

PRACTICE EXAM 48: 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 1781, the British army under General Cornwallis was trapped at Yorktown, Virginia, by American and French forces. Cornwallis surrendered, marking the last major battle of the American Revolution."

— Account of the Battle of Yorktown

1. The surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown was significant because it
 - A. was the last major battle of the American Revolution
 - B. marked the beginning of the Revolutionary War
 - C. resulted in a British victory over the Americans
 - D. led to the loss of American independence

2. The American victory at Yorktown was made possible in part by the help of
 - A. soldiers from the Spanish colonies in America
 - B. troops sent from the British government in London
 - C. Native American nations allied with the British
 - D. French forces supporting the American cause

3. The victory at Yorktown led directly to
 - A. the start of the French and Indian War
 - B. the negotiations that ended the Revolutionary War
 - C. the writing of the United States Constitution
 - D. the return of the colonies to British rule

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

"During the era of Andrew Jackson, many states removed property requirements for voting, allowing more white men to vote. Jackson also used the 'spoils system,' rewarding his supporters with government jobs."

— Account of Jacksonian democracy

4. A major change during the era of Andrew Jackson was the

- A. granting of the right to vote to women
- B. removal of all voting requirements for citizens
- C. expansion of voting rights to more white men
- D. end of all elections for public office

5. The "spoils system" used by Jackson involved

- A. the sale of public lands to wealthy investors
- B. the creation of a national bank for the country
- C. the removal of Native Americans from their lands
- D. the rewarding of political supporters with government jobs

6. The expansion of voting rights during this period reflected the growth of

- A. democracy and the participation of the common man
- B. the power of the wealthy over the government
- C. royal authority over the American states
- D. restrictions on who could take part in elections

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

"In 1849, the discovery of gold in California drew thousands of people from across the country and the world. The California Gold Rush led to rapid population growth and California's quick admission as a state."

— Account of the California Gold Rush

7. The California Gold Rush of 1849 was caused by the

- A. building of the transcontinental railroad
- B. passage of the Homestead Act
- C. discovery of gold in California
- D. end of the war with Mexico

8. A major effect of the Gold Rush was the

- A. decline of the population of California
- B. rapid population growth in California
- C. return of California to Mexican control
- D. end of westward migration in the United States

9. The Gold Rush contributed to the

- A. abolition of slavery in the western territories
- B. decline of interest in settling the West
- C. reduction of conflict over the issue of slavery
- D. quick admission of California as a state

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

"During the Civil War, the Union adopted the Anaconda Plan, a strategy to defeat the Confederacy by blockading southern ports and gaining control of the Mississippi River to cut off Confederate supplies."

— Account of the Anaconda Plan

10. The main goal of the Anaconda Plan was to

- A. defeat the Confederacy by cutting off its supplies
- B. capture the Confederate capital in a single battle
- C. defend the northern states from invasion
- D. negotiate a quick peace with the Confederacy

11. A key part of the Anaconda Plan was to

- A. invade the western territories of the United States
- B. attack the northern states from the sea
- C. blockade southern ports and control the Mississippi River
- D. avoid all major battles with the Confederate army

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

"In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, millions of immigrants entered the United States, many passing through Ellis Island in New York Harbor. Most of these 'new immigrants' came from southern and eastern Europe."

— Account of immigration through Ellis Island

12. Most of the immigrants who entered through Ellis Island during this period came from

- A. the nations of East Asia
- B. southern and eastern Europe
- C. the countries of Latin America
- D. northern and western Europe

13. Many immigrants came to the United States during this period in order to

- A. find jobs and new opportunities
- B. escape from the American economy
- C. return to their original homelands
- D. avoid working in factories and cities

14. The large wave of immigration during this period contributed to

- A. the decline of American cities and industry
- B. a sharp decrease in the nation's population
- C. the return of the United States to a rural economy
- D. the rapid growth of American cities and industry

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

"During the Progressive Era, reformers introduced the initiative, referendum, and recall. These reforms gave citizens more direct control over government by allowing them to propose laws, vote on laws, and remove officials from office."

— Description of direct democracy reforms

15. The initiative, referendum, and recall were designed to

- A. reduce the power of voters in government
- B. give citizens more direct control over government
- C. increase the power of political party bosses
- D. limit the participation of citizens in elections

16. The "recall" allows voters to

- A. propose new laws for the legislature to consider
- B. vote directly on a proposed law
- C. remove an elected official from office
- D. select candidates for political office

17. These reforms reflected the Progressive goal of

- A. making government more responsive to the people
- B. reducing the role of citizens in government

- C. giving more power to large corporations
- D. ending the practice of holding elections

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

"After entering World War I, the United States passed the Selective Service Act of 1917. The law required men to register for military service, allowing the government to build a large army through a draft."

— Description of the Selective Service Act

18. The Selective Service Act of 1917 was passed in order to

- A. encourage Americans to oppose the war effort
- B. reduce the size of the United States military
- C. keep the United States out of World War I
- D. build a large army through a military draft

19. The Selective Service Act required

- A. all American citizens to leave their jobs
- B. women to serve in the armed forces
- C. men to register for military service
- D. an end to all volunteer military service

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

"The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s was a flowering of African American art, music, and literature centered in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City. Writers and musicians celebrated black culture and identity."

— Account of the Harlem Renaissance

20. The Harlem Renaissance was a period marked by

- A. the migration of African Americans back to the rural South
- B. a flowering of African American art, music, and literature
- C. the decline of African American cultural life
- D. the end of African American migration to northern cities

21. The writers and musicians of the Harlem Renaissance

- A. celebrated black culture and identity
- B. rejected the value of African American culture

- C. discouraged interest in African American art
- D. focused mainly on European traditions

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

"In the 1920s, many people bought stocks 'on margin,' borrowing money to pay for them. When stock prices fell, investors could not repay their loans, which helped lead to the stock market crash of 1929."

— Account of stock speculation

22. Buying stocks "on margin" meant that investors

- A. paid for their stocks fully in cash
- B. avoided investing in the stock market
- C. sold their stocks before prices fell
- D. borrowed money to pay for their stocks

23. The widespread practice of buying on margin helped lead to the

- A. rapid growth of the American economy
- B. stock market crash of 1929
- C. recovery from the Great Depression
- D. expansion of government regulation of business

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

"In the first 'Hundred Days' of his presidency, Franklin Roosevelt and Congress passed many programs aimed at fighting the Great Depression. The New Deal focused on three goals: relief, recovery, and reform."

— Description of the New Deal

24. The three main goals of the New Deal were

- A. neutrality, isolation, and security
- B. expansion, conquest, and trade
- C. relief, recovery, and reform
- D. taxation, regulation, and control

25. The "Hundred Days" refers to the period in which Roosevelt

- A. passed many programs to fight the Great Depression
- B. led the United States into the Second World War

- C. ended the federal government's role in the economy
- D. reduced the size of the federal government

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

"President John F. Kennedy created the Peace Corps in 1961. It sent American volunteers to developing countries to help with education, health, and other projects, while promoting goodwill toward the United States."

— Description of the Peace Corps

- 26.** The main purpose of the Peace Corps was to
- A. provide military aid to American allies abroad
 - B. defend the United States against foreign attack
 - C. expand American territory in developing nations
 - D. send volunteers to help in developing countries

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

"In 1937, President Franklin Roosevelt proposed adding more justices to the Supreme Court after it struck down some New Deal programs. Critics accused him of trying to 'pack the court,' and the plan was rejected."

— Account of the court-packing plan

- 27.** President Roosevelt proposed adding justices to the Supreme Court because the Court had
- A. supported all of his New Deal programs
 - B. refused to hear any cases about the New Deal
 - C. struck down some of his New Deal programs
 - D. demanded an increase in the number of justices

- 28.** The reaction to the court-packing plan showed that many Americans
- A. supported giving the president more power over the courts
 - B. were concerned about preserving the independence of the courts
 - C. wanted to eliminate the Supreme Court entirely
 - D. favored ending the system of checks and balances

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS – PRACTICE EXAM 48

1. A — The surrender at Yorktown was the last major battle of the American Revolution. Cornwallis's defeat ended large-scale fighting. The British loss effectively secured American victory.

- 2. D** — The victory was made possible in part by French forces supporting the American cause. French troops and a naval blockade helped trap Cornwallis. This assistance was decisive at Yorktown.
- 3. B** — The victory led directly to the negotiations that ended the Revolutionary War. The British defeat prompted peace talks. These led to the Treaty of Paris recognizing American independence.
- 4. C** — A major change in the Jacksonian era was the expansion of voting rights to more white men. States dropped property requirements for voting. This broadened political participation among white males.
- 5. D** — The "spoils system" involved the rewarding of political supporters with government jobs. Jackson gave offices to his loyal backers. This practice tied public positions to political loyalty.
- 6. A** — The expansion of voting rights reflected the growth of democracy and the participation of the common man. The era celebrated the ordinary citizen's role in government. This marked a more democratic period in politics.
- 7. C** — The Gold Rush was caused by the discovery of gold in California. The 1848 find drew fortune-seekers from around the world. By 1849, the rush was in full swing.
- 8. B** — A major effect of the Gold Rush was rapid population growth in California. Thousands flooded into the region seeking gold. This swelled the territory's population dramatically.
- 9. D** — The Gold Rush contributed to the quick admission of California as a state. Its sudden population growth qualified it for statehood. California entered the Union in 1850.
- 10. A** — The main goal of the Anaconda Plan was to defeat the Confederacy by cutting off its supplies. The strategy aimed to strangle the South economically. This would weaken the Confederate war effort.
- 11. C** — A key part of the plan was to blockade southern ports and control the Mississippi River. This cut off Confederate trade and split the South. The strategy gradually choked Confederate resources.
- 12. B** — Most immigrants of this period came from southern and eastern Europe. These "new immigrants" arrived in great numbers. They differed from earlier waves from northern and western Europe.
- 13. A** — Many immigrants came to find jobs and new opportunities. They sought work and a better life in America. Economic opportunity drew them to the growing nation.
- 14. D** — The wave of immigration contributed to the rapid growth of American cities and industry. Immigrants supplied labor for factories and filled the cities. Their arrival fueled urban and industrial expansion.
- 15. B** — These reforms were designed to give citizens more direct control over government. They allowed voters to propose laws, approve them, and remove officials. The goal was greater public participation.
- 16. C** — The "recall" allows voters to remove an elected official from office. It gives citizens a way to oust unsatisfactory officeholders. This increased public accountability of officials.

- 17. A** — These reforms reflected the Progressive goal of making government more responsive to the people. Progressives sought to weaken the grip of bosses and special interests. Direct democracy gave citizens a stronger voice.
- 18. D** — The act was passed in order to build a large army through a military draft. It required men to register for service. This allowed the government to raise the forces needed for war.
- 19. C** — The Selective Service Act required men to register for military service. Registration enabled the government to draft soldiers. This built the army for World War I.
- 20. B** — The Harlem Renaissance was marked by a flowering of African American art, music, and literature. It produced influential writers, artists, and musicians. The movement centered in Harlem in the 1920s.
- 21. A** — The writers and musicians of the Harlem Renaissance celebrated black culture and identity. They expressed pride in African American heritage. Their work asserted the richness of black creativity.
- 22. D** — Buying "on margin" meant that investors borrowed money to pay for their stocks. They put down only part of the price and borrowed the rest. This risky practice was widespread in the 1920s.
- 23. B** — The practice of buying on margin helped lead to the stock market crash of 1929. When prices fell, investors could not repay their loans. This contributed to the collapse of the market.
- 24. C** — The three main goals of the New Deal were relief, recovery, and reform. These aimed to aid the suffering, restore the economy, and prevent future crises. Together they framed Roosevelt's response to the Depression.
- 25. A** — The "Hundred Days" refers to the period in which Roosevelt passed many programs to fight the Depression. Congress enacted a flurry of New Deal measures. This burst of legislation defined the start of his presidency.
- 26. D** — The main purpose of the Peace Corps was to send volunteers to help in developing countries. They worked on projects in education, health, and other areas. The program also promoted goodwill toward the United States.
- 27. C** — Roosevelt proposed adding justices because the Court had struck down some New Deal programs. He sought to shift the balance of the Court. This would have allowed his programs to survive judicial review.
- 28. B** — The reaction showed that many Americans were concerned about preserving the independence of the courts. Critics feared the plan threatened the separation of powers. The proposal was rejected as a result.