

PRACTICE EXAM 68: 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 1681, William Penn, a Quaker, founded the colony of Pennsylvania. Penn welcomed people of different religions and tried to deal fairly with Native Americans, making Pennsylvania known for religious tolerance and peaceful relations.

— Description of William Penn and Pennsylvania

1. William Penn founded the colony of Pennsylvania, which became known for

- A. its strict official church
- B. its refusal to allow any settlers
- C. its constant wars with neighbors
- D. its religious tolerance

2. William Penn belonged to a religious group known as the

- A. Quakers
- B. Puritans
- C. Pilgrims
- D. Catholics

3. According to this passage, William Penn tried to

- A. force all settlers to follow one religion
- B. drive Native Americans from the land
- C. deal fairly with Native Americans
- D. limit the rights of the colonists

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

As tensions with Britain grew, representatives from the colonies met as the Continental Congress. The Congress acted as a national government during the Revolution, organizing the Continental Army and later approving the Declaration of Independence.

— Description of the Continental Congress

4. The Continental Congress was made up of
 - A. soldiers in the British army
 - B. representatives from the colonies
 - C. officials appointed by the king
 - D. judges from the colonial courts

5. According to this passage, the Continental Congress acted as a
 - A. national government during the Revolution
 - B. court system for the colonies
 - C. branch of the British government
 - D. group with no real authority

6. One important action taken by the Continental Congress was to
 - A. surrender the colonies to Britain
 - B. cancel the war against Britain
 - C. close all of the colonial assemblies
 - D. approve the Declaration of Independence

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

American democracy is based on the principle of "majority rule," in which decisions are made by the larger group through voting. At the same time, the rights of those in the minority are protected so that they are not treated unfairly by the majority.

— Description of majority rule and minority rights

7. The principle of "majority rule" means that decisions are made by
 - A. a single powerful leader
 - B. the wealthiest citizens
 - C. the larger group through voting
 - D. the courts alone

8. Along with majority rule, American democracy also protects the

- A. power of a king to rule
- B. rights of those in the minority
- C. control of the largest businesses
- D. authority of foreign nations

9. Protecting the rights of the minority is important because it

- A. prevents the majority from treating others unfairly
- B. gives all power to a single group
- C. ends the holding of elections
- D. removes the rights of the majority

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

As the United States gained new territory in the West, Americans argued over whether slavery should be allowed in these areas. This conflict over the spread of slavery deepened the divide between the North and the South.

— Description of the conflict over slavery in the territories

10. According to this passage, Americans argued over whether slavery should be

- A. ended in the southern states immediately
- B. expanded into all of the northern states
- C. allowed in the new western territories
- D. replaced by indentured servitude

11. The conflict over the spread of slavery into the territories mainly

- A. brought the North and South closer together
- B. ended slavery throughout the nation
- C. had no effect on the nation
- D. deepened the divide between the North and South

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

In 1862, Union and Confederate forces fought the Battle of Antietam in Maryland. It became the bloodiest single day of the Civil War. The Union victory gave President Lincoln the opportunity to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

— Description of the Battle of Antietam

12. The Battle of Antietam is remembered as

- A. the final battle of the Civil War
- B. the bloodiest single day of the Civil War
- C. a battle fought entirely at sea
- D. a battle with no casualties

13. According to this passage, the Union victory at Antietam gave President Lincoln the opportunity to

- A. surrender to the Confederate forces
- B. end the Civil War immediately
- C. issue the Emancipation Proclamation
- D. begin the secession of the North

14. The Battle of Antietam was fought in the state of

- A. Maryland
- B. Georgia
- C. Virginia
- D. Pennsylvania

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

After Reconstruction ended, many African Americans faced violence and unfair treatment in the South. In 1879, thousands left the South and moved west to states such as Kansas, hoping to find land and a better life. These migrants were called "Exodusters."

— Description of the Exodusters

15. The "Exodusters" were African Americans who, after Reconstruction,

- A. moved from the West back to the South
- B. returned to live on southern plantations
- C. left the country entirely
- D. moved west to states such as Kansas

16. According to this passage, the Exodusters left the South mainly because they

- A. were welcomed and treated fairly there
- B. faced violence and unfair treatment
- C. were given large amounts of land
- D. wanted to join the Confederate army

17. The Exodusters moved west hoping to find

- A. land and a better life
- B. work on southern plantations

- C. positions in the federal government
- D. an end to westward expansion

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

Wealthy business leaders of the late 1800s, such as Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, were viewed in different ways. Some people praised them as "captains of industry" who built the economy, while others criticized them as "robber barons" who became rich by treating workers unfairly.

— Description of the debate over industrialists

18. Those who praised wealthy business leaders of the late 1800s called them

- A. robber barons
- B. political machines
- C. muckrakers
- D. captains of industry

19. Critics who used the term "robber barons" argued that these business leaders

- A. built the economy fairly for all
- B. shared their wealth with workers
- C. became rich by treating workers unfairly
- D. refused to make any profit

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

In 1900, a group in China known as the Boxers rebelled against foreign influence in their country, attacking foreigners and Chinese Christians. The United States and other nations sent troops to put down the rebellion and protect their interests in China.

— Description of the Boxer Rebellion

20. The Boxers in China in 1900 rebelled mainly against

- A. the Chinese emperor
- B. foreign influence in their country
- C. the building of Chinese factories
- D. trade between Chinese provinces

21. The United States and other nations responded to the Boxer Rebellion by

- A. sending troops to put down the rebellion
- B. supporting the Boxers against China

- C. withdrawing completely from China
- D. ending all trade with Asia

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

In 1909, a group of reformers founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or NAACP. The organization worked to end racial discrimination and to gain equal rights for African Americans, often by challenging unjust laws in court.

— Description of the NAACP

22. The main goal of the NAACP, founded in 1909, was to

- A. limit the rights of African Americans
- B. support segregation in the South
- C. expand the nation's overseas empire
- D. gain equal rights for African Americans

23. According to this passage, the NAACP often worked to end discrimination by

- A. organizing the nation's labor unions
- B. moving African Americans out of the country
- C. challenging unjust laws in court
- D. supporting laws that enforced segregation

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

During the 1920s, the Ku Klux Klan grew again in many parts of the country, not just the South. The revived Klan spread hatred not only against African Americans but also against immigrants, Catholics, and Jews.

— Description of the 1920s Ku Klux Klan

24. According to this passage, the Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s grew

- A. in many parts of the country, not just the South
- B. only in the southern states
- C. only in foreign countries
- D. mainly in support of immigrants

25. The revived Klan of the 1920s spread hatred against

- A. only the wealthiest Americans
- B. African Americans, immigrants, Catholics, and Jews

- C. members of the United States government
- D. people who lived in the South

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

Before the United States entered World War II, Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act in 1941. This law allowed the United States to send weapons and supplies to Britain and other nations fighting against Germany, even though the United States was still officially neutral.

— Description of the Lend-Lease Act

26. The main purpose of the Lend-Lease Act of 1941 was to

- A. declare war on Germany
- B. end all trade with Britain
- C. keep the United States out of all foreign affairs
- D. send weapons and supplies to nations fighting Germany

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

In 1965, civil rights activists organized marches from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, to demand voting rights for African Americans. After marchers were attacked by police, public outrage helped lead to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

— Description of the Selma marches

27. The marches from Selma to Montgomery in 1965 were organized mainly to demand

- A. an end to public education
- B. higher wages for workers
- C. voting rights for African Americans
- D. the expansion of segregation

28. The Selma marches are significant because they helped lead to the passage of the

- A. Civil Rights Act of 1875
- B. Voting Rights Act of 1965
- C. Pure Food and Drug Act
- D. Social Security Act

PRACTICE EXAM 68: USHG FRAMEWORK SIMULATION ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

- 1. D** — William Penn founded Pennsylvania, which became known for its religious tolerance. He welcomed people of many faiths. The colony attracted diverse settlers.
- 2. A** — William Penn belonged to the Quakers. This religious group valued peace and equality. Their beliefs shaped the colony.
- 3. C** — William Penn tried to deal fairly with Native Americans. He sought peaceful relations. This set Pennsylvania apart from many colonies.
- 4. B** — The Continental Congress was made up of representatives from the colonies. Delegates gathered to coordinate action. They spoke for the colonies as a whole.
- 5. A** — The Continental Congress acted as a national government during the Revolution. It directed the war effort. It served as the colonies' central authority.
- 6. D** — One important action was to approve the Declaration of Independence. This declared the colonies free from Britain. It was a defining act of the Congress.
- 7. C** — "Majority rule" means decisions are made by the larger group through voting. The greater number prevails. This is a basic democratic principle.
- 8. B** — American democracy also protects the rights of those in the minority. The majority cannot simply override them. This balances majority power.
- 9. A** — Protecting minority rights prevents the majority from treating others unfairly. It guards against abuse. This safeguard is central to fair government.
- 10. C** — Americans argued over whether slavery should be allowed in the new western territories. The question was where slavery could expand. This issue divided the nation.
- 11. D** — The conflict over slavery in the territories deepened the divide between the North and South. Tensions grew sharper. It pushed the nation toward war.
- 12. B** — The Battle of Antietam is remembered as the bloodiest single day of the Civil War. Casualties were enormous. The fighting was especially deadly.
- 13. C** — The Union victory at Antietam gave Lincoln the opportunity to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. A battlefield success was needed first. The proclamation followed.
- 14. A** — The Battle of Antietam was fought in Maryland. The Confederate invasion of the North was stopped there. It was a key engagement.

- 15. D** — The "Exodusters" were African Americans who moved west to states such as Kansas after Reconstruction. They sought a fresh start. The migration drew thousands.
- 16. B** — The Exodusters left the South mainly because they faced violence and unfair treatment. Conditions there worsened after Reconstruction. They fled for safety and opportunity.
- 17. A** — The Exodusters moved west hoping to find land and a better life. They sought independence and security. The West promised new possibilities.
- 18. D** — Those who praised wealthy business leaders called them captains of industry. They credited them with building the economy. This was the positive view.
- 19. C** — Critics using the term "robber barons" argued these leaders became rich by treating workers unfairly. They condemned harsh labor practices. This was the negative view.
- 20. B** — The Boxers rebelled mainly against foreign influence in their country. They resented outside control. Their uprising targeted foreigners.
- 21. A** — The United States and other nations responded by sending troops to put down the rebellion. They acted to protect their interests. Foreign forces suppressed the revolt.
- 22. D** — The main goal of the NAACP was to gain equal rights for African Americans. It fought discrimination. The organization advanced civil rights.
- 23. C** — The NAACP often worked to end discrimination by challenging unjust laws in court. Legal action was a key strategy. It sought to overturn discriminatory laws.
- 24. A** — The Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s grew in many parts of the country, not just the South. Its reach expanded nationwide. The revival was widespread.
- 25. B** — The revived Klan spread hatred against African Americans, immigrants, Catholics, and Jews. It targeted many groups. Its bigotry was broad.
- 26. D** — The main purpose of the Lend-Lease Act was to send weapons and supplies to nations fighting Germany. It aided the Allies before U.S. entry. The law supported the war against Germany.
- 27. C** — The Selma to Montgomery marches were organized mainly to demand voting rights for African Americans. Activists sought access to the ballot. Voting rights were the central goal.
- 28. B** — The Selma marches helped lead to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Public outrage spurred action. The law protected the right to vote.