

PRACTICE EXAM 72: 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 1500s and 1600s, Spain established colonies across much of the Americas. The Spanish set up missions to spread Christianity to Native Americans and forced many Native peoples to work on farms and in mines to produce wealth for Spain.

— Description of Spanish colonization

1. According to this passage, one way the Spanish tried to spread Christianity in the Americas was by setting up

- A. public schools
- B. trading posts
- C. missions
- D. factories

2. The Spanish forced many Native Americans to work on farms and in mines mainly to

- A. produce wealth for Spain
- B. build their own governments
- C. travel back to Europe
- D. teach the Spanish their languages

3. Spanish colonization of the Americas in the 1500s and 1600s mainly affected

- A. only the eastern coast of North America
- B. only the nations of Europe
- C. no Native American peoples
- D. large areas of the Americas and many Native peoples

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

In 1781, American and French forces trapped the British army at Yorktown, Virginia. After being surrounded, the British general surrendered. The Battle of Yorktown was the last major battle of the American Revolution and led to American independence.

— Description of the Battle of Yorktown

4. The Battle of Yorktown in 1781 is significant because it was

- A. the first battle of the American Revolution
- B. the last major battle of the American Revolution
- C. a major defeat for the American forces
- D. fought entirely between European nations

5. At Yorktown, the British army was defeated after being

- A. trapped and surrounded by American and French forces
- B. attacked by the Spanish navy
- C. abandoned by its own soldiers
- D. left without any leadership

6. The outcome of the Battle of Yorktown led directly to

- A. the start of the Revolutionary War
- B. a British victory in the war
- C. American independence
- D. the writing of the Constitution

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

Political parties are groups of people who share similar ideas about government and work together to win elections. In the United States, two major parties usually compete for power, offering voters different choices about how the country should be run.

— Description of political parties

7. According to this passage, political parties are groups of people who

- A. refuse to take part in elections
- B. share similar ideas and work to win elections
- C. are appointed by the president
- D. control the courts of the nation

8. The passage states that in the United States, elections are usually a competition between

- A. a single ruling party
- B. the federal and state governments
- C. many small groups of judges
- D. two major political parties

9. According to this passage, political parties help voters by

- A. preventing people from voting
- B. choosing the winners of elections
- C. offering different choices about how the country should be run
- D. removing the right to free elections

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

In 1854, a new political party called the Republican Party was formed. Many of its members opposed the spread of slavery into the western territories. In 1860, the Republican candidate, Abraham Lincoln, was elected president.

— Description of the founding of the Republican Party

10. When the Republican Party was founded in 1854, many of its members

- A. supported the spread of slavery
- B. opposed the spread of slavery into the territories
- C. wanted to leave the Union
- D. opposed holding any elections

11. The first Republican candidate to be elected president, in 1860, was

- A. Andrew Jackson
- B. Jefferson Davis
- C. Stephen Douglas
- D. Abraham Lincoln

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

The Civil War saw the use of new military technology. Ironclad warships, more accurate rifles, and the use of railroads to move troops and supplies changed the way the war was fought and made battles more deadly than in earlier wars.

— Description of new technology in the Civil War

12. According to this passage, one new military technology used in the Civil War was

- A. ironclad warships
- B. wooden sailing ships only
- C. horse-drawn chariots
- D. stone fortresses

13. The passage states that railroads were important during the Civil War because they were used to

- A. build new factories
- B. move troops and supplies
- C. replace all the soldiers
- D. end the fighting quickly

14. According to this passage, the new technology of the Civil War made battles

- A. shorter and less dangerous
- B. easier to avoid
- C. completely peaceful
- D. more deadly than in earlier wars

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

Reconstruction came to an end in 1877, when the last federal troops were withdrawn from the South. White Southern Democrats, called "Redeemers," regained control of southern governments and soon passed laws that limited the rights of African Americans.

— Description of the end of Reconstruction

15. Reconstruction came to an end in 1877 when

- A. the last federal troops were withdrawn from the South
- B. the Civil War officially began
- C. the southern states left the Union
- D. slavery was first abolished

16. The white Southern Democrats who regained control of southern governments were called

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

17. After regaining control, the Redeemers soon passed laws that

- A. expanded the rights of African Americans
- B. gave African Americans control of government

- C. ended all discrimination in the South
- D. limited the rights of African Americans

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

The election of 1896 was a contest between Republican William McKinley and Democrat William Jennings Bryan. Bryan supported the free coinage of silver to help farmers, while McKinley supported the gold standard. McKinley won the election.

— Description of the election of 1896

18. In the election of 1896, the candidate who supported the free coinage of silver to help farmers was

- A. William Jennings Bryan
- B. William McKinley
- C. Abraham Lincoln
- D. Andrew Jackson

19. According to this passage, William McKinley, who won the election of 1896, supported

- A. the free coinage of silver
- B. an end to all elections
- C. the gold standard
- D. the secession of the South

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

In 1907, the United States and Japan reached the "Gentlemen's Agreement." Under this deal, Japan agreed to limit the number of its citizens who moved to the United States, and the United States agreed to end the separate treatment of Japanese students in some schools.

— Description of the Gentlemen's Agreement

20. Under the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1907, Japan agreed to

- A. send more of its citizens to the United States
- B. limit the number of its citizens moving to the United States
- C. go to war against the United States
- D. take control of American schools

21. The Gentlemen's Agreement mainly dealt with the issue of

- A. Japanese immigration to the United States
- B. trade between China and the United States

- C. the building of the Panama Canal
- D. the annexation of Hawaii

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

During World War I, Congress passed the Espionage and Sedition Acts. These laws made it a crime to interfere with the war effort or to speak out against the government, leading to the arrest of some people who criticized the war.

— Description of the Espionage and Sedition Acts

22. The Espionage and Sedition Acts passed during World War I made it a crime to

- A. serve in the United States military
- B. buy war bonds
- C. work in wartime factories
- D. interfere with the war effort or criticize the government

23. According to this passage, one effect of the Espionage and Sedition Acts was that

- A. all citizens gained new freedoms
- B. some people who criticized the war were arrested
- C. the war came to an immediate end
- D. the government lost all of its power

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

In 1932, during the Great Depression, thousands of World War I veterans marched to Washington, D.C. Known as the "Bonus Army," they demanded early payment of money the government had promised them. The army was eventually driven out by federal troops.

— Description of the Bonus Army

24. The "Bonus Army" of 1932 was made up of

- A. unemployed factory workers
- B. members of Congress
- C. World War I veterans
- D. immigrant laborers

25. The members of the Bonus Army marched to Washington, D.C., to demand

- A. an end to the Great Depression
- B. early payment of money promised to them

- C. the right to vote
- D. higher taxes on the wealthy

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

During the 1930s, labor unions grew stronger. A new group called the Congress of Industrial Organizations, or CIO, organized workers in major industries such as steel and automobiles. Workers sometimes used "sit-down strikes," refusing to leave their workplaces, to win their demands.

— Description of the growth of labor unions

- 26.** According to this passage, the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) was important because it
- A. opposed all labor unions
 - B. represented business owners
 - C. ended strikes in major industries
 - D. organized workers in major industries

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

In 1989, the Berlin Wall, which had divided the city of Berlin and symbolized the division of Europe, was torn down. The fall of the wall marked the weakening of communism in Eastern Europe and helped bring the Cold War to an end.

— Description of the fall of the Berlin Wall

- 27.** The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 marked the
- A. weakening of communism in Eastern Europe
 - B. beginning of the Cold War
 - C. start of World War II
 - D. building of a divided Europe
- 28.** According to this passage, the tearing down of the Berlin Wall helped to
- A. strengthen communism around the world
 - B. divide the city of Berlin
 - C. bring the Cold War to an end
 - D. begin a new war in Europe

PRACTICE EXAM 72: USHG FRAMEWORK SIMULATION ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

- 1. C** — The Spanish set up missions to spread Christianity in the Americas. Missionaries sought to convert Native Americans. Missions were central to Spanish colonization.
- 2. A** — The Spanish forced Native Americans to work on farms and in mines mainly to produce wealth for Spain. Their labor enriched the empire. This exploited Native peoples.
- 3. D** — Spanish colonization affected large areas of the Americas and many Native peoples. Spain's empire stretched widely. Its colonization reshaped Native societies.
- 4. B** — The Battle of Yorktown was the last major battle of the American Revolution. The British surrender there effectively ended the fighting. It marked the war's close.
- 5. A** — At Yorktown, the British army was defeated after being trapped and surrounded by American and French forces. The siege left them no escape. They were forced to surrender.
- 6. C** — The outcome of Yorktown led directly to American independence. The British defeat ended their hold on the colonies. Peace and recognition followed.
- 7. B** — Political parties are groups of people who share similar ideas and work to win elections. They organize around common goals. Parties seek to gain political power.
- 8. D** — In the United States, elections are usually a competition between two major political parties. The two-party system shapes American politics. Voters typically choose between them.
- 9. C** — Political parties help voters by offering different choices about how the country should be run. Each party presents its own platform. This gives voters real options.
- 10. B** — When founded in 1854, many Republicans opposed the spread of slavery into the territories. This was central to the party's identity. It united antislavery groups.
- 11. D** — The first Republican elected president, in 1860, was Abraham Lincoln. His election alarmed the South. It helped trigger secession.
- 12. A** — One new military technology in the Civil War was ironclad warships. These armored ships changed naval warfare. They were more powerful than wooden vessels.
- 13. B** — Railroads were important because they were used to move troops and supplies. They allowed armies to deploy quickly. This gave a major advantage in the war.
- 14. D** — The new technology made battles more deadly than in earlier wars. Accurate rifles and ironclads increased casualties. The war became especially destructive.

- 15. A** — Reconstruction ended in 1877 when the last federal troops were withdrawn from the South. Their removal ended federal enforcement. Southern Democrats regained control.
- 16. C** — The white Southern Democrats who regained control were called Redeemers. They sought to "redeem" the South from Reconstruction. They reasserted white rule.
- 17. D** — After regaining control, the Redeemers passed laws that limited the rights of African Americans. These laws rolled back Reconstruction gains. Segregation and disenfranchisement followed.
- 18. A** — In 1896, the candidate who supported free coinage of silver to help farmers was William Jennings Bryan. He championed the silver cause. It appealed to struggling farmers.
- 19. C** — McKinley, who won the election of 1896, supported the gold standard. He favored sound money backed by gold. This contrasted with Bryan's silver stance.
- 20. B** — Under the Gentlemen's Agreement, Japan agreed to limit the number of its citizens moving to the United States. This curbed Japanese immigration. It eased tensions between the nations.
- 21. A** — The Gentlemen's Agreement mainly dealt with Japanese immigration to the United States. It addressed the flow of immigrants. It also ended some school segregation of Japanese students.
- 22. D** — The Espionage and Sedition Acts made it a crime to interfere with the war effort or criticize the government. They restricted speech during wartime. They aimed to protect the war effort.
- 23. B** — One effect of the acts was that some people who criticized the war were arrested. The laws were used against war opponents. This limited civil liberties.
- 24. C** — The "Bonus Army" of 1932 was made up of World War I veterans. They came seeking promised payments. Their march drew national attention.
- 25. B** — The Bonus Army marched to demand early payment of money promised to them. Veterans sought their bonuses during hard times. The government had pledged the funds for later.
- 26. D** — The CIO was important because it organized workers in major industries. It unionized steel, auto, and other industrial workers. This strengthened the labor movement.
- 27. A** — The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 marked the weakening of communism in Eastern Europe. Communist control was collapsing. The wall's fall symbolized this change.
- 28. C** — The tearing down of the wall helped to bring the Cold War to an end. It signaled the decline of Soviet power. The long East-West conflict was nearing its close.