

PRACTICE EXAM 70: 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.

Before the Revolution, the British Parliament passed the Quartering Act, which required the American colonies to provide housing and supplies for British soldiers stationed in the colonies. Many colonists resented being forced to support the troops.

— Description of the Quartering Act

1. The Quartering Act required the American colonies to

A. pay new taxes on imported tea

B. close their colonial assemblies

C. give up their right to trade

D. provide housing and supplies for British soldiers

2. Many colonists resented the Quartering Act because it

A. lowered the wages of colonial workers

B. ended trade with other nations

C. forced them to support British troops

D. closed the port of Boston

3. The colonists' anger over the Quartering Act later influenced an amendment to the Constitution that limits the government's power to

A. tax the people without their consent

B. house soldiers in private homes

C. search homes without a warrant

D. take private property for public use

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

During the American Revolution, colonists were divided. Those who supported independence from Britain were called Patriots, while those who remained loyal to the British king were called Loyalists. Families and communities were sometimes split between the two sides.

— Description of Loyalists and Patriots

4. During the American Revolution, colonists who supported independence from Britain were called

A. Patriots

B. Loyalists

C. Federalists

D. Redcoats

5. The colonists known as "Loyalists" were those who

A. supported independence from Britain

B. wanted to form a new government

C. remained loyal to the British king

- D. refused to take any side
- 6. According to this passage, the division between Patriots and Loyalists
 - A. united all colonists behind the king
 - B. ended the conflict with Britain
 - C. had no effect on colonial communities
 - D. sometimes split families and communities

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

The Constitution protects the rights of people accused of crimes. These include the right to a fair and speedy trial, the right to a lawyer, and the right to be considered innocent until proven guilty. These protections help ensure that justice is carried out fairly.

— Description of the rights of the accused

- 7. According to this passage, one right of a person accused of a crime is the right to
 - A. avoid any kind of trial
 - B. a fair and speedy trial
 - C. choose their own punishment
 - D. ignore the charges against them
- 8. The Constitution also protects an accused person's right to
 - A. have a lawyer
 - B. leave the country
 - C. select the judge

D. avoid all questioning

9. The principle that a person is "innocent until proven guilty" means that

A. the accused must prove they are innocent

B. the accused is punished before any trial

C. the government must prove the person is guilty

D. the accused has no rights in court

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

In 1797, American diplomats traveled to France to settle disputes between the two nations. French officials, later called X, Y, and Z, demanded bribes before they would even begin talks. This "XYZ Affair" angered many Americans and damaged relations with France.

— Description of the XYZ Affair

10. During the XYZ Affair, French officials demanded that American diplomats

A. surrender American territory

B. pay bribes before talks could begin

C. declare war on Great Britain

D. give up their independence

11. The XYZ Affair is significant because it

A. created a strong alliance with France

B. led the United States to join France in war

C. ended all disputes between the two nations

D. angered Americans and damaged relations with France

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

Ulysses S. Grant became the leading general of the Union army during the Civil War. Known for his determination, Grant fought aggressively and refused to give up, eventually forcing the Confederate army to surrender in 1865.

— Description of Ulysses S. Grant

12. Ulysses S. Grant served during the Civil War as the leading general of the

A. Union army

B. Confederate army

C. British navy

D. French forces

13. According to this passage, Grant was known for

A. avoiding battles whenever possible

B. fighting aggressively and refusing to give up

C. supporting the Confederate cause

D. quickly surrendering to the enemy

14. Grant's leadership eventually resulted in

A. a victory for the Confederate army

B. the division of the United States

C. the start of the Civil War

D. the surrender of the Confederate army in 1865

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

As American cities grew rapidly in the late 1800s, they faced serious problems. Crowded apartment buildings called tenements were often dirty and unsafe, and poor sanitation led to the spread of disease. Fires also spread quickly through closely packed buildings.

— Description of the problems of urban growth

15. According to this passage, the crowded apartment buildings in growing cities were called

A. settlement houses

B. skyscrapers

C. tenements

D. factories

16. One serious problem caused by poor sanitation in growing cities was the

A. spread of disease

B. decline in city population

C. shortage of new buildings

D. end of city growth

17. According to this passage, fires were a danger in growing cities mainly because

A. there were no people to put them out

- B. buildings were made only of stone
- C. cities had very few buildings
- D. buildings were closely packed together

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

Business leaders of the late 1800s grew their companies in two main ways. "Horizontal integration" meant buying up competing companies in the same industry, while "vertical integration" meant controlling all the steps needed to make and sell a product.

— Description of vertical and horizontal integration

18. According to this passage, "horizontal integration" meant

- A. controlling all the steps in making a product
- B. buying up competing companies in the same industry
- C. selling products to foreign nations
- D. lowering the prices of all goods

19. A business leader who controlled all the steps needed to make and sell a product was using

- A. vertical integration
- B. horizontal integration
- C. laissez-faire policy
- D. collective bargaining

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

John Muir was a naturalist who worked to protect America's wilderness. He believed that beautiful natural areas should be preserved, and his efforts helped lead to the creation of national parks such as Yosemite.

— Description of John Muir and conservation

20. John Muir is best known for his work to

A. build new factories in the wilderness

B. expand farming across the country

C. protect America's wilderness

D. develop the nation's railroads

21. The efforts of John Muir helped lead to the creation of

A. new industrial cities

B. large business monopolies

C. overseas colonies

D. national parks such as Yosemite

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, it needed a large army quickly. Congress passed the Selective Service Act, which required many young men to register for a military draft. Through the draft, millions of men were called to serve in the armed forces.

— Description of the Selective Service Act

22. The Selective Service Act, passed during World War I, required many young men to

A. work in wartime factories

B. buy war bonds

C. register for a military draft

D. leave the country

23. The main purpose of the Selective Service Act was to

A. build a large army quickly

B. reduce the size of the military

C. end the United States' role in the war

D. provide jobs for unemployed workers

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

In the 1920s, the automobile changed the way Americans lived. Cars allowed people to travel farther for work and leisure, encouraged the growth of suburbs, and created jobs in industries such as steel, rubber, and road building.

— Description of the impact of the automobile

24. According to this passage, one effect of the automobile in the 1920s was that it

A. reduced travel for most Americans

B. allowed people to travel farther for work and leisure

C. ended the building of new roads

D. caused factories to close

25. The growth of the automobile industry in the 1920s created jobs in industries such as

A. steel, rubber, and road building

B. farming and fishing

C. shipbuilding and whaling

D. printing and publishing

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

Soon after taking office in 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt declared a "bank holiday," temporarily closing all banks. The government then inspected the banks and reopened only those that were financially sound, helping to restore public confidence in the banking system.

— Description of the bank holiday

26. President Roosevelt declared a "bank holiday" in 1933 mainly to

A. give bank workers a long vacation

B. permanently close all banks

C. take over ownership of the banks

D. restore public confidence in the banking system

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

During World War II, the United States fought Japan in the Pacific Ocean. American forces used a strategy of "island hopping," capturing key islands one by one to move closer to Japan. Important battles such as Midway helped turn the tide against Japan.

— Description of the war in the Pacific

27. The American strategy of "island hopping" in the Pacific involved

A. avoiding all of the Pacific islands

B. capturing key islands one by one to move closer to Japan

C. giving control of the islands to Japan

D. fighting only on the mainland of Asia

28. According to this passage, the Battle of Midway was important because it

A. began the war between the United States and Japan

B. ended the war in Europe

C. helped turn the tide against Japan

D. gave Japan control of the Pacific

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

1. D — The Quartering Act required the colonies to provide housing and supplies for British soldiers. Colonists had to support troops stationed among them. This placed a burden on the colonies.

2. C — Colonists resented the act because it forced them to support British troops. They objected to housing and supplying soldiers. This deepened anti-British feeling.

3. B — The colonists' anger influenced an amendment limiting the government's power to house soldiers in private homes. This became the Third Amendment. It reflected their grievance over quartering.

4. A — Colonists who supported independence were called Patriots. They favored breaking from Britain. They drove the movement for revolution.

5. C — Loyalists were those who remained loyal to the British king. They opposed independence. They stayed faithful to the crown.

6. D — The division between Patriots and Loyalists sometimes split families and communities. People disagreed sharply over independence. The conflict divided colonial society.

7. B — One right of an accused person is the right to a fair and speedy trial. This prevents unjust or delayed justice. It is a key constitutional protection.

8. A — The Constitution protects an accused person's right to have a lawyer. Legal counsel ensures a fair defense. This safeguards the accused in court.

9. C — "Innocent until proven guilty" means the government must prove the person is guilty. The burden of proof rests on the prosecution. This protects the accused from wrongful conviction.

10. B — During the XYZ Affair, French officials demanded that American diplomats pay bribes before talks could begin. The demand insulted the Americans. It blocked negotiations.

11. D — The XYZ Affair angered Americans and damaged relations with France. The bribe demand outraged the public. It strained ties between the two nations.
12. A — Ulysses S. Grant served as the leading general of the Union army. He commanded Union forces. His leadership proved decisive.
13. B — Grant was known for fighting aggressively and refusing to give up. His determination set him apart. He pressed the enemy relentlessly.
14. D — Grant's leadership resulted in the surrender of the Confederate army in 1865. His campaigns wore down the South. This brought the war to an end.
15. C — The crowded apartment buildings in growing cities were called tenements. They housed many poor and immigrant families. They were often dirty and unsafe.
16. A — Poor sanitation in growing cities caused the spread of disease. Waste and crowding bred illness. This endangered public health.
17. D — Fires were a danger mainly because buildings were closely packed together. Flames spread quickly between structures. This made city fires especially destructive.
18. B — "Horizontal integration" meant buying up competing companies in the same industry. This reduced competition. It allowed a firm to dominate its market.
19. A — A leader who controlled all the steps to make and sell a product was using vertical integration. This gave control over the whole process. It cut costs and increased efficiency.
20. C — John Muir is best known for his work to protect America's wilderness. He championed preserving natural areas. His efforts advanced conservation.
21. D — Muir's efforts helped lead to the creation of national parks such as Yosemite. He pushed to protect scenic lands. National parks preserved them for the public.
22. C — The Selective Service Act required many young men to register for a military draft. Registration created a pool of potential soldiers. The draft filled the army's ranks.
23. A — The main purpose of the Selective Service Act was to build a large army quickly. The nation needed troops for the war. The draft met that need fast.
24. B — One effect of the automobile was that it allowed people to travel farther for work and leisure. Cars expanded where people could go. This reshaped daily life.
25. A — The automobile industry created jobs in industries such as steel, rubber, and road building. Car production drew on these materials. Related industries grew alongside it.
26. D — Roosevelt declared a "bank holiday" mainly to restore public confidence in the banking system. Closing and inspecting banks reassured depositors. Sound banks then reopened.
27. B — "Island hopping" involved capturing key islands one by one to move closer to Japan. U.S. forces advanced across the Pacific. This strategy bypassed strongholds while gaining ground.

28. C — The Battle of Midway was important because it helped turn the tide against Japan. The U.S. won a decisive naval victory. Japan's advance was halted.