

PRACTICE EXAM 60: 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 1689, the English Bill of Rights limited the power of the monarch and increased the power of Parliament. It established that the king or queen could not suspend laws or raise taxes without the consent of Parliament.

— Description of the English Bill of Rights

1. The English Bill of Rights of 1689 mainly served to
 - A. give the monarch unlimited power over the nation
 - B. abolish the English Parliament entirely
 - C. limit the power of the monarch and strengthen Parliament
 - D. end all forms of representative government

2. According to this passage, the English Bill of Rights required that taxes be raised only with the consent of
 - A. the monarch alone
 - B. Parliament
 - C. the colonial governors
 - D. the established church

3. The English Bill of Rights influenced American government by supporting the idea that
 - A. the power of government should be limited
 - B. a single ruler should hold all power
 - C. citizens should have no voice in government
 - D. courts should not interpret the laws

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

In colonial New England, many communities governed themselves through town meetings. At these gatherings, free male residents came together to discuss local issues, pass laws, and make decisions by voting directly.

— Description of the New England town meeting

4. The New England town meeting is an early example of
 - A. rule by a single colonial governor
 - B. control of the colonies by Parliament
 - C. government without any citizen participation
 - D. citizens making decisions through direct voting

5. At a New England town meeting, local decisions were made by
 - A. appointed officials sent from England
 - B. free male residents voting directly
 - C. the king and his royal advisors
 - D. religious leaders acting alone

6. The town meeting tradition helped to develop in the colonies a habit of
 - A. self-government and local participation
 - B. obedience to a distant monarch
 - C. avoiding all political activity
 - D. relying on a single ruler for decisions

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

The Constitution contains a "supremacy clause," which states that the Constitution and the laws of the federal government are the "supreme law of the land." When a state law conflicts with a valid federal law, the federal law takes priority.

— Description of the supremacy clause

7. According to the supremacy clause, when a state law conflicts with a valid federal law,
 - A. the state law always takes priority
 - B. both laws are automatically canceled
 - C. the federal law takes priority
 - D. the courts may not rule on the conflict

8. The supremacy clause establishes that the "supreme law of the land" is the

- A. body of laws passed by each state
- B. set of rules made by local governments
- C. collection of colonial charters
- D. Constitution and valid federal laws

9. The supremacy clause is important because it helps to

- A. keep federal law consistent across all the states
- B. give each state complete independence from the nation
- C. remove the power of the federal courts
- D. prevent the federal government from passing any laws

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

In the 1830s, the United States government forced thousands of Cherokee and other Native Americans to leave their homelands in the Southeast and move west of the Mississippi River. Many died of disease, hunger, and cold on the difficult journey, which became known as the Trail of Tears.

— Description of the Trail of Tears

10. The Trail of Tears refers to the

- A. peaceful movement of settlers into the western territories
- B. journey of immigrants arriving from Europe
- C. forced removal of Native Americans from their homelands
- D. migration of formerly enslaved people to the North

11. A major result of the Trail of Tears was that many Native Americans

- A. were allowed to keep their homelands in the Southeast
- B. died of disease, hunger, and cold on the journey
- C. gained new rights as citizens of the United States
- D. settled permanently in the cities of the East

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

During the early 1800s, the Industrial Revolution changed how goods were produced in the United States. New factories, especially in the Northeast, used machines and large numbers of workers to manufacture goods that had once been made by hand at home.

— Description of the early Industrial Revolution

12. According to this passage, the Industrial Revolution changed production by

- A. returning the making of goods to individual homes
- B. reducing the number of goods that were produced
- C. eliminating the need for any workers in factories
- D. using machines and workers in factories to make goods

13. The early factories of the Industrial Revolution were located mainly in the

- A. Northeast
- B. Deep South
- C. far West
- D. Great Plains

14. One major effect of the early Industrial Revolution was the

- A. decline of cities in the northern states
- B. end of all trade between the states
- C. growth of factory towns and a wage-earning workforce
- D. return of the nation to a hunting economy

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

In April 1865, just days after the Civil War ended, President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. Lincoln's death removed the leader who had hoped to reunite the nation with a spirit of forgiveness toward the South.

— Description of the assassination of Lincoln

15. President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in 1865 by

- A. a Confederate general
- B. a member of his own cabinet
- C. a foreign soldier
- D. John Wilkes Booth

16. According to this passage, Lincoln had hoped to reunite the nation with a spirit of

- A. harsh punishment toward the South
- B. forgiveness toward the South
- C. permanent division between the regions
- D. war against the western territories

17. The assassination of Lincoln is significant because it

- A. caused the Civil War to begin
- B. led to the immediate independence of the South
- C. removed the leader who had planned a gentler Reconstruction
- D. ended slavery in the United States

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

In the late 1800s, inventors created new technologies that changed daily life. Thomas Edison developed a practical electric light bulb, and Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, allowing people to communicate over long distances.

— Description of new inventions

18. According to this passage, Alexander Graham Bell is credited with inventing the

- A. telephone
- B. electric light bulb
- C. automobile
- D. steam engine

19. The new inventions of the late 1800s, such as the electric light and the telephone, mainly

- A. slowed the growth of American cities
- B. reduced communication between people
- C. ended the use of machines in industry
- D. changed the way people lived and communicated

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

As large numbers of immigrants arrived in the United States, some Americans reacted with nativism, a belief that favored native-born citizens over immigrants. Nativists often blamed immigrants for problems such as crime and unemployment and called for limits on immigration.

— Description of nativism

20. Nativism is best described as a belief that

- A. all immigrants should be welcomed without limits
- B. native-born citizens should be favored over immigrants
- C. the United States should encourage more immigration
- D. immigrants and native-born citizens are equal in all ways

21. Nativists often responded to immigration by

- A. calling for limits on immigration
- B. demanding open borders for all newcomers
- C. supporting equal rights for all immigrants
- D. encouraging more immigrants to settle in cities

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

In 1913, Congress passed the Federal Reserve Act, which created the Federal Reserve System to oversee the nation's banks. The system was designed to make the banking system more stable and to control the supply of money in the economy.

— Description of the Federal Reserve Act

22. The main purpose of the Federal Reserve System was to

- A. take over ownership of all private businesses
- B. eliminate the use of money in the economy
- C. give control of banking to the individual states
- D. oversee banks and make the banking system more stable

23. The Federal Reserve System was also designed to help control the

- A. number of factories built in cities
- B. prices charged by foreign nations
- C. supply of money in the economy
- D. movement of immigrants into the country

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

After World War I, President Woodrow Wilson urged the United States to join the League of Nations, an organization meant to prevent future wars. However, the Senate refused to approve the treaty, and the United States never joined the League.

— Description of the League of Nations debate

24. President Wilson supported the League of Nations because he believed it would

- A. expand the overseas empire of the United States
- B. help prevent future wars between nations
- C. increase the power of the United States military
- D. end all trade between the United States and Europe

25. The United States did not join the League of Nations because

- A. President Wilson refused to support the idea
- B. no other nations agreed to join the League
- C. the League was never actually created
- D. the Senate refused to approve the treaty

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

During the 1920s, the Harlem Renaissance was a flowering of African American art, music, and literature centered in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City. Writers, musicians, and artists celebrated Black culture and expressed pride in their heritage.

— Description of the Harlem Renaissance

- 26.** The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s is best described as a
- A. flowering of African American art, music, and literature
 - B. movement to limit immigration into the United States
 - C. period of decline in American cultural life
 - D. campaign to expand the nation's overseas empire

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

After World War II, many American families moved from cities to newly built suburbs. With the help of new highways and affordable housing, suburbs grew rapidly during the 1950s, changing the way many Americans lived.

— Description of postwar suburban growth

- 27.** According to this passage, a major change in American life after World War II was the
- A. movement of families from suburbs into the cities
 - B. rapid growth of suburbs outside the cities
 - C. decline in the building of new homes
 - D. end of highway construction in the nation
- 28.** The growth of suburbs in the 1950s was made possible largely by
- A. a decline in the nation's population
 - B. the closing of factories in the cities
 - C. new highways and affordable housing
 - D. a sharp drop in the building of homes

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

- 1. C** — The English Bill of Rights of 1689 limited the power of the monarch and strengthened Parliament. It restricted what the king or queen could do alone. This shifted power toward representative government.
- 2. B** — The English Bill of Rights required that taxes be raised only with the consent of Parliament. The monarch could not tax on his own. This established legislative control over taxation.
- 3. A** — The document influenced American government by supporting the idea that government power should be limited. It restrained the monarch's authority. This principle shaped later American ideas of limited government.
- 4. D** — The New England town meeting is an early example of citizens making decisions through direct voting. Residents gathered to decide local matters themselves. This was a form of direct democracy.
- 5. B** — At a town meeting, local decisions were made by free male residents voting directly. They participated in person. This gave ordinary colonists a voice in government.
- 6. A** — The town meeting tradition built a habit of self-government and local participation. Colonists grew used to managing their own affairs. This experience shaped later American democracy.
- 7. C** — Under the supremacy clause, when a state law conflicts with a valid federal law, the federal law takes priority. Federal law overrides conflicting state law. This keeps national law dominant.
- 8. D** — The supremacy clause establishes that the Constitution and valid federal laws are the supreme law of the land. They stand above state and local laws. This sets the hierarchy of American law.
- 9. A** — The supremacy clause helps keep federal law consistent across all the states. It prevents states from overriding national law. This maintains a unified legal system.
- 10. C** — The Trail of Tears refers to the forced removal of Native Americans from their homelands. The government drove them west of the Mississippi. It was a tragic episode of forced migration.
- 11. B** — A major result of the Trail of Tears was that many Native Americans died of disease, hunger, and cold on the journey. The march was brutal and deadly. Thousands lost their lives.
- 12. D** — The Industrial Revolution changed production by using machines and workers in factories to make goods. Manufacturing moved out of the home. This greatly increased output.
- 13. A** — The early factories were located mainly in the Northeast. The region had water power and capital. It became the center of early American industry.
- 14. C** — One major effect was the growth of factory towns and a wage-earning workforce. People moved to work for wages in factories. This reshaped American society and labor.

- 15. D** — President Lincoln was assassinated in 1865 by John Wilkes Booth. Booth shot him shortly after the war ended. The act stunned the nation.
- 16. B** — Lincoln had hoped to reunite the nation with a spirit of forgiveness toward the South. He favored a gentle approach to Reconstruction. His death changed that course.
- 17. C** — The assassination is significant because it removed the leader who had planned a gentler Reconstruction. Lincoln's moderate plans were lost. This shaped the harsher conflicts that followed.
- 18. A** — Alexander Graham Bell is credited with inventing the telephone. It allowed communication over long distances. This transformed how people connected.
- 19. D** — The new inventions of the late 1800s mainly changed the way people lived and communicated. Electric light and the telephone reshaped daily life. They marked a wave of innovation.
- 20. B** — Nativism is the belief that native-born citizens should be favored over immigrants. It reflected hostility toward newcomers. This attitude shaped opposition to immigration.
- 21. A** — Nativists often responded to immigration by calling for limits on it. They wanted to restrict who could enter. This led to pressure for immigration laws.
- 22. D** — The Federal Reserve System's main purpose was to oversee banks and make the banking system more stable. It supervised the nation's banks. This aimed to prevent financial crises.
- 23. C** — The Federal Reserve was also designed to help control the supply of money in the economy. It managed the flow of money and credit. This gave the nation a tool to steady the economy.
- 24. B** — Wilson supported the League of Nations because he believed it would help prevent future wars. He saw it as a way to settle disputes peacefully. This was central to his postwar vision.
- 25. D** — The United States did not join the League because the Senate refused to approve the treaty. Lawmakers rejected membership. As a result, the U.S. stayed out of the League.
- 26. A** — The Harlem Renaissance was a flowering of African American art, music, and literature. It celebrated Black culture and heritage. The movement centered in Harlem during the 1920s.
- 27. B** — A major change after World War II was the rapid growth of suburbs outside the cities. Families moved out of urban centers. Suburbs expanded quickly in the 1950s.
- 28. C** — The growth of suburbs was made possible largely by new highways and affordable housing. These made commuting and home ownership easier. They fueled the suburban boom.