

# PRACTICE EXAM 57: 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.*

Under the system of mercantilism, Great Britain expected its American colonies to provide raw materials and to buy British manufactured goods. Laws called the Navigation Acts required the colonies to trade mainly with Britain.

— Description of mercantilism and the Navigation Acts

1. Under the system of mercantilism, the main role of the American colonies was to

- A. supply raw materials and buy goods from Britain
- B. manufacture finished goods to sell to Britain
- C. trade freely with all of the nations of Europe
- D. govern themselves without British involvement

2. The Navigation Acts required the colonies to

- A. pay no taxes on any goods they imported
- B. manufacture their own finished products
- C. trade mainly with Great Britain
- D. trade only with the nations of Asia

3. Many colonists came to resent the system of mercantilism because it

- A. allowed them to trade freely with any nation
- B. gave the colonies control over their own economy
- C. reduced the power of Britain over the colonies
- D. limited their economic freedom for Britain's benefit

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

The Constitution gives Congress a list of specific powers in Article I. These include the power to collect taxes, to coin money, to declare war, and to regulate trade between the states and with foreign nations.

— Description of the powers of Congress

4. According to this passage, one power given to Congress by the Constitution is the power to
  - A. appoint members of the Supreme Court
  - B. coin money for the nation
  - C. veto laws passed by the states
  - D. command the nation's armed forces in battle
  
5. The power to "regulate trade between the states" gives Congress authority over
  - A. the religious practices of citizens
  - B. the elections held in each state
  - C. commerce among the states
  - D. the public school systems of the states
  
6. The specific powers listed in Article I of the Constitution are known as the
  - A. delegated, or enumerated, powers
  - B. reserved powers of the states
  - C. concurrent powers shared with the states
  - D. unwritten powers of the government

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

A basic principle of American government is the "rule of law," the idea that everyone, including government leaders, must obey the law. This principle helps to create a "limited government," one whose powers are restricted by the Constitution.

— Description of the rule of law and limited government

7. The "rule of law" described in this passage means that
  - A. only ordinary citizens are required to obey the law
  - B. government leaders are above the law
  - C. laws apply only to people accused of crimes
  - D. everyone, including leaders, must obey the law
  
8. A "limited government" is one whose powers are
  - A. unlimited and controlled by a single leader
  - B. restricted by a constitution or set of laws

- C. held entirely by the individual states
- D. decided only by the wealthiest citizens

**9.** The principles of the rule of law and limited government are meant to protect citizens from

- A. the right to vote in free elections
- B. fair trials in the nation's courts
- C. peaceful protest against the government
- D. the abuse of power by government officials

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

After the Louisiana Purchase, President Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the new western lands. Their expedition gathered information about the geography, plants, animals, and Native nations of the region.

— Description of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

**10.** The main purpose of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was to

- A. explore and gather information about the western lands
- B. remove Native American nations from their lands
- C. build new factories in the western territories
- D. establish trade routes with the nations of Europe

**11.** The Lewis and Clark Expedition explored land that the United States had recently gained through the

- A. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with Mexico
- B. annexation of the Republic of Texas
- C. Louisiana Purchase from France
- D. acquisition of Florida from Spain

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

During the Civil War, about 180,000 African American soldiers served in the Union army. Units such as the 54th Massachusetts Regiment fought bravely, even though Black soldiers often faced unequal treatment and lower pay.

— Description of African American soldiers in the Civil War

**12.** During the Civil War, African American soldiers mainly served in the

- A. Confederate army of the southern states
- B. Union army of the northern states
- C. navies of foreign European nations
- D. armies of the western territories

**13.** According to this passage, African American soldiers in the Union army often

- A. faced unequal treatment and lower pay
- B. received higher pay than white soldiers
- C. were given command of all Union armies
- D. refused to take part in any battles

**14.** The service of African American soldiers in the Civil War showed their

- A. support for the Confederate cause
- B. unwillingness to fight in the war
- C. opposition to the end of slavery
- D. commitment to the Union and to freedom

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

During Reconstruction, new state governments were formed in the South. For the first time, African American men voted and held public office, and new state constitutions created public schools and expanded rights.

— Description of Reconstruction governments

**15.** One major change during Reconstruction was that African American men

- A. were forced to leave the southern states
- B. voted and held public office for the first time
- C. were denied all rights as citizens
- D. returned to slavery on the plantations

**16.** The new state constitutions created during Reconstruction

- A. ended all public education in the South
- B. returned full control to the former Confederate leaders
- C. created public schools and expanded rights
- D. restored the institution of slavery

**17.** The changes during Reconstruction were made possible largely by the

- A. presence of federal troops and new federal laws
- B. support of the former Confederate state governments

- C. decline of the power of the federal government
- D. return of the southern states to British rule

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

As businesses grew in the late 1800s, many were organized as corporations. A corporation could raise large amounts of money by selling shares of stock to investors, who then owned a part of the company but had limited responsibility for its debts.

— Description of the corporation

**18.** According to this passage, a corporation could raise large amounts of money by

- A. borrowing only from the federal government
- B. relying entirely on a single wealthy owner
- C. collecting higher taxes from its customers
- D. selling shares of stock to many investors

**19.** The growth of corporations in the late 1800s contributed most directly to

- A. the decline of business in the United States
- B. the return of the nation to a farming economy
- C. the rise of large-scale industry and big business
- D. the end of investment in American companies

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

In 1886, a labor protest in Haymarket Square in Chicago turned violent when a bomb exploded and police opened fire. The Haymarket Affair turned much of the public against labor unions and the movement for an eight-hour workday.

— Description of the Haymarket Affair

**20.** A major effect of the Haymarket Affair was that it

- A. greatly increased public support for labor unions
- B. turned much of the public against labor unions
- C. immediately created the eight-hour workday
- D. ended all violence between workers and police

**21.** The workers involved in events like the Haymarket Affair were often demanding

- A. lower wages for all factory workers
- B. an end to the building of new factories

- C. the removal of immigrants from the workforce
- D. better conditions, such as an eight-hour workday

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

In 1898, the United States went to war against Spain. American forces, including Theodore Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," fought in Cuba. The war lasted only a few months and ended with a quick American victory.

— Description of the Spanish-American War

**22.** A major result of the Spanish-American War was that the United States

- A. gained new overseas territories and increased its power
- B. lost much of its territory to the nation of Spain
- C. returned all of its territory to local control
- D. withdrew from involvement in world affairs

**23.** The Spanish-American War is significant because it marked the United States as

- A. a nation that avoided all involvement overseas
- B. a weak power unable to defend itself
- C. a growing world power with overseas interests
- D. a nation focused only on settling its frontier

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

When the United States entered World War I in 1917, it sent the American Expeditionary Force to fight in Europe. The arrival of fresh American troops and supplies helped the Allies win the war in 1918.

— Description of the American role in World War I

**24.** According to this passage, the arrival of American troops in World War I

- A. caused the Allies to lose the war
- B. helped the Allies win the war
- C. led the United States to leave the war
- D. had little effect on the outcome of the war

**25.** The American Expeditionary Force was the name given to the

- A. United States troops sent to fight in Europe
- B. group of nations allied against Germany

- C. peace agreement that ended World War I
- D. organization created to keep world peace

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

The Wagner Act, passed in 1935 as part of the New Deal, protected the right of workers to form labor unions and to bargain with their employers. It helped strengthen the labor movement in the United States.

— Description of the Wagner Act

**26.** The main purpose of the Wagner Act was to

- A. ban labor unions in the United States
- B. reduce the wages paid to factory workers
- C. give business owners more power over workers
- D. protect workers' right to form unions and bargain

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

In 1969, American astronauts aboard Apollo 11 became the first people to land on the Moon. The achievement was a major victory for the United States in its space race competition with the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

— Description of the Apollo 11 Moon landing

**27.** The 1969 Moon landing is significant because it

- A. ended the space race in favor of the Soviet Union
- B. marked the first human voyage into outer space
- C. made the United States the first nation to land people on the Moon
- D. led the United States to stop exploring space

**28.** The Moon landing was an important achievement for the United States in its competition with the Soviet Union, known as the

- A. arms race to build nuclear weapons
- B. space race during the Cold War
- C. Cold War alliance in Western Europe
- D. trade war over manufactured goods

## ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

- 1. A** — Under mercantilism, the colonies' main role was to supply raw materials and buy British goods. This arrangement benefited Britain's economy. Colonies served the mother country's commercial interests.
- 2. C** — The Navigation Acts required the colonies to trade mainly with Great Britain. They restricted colonial commerce with other nations. This kept colonial trade under British control.
- 3. D** — Colonists resented mercantilism because it limited their economic freedom for Britain's benefit. The system put British interests ahead of colonial ones. This fueled growing discontent.
- 4. B** — One power the Constitution gives Congress is to coin money for the nation. This is among the powers listed in Article I. It places control of currency with the federal legislature.
- 5. C** — The power to regulate trade between the states gives Congress authority over commerce among the states. This is the commerce power. It allows federal oversight of interstate trade.
- 6. A** — The specific powers listed in Article I are known as the delegated, or enumerated, powers. They are granted directly to Congress. These define the scope of federal legislative authority.
- 7. D** — The "rule of law" means everyone, including leaders, must obey the law. No one is above it. This principle protects against arbitrary government.
- 8. B** — A "limited government" is one whose powers are restricted by a constitution or laws. Its authority is bounded. This prevents the concentration of unchecked power.
- 9. D** — The rule of law and limited government protect citizens from the abuse of power by officials. They keep leaders accountable. This safeguards individual freedom.
- 10. A** — The main purpose of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was to explore and gather information about the western lands. They studied geography, wildlife, and Native nations. Their findings opened the West to further interest.
- 11. C** — Lewis and Clark explored land gained through the Louisiana Purchase from France. The purchase added vast western territory. Their expedition surveyed this new acquisition.
- 12. B** — African American soldiers mainly served in the Union army of the northern states. About 180,000 joined the Union cause. They fought to preserve the Union and end slavery.
- 13. A** — African American soldiers often faced unequal treatment and lower pay. Despite this, they served with distinction. Their experience reflected the discrimination of the era.
- 14. D** — Their service showed their commitment to the Union and to freedom. They fought bravely despite unfair treatment. Their contribution aided the Union war effort.

- 15. B** — A major change during Reconstruction was that African American men voted and held public office for the first time. This marked a dramatic expansion of rights. It transformed southern political life.
- 16. C** — The new state constitutions created public schools and expanded rights. They brought lasting reforms to the South. Public education was among their key achievements.
- 17. A** — The changes were made possible largely by the presence of federal troops and new federal laws. Federal power enforced and protected these reforms. Their later withdrawal weakened the gains.
- 18. D** — A corporation could raise large amounts of money by selling shares of stock to many investors. This pooled capital from many owners. It enabled businesses to grow rapidly.
- 19. C** — The growth of corporations contributed to the rise of large-scale industry and big business. They funded major industrial expansion. This reshaped the American economy.
- 20. B** — A major effect of the Haymarket Affair was that it turned much of the public against labor unions. The violence damaged the labor cause. Support for reforms like the eight-hour day suffered.
- 21. D** — Workers involved in such events were often demanding better conditions, such as an eight-hour workday. They sought improved hours and treatment. These goals drove the labor movement.
- 22. A** — A major result of the Spanish-American War was that the United States gained new overseas territories and increased its power. Victory brought possessions abroad. This expanded American influence.
- 23. C** — The war marked the United States as a growing world power with overseas interests. Its quick victory showed new strength. America stepped onto the global stage.
- 24. B** — The arrival of American troops helped the Allies win the war. Fresh forces and supplies tipped the balance. Their entry contributed to the 1918 victory.
- 25. A** — The American Expeditionary Force was the name for the United States troops sent to fight in Europe. It was the U.S. army deployed in World War I. These forces aided the Allied cause.
- 26. D** — The main purpose of the Wagner Act was to protect workers' right to form unions and bargain. It strengthened collective bargaining. This bolstered the labor movement.
- 27. C** — The 1969 Moon landing made the United States the first nation to land people on the Moon. Apollo 11 achieved this historic feat. It was a triumph of American technology.
- 28. B** — The Moon landing was a key achievement in the space race during the Cold War. The U.S. and Soviet Union competed for dominance in space. Reaching the Moon gave America a major victory.