

# PRACTICE EXAM 62: 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.*

The thirteen English colonies developed three main regions. The New England colonies relied on trade, fishing, and shipbuilding; the Middle colonies grew grain and were known as the "breadbasket"; and the Southern colonies depended on large plantations growing cash crops such as tobacco.

— Description of the colonial regions

1. According to this passage, the economy of the New England colonies relied mainly on

- A. trade, fishing, and shipbuilding
- B. large plantations and cash crops
- C. the growing of grain for export
- D. the mining of gold and silver

2. The Middle colonies were known as the "breadbasket" because they

- A. produced large amounts of tobacco
- B. grew grain such as wheat for export
- C. depended mainly on fishing and trade
- D. had no farming at all

3. The economy of the Southern colonies depended most heavily on

- A. shipbuilding and ocean trade
- B. the growing of grain in small farms
- C. large plantations growing cash crops
- D. manufacturing goods in factories

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

During the 1700s, Enlightenment thinkers such as John Locke argued that people have natural rights to life, liberty, and property, and that governments exist to protect these rights. These ideas strongly influenced the leaders of the American Revolution.

— Description of Enlightenment ideas

4. According to John Locke, governments exist mainly to

- A. give unlimited power to a single ruler
- B. take away the property of the people
- C. prevent citizens from having any rights
- D. protect people's natural rights

5. Locke described natural rights as the rights to

- A. trade, taxation, and worship
- B. life, liberty, and property
- C. land, gold, and labor
- D. religion, speech, and assembly

6. Enlightenment ideas such as those of John Locke most directly influenced American leaders by

- A. shaping their belief in natural rights and limited government
- B. encouraging them to support rule by a powerful king
- C. convincing them to give up the idea of independence
- D. leading them to oppose all forms of government

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

The principle of "due process of law" means that the government must follow fair procedures and respect a person's legal rights before taking away their life, liberty, or property. This principle protects citizens from unfair treatment by the government.

— Description of due process of law

7. The principle of "due process of law" requires that the government

- A. take away citizens' rights without warning
- B. ignore the legal rights of accused persons
- C. punish citizens before any trial is held
- D. follow fair procedures before taking away rights

8. Due process of law is intended mainly to protect citizens from

- A. the right to a fair trial
- B. the freedom to speak openly
- C. unfair treatment by the government
- D. the ability to own property

9. The principle of due process reflects the broader American value that government power should be

- A. limited and exercised fairly
- B. unlimited and held by one person
- C. used without regard for rights
- D. removed from the court system

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

In 1848, gold was discovered in California. The following year, thousands of people known as "forty-niners" rushed to California hoping to strike it rich. The California Gold Rush led to rapid population growth and helped California become a state in 1850.

— Description of the California Gold Rush

10. The people known as "forty-niners" traveled to California in 1849 in order to

- A. build new factories in the West
- B. escape from the eastern cities
- C. establish missions and churches
- D. search for gold and become wealthy

11. One major result of the California Gold Rush was

- A. a sharp decline in California's population
- B. rapid population growth and statehood for California
- C. the end of westward migration
- D. the removal of all settlers from California

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

During the Civil War, women on both sides took on new roles. Many served as nurses caring for wounded soldiers, while others managed farms and businesses or worked in factories to support the war effort at home.

— Description of women in the Civil War

12. According to this passage, one important role women took on during the Civil War was

- A. commanding armies in battle
- B. serving as elected government officials
- C. serving as nurses for wounded soldiers
- D. negotiating the peace treaty

**13.** With many men away at war, women on the home front often

- A. managed farms and businesses
- B. left the country entirely
- C. were forbidden from any work
- D. served only in the army

**14.** The new roles taken on by women during the Civil War showed that women could

- A. take no part in the nation's affairs
- B. serve only within their own homes
- C. avoid all involvement in the war
- D. make important contributions to society

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

During Reconstruction, a secret group called the Ku Klux Klan used violence and threats to frighten African Americans and their white supporters. The Klan tried to prevent African Americans from voting and to restore white control over the South.

— Description of the Ku Klux Klan

**15.** The Ku Klux Klan during Reconstruction used violence and threats mainly to

- A. support the rights of African Americans
- B. help African Americans gain political office
- C. frighten African Americans and their supporters
- D. encourage African Americans to vote

**16.** One major goal of the Ku Klux Klan was to

- A. expand voting rights for all citizens
- B. prevent African Americans from voting
- C. provide schools for formerly enslaved people
- D. strengthen the federal government in the South

**17.** The actions of the Ku Klux Klan during Reconstruction worked to

- A. guarantee equal rights for all citizens
- B. increase federal protection of African Americans

- C. promote cooperation between the races
- D. restore white control over the South

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

In 1887, Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act, the first federal law to regulate the railroads. The law was meant to stop unfair practices, such as charging different customers different rates, and it created a commission to oversee the railroad industry.

— Description of the Interstate Commerce Act

**18.** The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 was significant because it was the first federal law to

- A. regulate the railroad industry
- B. ban the building of new railroads
- C. give railroads to the state governments
- D. end all trade between the states

**19.** One unfair practice the Interstate Commerce Act tried to stop was

- A. the hiring of new railroad workers
- B. the building of railroads across the country
- C. charging different customers different rates
- D. the lowering of railroad shipping prices

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

In 1892, workers at the Homestead steel plant near Pittsburgh went on strike to protest wage cuts. The strike turned violent when the company brought in armed guards, and the conflict ended in defeat for the workers and a setback for the union.

— Description of the Homestead Strike

**20.** The workers at the Homestead steel plant went on strike in 1892 mainly to protest

- A. the hiring of additional workers
- B. cuts to their wages
- C. shorter working hours
- D. the closing of the steel plant

**21.** The outcome of the Homestead Strike was

- A. a major victory for the labor union
- B. higher wages for all the workers

- C. the permanent closing of the steel industry
- D. defeat for the workers and a setback for the union

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

Between the 1880s and the 1920s, millions of immigrants came to the United States from southern and eastern Europe, including Italy, Poland, and Russia. These "new immigrants" often settled in crowded city neighborhoods and worked in factories.

— Description of the new immigration

**22.** The "new immigrants" who arrived between the 1880s and 1920s came mainly from

- A. southern and eastern Europe
- B. the nations of East Asia
- C. Canada and Mexico
- D. the continent of Africa

**23.** According to this passage, many of the new immigrants

- A. settled mainly on farms in the West
- B. settled in crowded city neighborhoods and worked in factories
- C. returned quickly to their home countries
- D. avoided the growing industrial cities

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

In the late 1800s, the United States began to seek territory and influence overseas. Americans wanted new markets to sell their goods, sources of raw materials, and a strong navy to protect their interests. These desires drove the growth of American imperialism.

— Description of the causes of American imperialism

**24.** According to this passage, one reason the United States sought overseas territory in the late 1800s was to

- A. reduce trade with other nations
- B. avoid contact with foreign countries
- C. find new markets for American goods
- D. give up its growing naval power

**25.** The desire for raw materials and a strong navy contributed most directly to the

- A. growth of American imperialism
- B. decline of American industry
- C. end of American overseas trade
- D. weakening of the United States military

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

During the 1920s, the lives of many American women changed. Having gained the right to vote with the Nineteenth Amendment, some women also took jobs outside the home, wore new styles of clothing, and enjoyed greater freedom in society.

— Description of women in the 1920s

- 26.** According to this passage, the 1920s brought changes for many American women, including
- A. the loss of their right to vote
  - B. a return to older, more limited roles
  - C. a ban on women working outside the home
  - D. greater freedom and new opportunities in society

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

To fight the Great Depression, President Franklin Roosevelt introduced the New Deal, a series of programs based on three goals often called the "three Rs": relief for those suffering, recovery for the economy, and reform to prevent future depressions.

— Description of the New Deal

- 27.** The main purpose of the New Deal was to
- A. expand the nation's overseas empire
  - B. fight the Great Depression
  - C. prepare the nation for World War I
  - D. reduce the power of the federal government
- 28.** The "three Rs" of the New Deal were relief, reform, and
- A. removal
  - B. rebellion
  - C. recovery
  - D. retirement

## ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

- 1. A** — The New England colonies relied mainly on trade, fishing, and shipbuilding. Poor soil and a long coastline shaped this economy. These industries defined the region.
- 2. B** — The Middle colonies were called the "breadbasket" because they grew grain such as wheat for export. Fertile soil supported large grain harvests. This produce fed other colonies and was shipped abroad.
- 3. C** — The Southern colonies depended most heavily on large plantations growing cash crops. Tobacco and similar crops drove the economy. Plantation agriculture shaped southern society.
- 4. D** — According to Locke, governments exist mainly to protect people's natural rights. Their authority rests on serving the people. This idea limited the purpose of government.
- 5. B** — Locke described natural rights as the rights to life, liberty, and property. These belonged to all people by nature. The concept influenced American founding ideals.
- 6. A** — Enlightenment ideas shaped American leaders' belief in natural rights and limited government. Locke's thinking inspired the Revolution. These principles appear in founding documents.
- 7. D** — Due process of law requires the government to follow fair procedures before taking away rights. It demands fairness in legal action. This protects individuals from arbitrary treatment.
- 8. C** — Due process is intended mainly to protect citizens from unfair treatment by the government. It guards against abuse of power. Fair procedures safeguard liberty.
- 9. A** — Due process reflects the value that government power should be limited and exercised fairly. It checks how authority is used. This is central to American justice.
- 10. D** — The "forty-niners" traveled to California in 1849 to search for gold and become wealthy. News of gold drew them west. Many hoped to strike it rich.
- 11. B** — A major result of the Gold Rush was rapid population growth and statehood for California. The influx of people swelled the territory. California became a state in 1850.
- 12. C** — One important role women took on during the Civil War was serving as nurses for wounded soldiers. They cared for the injured on both sides. This was vital wartime work.
- 13. A** — With men away at war, women on the home front often managed farms and businesses. They kept the economy running. This expanded their responsibilities.
- 14. D** — The new roles showed that women could make important contributions to society. Their wartime work proved their capability. This challenged earlier limits on women.
- 15. C** — The Ku Klux Klan used violence and threats mainly to frighten African Americans and their supporters. It sought to intimidate them. Terror was its chief weapon.

- 16. B** — One major goal of the Klan was to prevent African Americans from voting. It aimed to suppress Black political power. This undermined Reconstruction gains.
- 17. D** — The Klan's actions worked to restore white control over the South. It opposed Black rights and federal authority. Its violence helped end Reconstruction reforms.
- 18. A** — The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 was the first federal law to regulate the railroad industry. It marked new federal oversight of business. This set a precedent for regulation.
- 19. C** — One unfair practice the act tried to stop was charging different customers different rates. Railroads had favored some shippers over others. The law sought fairer pricing.
- 20. B** — The Homestead workers struck in 1892 mainly to protest cuts to their wages. Lower pay sparked the walkout. The dispute grew bitter and violent.
- 21. D** — The outcome of the Homestead Strike was defeat for the workers and a setback for the union. The company prevailed. Organized labor lost ground.
- 22. A** — The "new immigrants" came mainly from southern and eastern Europe. Italy, Poland, and Russia were major sources. This shifted the pattern of immigration.
- 23. B** — Many new immigrants settled in crowded city neighborhoods and worked in factories. They filled industrial jobs. Urban ethnic communities grew rapidly.
- 24. C** — One reason the United States sought overseas territory was to find new markets for American goods. Businesses wanted places to sell products. This drove expansion abroad.
- 25. A** — The desire for raw materials and a strong navy contributed to the growth of American imperialism. These goals pushed overseas expansion. The U.S. extended its global reach.
- 26. D** — The 1920s brought many women greater freedom and new opportunities in society. They voted, worked, and adopted new styles. The decade marked changing roles for women.
- 27. B** — The main purpose of the New Deal was to fight the Great Depression. Roosevelt launched programs to address the crisis. It aimed to ease widespread hardship.
- 28. C** — The "three Rs" of the New Deal were relief, reform, and recovery. Relief aided the suffering, recovery revived the economy, and reform aimed to prevent future crises. Together they guided New Deal policy.