were entitled to the full protections of the Constitution

B. the states alone had the authority to determine voting qualifications

C. women, as part of "the people," were entitled to the right to vote

D. the Constitution should be amended to limit voting to property owners

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

"The trade unions are the business organizations of the wage earners, to attend to the business of the wage earners... We want more schoolhouses and less jails; more books and less arsenals; more learning and less vice; more constant work and less crime..."

— Samuel Gompers, American Federation of Labor

27. The organization Gompers led, the American Federation of Labor, primarily sought to

A. overthrow the capitalist system and place industry under government control

B. improve wages, hours, and working conditions for skilled workers

C. organize all unskilled and immigrant laborers into a single union

- D. eliminate the wage system in favor of worker-owned cooperatives
28. The growth of labor unions like the AFL was largely a response to
- A. the decline of factory production during the late nineteenth century
- B. the federal government's takeover of major American industries
- C. the shortage of available workers in the industrial economy
- D. the difficult conditions faced by workers during rapid industrialization

## ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS – PRACTICE EXAM 32

- 1. A** — Washington advised avoiding permanent political alliances with foreign nations. He urged the country to maintain commercial ties but "as little political connection as possible" and to steer clear of permanent alliances. This counsel shaped early American neutrality in foreign affairs.
- 2. B** — Avoiding entanglements would protect the young nation's independence and freedom of action. Washington reasoned that permanent alliances could drag the weak new republic into foreign quarrels not in its interest. Staying free of such commitments preserved American sovereignty and flexibility.
- 3. D** — The advice influenced a long-standing policy of neutrality and avoidance of European conflicts. Washington's words became a guiding principle for over a century of American foreign policy. The United States generally avoided entangling alliances until the world wars of the twentieth century.
- 4. C** — The decision upheld the national bank as a legitimate exercise of federal power. Marshall ruled that creating a bank was an appropriate means of carrying out Congress's enumerated powers. This affirmed a broad reading of federal authority under the Constitution.
- 5. B** — Marshall's reasoning relied on the implied powers of Congress. He held that the "necessary and proper" clause allows Congress to use means appropriate to its constitutional ends, even if not expressly listed. This loose construction greatly expanded federal legislative power.
- 6. A** — The ruling reinforced federal supremacy over conflicting state laws. Marshall held that a state could not tax a federal institution because "the power to tax involves the power to destroy." A state cannot use its powers to undermine legitimate federal action.
- 7. C** — The Court ruled that African Americans were not citizens and could not sue in federal court. Taney declared that Black people were not included as citizens under the Constitution. This denied them standing to bring cases such as Scott's suit for freedom.

**8. D** — The decision declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional. The Court held that Congress lacked the power to ban slavery in the territories, voiding the 1820 compromise line. This removed a major restraint on the expansion of slavery.

**9. A** — The decision deepened sectional tensions and pushed the nation toward civil war. By denying Congress power to limit slavery, it outraged the North and emboldened the South. The ruling intensified the conflict that erupted just a few years later.

**10. D** — The Homestead Act aimed to encourage settlement of the West by offering land to settlers. It granted 160-acre plots to those who would live on and cultivate the land. The law accelerated migration onto the western frontier.

**11. B** — A major effect was the movement of large numbers of settlers onto the Great Plains. The promise of free land drew farmers, immigrants, and families westward in great numbers. This settlement transformed the Plains into a region of farms and towns.

**12. C** — The Populist Party drew its main support from farmers in the South and West. These farmers faced heavy debt, falling crop prices, and high railroad rates. The Omaha Platform voiced their grievances against banks, railroads, and concentrated wealth.

**13. A** — A major Populist demand was the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Expanding the money supply with silver was meant to raise crop prices and ease farmers' debts. This inflationary policy was central to the Populist economic program.

**14. B** — The platform reflected the belief that government power should be expanded to help ordinary citizens. Populists called for government action to curb corporate abuses and aid struggling farmers and workers. This marked a shift toward greater federal economic involvement.

**15. D** — The amendment established the national policy of Prohibition. It banned the manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Prohibition was a major goal of the temperance movement.

**16. C** — A major unintended consequence was the rise of organized crime and illegal alcohol smuggling. The ban created a lucrative black market supplied by bootleggers and gangsters. Criminal organizations grew powerful by meeting the continued demand for alcohol.

**17. A** — The amendment was repealed by the Twenty-First Amendment. Ratified in 1933, it ended national Prohibition after widespread evasion and enforcement problems. It remains the only constitutional amendment to repeal an earlier one.

**18. D** — The Social Security Act was a key part of the New Deal. It was enacted under Franklin Roosevelt to address economic insecurity during the Great Depression. The act reflected the New Deal's expansion of federal responsibility for citizens' welfare.

**19. B** — A primary goal was to provide economic security for the elderly and the unemployed. The act created old-age pensions and unemployment insurance funded through payroll taxes. It established a lasting federal safety net for vulnerable Americans.

**20. C** — The order's purpose was to desegregate the armed forces by ending racial barriers. Truman directed equal treatment for all service members regardless of race. This ended official segregation in the United States military.

**21. A** — The order was an early federal action in the postwar civil rights movement. It demonstrated the use of executive power to advance racial equality before major civil rights legislation. It set a precedent for later federal civil rights measures.

**22. C** — The resolution gave the president broad authority to expand United States involvement in Vietnam. Congress authorized the president to take "all necessary measures" without a formal declaration of war. This opened the door to large-scale American military escalation.

**23. D** — A long-term result was debate over the balance of war powers between president and Congress. The sweeping grant of authority raised concerns about unchecked presidential war-making. This led to the War Powers Resolution of 1973 to reassert congressional authority.

**24. B** — The Court ruled that executive privilege does not place the president above the law. It rejected an absolute privilege and ordered Nixon to comply with the subpoena. The decision affirmed that even the president is subject to judicial process.

**25. A** — The decision contributed directly to Nixon's resignation during the Watergate scandal. The released tapes provided evidence of his involvement in the cover-up. Facing certain impeachment, Nixon resigned in August 1974.

**26. C** — Anthony argued that women, as part of "the people," were entitled to vote. She insisted the Constitution was created by the whole people, not only men. This framed women's suffrage as a right already implied in the nation's founding document.

**27. B** — The American Federation of Labor sought to improve wages, hours, and working conditions for skilled workers. Under Gompers, the AFL focused on practical "bread-and-butter" gains rather than radical change. It organized skilled craft workers to bargain collectively with employers.

**28. D** — The growth of unions was largely a response to difficult conditions during rapid industrialization. Long hours, low pay, and unsafe factories drove workers to organize. Unions emerged to give laborers collective strength against powerful employers.