

PRACTICE EXAM 47: 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.

"In 1804, President Thomas Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the lands of the Louisiana Purchase. Their expedition mapped the region, recorded plants and animals, and made contact with Native American nations."

— Account of the Lewis and Clark expedition

1. A major purpose of the Lewis and Clark expedition was to

A. establish permanent American forts in the Pacific Northwest

B. explore and map the lands of the Louisiana Purchase

C. remove Native American nations from the western lands

D. negotiate a treaty ending the war with Great Britain

2. During their journey, Lewis and Clark

A. avoided all contact with Native American nations

B. settled permanently in the western territory

C. ended American interest in westward expansion

D. recorded information about the plants, animals, and peoples of the region

3. The Lewis and Clark expedition was significant because it

A. discouraged Americans from moving into the West

B. returned the western lands to French control

C. increased American knowledge of and interest in the West

D. ended the United States' claim to the Louisiana Territory

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

"Before the War of 1812, a group of members of Congress known as the 'War Hawks' pushed for war with Britain. They were angered by British interference with American trade and the seizing of American sailors."

— Account of the War Hawks

4. The "War Hawks" in Congress called for war with Britain mainly because of

A. British interference with American trade and seizing of sailors

B. British support for the abolition of slavery in the United States

C. British efforts to expand trade with the United States

D. British refusal to sell western lands to American settlers

5. The British practice of seizing American sailors and forcing them to serve in the British navy was known as

A. nullification

B. secession

C. annexation

D. impressment

6. One result of the War of 1812 was a rise in

A. American loyalty to the British crown

B. American nationalism and patriotic feeling

C. cooperation between the United States and Britain in war

D. opposition to the existence of the federal government

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

"In the nineteenth century, the temperance movement worked to reduce or ban the drinking of alcohol. Reformers argued that alcohol caused poverty, crime, and the breakup of families."

— Account of the temperance movement

7. The temperance movement worked mainly to

A. reduce or ban the drinking of alcohol

B. expand the right to vote to all citizens

C. abolish slavery in the southern states

D. improve conditions for factory workers

8. Reformers in the temperance movement argued that alcohol

A. helped to strengthen American families

B. had little effect on society as a whole

C. caused poverty, crime, and family breakup

D. was necessary for a healthy economy

9. The temperance movement of the nineteenth century later contributed to the

A. abolition of slavery in the United States

B. expansion of voting rights to women

C. growth of the factory system in the North

D. eventual adoption of national Prohibition

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

"During the Civil War, African American soldiers fought for the Union. Regiments such as the 54th Massachusetts proved their courage in battle and helped change attitudes about the role of black soldiers."

— Account of African American soldiers in the Civil War

10. African American soldiers who fought for the Union during the Civil War

A. were not allowed to take part in any combat

B. helped change attitudes about the role of black soldiers

C. fought mainly on the side of the Confederacy

D. served only in positions far away from battle

11. The service of regiments like the 54th Massachusetts was significant because it

A. demonstrated the courage and ability of African American soldiers

B. weakened the Union war effort against the Confederacy

C. ended the participation of African Americans in the war

D. proved that African Americans could not serve in combat

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

"In the late nineteenth century, farmers organized groups such as the Grange to address their problems. They protested the high rates charged by railroads and grain elevators that cut into their profits."

— Account of the Granger movement

12. Farmers in the Granger movement organized mainly to

A. support the expansion of large business corporations

B. promote higher tariffs on imported manufactured goods

C. protest the high rates charged by railroads and grain elevators

D. reduce the role of the government in the economy

13. The Grange and similar groups reflected the growing discontent of

A. factory workers in the cities of the Northeast

B. farmers struggling against railroads and high costs

C. business owners in the major industrial cities

D. bankers and investors in the financial markets

14. The Granger movement helped lead to government efforts to

A. eliminate all federal regulation of business

B. provide subsidies to the railroad companies

C. transfer ownership of the railroads to farmers

D. regulate the rates charged by the railroads

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

"Andrew Carnegie built a giant steel company in part by using vertical integration, in which he controlled every step of production, from mining the raw materials to selling the finished steel."

— Account of Andrew Carnegie and the steel industry

15. The business strategy of "vertical integration" used by Carnegie involved

A. controlling every step of the production process

B. buying out all competing steel companies

C. dividing the company into smaller separate firms

D. selling the company to the federal government

16. By controlling the production of steel from raw materials to finished product, Carnegie was able to

A. raise the price of steel for all of his customers

B. eliminate the need for any factory workers

C. lower costs and increase his company's profits

D. reduce the overall production of American steel

17. Carnegie was one of the powerful industrialists of the period sometimes known as

A. abolitionists who opposed slavery

- B. muckrakers who exposed corruption
- C. Progressives who supported reform
- D. captains of industry or robber barons

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

"The Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act, both passed in 1906, required federal inspection of food and medicine. These laws were passed partly in response to public concern over unsafe products."

— Description of food and drug regulation

18. The main purpose of the Pure Food and Drug Act was to

- A. reduce the price of food and medicine for consumers
- B. require federal inspection to protect consumers from unsafe products
- C. eliminate government involvement in the food industry
- D. increase the production of food and medicine in factories

19. These laws were passed during the Progressive Era partly in response to

- A. public concern over unsafe food and medicine
- B. a shortage of food in the United States
- C. the decline of American agriculture
- D. demands to reduce the size of the government

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

"President Woodrow Wilson promoted a foreign policy known as 'Moral Diplomacy.' He believed the United States should support nations whose governments were democratic and just, rather than acting only out of economic interest."

— Description of Moral Diplomacy

20. The foreign policy known as "Moral Diplomacy" was based on the idea that the United States should

- A. use military force to control weaker nations
- B. invest American money to gain influence abroad
- C. support nations with democratic and just governments
- D. avoid all involvement in the affairs of other nations

21. Wilson's Moral Diplomacy differed from earlier policies in that it emphasized

- A. the use of military force above all else
- B. the acquisition of new overseas colonies
- C. economic investment as the main goal
- D. moral principles rather than economic interest alone

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

"In 1932, thousands of World War I veterans marched on Washington, D.C., to demand early payment of bonuses they had been promised. The 'Bonus Army' was eventually driven out by federal troops."

— Account of the Bonus Army

22. The Bonus Army of 1932 was made up of

- A. unemployed factory workers from northern cities
- B. World War I veterans demanding promised bonuses

C. farmers protesting low crop prices

D. immigrants seeking entry into the United States

23. The treatment of the Bonus Army by the government

A. damaged public support for President Hoover

B. increased public confidence in the government

C. ended the economic hardship of the Depression

D. led to the immediate payment of all bonuses

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

"During World War II, the Tuskegee Airmen were a group of African American military pilots who fought with distinction. Many black Americans supported the 'Double V' campaign, calling for victory over enemies abroad and over racial discrimination at home."

— Account of African Americans in World War II

24. The Tuskegee Airmen are remembered as

A. a group of factory workers who built military aircraft

B. white pilots who trained African American soldiers

C. African American military pilots who served with distinction

D. soldiers who refused to fight in the war

25. The "Double V" campaign called for victory over

A. two enemy nations in the Pacific theater

B. enemies abroad and racial discrimination at home

C. the Axis powers in both Europe and Asia

D. communism and fascism around the world

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

"In 1960, an American U-2 spy plane was shot down over the Soviet Union, and its pilot was captured. The incident increased tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War."

— Account of the U-2 incident

26. The U-2 incident of 1960 is significant because it

A. ended the Cold War rivalry between the superpowers

B. led to a lasting alliance between the two nations

C. demonstrated Soviet weakness in air defense

D. increased tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union

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

"In 1970, the federal government created the Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, to enforce laws aimed at reducing air and water pollution. Its creation reflected growing public concern about protecting the environment."

— Description of the EPA

27. The Environmental Protection Agency was created mainly to

A. enforce laws aimed at reducing air and water pollution

B. promote the use of pesticides in American agriculture

C. reduce government involvement in environmental issues

- D. encourage the development of unused public lands
28. The creation of the EPA reflected
- A. a decline in public interest in environmental issues
- B. the federal government's withdrawal from regulation
- C. growing public concern about protecting the environment
- D. the end of all pollution in the United States

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS – PRACTICE EXAM 47

1. B — A major purpose of the expedition was to explore and map the lands of the Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson sought knowledge of the vast new territory. Lewis and Clark charted the region for the young nation.
2. D — During their journey, they recorded information about the plants, animals, and peoples of the region. The explorers documented natural features and Native nations. Their detailed records expanded American knowledge of the West.
3. C — The expedition was significant because it increased American knowledge of and interest in the West. Its findings encouraged further exploration and settlement. The journey opened the way for westward expansion.
4. A — The War Hawks called for war mainly because of British interference with American trade and the seizing of sailors. These actions angered nationalists in Congress. They pressed for war to defend American honor and rights.
5. D — The practice of seizing American sailors for the British navy was known as impressment. Britain forced captured sailors into its service. This grievance helped push the United States toward war.
6. B — One result of the war was a rise in American nationalism and patriotic feeling. The conflict fostered pride and confidence in the nation. This spirit shaped the years that followed.
7. A — The temperance movement worked mainly to reduce or ban the drinking of alcohol. Reformers sought to limit alcohol's role in society. The movement campaigned against drinking and its effects.
8. C — Reformers argued that alcohol caused poverty, crime, and family breakup. They blamed drinking for many social ills. This argument drove support for temperance.

9. D — The movement later contributed to the eventual adoption of national Prohibition. Decades of temperance activism culminated in the Eighteenth Amendment. Prohibition banned alcohol nationwide in 1920.
10. B — African American soldiers helped change attitudes about the role of black soldiers. Their service in combat challenged prevailing prejudices. Their performance demonstrated their value to the Union.
11. A — The service of regiments like the 54th Massachusetts demonstrated the courage and ability of African American soldiers. Their bravery in battle won wide recognition. This helped shift opinions about black military service.
12. C — Farmers in the Granger movement organized mainly to protest the high rates charged by railroads and grain elevators. These costs cut deeply into their profits. Farmers united to challenge such practices.
13. B — The Grange reflected the growing discontent of farmers struggling against railroads and high costs. Rural Americans felt squeezed by powerful interests. Their grievances fueled the movement.
14. D — The movement helped lead to government efforts to regulate the rates charged by the railroads. Pressure from farmers prompted new regulations. This marked an early step toward government oversight of business.
15. A — Vertical integration involved controlling every step of the production process. Carnegie owned the mines, mills, and transport for his steel. This control reduced costs and increased efficiency.
16. C — By controlling production from raw materials to finished product, Carnegie was able to lower costs and increase profits. Vertical integration cut out middlemen. This made his company highly competitive.
17. D — Carnegie was one of the industrialists known as captains of industry or robber barons. Admirers praised his contributions, while critics decried his methods. The two labels reflected differing views of such men.
18. B — The act's main purpose was to require federal inspection to protect consumers from unsafe products. It set standards for food and medicine. The law aimed to safeguard public health.
19. A — These laws were passed partly in response to public concern over unsafe food and medicine. Exposés revealed dangerous and filthy conditions. Public outrage spurred the reforms.
20. C — Moral Diplomacy held that the United States should support nations with democratic and just governments. Wilson tied foreign policy to moral principles. He favored backing governments he viewed as legitimate.
21. D — Wilson's policy emphasized moral principles rather than economic interest alone. It differed from policies driven mainly by business or force. Wilson sought to base diplomacy on ideals.
22. B — The Bonus Army was made up of World War I veterans demanding promised bonuses. They sought early payment during the Depression. Thousands marched on Washington to press their claim.

23. A — The treatment of the Bonus Army damaged public support for President Hoover. The use of troops against veterans appalled many Americans. This deepened criticism of his handling of the crisis.
24. C — The Tuskegee Airmen are remembered as African American military pilots who served with distinction. They flew with notable skill and bravery. Their record challenged racial prejudice in the military.
25. B — The "Double V" campaign called for victory over enemies abroad and racial discrimination at home. It linked the war effort to the fight for civil rights. African Americans sought a double triumph.
26. D — The U-2 incident is significant because it increased tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. The downing of the spy plane embarrassed the United States. It heightened Cold War distrust.
27. A — The EPA was created mainly to enforce laws aimed at reducing air and water pollution. It was charged with protecting the environment through regulation. The agency oversaw federal pollution control.
28. C — The creation of the EPA reflected growing public concern about protecting the environment. Rising awareness of pollution prompted government action. The agency embodied this new environmental focus.