

PRACTICE EXAM 40: 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.

"The French and Indian War ended in 1763 with a British victory. Although Britain gained control of vast new lands in North America, the war left the British government deeply in debt and led it to seek new ways to raise money from the colonies."

— Description of the French and Indian War

1. A major result of the French and Indian War was that Britain

A. gained control of large amounts of land in North America

B. lost all of its colonies along the Atlantic coast

C. granted the colonies complete independence from British rule

D. abandoned its claims to territory in North America

2. The war affected relations between Britain and the colonies by leading Britain to

A. reduce the taxes that the colonists were required to pay

B. grant the colonies greater control over their own affairs

C. withdraw all British troops from the American colonies

D. seek new ways to raise money from the colonies

3. The British debt from the war contributed directly to the
- A. expansion of self-government in the American colonies
 - B. strengthening of colonial loyalty to the British crown
 - C. passage of new taxes that angered the colonists
 - D. removal of all restrictions on colonial trade

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

"In 1773, colonists protesting British taxes boarded ships in Boston Harbor and threw chests of tea into the water. In response, Parliament passed the Coercive Acts, which the colonists called the 'Intolerable Acts,' to punish Massachusetts."

— Account of the Boston Tea Party

4. The Boston Tea Party was a protest against
- A. the presence of British troops in the colonies
 - B. British taxes imposed on the colonists
 - C. restrictions on colonial religious freedom
 - D. the Proclamation Line of 1763
5. Parliament responded to the Boston Tea Party by passing laws that
- A. lowered the taxes the colonists paid on imported tea
 - B. granted the colonies greater self-government
 - C. removed British troops from the city of Boston

- D. punished Massachusetts and closed the port of Boston
- 6. The "Intolerable Acts" pushed the colonies closer to revolution by
 - A. uniting them in opposition to British policies
 - B. ending all conflict between the colonies and Britain
 - C. increasing colonial trade with Great Britain
 - D. reducing tensions between the colonies and the king

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

"During the 1790s, two political parties emerged. The Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, favored a strong national government. The Democratic-Republicans, led by Thomas Jefferson, favored stronger state governments and a strict reading of the Constitution."

— Description of the first political parties

- 7. The Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, generally favored
 - A. limiting the powers of the national government
 - B. transferring most authority to the state governments
 - C. a strong national government with broad powers
 - D. a strict and limited reading of the Constitution
- 8. The Democratic-Republicans, led by Thomas Jefferson, generally favored
 - A. a powerful national bank and a strong central government
 - B. stronger state governments and a strict reading of the Constitution
 - C. the elimination of all state governments in the new nation

- D. an economy based primarily on manufacturing and trade
- 9. The emergence of these two parties is significant because it
 - A. marked the beginning of the American two-party political system
 - B. ended all political disagreement among American leaders
 - C. created a single party that controlled the entire government
 - D. prevented the new government from functioning effectively

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

"Completed in 1825, the Erie Canal connected the Great Lakes to the Hudson River and New York City. It greatly reduced the cost of shipping goods and helped New York City become the nation's leading commercial center."

— Description of the Erie Canal

- 10. A major effect of the Erie Canal was that it
 - A. ended trade between the eastern and western regions
 - B. increased the cost of shipping goods to the West
 - C. reduced the importance of New York City as a port
 - D. lowered shipping costs and boosted trade and commerce
- 11. The construction of the Erie Canal was part of the broader development of
 - A. the factory system in the textile industry
 - B. the abolitionist movement against slavery
 - C. improved transportation that connected the regions of the nation

D. the system of plantation agriculture in the South

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

"The Second Great Awakening was a religious revival in the early nineteenth century. It emphasized that individuals could improve themselves and society. This spirit of reform inspired movements for abolition, temperance, and women's rights."

— Description of the Second Great Awakening

12. The Second Great Awakening helped inspire

A. a variety of reform movements in American society

B. the end of religious worship in the United States

C. the expansion of slavery into the western territories

D. the withdrawal of the United States from world affairs

13. One reform movement influenced by this religious revival was the

A. movement to expand the size of the federal government

B. temperance movement against the use of alcohol

C. effort to acquire new overseas territories

D. campaign to restrict immigration into the country

14. The reform spirit of the Second Great Awakening reflected the belief that

A. society could not be improved through human effort

B. only the government could solve the nation's problems

C. religious revival had no effect on social reform

D. individuals could work to improve themselves and society

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

"The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War in 1848. Under the treaty, Mexico gave up a vast area of land to the United States, including present-day California and much of the Southwest."

— Description of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

15. A major result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was that the United States

A. returned a large area of land to the nation of Mexico

B. gave up its claims to territory in the Southwest

C. gained a vast area of land including California

D. withdrew its forces from the western territories

16. The land gained from Mexico contributed to the growing national debate over

A. whether slavery would be allowed in the new territories

B. the regulation of trade between the states

C. the creation of a national bank and currency

D. the rights of immigrants arriving from Europe

17. The territorial expansion completed by this treaty fulfilled the idea of

A. strict isolationism from the affairs of other nations

B. the abolition of slavery throughout the United States

C. a foreign policy of neutrality in world conflicts

D. Manifest Destiny, expanding the nation across the continent

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

"The Open Door Policy, announced by the United States in 1899, called for all nations to have equal trading rights in China. The United States sought to protect its commercial interests as European powers and Japan competed for influence in China."

— Description of the Open Door Policy

18. The main purpose of the Open Door Policy was to

A. close Chinese ports to all foreign trade

B. ensure equal trading rights for all nations in China

C. give the United States exclusive control over Chinese trade

D. end all American commercial interests in Asia

19. The Open Door Policy reflected the American desire to

A. acquire China as an overseas colony of the United States

B. withdraw from all involvement in Asian affairs

C. protect its trade interests as other powers competed in China

D. transfer control of China to the European powers

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

"During World War I, the United States government used propaganda posters and the Committee on Public Information to build support for the war. It also encouraged citizens to buy Liberty Bonds to help pay for the war effort."

— Description of the American home front in World War I

20. The main purpose of government propaganda during World War I was to

- A. build public support for the American war effort
- B. discourage Americans from joining the armed forces
- C. oppose the United States' entry into the war
- D. reduce the production of weapons and supplies

21. Citizens were encouraged to buy Liberty Bonds in order to

- A. reduce the federal government's involvement in the economy
- B. help pay for the costs of the war effort
- C. limit American industrial production during the war
- D. provide direct relief to the unemployed

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

"In 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik, the first artificial satellite. Its success alarmed many Americans and led the United States to increase spending on science education and space research during the Cold War."

— Account of the Space Race

22. The launch of Sputnik in 1957 was significant because it

- A. ended the Cold War rivalry between the superpowers
- B. demonstrated American leadership in space technology

- C. proved that the Soviet Union had abandoned the arms race
- D. caused American fears that the Soviet Union had gained a technological lead

23. A major American response to Sputnik was to

- A. abandon efforts to develop a space program
- B. reduce federal spending on scientific research
- C. increase spending on science education and space research
- D. end the rivalry with the Soviet Union in technology

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

"In 1960, four African American college students sat down at a segregated lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, and refused to leave when denied service. Their peaceful protest inspired similar sit-ins across the South."

— Account of the Greensboro sit-ins

24. The Greensboro sit-ins were a form of

- A. nonviolent protest against racial segregation
- B. armed resistance against local police forces
- C. legal action filed in the federal courts
- D. economic boycott of segregated bus systems

25. The sit-in movement was significant because it

- A. ended the practice of racial segregation overnight
- B. inspired further nonviolent protests across the South

C. discouraged young people from joining the civil rights movement

D. led to the immediate passage of new voting rights laws

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

"In 1979, revolutionaries in Iran seized the United States embassy in Tehran and held more than fifty Americans hostage for 444 days. The crisis dominated the final years of President Jimmy Carter's term."

— Account of the Iran Hostage Crisis

26. The Iran Hostage Crisis is significant because it

A. led to a lasting alliance between the United States and Iran

B. resulted in a quick and successful American military rescue

C. ended American involvement in the affairs of the Middle East

D. damaged American prestige and troubled the Carter presidency

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

"By 1991, economic problems and growing demands for freedom led to the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Cold War, which had lasted more than forty years, came to an end as the Soviet Union broke apart into independent nations."

— Account of the end of the Cold War

27. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked the

A. beginning of the Cold War between the superpowers

B. expansion of communism throughout Eastern Europe

C. end of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union

- D. start of a new military alliance against the United States
28. A major factor leading to the collapse of the Soviet Union was
- A. a successful military invasion of the United States
- B. economic problems and growing demands for freedom
- C. the strengthening of communist control over its people
- D. the expansion of the Soviet economy and industry

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS – PRACTICE EXAM 40

- 1. A** — A major result was that Britain gained control of large amounts of land in North America. The British victory removed France as a power on the continent. Britain acquired vast territory east of the Mississippi.
- 2. D** — The war led Britain to seek new ways to raise money from the colonies. Heavy war debt prompted new taxes and policies. This shift strained relations between Britain and the colonists.
- 3. C** — The British debt contributed directly to the passage of new taxes that angered the colonists. Measures like the Stamp Act aimed to recover war costs. Colonial resentment of these taxes fueled the road to revolution.
- 4. B** — The Boston Tea Party was a protest against British taxes imposed on the colonists. Colonists objected to the tax policy embodied in the tea trade. Destroying the tea was a dramatic act of defiance.
- 5. D** — Parliament responded by passing laws that punished Massachusetts and closed the port of Boston. The Coercive Acts aimed to make an example of the colony. Colonists condemned them as the "Intolerable Acts."
- 6. A** — The Intolerable Acts pushed the colonies toward revolution by uniting them in opposition. Harsh punishment of Massachusetts alarmed the other colonies. Their shared resistance helped spark coordinated action against Britain.
- 7. C** — The Federalists favored a strong national government with broad powers. Hamilton's party supported energetic central authority and a loose reading of the Constitution. This vision emphasized national strength and commerce.

- 8. B** — The Democratic-Republicans favored stronger state governments and a strict reading of the Constitution. Jefferson's party feared concentrated federal power. They emphasized states' rights and limited national authority.
- 9. A** — The emergence of these parties marked the beginning of the American two-party system. Their rivalry created the first organized political competition. This pattern has shaped American politics ever since.
- 10. D** — A major effect of the canal was that it lowered shipping costs and boosted trade. By linking the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, it sped the movement of goods. This spurred commerce and economic growth.
- 11. C** — The canal was part of the broader development of improved transportation connecting the regions. Canals, roads, and later railroads tied the country together. This transportation revolution strengthened national economic ties.
- 12. A** — The Second Great Awakening helped inspire a variety of reform movements. Its emphasis on self-improvement encouraged efforts to better society. Movements for abolition, temperance, and women's rights drew on this spirit.
- 13. B** — One movement it influenced was the temperance movement against alcohol. Reformers sought to reduce drinking and its social harms. The revival's moral energy fueled this campaign.
- 14. D** — The reform spirit reflected the belief that individuals could improve themselves and society. The revival taught that people could shape their own salvation and surroundings. This optimism motivated widespread social reform.
- 15. C** — A major result was that the United States gained a vast area of land including California. Mexico ceded much of the present-day Southwest. This greatly expanded American territory.
- 16. A** — The new land intensified the debate over whether slavery would be allowed in the territories. The question of slavery's expansion grew more divisive. This dispute deepened sectional tensions before the Civil War.
- 17. D** — The expansion fulfilled the idea of Manifest Destiny. The acquisition extended the nation across the continent to the Pacific. This realized the belief in America's continental expansion.
- 18. B** — The Open Door Policy aimed to ensure equal trading rights for all nations in China. The United States sought to keep Chinese markets open to all. This protected American access amid foreign competition.
- 19. C** — The policy reflected the desire to protect American trade as other powers competed in China. The United States worried about being shut out by rival empires. Open trade served its commercial interests in Asia.

- 20. A** — The main purpose of wartime propaganda was to build public support for the war effort. The government used posters and the Committee on Public Information to rally citizens. This shaped public opinion in favor of the war.
- 21. B** — Citizens bought Liberty Bonds to help pay for the costs of the war. The bonds raised funds for the military effort. Buying them was promoted as a patriotic duty.
- 22. D** — Sputnik's launch caused American fears that the Soviet Union had gained a technological lead. The first satellite suggested Soviet superiority in science and missiles. This alarmed Americans during the Cold War.
- 23. C** — A major American response was to increase spending on science education and space research. The government invested in schools and the new space program. These efforts aimed to close the perceived technological gap.
- 24. A** — The Greensboro sit-ins were a form of nonviolent protest against segregation. Students peacefully occupied a segregated lunch counter. Their tactic drew attention to racial injustice without violence.
- 25. B** — The movement was significant because it inspired further nonviolent protests across the South. The Greensboro action sparked similar sit-ins in many cities. This expanded grassroots activism in the civil rights movement.
- 26. D** — The crisis is significant because it damaged American prestige and troubled the Carter presidency. The prolonged hostage ordeal made the United States appear powerless. It weakened Carter politically in his final years.
- 27. C** — The collapse of the Soviet Union marked the end of the Cold War. The breakup ended the decades-long superpower rivalry. The United States emerged as the world's sole superpower.
- 28. B** — A major factor was economic problems and growing demands for freedom. A failing economy and reform movements undermined Soviet control. These pressures led to the union's breakup.