

PRACTICE EXAM 61: 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.

Some English colonies became known for religious tolerance. Roger Williams founded Rhode Island as a place where people could worship freely, and the Maryland Toleration Act of 1649 protected the rights of different Christian groups to practice their faith.

— Description of religious tolerance in the colonies

1. Roger Williams founded the colony of Rhode Island mainly as a place where people could

- A. be required to follow a single official church
- B. worship freely according to their own beliefs
- C. avoid taking part in any form of religion
- D. be governed directly by the king of England

2. The Maryland Toleration Act of 1649 was intended to

- A. ban all religions except the Church of England
- B. remove the right of colonists to worship
- C. protect the rights of different Christian groups
- D. give the governor control over all churches

3. The growth of religious tolerance in some colonies helped to establish the idea that

- A. government should choose one religion for all
- B. only one church should be allowed in the colonies
- C. colonists should be forbidden from worshipping
- D. people should be free to practice their own faith

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

In the 1760s and 1770s, the British Parliament passed taxes on the American colonies, such as taxes on stamps and tea. Many colonists objected because they had no representatives in Parliament, protesting against "taxation without representation."

— Description of taxation without representation

4. The phrase "taxation without representation" expressed the colonists' objection that they were

- A. being taxed by a Parliament in which they had no representatives
- B. paying lower taxes than the people of Britain
- C. allowed to elect many members to Parliament
- D. exempt from paying any taxes to Britain

5. One example of the taxes that angered the colonists was the tax on

- A. land owned in the colonies
- B. enslaved laborers brought to the colonies
- C. stamps and tea
- D. ships built in the colonies

6. The colonists' protests against "taxation without representation" contributed most directly to the

- A. strengthening of colonial loyalty to Britain
- B. growth of the movement for American independence
- C. decline of trade between the colonies
- D. expansion of the powers of Parliament

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

The Articles of Confederation created the first national government of the United States. However, the central government was weak: it could not collect taxes or regulate trade, and there was no national executive or court system. These weaknesses led leaders to call for a new constitution.

— Description of the Articles of Confederation

7. According to this passage, one weakness of the government under the Articles of Confederation was that it

- A. gave too much power to a national president
- B. controlled the trade of all the states
- C. collected too many taxes from the states
- D. could not collect taxes or regulate trade

8. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government lacked

- A. a national executive or court system
- B. any written plan of government
- C. the support of all thirteen states
- D. control over its own member states

9. The weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led American leaders to

- A. return the colonies to British rule
- B. abolish the idea of a national government
- C. call for a new constitution
- D. give all power to the individual states

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

A basic principle of American government is popular sovereignty, the idea that the power of government comes from the people. Citizens express this power by voting and by electing representatives who govern on their behalf.

— Description of popular sovereignty

10. The principle of popular sovereignty holds that the power of government comes from

- A. a single powerful ruler
- B. the people
- C. the wealthiest citizens
- D. foreign governments

11. According to this passage, citizens express the principle of popular sovereignty mainly by

- A. voting and electing representatives
- B. obeying the orders of a king
- C. avoiding all political activity
- D. paying taxes to the government

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

When Andrew Jackson became president, he gave many government jobs to his political supporters, a practice known as the "spoils system." Supporters argued it brought new people into government, while critics said it rewarded loyalty rather than ability.

— Description of the spoils system

12. The "spoils system" refers to the practice of giving government jobs to

- A. the most experienced career officials
- B. those who scored highest on examinations
- C. members of the opposing political party
- D. a president's political supporters

13. Critics of the spoils system argued that it

- A. brought the most qualified people into government
- B. rewarded loyalty rather than ability
- C. removed politics from government hiring
- D. gave jobs only to the opposing party

14. Concerns about the spoils system eventually led to later reforms that

- A. gave the president complete control over all jobs
- B. expanded the practice to every level of government
- C. based some government jobs on merit
- D. ended the holding of elections for office

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

During the mid-1800s, thousands of pioneers traveled west along trails such as the Oregon Trail. They journeyed in covered wagons over long distances, seeking land, gold, and new opportunities, while facing hardships such as disease, harsh weather, and difficult terrain.

— Description of westward migration

15. According to this passage, pioneers traveled west along the overland trails mainly in search of

- A. land, gold, and new opportunities
- B. escape from the western frontier
- C. service in the nation's army
- D. jobs in eastern factories

16. Pioneers traveling along trails such as the Oregon Trail often faced hardships such as

- A. crowded city living conditions
- B. heavy taxation by Britain
- C. service in overseas wars
- D. disease, harsh weather, and difficult terrain

17. The movement of pioneers westward in the mid-1800s contributed most directly to the

- A. return of settlers to the eastern states
- B. settlement and expansion of the western United States

- C. decline of the nation's territory
- D. end of farming in the United States

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

The election of Abraham Lincoln as president in 1860 alarmed many people in the South, who feared he would act against slavery. Soon after the election, several southern states seceded, or withdrew, from the Union, leading to the Civil War.

— Description of the election of 1860 and secession

18. Many people in the South reacted to the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 with

- A. fear that he would act against slavery
- B. support for his plans to expand slavery
- C. hope that he would lead the South
- D. indifference to the result of the election

19. Soon after the election of 1860, several southern states responded by

- A. abolishing slavery within their borders
- B. sending representatives to support Lincoln
- C. seceding, or withdrawing, from the Union
- D. joining together with the northern states

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

At the start of the Civil War, the North had advantages such as more factories, railroads, and a larger population. The South had fewer factories but believed its skilled military leaders and knowledge of the land would help it succeed.

— Description of the resources of the North and South

20. According to this passage, one major advantage held by the North at the start of the Civil War was its

- A. smaller population of citizens
- B. lack of railroads and factories
- C. dependence on a single crop
- D. greater number of factories and railroads

21. The South believed it could succeed in the Civil War partly because of its

- A. skilled military leaders and knowledge of the land
- B. large number of factories and railroads
- C. much larger population than the North
- D. control of the nation's banking system

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

After the Civil War, some southern states passed laws known as "Black Codes." These laws limited the rights of formerly enslaved African Americans, restricting where they could work, travel, and live, and were meant to keep them in a position similar to slavery.

— Description of the Black Codes

22. The "Black Codes" passed after the Civil War were laws that

- A. gave full equal rights to African Americans
- B. limited the rights of formerly enslaved African Americans
- C. ended all discrimination in the southern states
- D. granted free land to formerly enslaved people

23. The main purpose of the Black Codes was to

- A. guarantee voting rights to all citizens
- B. provide equal education for all children
- C. give African Americans control of southern governments
- D. keep African Americans in a position similar to slavery

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

In the late 1800s, some business leaders combined many companies into large organizations called trusts. A trust could control an entire industry, reducing competition and allowing it to set prices, which led to public demands for government regulation.

— Description of trusts and monopolies

24. According to this passage, a trust was able to control an entire industry by

- A. dividing its business among many small competitors
- B. lowering prices for the benefit of consumers
- C. combining many companies and reducing competition
- D. giving away its products to the public for free

25. Public concern about the power of trusts led most directly to demands for

- A. government regulation of big business
- B. an end to all manufacturing in the nation
- C. the breakup of the federal government
- D. higher prices for all consumer goods

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

For many years, women in the United States worked to gain the right to vote. Leaders of the woman suffrage movement organized marches, gave speeches, and petitioned the government, finally achieving their goal with the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920.

— Description of the woman suffrage movement

26. The main goal of the woman suffrage movement was to

- A. limit the right of women to own property
- B. reduce the number of people allowed to vote
- C. expand the nation's overseas empire
- D. gain for women the right to vote

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

In October 1929, the stock market crashed as prices of stocks fell sharply. Many investors lost large amounts of money, banks and businesses failed, and the crash helped trigger the Great Depression, a period of severe economic hardship.

— Description of the stock market crash of 1929

27. According to this passage, the stock market crash of 1929 occurred when

- A. stock prices rose to record high levels
- B. stock prices fell sharply
- C. the government took control of the stock market
- D. investors stopped buying any stocks

28. The stock market crash of 1929 is significant because it

- A. led to a long period of economic prosperity
- B. had little effect on banks and businesses
- C. helped trigger the Great Depression
- D. ended the use of money in the economy

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

- 1. B** — Roger Williams founded Rhode Island as a place where people could worship freely. He valued religious liberty. The colony became a refuge for those seeking freedom of conscience.
- 2. C** — The Maryland Toleration Act of 1649 protected the rights of different Christian groups. It aimed to ease religious conflict. This was an early step toward religious tolerance.
- 3. D** — The growth of tolerance established the idea that people should be free to practice their own faith. Some colonies allowed varied worship. This principle influenced later American freedom of religion.
- 4. A** — "Taxation without representation" expressed the objection that colonists were taxed by a Parliament in which they had no representatives. They had no voice in the laws taxing them. This grievance fueled colonial protest.
- 5. C** — Examples of these taxes included the tax on stamps and tea. Parliament imposed them on the colonies. These taxes sparked widespread resistance.
- 6. B** — The protests contributed to the growth of the movement for American independence. Anger over taxation united the colonists. This pushed them toward revolution.
- 7. D** — A key weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that it could not collect taxes or regulate trade. The central government lacked these powers. This left it unable to function effectively.
- 8. A** — Under the Articles, the national government lacked a national executive or court system. There was no president or federal judiciary. This made enforcing laws difficult.
- 9. C** — These weaknesses led American leaders to call for a new constitution. They sought a stronger national government. This resulted in the Constitutional Convention.
- 10. B** — Popular sovereignty holds that the power of government comes from the people. Citizens are the ultimate source of authority. This is a foundation of American democracy.
- 11. A** — Citizens express popular sovereignty mainly by voting and electing representatives. Their choices shape the government. This puts the people's will into action.
- 12. D** — The "spoils system" gave government jobs to a president's political supporters. Loyalty was rewarded with positions. Jackson used it widely.
- 13. B** — Critics argued the spoils system rewarded loyalty rather than ability. Jobs went to supporters, not the most qualified. This raised concerns about competence in government.
- 14. C** — Concerns about the spoils system led to later reforms that based some government jobs on merit. Hiring by qualification replaced pure patronage. The Pendleton Act was one such reform.

- 15. A** — Pioneers traveled west mainly in search of land, gold, and new opportunities. These goals drew them along the trails. The promise of a better life motivated migration.
- 16. D** — Pioneers often faced disease, harsh weather, and difficult terrain. The journey was long and dangerous. Many endured great hardship along the way.
- 17. B** — Westward migration contributed to the settlement and expansion of the western United States. Pioneers populated new regions. This pushed the nation's frontier westward.
- 18. A** — Many Southerners reacted to Lincoln's election with fear that he would act against slavery. They distrusted his intentions. This alarm deepened sectional tensions.
- 19. C** — Soon after the election, several southern states responded by seceding from the Union. They withdrew to protect slavery. This set the stage for the Civil War.
- 20. D** — A major Northern advantage was its greater number of factories and railroads. These supported the war effort. Industrial strength favored the Union.
- 21. A** — The South believed it could succeed partly because of its skilled military leaders and knowledge of the land. It counted on these strengths. They helped the South early in the war.
- 22. B** — The Black Codes were laws that limited the rights of formerly enslaved African Americans. They restricted work, travel, and residence. These codes denied true freedom.
- 23. D** — The main purpose of the Black Codes was to keep African Americans in a position similar to slavery. They aimed to control Black labor and movement. This undermined emancipation.
- 24. C** — A trust controlled an entire industry by combining many companies and reducing competition. This concentrated economic power. It allowed the trust to set prices.
- 25. A** — Concern about trusts led to demands for government regulation of big business. The public wanted limits on their power. This spurred antitrust efforts.
- 26. D** — The main goal of the woman suffrage movement was to gain for women the right to vote. Activists worked for decades. They succeeded with the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920.
- 27. B** — The stock market crash of 1929 occurred when stock prices fell sharply. Values collapsed suddenly. Many investors lost their money.
- 28. C** — The crash is significant because it helped trigger the Great Depression. Banks and businesses failed. The nation entered a long period of hardship.