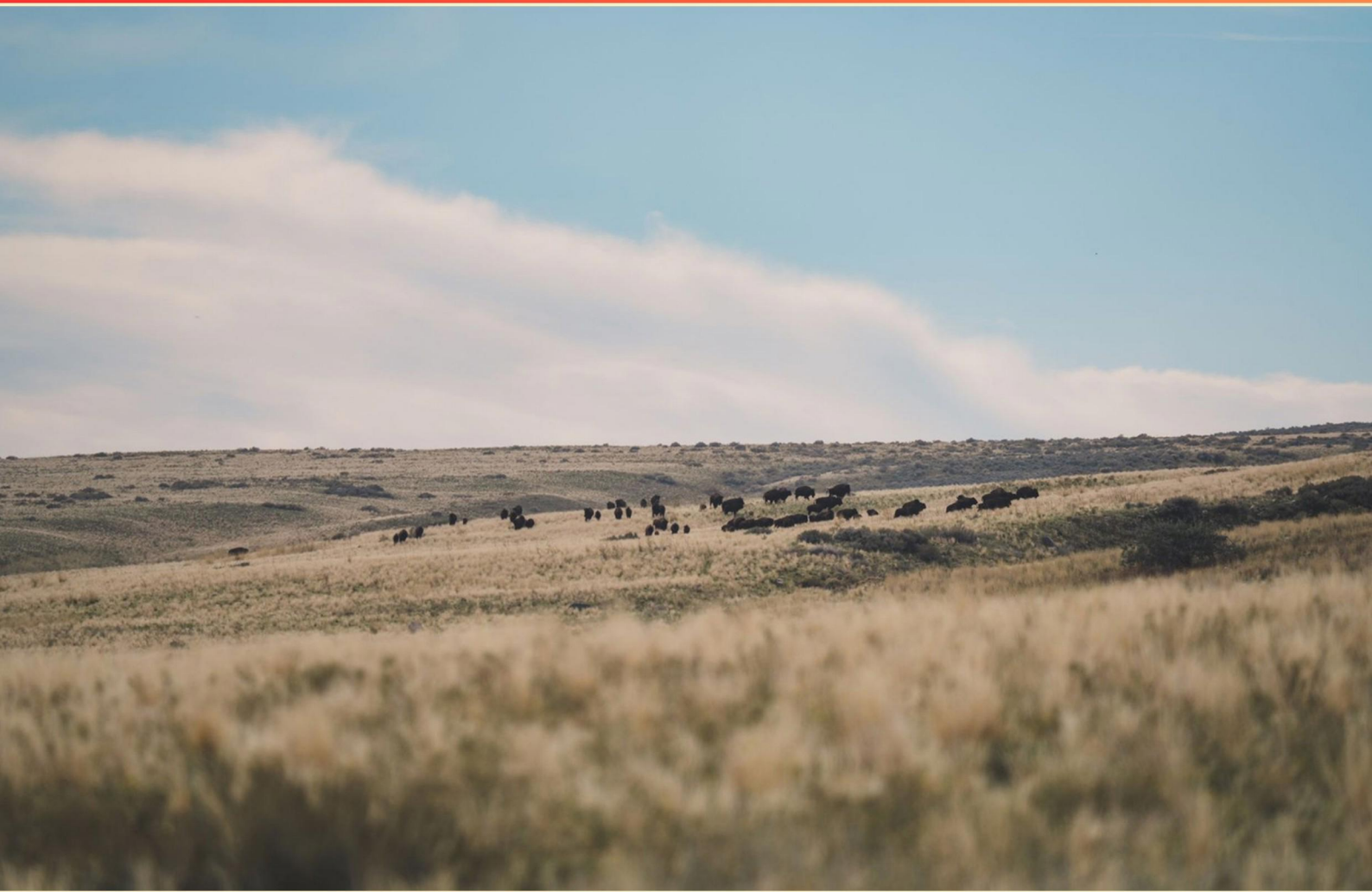


7TH GRADE TEXAS HISTORY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://7thgradetexashistory.examzify.com>



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which date is associated with the law that restricted immigration into Texas?**
 - A. March 2, 1836
 - B. April 6, 1830
 - C. January 1, 1830
 - D. July 4, 1776
- 2. Which rallying cry inspired Texans to persevere during the conflict associated with the Alamo?**
 - A. The Alamo saved the day
 - B. Texas forever
 - C. Come and take it
 - D. Remember the Alamo
- 3. Which resource contributed to Texas's early statehood economy?**
 - A. Hogs, corn, tobacco, and iron.
 - B. Cattle, cotton, timber, and later oil.
 - C. Coal, gas, uranium, and lithium.
 - D. Silk, spices, and tea.
- 4. The Texas Declaration of Independence accused Santa Anna's government of violating what?**
 - A. The Constitution of 1820
 - B. The Constitution of 1830
 - C. The Constitution of 1824
 - D. The Treaty of Tejas
- 5. Which Native Texan group was known for hunter-gatherer lifestyle and nomadic bands?**
 - A. Coahuiltecan
 - B. Caddo
 - C. Karankawa
 - D. Apache

- 6. The Battle of San Jacinto is described as what?**
- A. The decisive Texan victory that secured independence
 - B. A major Texan defeat
 - C. A peace treaty signing
 - D. A minor skirmish
- 7. The discovery at Spindletop occurred in which industry?**
- A. Oil
 - B. Steel
 - C. Agriculture
 - D. Tourism
- 8. Which principle divides government into parts, each with its own powers?**
- A. Checks and balances
 - B. Federalism
 - C. Direct democracy
 - D. Separation of powers
- 9. During which years did Sam Houston serve his second term as President of the Republic of Texas?**
- A. 1837-1840
 - B. 1841-1844
 - C. 1845-1848
 - D. 1831-1834
- 10. Which concept asserts all political power comes from the people?**
- A. Popular sovereignty
 - B. Divine right
 - C. Federalism
 - D. Direct democracy

Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which date is associated with the law that restricted immigration into Texas?

- A. March 2, 1836
- B. April 6, 1830**
- C. January 1, 1830
- D. July 4, 1776

The date associated with restricting immigration into Texas is April 6, 1830. Mexico issued the Law of April 6, 1830 to curb immigration from the United States into Texas and to tighten government control over the region. It meant fewer new settlers from the U.S., changes to land grant practices for Americans, and a push to boost Mexican and European settlement. This policy increased tensions between Texas settlers and the Mexican government and helped set the stage for the push toward independence a few years later. Other dates don't fit this event: March 2, 1836 is when Texas declared independence, January 1, 1830 isn't tied to a major Texas immigration law, and July 4, 1776 marks U.S. independence.

2. Which rallying cry inspired Texans to persevere during the conflict associated with the Alamo?

- A. The Alamo saved the day
- B. Texas forever
- C. Come and take it
- D. Remember the Alamo**

Remember the Alamo became a powerful reminder of the defenders' courage at the siege and helped Texans push through to keep fighting for independence. It turned into a unifying slogan used by leaders and volunteers to persevere, especially leading up to and after the decisive Battle of San Jacinto later in 1836. The other phrases don't fit as closely: one came from an earlier stand at Gonzales, another is a modern-sounding tag, and the remaining option isn't a recognized rallying cry tied to this event.

3. Which resource contributed to Texas's early statehood economy?

- A. Hogs, corn, tobacco, and iron.
- B. Cattle, cotton, timber, and later oil.**
- C. Coal, gas, uranium, and lithium.
- D. Silk, spices, and tea.

The key idea here is identifying which resources powered Texas's economy when it first became a state. In the early years after statehood, Texas relied mainly on cattle ranching, cotton farming, and timber. Cattle gave rise to long-distance drives and beef that could be sold across the country. Cotton was a major cash crop in Texas's fertile plains, supporting many farms and communities. Timber supported building needs and rail expansion, especially in East Texas. Oil didn't become a major economic driver until after the turn of the century, so including it as part of the early statehood economy captures the timeline accurately: later oil, not yet in the early period, transformed Texas later on. The other options don't fit because they describe resources either not associated with Texas's early economy (silk, spices, tea) or much more modern or regionally limited (coal, gas, uranium, lithium). Hog production and tobacco/iron aren't the defining early-state industries of Texas.

4. The Texas Declaration of Independence accused Santa Anna's government of violating what?

- A. The Constitution of 1820**
- B. The Constitution of 1830
- C. The Constitution of 1824
- D. The Treaty of Tejas

The main idea being tested is recognizing what legal document the Texas Declaration of Independence said Santa Anna violated. Texans argued that Santa Anna's government violated the Mexican Constitution of 1824, which established a federal republic and protections for the states' rights. When Santa Anna centralized power, dissolved the federal system, and moved toward a strong central authority, he undermined what the 1824 Constitution guaranteed. That breach—suspending or ignoring the federal framework—was a core grievance listed in the declaration. Context helps: After Mexico won independence from Spain, the 1824 Constitution set up a union with shared powers between the national government and the states. Texans and other Mexican states preferred this federal arrangement. Santa Anna's later centralist policies reversed that setup, concentrating power at the national level and eroding local self-government. That shift is why the Texans cited the Constitution of 1824 as the document being violated. The other options don't fit because there wasn't a Constitution of 1820 governing this issue, and 1830 isn't the charter in question; the Treaty of Tejas is not a constitutional instrument referenced in the declaration.

5. Which Native Texan group was known for hunter-gatherer lifestyle and nomadic bands?

- A. Coahuiltecan**
- B. Caddo
- C. Karankawa
- D. Apache

In Texas history, some Native groups lived by moving around and gathering food rather than growing crops in permanent villages. The Coahuiltecan fit this pattern: they consisted of many small bands across southern Texas who hunted, gathered wild foods, and moved with the seasons. They didn't build long-lasting farm settlements, so their way of life is clearly hunter-gatherer and nomadic. The other groups had different lifeways. The Caddo built settled villages and farmed crops in East Texas, which isn't hunter-gatherer. The Karankawa along the Gulf Coast relied on fishing and gathering as their main subsistence, with mobility but not the same broad hunter-gatherer nomad pattern often associated with southern Texas. The Apache were nomadic as well but are associated with different regions and contexts than the classic southern Texas hunter-gatherer groups. So, the Coahuiltecan best match the description.

6. The Battle of San Jacinto is described as what?

A. The decisive Texan victory that secured independence

B. A major Texan defeat

C. A peace treaty signing

D. A minor skirmish

The main idea here is that the Battle of San Jacinto was a decisive Texan victory that secured independence. On April 21, 1836, near present-day Houston, Sam Houston's forces attacked Santa Anna's Mexican army and won a swift, overwhelming victory. The Texans captured Santa Anna, which forced him to sign the Treaties of Velasco and effectively ended the Texas Revolution, paving the way for Texas to become an independent republic (and later join the United States). So this battle is described as decisive because it directly changed the political situation, making independence secure. It isn't a major Texan defeat, since the Texans emerged victorious. It isn't simply a peace treaty signing—the treaty came as a result of the victory, not the event itself. And it isn't a minor skirmish—the engagement was a large, decisive battle with significant impact on the war's outcome.

7. The discovery at Spindletop occurred in which industry?

A. Oil

B. Steel

C. Agriculture

D. Tourism

Spindletop shows how a major find can ignite a whole industry. The discovery was a huge oil strike near Beaumont, Texas, in 1901. The well released crude oil in enormous amounts, launching the Texas oil boom and transforming the state into a leading oil producer. This event centers on oil because it reveals how access to a valuable natural resource can shift economic activity, create companies, and drive jobs and growth in that industry. It isn't about steel, farming, or tourism, which developed from different developments and industries. The industry tied to this discovery is oil.

8. Which principle divides government into parts, each with its own powers?

A. Checks and balances

B. Federalism

C. Direct democracy

D. Separation of powers

Separation of powers is the idea that government is split into different parts, each with its own special responsibilities. This keeps any one group from getting too much control. In a typical system, one branch makes laws, another enforces them, and a third interprets and resolves legal questions. Because each branch has its own powers and can check the others, the government works more fairly and protects people's rights. In Texas and the U.S. alike, the same split helps prevent tyranny by making it harder for any single branch to dominate.

9. During which years did Sam Houston serve his second term as President of the Republic of Texas?

- A. 1837-1840
- B. 1841-1844**
- C. 1845-1848
- D. 1831-1834

Sam Houston's leadership of the Republic of Texas happened in two nonconsecutive terms, so his second presidency comes later in the timeline. After his first term, another president led from 1838 to 1841, and Houston then served again from 1841 to 1844. This second term fits exactly with the years listed as the correct period. The other options don't match the sequence: 1837-1840 would conflict with his first term, 1845-1848 is after Texas joined the United States, and 1831-1834 is before Texas declared independence.

10. Which concept asserts all political power comes from the people?

- A. Popular sovereignty**
- B. Divine right
- C. Federalism
- D. Direct democracy

Popular sovereignty is the idea that the government's authority comes from the people. It means the people give the government its power and can change or remove leaders through elections and consent. In the United States, the phrase We the People at the start of the Constitution embodies this idea, showing that the government should operate with the people's approval. Divine right says rulers derive authority from God, not the people, so it isn't about where power comes from. Federalism describes how power is shared between national and state governments, not the source of that power. Direct democracy is a way people directly vote on laws themselves; it shows how power is exercised, but the statement about the source of political power points to popular sovereignty as the defining principle.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://7thgradetexashistory.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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