

# PRACTICE EXAM 69: 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.*

In 1735, a printer named John Peter Zenger was put on trial for printing criticism of the colonial governor. The jury found Zenger not guilty, supporting the idea that people had the right to print the truth, even about government officials.

— Description of the Zenger trial

1. John Peter Zenger was put on trial in 1735 for

- A. refusing to pay his taxes
- B. attacking British soldiers
- C. printing criticism of the colonial governor
- D. organizing a colonial assembly

2. The jury in the Zenger trial found him

- A. guilty of treason
- B. not guilty
- C. guilty of avoiding taxes
- D. guilty of starting a rebellion

3. The outcome of the Zenger trial helped to support the idea of

- A. taxation without representation
- B. the divine right of kings
- C. an official colonial church
- D. freedom of the press

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

During the winter of 1777–1778, George Washington's Continental Army camped at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. The soldiers suffered from cold, hunger, and disease, but they trained hard and emerged as a stronger fighting force.

— Description of Valley Forge

4. During the winter at Valley Forge, the soldiers of the Continental Army mainly suffered from

- A. cold, hunger, and disease
- B. attacks by the French army
- C. a shortage of officers to lead them
- D. fighting among themselves

5. The army that camped at Valley Forge was led by

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. George Washington
- C. Benjamin Franklin
- D. John Adams

6. According to this passage, the experience at Valley Forge helped the Continental Army to

- A. surrender to the British
- B. give up the fight for independence
- C. lose most of its soldiers permanently
- D. emerge as a stronger fighting force

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

Immigrants who want to become United States citizens go through a process called naturalization. They must live in the country for a period of time, learn about American government and history, pass a citizenship test, and take an oath of loyalty.

— Description of the naturalization process

7. The process by which immigrants become United States citizens is called

- A. naturalization
- B. immigration
- C. representation
- D. ratification

8. According to this passage, one requirement for becoming a citizen is to

- A. own a large amount of land
- B. serve in the armed forces
- C. pass a citizenship test
- D. hold a government office

9. As a final step in becoming a citizen, immigrants must

- A. give up all of their property
- B. leave the country for a year
- C. run for public office
- D. take an oath of loyalty

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

In the 1850s, the question of whether Kansas would allow slavery led to violence between pro-slavery and antislavery settlers. The fighting became so widespread that the territory came to be called "Bleeding Kansas."

— Description of Bleeding Kansas

10. The violence known as "Bleeding Kansas" was caused mainly by the question of whether Kansas would

- A. allow slavery
- B. become a free territory of Mexico
- C. join with the nation of Canada
- D. build new railroads

11. The fighting in "Bleeding Kansas" took place between

- A. settlers and Native American nations
- B. the United States and Great Britain
- C. pro-slavery and antislavery settlers
- D. factory workers and business owners

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

In 1863, Union forces captured the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, after a long siege. This victory gave the Union control of the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy in two, marking a major turning point in the Civil War.

— Description of the Battle of Vicksburg

12. The Union capture of Vicksburg in 1863 gave the North control of the

- A. Atlantic coast
- B. Mississippi River
- C. Great Lakes
- D. city of Richmond

**13.** According to this passage, the Union victory at Vicksburg

- A. split the Confederacy in two
- B. ended the Civil War immediately
- C. gave the South control of the river
- D. caused the North to surrender

**14.** The Battle of Vicksburg is significant because it was

- A. the first battle of the Civil War
- B. a defeat for the Union army
- C. a major turning point in the Civil War
- D. fought entirely on the ocean

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

After Reconstruction, some leaders called for a "New South" that would build factories and industries instead of depending only on farming. They hoped that industrial growth would help the southern economy recover and become more like the North.

— Description of the New South

**15.** Supporters of the "New South" wanted the southern economy to

- A. depend only on growing cotton
- B. build factories and industries
- C. return to the days before the Civil War
- D. avoid all trade with the North

**16.** According to this passage, leaders of the "New South" hoped that industrial growth would

- A. weaken the southern economy
- B. end all farming in the South
- C. separate the South from the nation
- D. help the southern economy recover

**17.** The idea of the "New South" called for the region to become more like the

- A. nations of Europe
- B. western territories

- C. industrial North
- D. colonial South

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

The Knights of Labor was one of the first large national labor unions in the United States. Unlike some other unions, it welcomed skilled and unskilled workers, women, and African Americans, and it called for reforms such as an eight-hour workday.

— Description of the Knights of Labor

**18.** The Knights of Labor was significant because it was

- A. one of the first large national labor unions
- B. a group of business owners
- C. a political party of the South
- D. an organization that opposed all labor unions

**19.** Compared with some other unions of the time, the Knights of Labor was unusual because it

- A. accepted only wealthy business owners
- B. allowed only skilled male workers to join
- C. refused to call for any reforms
- D. welcomed skilled and unskilled workers, women, and African Americans

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

Ida B. Wells was an African American journalist who spoke out against lynching, the murder of African Americans by mobs. Through her writing and public speaking, she worked to expose this violence and demand justice.

— Description of Ida B. Wells

**20.** Ida B. Wells is best known for speaking out against

- A. the building of new factories
- B. the lynching of African Americans
- C. the right of women to vote
- D. immigration into the United States

**21.** Ida B. Wells worked to fight injustice mainly through her

- A. writing and public speaking
- B. service in the United States army

- C. election to public office
- D. ownership of large businesses

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

During World War I, with many men away fighting, American women took on new roles. They worked in factories making weapons and supplies, served as nurses, and helped support the war effort at home, showing their importance to the nation.

— Description of women during World War I

**22.** According to this passage, during World War I many American women

- A. were forbidden from any kind of work
- B. left the country to avoid the war
- C. served only as soldiers in combat
- D. worked in factories and served as nurses

**23.** The new roles women took on during World War I helped to

- A. reduce women's importance in society
- B. show their importance to the nation
- C. keep women out of the workforce
- D. end the war against Germany

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

The 1920s are sometimes called the "Jazz Age" because of the popularity of jazz music. This lively new style of music, created largely by African American musicians, spread across the country and became a symbol of the changing culture of the decade.

— Description of the Jazz Age

**24.** The 1920s are called the "Jazz Age" mainly because of the popularity of

- A. classical orchestra music
- B. new styles of painting
- C. jazz music
- D. silent films

**25.** According to this passage, jazz music was created largely by

- A. European composers
- B. wealthy business leaders

- C. government officials
- D. African American musicians

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

The Agricultural Adjustment Act, or AAA, was a New Deal program that tried to help struggling farmers. It paid farmers to grow fewer crops, hoping that lower supply would raise prices and increase farmers' incomes.

— Description of the AAA

**26.** The main goal of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) was to

- A. force farmers to grow more crops
- B. help farmers by raising crop prices
- C. end all farming in the United States
- D. lower the incomes of American farmers

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

During the 1960s and 1970s, a new women's movement worked for equal rights and opportunities for women. Supporters pushed for the Equal Rights Amendment, which was meant to guarantee equal rights regardless of sex, though it was never added to the Constitution.

— Description of the women's movement and the ERA

**27.** The women's movement of the 1960s and 1970s worked mainly for

- A. an end to the right to vote
- B. fewer job opportunities for women
- C. equal rights and opportunities for women
- D. a return to older, more limited roles

**28.** The Equal Rights Amendment, supported by the women's movement, was meant to

- A. guarantee equal rights regardless of sex
- B. limit the rights of women
- C. ban women from the workplace
- D. give more power to the president

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- 1. C** — John Peter Zenger was put on trial for printing criticism of the colonial governor. His newspaper attacked the governor's conduct. This led to charges against him.
- 2. B** — The jury found Zenger not guilty. They refused to convict him for printing the truth. This was a landmark verdict.
- 3. D** — The outcome supported the idea of freedom of the press. It established that printing truthful criticism was protected. This influenced later American liberties.
- 4. A** — At Valley Forge, the soldiers mainly suffered from cold, hunger, and disease. The winter was harsh and supplies were scarce. Many endured great hardship.
- 5. B** — The army at Valley Forge was led by George Washington. He commanded the Continental Army. His leadership held the troops together.
- 6. D** — The experience at Valley Forge helped the army emerge as a stronger fighting force. Training improved discipline and skill. The army grew more capable.
- 7. A** — The process by which immigrants become citizens is called naturalization. It involves several steps and requirements. It grants full citizenship.
- 8. C** — One requirement for becoming a citizen is to pass a citizenship test. The test covers government and history. Applicants must demonstrate knowledge.
- 9. D** — As a final step, immigrants must take an oath of loyalty. This pledge completes the process. It marks their commitment to the nation.
- 10. A** — "Bleeding Kansas" was caused mainly by the question of whether Kansas would allow slavery. The issue sparked fierce conflict. Settlers clashed over it.
- 11. C** — The fighting took place between pro-slavery and antislavery settlers. Both sides rushed to control the territory. Their conflict turned violent.
- 12. B** — The capture of Vicksburg gave the North control of the Mississippi River. This vital waterway fell to the Union. It cut a key Confederate supply route.
- 13. A** — The Union victory at Vicksburg split the Confederacy in two. The South was divided along the river. This weakened the Confederate cause.
- 14. C** — Vicksburg is significant because it was a major turning point in the Civil War. The Union gained a decisive advantage. Momentum shifted to the North.

- 15. B** — Supporters of the "New South" wanted the economy to build factories and industries. They sought to diversify beyond farming. Industrial growth was their goal.
- 16. D** — Leaders hoped industrial growth would help the southern economy recover. New industry promised jobs and wealth. They aimed to rebuild the region.
- 17. C** — The "New South" called for the region to become more like the industrial North. It looked to northern industry as a model. The South aimed to modernize.
- 18. A** — The Knights of Labor was significant because it was one of the first large national labor unions. It organized workers across the country. It marked a major step for labor.
- 19. D** — The Knights of Labor was unusual because it welcomed skilled and unskilled workers, women, and African Americans. Its membership was broad and inclusive. This set it apart from other unions.
- 20. B** — Ida B. Wells is best known for speaking out against the lynching of African Americans. She exposed this violence. Her work demanded justice.
- 21. A** — Ida B. Wells fought injustice mainly through her writing and public speaking. She used journalism and lectures. Her words drew attention to lynching.
- 22. D** — During World War I, many American women worked in factories and served as nurses. They filled roles left by men at war. Their efforts supported the war.
- 23. B** — The new roles women took on helped show their importance to the nation. Their contributions proved their value. This strengthened arguments for women's rights.
- 24. C** — The 1920s are called the "Jazz Age" mainly because of the popularity of jazz music. The lively style swept the nation. It defined the decade's culture.
- 25. D** — Jazz music was created largely by African American musicians. They developed and spread the new style. Their work shaped American music.
- 26. B** — The main goal of the AAA was to help farmers by raising crop prices. It paid farmers to grow less. Lower supply was meant to boost prices and incomes.
- 27. C** — The women's movement of the 1960s and 1970s worked mainly for equal rights and opportunities for women. It challenged discrimination. It sought fairness in many areas.
- 28. A** — The Equal Rights Amendment was meant to guarantee equal rights regardless of sex. It aimed to write equality into the Constitution. It was never ratified.