

PRACTICE EXAM 66: 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 the 1600s and 1700s, slavery grew in the American colonies, especially in the South. Enslaved Africans were forced to work on plantations growing crops such as tobacco and rice, and slavery became an important part of the colonial economy.

— Description of the growth of slavery

1. According to this passage, slavery grew especially in which region of the colonies?

- A. the South
- B. New England
- C. the Middle colonies
- D. the far West

2. Enslaved Africans in the colonies were forced mainly to

- A. serve in the colonial governments
- B. trade goods with other nations
- C. work on plantations growing crops
- D. manage the colonial banks

3. According to this passage, slavery became an important part of the colonial

- A. system of religious worship
- B. economy
- C. military defense
- D. system of public education

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

The Revolutionary War ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1783. In this treaty, Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States and agreed to give up its claims to land east of the Mississippi River.

— Description of the Treaty of Paris of 1783

4. The main result of the Treaty of Paris of 1783 was that Great Britain
 - A. gained control of the American colonies
 - B. defeated the American colonists in war
 - C. placed new taxes on the colonies
 - D. recognized the independence of the United States

5. In the Treaty of Paris of 1783, Great Britain agreed to give up its claims to land
 - A. west of the Mississippi River
 - B. east of the Mississippi River
 - C. in Canada and Mexico
 - D. along the Pacific coast

6. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 is significant because it
 - A. officially ended the Revolutionary War
 - B. began the Revolutionary War
 - C. created the United States Constitution
 - D. returned the colonies to British rule

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

Citizens of the United States have certain responsibilities. These include obeying the law, paying taxes, serving on juries when called, and voting in elections. Carrying out these responsibilities helps the government and society function.

— Description of the responsibilities of citizenship

7. According to this passage, one responsibility of citizens is to
 - A. write the nation's laws
 - B. command the armed forces
 - C. choose the Supreme Court justices
 - D. serve on juries when called

8. The passage describes voting in elections as

- A. a power held only by government officials
- B. an activity that citizens should avoid
- C. a responsibility of citizenship
- D. a duty performed only by the president

9. According to this passage, citizens carrying out their responsibilities helps to

- A. allow the government and society to function
- B. weaken the power of the government
- C. end the holding of elections
- D. remove the rights of citizens

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

The War of 1812 was fought between the United States and Great Britain. One major cause was the British practice of stopping American ships and forcing American sailors to serve in the British navy, a practice known as impressment.

— Description of the War of 1812

10. According to this passage, one major cause of the War of 1812 was the British practice of

- A. refusing to trade with the United States
- B. seizing American sailors through impressment
- C. invading the western territories
- D. placing new taxes on American goods

11. The War of 1812 was fought between the United States and

- A. France
- B. Spain
- C. Mexico
- D. Great Britain

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

The Mexican-American War was fought between 1846 and 1848. The United States won the war, and in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico gave up a large area of land in the present-day Southwest, including California.

— Description of the Mexican-American War

12. The Mexican-American War was fought between the United States and

- A. Spain
- B. Great Britain
- C. Mexico
- D. France

13. As a result of the Mexican-American War, the United States gained

- A. a large area of land in the present-day Southwest
- B. control of the entire nation of Mexico
- C. new territory along the Atlantic coast
- D. the right to trade freely with Europe

14. The agreement that ended the Mexican-American War was the

- A. Treaty of Paris
- B. Louisiana Purchase
- C. Missouri Compromise
- D. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

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

During Reconstruction, Northerners who moved to the South were called "carpetbaggers," while white Southerners who supported Reconstruction were called "scalawags." Both groups took part in the new southern governments, and many white Southerners resented them.

— Description of carpetbaggers and scalawags

15. During Reconstruction, Northerners who moved to the South were called

- A. scalawags
- B. carpetbaggers
- C. Redeemers
- D. Federalists

16. The term "scalawags" was used to describe

- A. Northerners who moved to the South
- B. formerly enslaved people in the South
- C. white Southerners who supported Reconstruction
- D. soldiers in the Confederate army

17. According to this passage, many white Southerners reacted to carpetbaggers and scalawags with

- A. resentment
- B. strong support

- C. complete indifference
- D. gratitude

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

In the late 1800s, the Bessemer process made it possible to produce steel quickly and cheaply. This led to a boom in the steel industry, and steel was used to build railroads, bridges, and the frames of tall buildings.

— Description of the steel industry

18. According to this passage, the Bessemer process was important because it allowed steel to be produced

- A. only in very small amounts
- B. at a very high cost
- C. without the use of iron
- D. quickly and cheaply

19. According to this passage, steel produced in the late 1800s was used to build

- A. wooden sailing ships
- B. small family farms
- C. railroads, bridges, and tall buildings
- D. early electric automobiles

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

Immigrants came to the United States for many reasons. Some were pushed out of their home countries by poverty, war, or religious persecution, while others were pulled to the United States by the promise of jobs, land, and freedom.

— Description of push and pull factors

20. According to this passage, a "push" factor that caused people to leave their home countries was

- A. the promise of good jobs
- B. poverty, war, or persecution
- C. the availability of cheap land
- D. the chance for greater freedom

21. According to this passage, one "pull" factor that drew immigrants to the United States was

- A. the promise of jobs, land, and freedom
- B. the spread of war in their homelands
- C. religious persecution at home
- D. extreme poverty in their home countries

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

In 1906, partly in response to reports of unsafe conditions in the food industry, Congress passed the Pure Food and Drug Act. The law required honest labeling of food and medicines and banned the sale of harmful or mislabeled products.

— Description of the Pure Food and Drug Act

22. The main purpose of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 was to

- A. lower the price of food and medicine
- B. increase the production of food
- C. protect consumers from unsafe food and medicines
- D. reduce the number of food companies

23. The Pure Food and Drug Act required companies to

- A. sell their products at lower prices
- B. stop producing all medicines
- C. close their factories for inspection
- D. label food and medicines honestly

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

After World War I, many Americans wanted the United States to avoid involvement in foreign conflicts. This return to a policy of isolationism led the United States to stay out of international alliances and to limit its role in world affairs during the 1920s and 1930s.

— Description of isolationism after WWI

24. After World War I, the policy of isolationism meant that the United States tried to

- A. join as many alliances as possible
- B. avoid involvement in foreign conflicts
- C. expand its overseas empire
- D. take a leading role in world affairs

25. According to this passage, the United States followed a policy of isolationism mainly during the

- A. 1920s and 1930s
- B. years of the Civil War
- C. colonial period
- D. years after World War II

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

When the Great Depression began, President Herbert Hoover believed the government should play only a limited role in solving the crisis. He thought that businesses and private charities, rather than the federal government, should lead the recovery.

— Description of Hoover's response

- 26.** According to this passage, President Hoover believed that the federal government should
- A. take complete control of all businesses
 - B. provide direct payments to every citizen
 - C. take the leading role in the recovery
 - D. play only a limited role in solving the crisis

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

During the Cold War, the United States and its allies formed a military alliance called NATO. In response, the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe formed their own alliance, the Warsaw Pact. These rival alliances divided much of the world into two camps.

— Description of Cold War alliances

- 27.** During the Cold War, the United States and its allies formed a military alliance called
- A. the Warsaw Pact
 - B. NATO
 - C. the United Nations
 - D. the League of Nations

- 28.** The Warsaw Pact was an alliance formed by the
- A. United States and its allies
 - B. nations of Western Europe
 - C. Soviet Union and Eastern European nations
 - D. countries of Latin America

PRACTICE EXAM 66: USHG FRAMEWORK SIMULATION ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

- 1. A** — Slavery grew especially in the South. The region's plantation economy relied on enslaved labor. Cash crops drove the demand for slaves there.
- 2. C** — Enslaved Africans were forced mainly to work on plantations growing crops. They labored in tobacco and rice fields. Their work sustained the colonial economy.
- 3. B** — Slavery became an important part of the colonial economy. It supported plantation agriculture. The system grew central to southern prosperity.
- 4. D** — The main result of the Treaty of Paris of 1783 was that Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States. The war's outcome was confirmed. America became a free nation.
- 5. B** — Britain agreed to give up its claims to land east of the Mississippi River. This expanded the new nation's territory. It set the western boundary at the river.
- 6. A** — The Treaty of Paris of 1783 officially ended the Revolutionary War. It formalized the peace. The conflict between Britain and the colonies was over.
- 7. D** — One responsibility of citizens is to serve on juries when called. Jury duty supports the justice system. It is a civic obligation.
- 8. C** — The passage describes voting in elections as a responsibility of citizenship. Citizens are expected to take part. Voting shapes the government.
- 9. A** — Citizens carrying out their responsibilities helps the government and society function. Their participation keeps the system working. Civic duties support good government.
- 10. B** — One major cause of the War of 1812 was the British practice of seizing American sailors through impressment. Britain forced them into its navy. This angered the United States.
- 11. D** — The War of 1812 was fought between the United States and Great Britain. The two nations clashed again. Tensions over trade and rights led to war.
- 12. C** — The Mexican-American War was fought between the United States and Mexico. The two nations went to war. The U.S. emerged victorious.
- 13. A** — As a result of the war, the United States gained a large area of land in the present-day Southwest. This included California. The acquisition greatly expanded the nation.
- 14. D** — The agreement that ended the war was the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. It transferred land to the United States. The treaty settled the conflict.

- 15. B** — Northerners who moved to the South during Reconstruction were called carpetbaggers. They came seeking opportunity or to aid Reconstruction. The name was often used mockingly.
- 16. C** — The term "scalawags" described white Southerners who supported Reconstruction. They cooperated with the new governments. Other Southerners scorned them.
- 17. A** — Many white Southerners reacted to carpetbaggers and scalawags with resentment. They opposed Reconstruction governments. This hostility ran deep.
- 18. D** — The Bessemer process was important because it allowed steel to be produced quickly and cheaply. It transformed steelmaking. This fueled industrial growth.
- 19. C** — Steel produced in the late 1800s was used to build railroads, bridges, and tall buildings. It was strong and versatile. Steel reshaped American construction.
- 20. B** — A "push" factor was poverty, war, or persecution. These hardships drove people from their homelands. They forced many to seek a new life abroad.
- 21. A** — One "pull" factor was the promise of jobs, land, and freedom. These attractions drew immigrants to America. The hope of a better life motivated them.
- 22. C** — The main purpose of the Pure Food and Drug Act was to protect consumers from unsafe food and medicines. It addressed dangerous products. The law safeguarded public health.
- 23. D** — The Pure Food and Drug Act required companies to label food and medicines honestly. Accurate labeling protected buyers. It banned harmful or mislabeled goods.
- 24. B** — Isolationism meant that the United States tried to avoid involvement in foreign conflicts. It stayed out of alliances. The nation limited its global role.
- 25. A** — The United States followed isolationism mainly during the 1920s and 1930s. The period followed World War I. Many wanted to stay out of foreign affairs.
- 26. D** — Hoover believed the federal government should play only a limited role in solving the crisis. He favored private and local efforts. This shaped his response to the Depression.
- 27. B** — The United States and its allies formed a military alliance called NATO. It united Western nations. NATO countered Soviet power.
- 28. C** — The Warsaw Pact was an alliance formed by the Soviet Union and Eastern European nations. It opposed NATO. The two alliances divided the Cold War world.