

PRACTICE EXAM 65: 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 1607, English settlers founded Jamestown in Virginia, the first permanent English colony in North America. The early settlers struggled with disease, hunger, and conflict, but the colony survived after they began growing tobacco as a cash crop.

— Description of Jamestown

1. Jamestown, founded in 1607, is significant because it was the
 - A. first colony to declare independence
 - B. first permanent English colony in North America
 - C. capital of the United States
 - D. first colony founded for religious freedom

2. According to this passage, the early settlers at Jamestown struggled with
 - A. attacks by other European colonies
 - B. an overcrowded and wealthy population
 - C. too much food and supplies
 - D. disease, hunger, and conflict

3. The Jamestown colony survived largely after the settlers began
 - A. growing tobacco as a cash crop
 - B. returning to England for supplies
 - C. abandoning farming entirely
 - D. trading only with other colonies

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

In 1777, American forces won an important victory over the British at the Battle of Saratoga. This victory convinced France to join the war on the American side, providing soldiers, money, and supplies that helped the Americans win their independence.

— Description of the Battle of Saratoga

4. The Battle of Saratoga in 1777 is considered a turning point of the American Revolution because it

- A. ended the war in favor of the British
- B. convinced the colonists to surrender
- C. convinced France to join the war on the American side
- D. began the writing of the Constitution

5. After the Battle of Saratoga, France helped the Americans by providing

- A. soldiers, money, and supplies
- B. control of the American government
- C. new taxes on the colonies
- D. additional British troops

6. The French alliance was important to the American war effort because it

- A. forced the colonists to fight alone
- B. weakened the American army
- C. ended French support for independence
- D. gave the Americans valuable aid against Britain

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

The president heads the executive branch of the federal government. The president's duties include serving as commander in chief of the armed forces, carrying out the nation's laws, and either signing or vetoing bills passed by Congress.

— Description of the role of the president

7. According to this passage, one duty of the president is to

- A. write and pass the nation's laws
- B. serve as commander in chief of the armed forces
- C. interpret the meaning of the Constitution
- D. choose the members of Congress

8. The president can reject a bill passed by Congress by using the power to

- A. sign the bill into law
- B. amend the Constitution
- C. veto the bill
- D. declare the bill unconstitutional

9. The president is the head of which branch of the federal government?

- A. the legislative branch
- B. the judicial branch
- C. the state branch
- D. the executive branch

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

Late in the Civil War, Union General William T. Sherman led his army on a march through Georgia, destroying railroads, farms, and supplies in his path. This strategy of "total war" aimed to break the South's ability and will to keep fighting.

— Description of Sherman's March

10. The main goal of Sherman's march through Georgia was to

- A. break the South's ability and will to keep fighting
- B. capture the city of Washington, D.C.
- C. protect southern farms and railroads
- D. negotiate a peace treaty with the South

11. Sherman's march is an example of a strategy known as

- A. a naval blockade
- B. guerrilla warfare
- C. total war
- D. neutrality

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

After the Civil War, three amendments were added to the Constitution. The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery, the Fourteenth granted citizenship to formerly enslaved people, and the Fifteenth gave African American men the right to vote.

— Description of the Reconstruction Amendments

12. According to this passage, the Thirteenth Amendment

- A. granted citizenship to formerly enslaved people
- B. abolished slavery in the United States
- C. gave African American men the right to vote
- D. created a federal income tax

13. The Fourteenth Amendment is significant because it

- A. ended the right of states to make laws
- B. gave women the right to vote
- C. granted citizenship to formerly enslaved people
- D. created the office of the president

14. The Fifteenth Amendment gave the right to vote to

- A. African American men
- B. all women in the nation
- C. only landowning citizens
- D. members of Congress

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

In the years after the Civil War, cattle ranching grew in the western United States. Cowboys drove large herds of cattle across the open range to railroad towns, where the cattle were shipped east to be sold in growing cities.

— Description of cattle ranching

15. According to this passage, cowboys in the West were mainly responsible for

- A. building the transcontinental railroad
- B. farming wheat on the Great Plains
- C. mining gold and silver in the mountains
- D. driving herds of cattle to railroad towns

16. Cattle raised on the western range were shipped east mainly to be

- A. used to build new railroads
- B. sold in growing cities
- C. returned to the open range
- D. traded with foreign nations

17. The growth of cattle ranching in the West was made possible largely by the

- A. expansion of railroads across the country
- B. decline of cities in the East

- C. end of farming in the United States
- D. closing of the western frontier

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

During the late 1800s, workers formed labor unions to improve their conditions. Unions sought higher wages, shorter hours, and safer workplaces, and they sometimes used strikes, in which workers refused to work, to pressure employers.

— Description of labor unions

18. According to this passage, workers formed labor unions mainly to

- A. increase the profits of business owners
- B. reduce their own wages
- C. lengthen the hours they worked
- D. improve their wages, hours, and conditions

19. One method labor unions used to pressure employers was the

- A. lowering of workers' wages
- B. strike, in which workers refused to work
- C. closing of all labor unions
- D. building of new factories

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

In 1914, Congress passed the Clayton Antitrust Act to strengthen earlier laws against monopolies. The law banned certain unfair business practices and protected the right of workers to form labor unions.

— Description of the Clayton Antitrust Act

20. The Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914 was passed mainly to

- A. encourage the growth of monopolies
- B. weaken earlier laws against monopolies
- C. strengthen laws against monopolies
- D. ban the formation of new businesses

21. In addition to limiting monopolies, the Clayton Antitrust Act also

- A. protected the right of workers to form labor unions
- B. banned all labor unions in the nation

- C. gave businesses more power over workers
- D. ended government regulation of business

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

When the United States entered World War I, President Woodrow Wilson declared that the nation was fighting to "make the world safe for democracy." He hoped the war would spread democratic government and create a lasting peace.

— Description of Wilson's war aims

22. President Wilson said the United States entered World War I in order to

- A. gain new colonies for the United States
- B. defeat the spread of democracy
- C. avoid all involvement in European affairs
- D. "make the world safe for democracy"

23. According to this passage, Wilson hoped that World War I would

- A. weaken democratic governments
- B. lead to many future wars
- C. spread democracy and create a lasting peace
- D. expand the power of European monarchs

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

During the 1920s, new forms of mass culture spread across the United States. Millions of Americans listened to the same radio programs and watched the same movies, helping to create a shared national popular culture.

— Description of 1920s mass culture

24. According to this passage, new forms of mass culture in the 1920s included

- A. newspapers and books only
- B. radio programs and movies
- C. live theater performances only
- D. handwritten letters

25. The spread of radio and movies in the 1920s helped to

- A. divide Americans into separate cultures
- B. reduce communication among Americans

- C. end popular entertainment in the nation
- D. create a shared national popular culture

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

The Works Progress Administration, or WPA, was a New Deal program that gave jobs to millions of unemployed Americans during the Great Depression. Workers built roads, bridges, schools, and parks, and some artists and writers were also employed.

— Description of the WPA

- 26.** The main purpose of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was to
- A. provide jobs to unemployed Americans during the Great Depression
 - B. raise taxes on American workers
 - C. reduce the number of public buildings
 - D. end government programs that helped the poor

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

After World War II, fifty nations came together in 1945 to form the United Nations. The new organization was created to help nations settle disputes peacefully and to work together to prevent future wars.

— Description of the United Nations

- 27.** The United Nations was created in 1945 mainly to
- A. expand the empires of the most powerful nations
 - B. increase trade between the United States and Europe
 - C. help nations settle disputes peacefully and prevent wars
 - D. fight a new war against Germany and Japan
- 28.** The founding of the United Nations after World War II showed a desire among nations to
- A. avoid all contact with one another
 - B. work together to keep world peace
 - C. return to fighting among themselves
 - D. end all international organizations

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- 1. B** — Jamestown, founded in 1607, was the first permanent English colony in North America. It established a lasting English presence. This marked the start of English settlement.
- 2. D** — The early Jamestown settlers struggled with disease, hunger, and conflict. The colony nearly failed in its first years. These hardships tested the settlers' survival.
- 3. A** — Jamestown survived largely after settlers began growing tobacco as a cash crop. Tobacco brought profit and stability. It became the foundation of Virginia's economy.
- 4. C** — Saratoga is a turning point because it convinced France to join the war on the American side. The American victory proved they could win. French support followed.
- 5. A** — After Saratoga, France helped the Americans by providing soldiers, money, and supplies. This aid strengthened the war effort. It proved decisive in the struggle.
- 6. D** — The French alliance gave the Americans valuable aid against Britain. French forces and resources tipped the balance. This support helped secure independence.
- 7. B** — One duty of the president is to serve as commander in chief of the armed forces. The president leads the military. This is a key executive power.
- 8. C** — The president can reject a bill passed by Congress by using the power to veto it. A veto blocks the bill from becoming law. This checks the legislative branch.
- 9. D** — The president is the head of the executive branch. This branch carries out the laws. The president leads it.
- 10. A** — The main goal of Sherman's march was to break the South's ability and will to keep fighting. He destroyed resources in his path. This weakened the Confederacy.
- 11. C** — Sherman's march is an example of total war. It targeted civilian resources, not just armies. This strategy aimed to end the South's capacity to fight.
- 12. B** — The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery in the United States. It ended the legal institution of slavery. This was a fundamental change.
- 13. C** — The Fourteenth Amendment granted citizenship to formerly enslaved people. It defined citizenship broadly. This extended legal protections.
- 14. A** — The Fifteenth Amendment gave the right to vote to African American men. It barred denial of the vote based on race. This expanded suffrage.

- 15. D** — Cowboys were mainly responsible for driving herds of cattle to railroad towns. They moved cattle across the open range. From there, the cattle were shipped east.
- 16. B** — Cattle were shipped east mainly to be sold in growing cities. Urban demand for beef rose. Railroads carried the cattle to market.
- 17. A** — The growth of cattle ranching was made possible largely by the expansion of railroads. Rail lines linked the range to eastern markets. This made the cattle trade profitable.
- 18. D** — Workers formed labor unions mainly to improve their wages, hours, and conditions. They sought better treatment. Unions gave workers collective strength.
- 19. B** — One method unions used was the strike, in which workers refused to work. Strikes pressured employers to meet demands. This was a key union tactic.
- 20. C** — The Clayton Antitrust Act was passed mainly to strengthen laws against monopolies. It built on earlier antitrust efforts. The law targeted unfair business practices.
- 21. A** — The Clayton Antitrust Act also protected the right of workers to form labor unions. It shielded union activity from antitrust suits. This aided the labor movement.
- 22. D** — Wilson said the United States entered World War I to "make the world safe for democracy." He framed the war as a defense of democratic ideals. This became a famous war aim.
- 23. C** — Wilson hoped World War I would spread democracy and create a lasting peace. He saw the war as a chance to reshape the world. He sought an enduring peace.
- 24. B** — New forms of mass culture in the 1920s included radio programs and movies. These reached millions of Americans. They became central to entertainment.
- 25. D** — The spread of radio and movies helped create a shared national popular culture. Americans enjoyed the same programs and films. This united people through common experiences.
- 26. A** — The main purpose of the WPA was to provide jobs to unemployed Americans during the Great Depression. It put millions to work. Projects built public infrastructure.
- 27. C** — The United Nations was created in 1945 mainly to help nations settle disputes peacefully and prevent wars. It promoted international cooperation. The goal was lasting peace.
- 28. B** — The founding of the United Nations showed a desire among nations to work together to keep world peace. They sought collective security. This reflected hopes after World War II.