

# PRACTICE EXAM 34: 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.

"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

— Patrick Henry, speech to the Virginia Convention, 1775

1. In this speech, Patrick Henry argued that the colonists should
  - A. continue to seek a peaceful compromise with the British Parliament
  - B. remain loyal to the British king while petitioning for new rights
  - C. be willing to fight and risk death rather than submit to British rule
  - D. avoid armed conflict and rely instead on economic boycotts of British goods
2. Henry delivered this speech during the period leading up to the
  - A. drafting of the United States Constitution in Philadelphia
  - B. outbreak of the American Revolution against Great Britain
  - C. signing of the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War
  - D. ratification debates over the new federal Bill of Rights

3. Henry's words reflected the growing colonial belief that
- A. the defense of liberty was worth the risk of war with Britain
  - B. the colonies could not survive without British military protection
  - C. independence should be delayed until the colonies were stronger
  - D. the dispute with Britain could be settled through further negotiation

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

"I am mortified beyond expression when I view the clouds that have spread over the brightest morn that ever dawned upon any country... We are fast verging to anarchy and confusion!... What stronger evidence can be given of the want of energy in our governments than these disorders?"

— George Washington, on Shays' Rebellion, 1786

4. Washington's concern in this passage reflected the weaknesses of government under the
- A. United States Constitution as ratified in 1788
  - B. British colonial system before the Revolution
  - C. Bill of Rights added to the Constitution in 1791
  - D. Articles of Confederation, the nation's first government
5. A major weakness of the government Washington described was that it
- A. lacked the power to enforce laws and maintain order effectively
  - B. gave too much power to a strong national executive branch
  - C. allowed the federal government to tax the states without limit

- D. concentrated all authority in a single national court system
- 6. Events such as Shays' Rebellion helped lead directly to the
  - A. signing of the Declaration of Independence from Britain
  - B. passage of the Northwest Ordinance for the territories
  - C. calling of the Constitutional Convention to create a stronger government
  - D. adoption of the Monroe Doctrine in foreign affairs

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

"The power to regulate commerce... among the several States... is vested in Congress as absolutely as it would be in a single government... This power, like all others vested in Congress, is complete in itself, may be exercised to its utmost extent..."

— Chief Justice John Marshall, *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 1824

- 7. This Supreme Court decision concerned the federal government's power to regulate
  - A. the establishment of religion within the individual states
  - B. commerce conducted between two or more of the states
  - C. the naturalization of immigrants seeking citizenship
  - D. the coining of money and the printing of currency
- 8. The decision strengthened federal authority by ruling that the power over interstate commerce
  - A. belonged primarily to the individual state governments
  - B. could be exercised only with the approval of the states
  - C. was shared equally between the states and Congress

- D. rested with Congress and could be exercised fully
- 9. This case is significant as an early example of the federal government's use of the
  - A. commerce clause to expand national authority over the economy
  - B. elastic clause to create a national bank
  - C. supremacy clause to override foreign treaties
  - D. due process clause to protect individual liberties

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

"I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—AND I WILL BE HEARD. The apathy of the people is enough to make every statue leap from its pedestal..."

— William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator*, 1831

- 10. William Lloyd Garrison was a leading figure in the movement to
  - A. expand the voting rights of property-owning white men
  - B. restrict immigration from southern and eastern Europe
  - C. bring about the immediate abolition of slavery in the United States
  - D. promote temperance and the prohibition of alcoholic beverages
- 11. Garrison's newspaper, *The Liberator*, was significant because it
  - A. defended the institution of slavery in the southern states
  - B. helped spread antislavery ideas and build the abolitionist movement
  - C. encouraged enslaved people to migrate to the western territories

D. supported the gradual end of slavery over many decades

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

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

— Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified 1865

12. The primary effect of this amendment was to

A. grant citizenship to all persons born in the United States

B. guarantee the right to vote regardless of a person's race

C. provide equal protection of the laws to all American citizens

D. abolish slavery throughout the entire United States

13. This amendment was ratified during the period immediately following the

A. ratification of the original United States Constitution

B. acquisition of new territory in the Mexican-American War

C. end of the Civil War between the North and the South

D. close of the First World War in Europe

14. The Thirteenth Amendment made permanent the freedom first declared in the

A. Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln

B. Declaration of Independence written by Thomas Jefferson

C. Missouri Compromise passed by the Congress in 1820

D. Northwest Ordinance adopted under the Articles of Confederation

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

"The settlement... is an experimental effort to aid in the solution of the social and industrial problems which are engendered by the modern conditions of life in a great city... It must be grounded in a philosophy whose foundation is on the solidarity of the human race."

— Jane Addams, on Hull House

15. Jane Addams and the settlement house movement worked primarily to

- A. organize industrial workers into national labor unions
- B. expand American territory through overseas colonization
- C. promote the migration of farmers to the western frontier
- D. help poor immigrants and the urban poor in the cities

16. The settlement house movement was part of the broader effort during the

- A. Reconstruction era to rebuild the southern states
- B. Progressive Era to address the social problems of industrial society
- C. Jacksonian era to expand the rights of the common man
- D. Cold War era to contain the spread of communism

17. Reformers like Jane Addams believed that social problems could best be addressed through

- A. active efforts to improve the lives of the poor and working class
- B. the removal of all government involvement in social welfare

C. the relocation of city dwellers to rural farming communities

D. strict new limits on immigration into the United States

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

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote."

— Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified 1913

18. This amendment changed the way that United States senators were

A. assigned to congressional committees within the Senate

B. limited in the number of terms they could serve

C. chosen, by providing for their direct election by voters

D. paid for their service in the national legislature

19. Before this amendment, United States senators had been

A. appointed directly by the president of the United States

B. chosen by the legislatures of the individual states

C. elected by the members of the House of Representatives

D. selected by a national convention of the political parties

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

"The American system... is founded upon a particular conception of self-government in which decentralized local responsibility is the very base. Our people... have a self-reliance, a self-respect... It is in the further development of this cooperation... that we should find solution for many of our complex problems."

— President Herbert Hoover, on rugged individualism

20. Hoover's response to the early years of the Great Depression reflected his belief in

A. large-scale direct federal relief programs for the unemployed

B. government ownership of the major banks and industries

C. immediate federal control over wages and prices nationwide

D. limited government and reliance on private and local efforts

21. Hoover's approach to the Depression was later contrasted with the

A. strict isolationism of the United States during the 1930s

B. return to the economic policies of the Gilded Age

C. New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt, which expanded the federal role

D. wartime mobilization of industry during the Second World War

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

"The establishment of order in Europe... must be achieved by processes which will enable the liberated peoples to... create democratic institutions of their own choice... the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live."

— Declaration of Liberated Europe, Yalta Conference, 1945

22. The Yalta Conference brought together the leaders of the

A. United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union

B. United States, France, and the Republic of China

C. Germany, Italy, and the Empire of Japan

- D. United States, Canada, and the nations of Latin America
23. Disagreements over promises made at Yalta contributed to the
- A. formation of a lasting alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union
  - B. immediate reunification of Germany under a single government
  - C. withdrawal of the United States from involvement in European affairs
  - D. rising tensions of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union

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

"People always say that I didn't give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn't true... The only tired I was, was tired of giving in. I had been pushed as far as I could stand to be pushed."

— Rosa Parks, on the Montgomery bus boycott

24. Rosa Parks's refusal to give up her seat helped spark the
- A. desegregation of the United States armed forces
  - B. Montgomery bus boycott against segregated public transportation
  - C. passage of the Nineteenth Amendment granting women the vote
  - D. integration of public schools following the Brown decision
25. The boycott that followed this event is significant because it
- A. ended all forms of racial segregation across the United States
  - B. led to the immediate passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - C. helped launch the modern civil rights movement and brought Dr. King to prominence

D. resulted in the desegregation of interstate bus and train travel

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

"...in our adversary system of criminal justice, any person haled into court, who is too poor to hire a lawyer, cannot be assured a fair trial unless counsel is provided for him. This seems to us to be an obvious truth."

— Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963

26. This Supreme Court decision established that defendants who cannot afford an attorney

A. must be provided with a lawyer by the government in criminal cases

B. may be denied legal counsel in minor criminal proceedings

C. must represent themselves before a judge without assistance

D. are required to pay court costs before receiving a trial

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

"We have been here a week. This was the week that changed the world... What we have said today is that we shall build a bridge across sixteen thousand miles and twenty-two years of hostility which have divided us in the past."

— President Richard Nixon, in China, 1972

27. Nixon's visit to China in 1972 marked the beginning of

A. a military alliance between the United States and China against the Soviet Union

B. the entry of China into the United Nations Security Council

C. a new period of open conflict between the United States and communist China

D. improved relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China

28. Nixon's opening of relations with China was part of a broader Cold War policy known as

- A. containment of communism within its existing borders
- B. détente, the easing of tensions between rival superpowers
- C. massive retaliation against any communist aggression
- D. brinkmanship in confrontations with the Soviet Union

## ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS – PRACTICE EXAM 34

- 1. C** — Henry argued the colonists should be willing to fight and risk death rather than submit to British rule. His closing demand—"give me liberty or give me death"—rejected submission in favor of armed resistance. The speech urged Virginia to prepare for war.
- 2. B** — Henry delivered this speech during the period leading up to the American Revolution. Given in 1775, it came as tensions with Britain were nearing open conflict. It helped rally support for taking up arms against British authority.
- 3. A** — Henry's words reflected the belief that the defense of liberty was worth the risk of war. He framed liberty as more valuable than peace bought through submission. This sentiment captured the revolutionary spirit spreading through the colonies.
- 4. D** — Washington's concern reflected the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. Shays' Rebellion exposed the national government's inability to maintain order. Washington saw the unrest as evidence that the existing government lacked sufficient energy.
- 5. A** — A major weakness was that the government lacked the power to enforce laws and maintain order. Under the Articles, the national government could not raise an army or compel compliance effectively. This left it unable to suppress uprisings like Shays' Rebellion.
- 6. C** — Shays' Rebellion helped lead directly to the calling of the Constitutional Convention. The unrest convinced many leaders that a stronger national government was needed. Delegates gathered in 1787 to address the failures of the Articles.
- 7. B** — The decision concerned the federal power to regulate commerce between the states. The case involved competing steamboat licenses operating across state lines. Marshall affirmed congressional authority over interstate commerce.

**8. D** — The Court ruled that the power over interstate commerce rests with Congress and can be exercised fully. Marshall held this power "complete in itself" and exercisable to its utmost extent. This affirmed broad national authority over commercial activity among the states.

**9. A** — The case is an early example of using the commerce clause to expand national authority over the economy. It established a precedent for extensive federal regulation of interstate commerce. This clause later became a foundation for much federal economic legislation.

**10. C** — Garrison was a leading figure in the movement for the immediate abolition of slavery. He demanded an uncompromising end to slavery rather than gradual reform. His militancy distinguished him among antislavery reformers.

**11. B** — *The Liberator* helped spread antislavery ideas and build the abolitionist movement. Garrison's newspaper became a leading voice for immediate emancipation. It galvanized supporters and pressured the nation to confront slavery.

**12. D** — The amendment's primary effect was to abolish slavery throughout the United States. It permanently ended slavery and involuntary servitude except as criminal punishment. This made emancipation constitutional and nationwide.

**13. C** — The amendment was ratified immediately following the end of the Civil War. Adopted in 1865, it came as the Union victory brought slavery to a close. It was the first of the Reconstruction amendments.

**14. A** — The amendment made permanent the freedom first declared in the Emancipation Proclamation. The proclamation had freed enslaved people only in rebelling areas as a wartime measure. The Thirteenth Amendment extended and permanently secured that freedom for all.

**15. D** — Jane Addams and the settlement house movement worked to help poor immigrants and the urban poor. Hull House provided services such as education, childcare, and job training. The movement aimed to improve conditions in crowded industrial cities.

**16. B** — The settlement house movement was part of the Progressive Era effort to address social problems. Reformers sought to remedy the hardships created by rapid industrialization and urban growth. It reflected the era's faith in active social improvement.

**17. A** — Reformers like Addams believed problems could best be addressed through active efforts to improve the lives of the poor. They worked directly within communities to provide aid and opportunity. This hands-on approach defined the settlement house philosophy.

**18. C** — The amendment changed how senators were chosen, providing for their direct election by voters. It transferred the selection of senators to the people of each state. This reform aimed to make the Senate more democratic and accountable.

**19. B** — Before this amendment, senators had been chosen by the state legislatures. The original Constitution gave state legislatures the power to select senators. The change addressed concerns about corruption and unresponsiveness.

**20. D** — Hoover's response reflected his belief in limited government and reliance on private and local efforts. He favored voluntary cooperation over large federal intervention. This philosophy shaped his cautious early response to the Depression.

**21. C** — Hoover's approach was contrasted with the New Deal, which expanded the federal role. Roosevelt's programs used active federal intervention to combat the Depression. The contrast highlighted differing views on government's economic responsibilities.

**22. A** — The Yalta Conference brought together the leaders of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met in early 1945 to plan the postwar world. These three powers shaped decisions about Europe's future.

**23. D** — Disagreements over Yalta contributed to the rising tensions of the Cold War. The Soviets failed to honor promises of free elections in Eastern Europe. This betrayal deepened distrust between the United States and the Soviet Union.

**24. B** — Parks's refusal helped spark the Montgomery bus boycott against segregated transportation. Her arrest prompted a year-long boycott of the city's buses. The protest challenged segregation through collective economic action.

**25. C** — The boycott helped launch the modern civil rights movement and brought Dr. King to prominence. It demonstrated the power of organized nonviolent protest. King's leadership of the boycott established him as a national figure.

**26. A** — The decision established that defendants who cannot afford an attorney must be provided one by the government. The Court held that fair trials require counsel for poor defendants in criminal cases. This guaranteed the right to a lawyer regardless of ability to pay.

**27. D** — Nixon's 1972 visit marked the beginning of improved relations with the People's Republic of China. It opened communication after decades of hostility. The visit reshaped Cold War diplomacy by engaging communist China.

**28. B** — The opening to China was part of the broader policy of détente. Détente sought to ease tensions between the United States and its Cold War rivals. Nixon used improved relations with China to reduce hostilities and pressure the Soviet Union.