

Advanced Placement US History (AP US History) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

- 1. Which of the following rights was granted to blacks by the 14th Amendment?**
 - A. Voting rights**
 - B. Citizenship**
 - C. Property ownership**
 - D. Education access**
- 2. What did William Bradford contribute to the history of American colonies?**
 - A. His writings establishing the first American university**
 - B. His leadership during conflicts with Native Americans**
 - C. His historical accounts of the colony's founding and governance**
 - D. His role in negotiating treaties with European powers**
- 3. What did Bacon's Rebellion signify about colonial attitudes towards governance?**
 - A. Acceptance of royal authority**
 - B. Desire for more autonomy and self-governance**
 - C. Support for British imperial policies**
 - D. Unity among different colonial groups**
- 4. Which principle was established by the acquittal of John Peter Zenger?**
 - A. The right to a fair trial**
 - B. The importance of freedom of speech**
 - C. The authority of the governor's office**
 - D. The legality of British control over the colonies**
- 5. What was a common reason for the British government to issue writs of assistance?**
 - A. To promote colonial representation**
 - B. To enhance taxation authority**
 - C. To curtail colonial unrest**
 - D. To decrease smuggling activities**

- 6. What was the significance of Gibbons v. Ogden?**
- A. It ended slavery in the United States**
 - B. It established federal government control over interstate commerce**
 - C. It allowed states to regulate commerce**
 - D. It promoted the rights of workers**
- 7. Which philosophical approach did Transcendentalists emphasize?**
- A. Strict adherence to established traditions**
 - B. Analysis based purely on empirical evidence**
 - C. Personal feelings over learned analysis**
 - D. Complete rejection of romanticism**
- 8. Which conflict was a significant event in Native American resistance against U.S. expansion?**
- A. War of 1812**
 - B. Battle of Gettysburg**
 - C. Battle of Little Bighorn**
 - D. Spanish-American War**
- 9. Which plan proposed by William Paterson advocated for equal representation in Congress?**
- A. Virginia Plan**
 - B. New Jersey Plan**
 - C. Connecticut Compromise**
 - D. Missouri Compromise**
- 10. Who were the "War Hawks" in Congress?**
- A. Older politicians who wanted to maintain peace**
 - B. Young congressmen who pushed for war**
 - C. A group focused on military budget cuts**
 - D. Representatives of the Western territories only**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following rights was granted to blacks by the 14th Amendment?

- A. Voting rights**
- B. Citizenship**
- C. Property ownership**
- D. Education access**

The 14th Amendment, ratified in 1868, was primarily focused on defining citizenship and ensuring that all individuals born or naturalized in the United States were considered citizens, regardless of their race or previous condition of servitude. This amendment was a significant milestone in granting civil rights, as it aimed to provide equal protection under the law and due process to all citizens, effectively overturning the Supreme Court's decision in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, which had denied citizenship to African Americans. While the amendment laid the groundwork for future civil rights advancements, it did not explicitly grant voting rights, nor did it specifically address property ownership or access to education for African Americans. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 would later address voting rights directly, while discussions around property ownership and education often occurred in different legal contexts. Thus, the most accurate answer that reflects the intention and impact of the 14th Amendment is the granting of citizenship.

2. What did William Bradford contribute to the history of American colonies?

- A. His writings establishing the first American university**
- B. His leadership during conflicts with Native Americans**
- C. His historical accounts of the colony's founding and governance**
- D. His role in negotiating treaties with European powers**

William Bradford is best known for his historical accounts detailing the early experiences of the Pilgrims and the founding of the Plymouth colony. His work, "Of Plymouth Plantation," provides a comprehensive narrative that captures the challenges faced by the settlers, their interactions with Native Americans, and the establishment of self-governance in the colony. This account is significant as it not only gives insight into the daily life and struggles of the colonists but also emphasizes the ideological and religious motivations behind their settlement in America. Bradford's writings serve as one of the earliest examples of American literature and historical documentation, making it a crucial contribution to understanding the history of American colonies. The other options do not accurately reflect Bradford's primary contributions or historical significance. While he did provide leadership, particularly in fostering relationships with Native Americans, his most lasting impact lies in his written records rather than military or diplomatic endeavors.

3. What did Bacon's Rebellion signify about colonial attitudes towards governance?

- A. Acceptance of royal authority**
- B. Desire for more autonomy and self-governance**
- C. Support for British imperial policies**
- D. Unity among different colonial groups**

Bacon's Rebellion, which took place in 1676 in Virginia, serves as a significant indicator of the colonial desire for more autonomy and self-governance. The rebellion was led by Nathaniel Bacon and involved a group of colonists who were frustrated with the colonial government's inability to protect them from Native American attacks and address their grievances regarding land and political representation. Bacon and his followers sought greater control over land acquisition and political power, challenging the legitimacy of the colonial elite and Governor William Berkeley's administration. This uprising highlighted a growing discontent among the colonists who felt marginalized and wanted a government that reflected their needs rather than those of the wealthy planters and the colonial elite. The rebellion ultimately led to a shift in governance in Virginia, as it forced the colonial leadership to reconsider their policies and the distribution of power while illustrating the colonists' attitudes towards a more participatory form of governance. The other options do not accurately represent the sentiments that fueled Bacon's Rebellion. The acceptance of royal authority does not align with the attitude expressed by the rebellion's participants, who were directly challenging that authority. Support for British imperial policies was contrary to the rebellion's intentions, as the participants sought to break away from what they viewed as ineffective oversight. Lastly

4. Which principle was established by the acquittal of John Peter Zenger?

- A. The right to a fair trial**
- B. The importance of freedom of speech**
- C. The authority of the governor's office**
- D. The legality of British control over the colonies**

The acquittal of John Peter Zenger in 1735 established a significant principle regarding freedom of the press and, by extension, freedom of speech. Zenger, who was charged with seditious libel for publishing criticism of the colonial governor, argued that truthful statements should not be punishable by law. His defense emphasized the role of the press in providing checks on government actions and the importance of allowing dissenting voices to be heard in a democratic society. The jury's decision to acquit Zenger set a precedent that contributed to the evolving understanding of freedom of expression in America, especially concerning public officials. This case is often cited as a foundation for later protections of free speech and press rights, influencing the First Amendment later on. Consequently, this outcome underscored the idea that criticism of authority should be protected, thereby reinforcing the broader principle of freedom of speech.

5. What was a common reason for the British government to issue writs of assistance?

- A. To promote colonial representation**
- B. To enhance taxation authority**
- C. To curtail colonial unrest**
- D. To decrease smuggling activities**

The issuance of writs of assistance by the British government primarily aimed to decrease smuggling activities. These writs were general search warrants that allowed customs officials to enter any location and search for unlicensed goods or contraband without needing specific evidence or permission. The British government, facing significant financial burdens and debts after the French and Indian War, sought to enforce trade laws more rigorously to increase revenue from colonial trade. The context of this enforcement is critical; the colonies were engaged in widespread smuggling to bypass British tariffs and trade regulations. By issuing writs of assistance, the British hoped to reduce these illegal activities, thereby ensuring that they could collect the customs duties that were essential for maintaining their economic interests in North America. This measure, however, contributed to growing tensions between the colonies and Britain, as many colonists viewed it as an invasion of privacy and an overreach of governmental authority.

6. What was the significance of Gibbons v. Ogden?

- A. It ended slavery in the United States**
- B. It established federal government control over interstate commerce**
- C. It allowed states to regulate commerce**
- D. It promoted the rights of workers**

The case of Gibbons v. Ogden, decided in 1824, is significant because it established the principle that the federal government holds supremacy over interstate commerce. This landmark decision arose from a dispute between two steamboat operators, one of whom had a federal license to operate between New Jersey and New York, while the other had a monopoly granted by the state of New York. The Supreme Court ruled that the federal government, not the states, had the authority to regulate interstate commerce, famously asserting that the power to regulate navigable waters was part of this commerce clause. By reinforcing the federal government's role in regulating trade and transportation across state lines, this case set a precedent that would lead to increased federal authority and economic integration in the young nation. The other options do not accurately capture the impact of Gibbons v. Ogden. The case did not address issues of slavery, state regulations on commerce without federal input, or labor rights. Instead, it laid the groundwork for a more interconnected economic system that allowed the federal government to intervene in commerce that crossed state boundaries.

7. Which philosophical approach did Transcendentalists emphasize?

- A. Strict adherence to established traditions**
- B. Analysis based purely on empirical evidence**
- C. Personal feelings over learned analysis**
- D. Complete rejection of romanticism**

Transcendentalists emphasized the importance of personal feelings and intuition over traditional learned analysis and strict adherence to established norms. This philosophical movement, which emerged in the early 19th century in America, held that individuals could gain insights and knowledge through their own experiences and emotions rather than solely through formal education or societal conventions. Figures such as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau championed the belief that self-reliance and individual experience were paramount in understanding the world and one's place in it. This focus highlights the value of subjective experience in contrast to rigid analytical frameworks or empirical evidence alone. In contrast to strict adherence to established traditions, Transcendentalists challenged societal norms and sought to transcend conventional boundaries, favoring personal exploration. They also did not advocate for a purely empirical approach, as empirical analysis often relies on observable data and shared truths, which they believed could overlook the profound insights of personal experience. Lastly, while Romanticism and Transcendentalism share commonalities, Transcendentalists did not completely reject romanticism; rather, they built upon and evolved romantic ideas by emphasizing individual intuition and the spiritual connection to nature.

8. Which conflict was a significant event in Native American resistance against U.S. expansion?

- A. War of 1812**
- B. Battle of Gettysburg**
- C. Battle of Little Bighorn**
- D. Spanish-American War**

The Battle of Little Bighorn stands out as a critical moment in Native American resistance against U.S. expansion. Also known as "Custer's Last Stand," this 1876 conflict involved a coalition of Native American tribes, primarily the Lakota Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapaho, who united to oppose the encroachment of settlers and the U.S. government's policies that threatened their lands and way of life. Under the leadership of figures such as Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, Native American forces decisively defeated General George Custer's 7th Cavalry. This battle was significant not only for its immediate outcome but also for its symbolic stature as a powerful stand against U.S. military aggression. It reflected the broader struggle of Native Americans during a time of intense pressure from U.S. expansionism, land treaties that were often ignored, and the attempts to force assimilation. In the context of this question, while the War of 1812 involved various Native American groups on both sides, it was not solely about resistance to U.S. expansion in the way the Battle of Little Bighorn was. The Battle of Gettysburg was a pivotal moment in the Civil War but did not directly involve Native American resistance. The Spanish

9. Which plan proposed by William Paterson advocated for equal representation in Congress?

- A. Virginia Plan**
- B. New Jersey Plan**
- C. Connecticut Compromise**
- D. Missouri Compromise**

The correct answer is the New Jersey Plan, proposed by William Paterson in 1787 during the Constitutional Convention. This plan aimed to address the concerns of smaller states by advocating for equal representation in Congress, meaning each state would have the same number of representatives regardless of its population size. This approach was a direct response to the Virginia Plan, which favored representation based on population and would have given larger states more power in the legislative process. The New Jersey Plan was significant because it sought to maintain a level of equality among states, ensuring that smaller states would not be overshadowed by larger ones. This plan ultimately led to the creation of a bicameral legislature, as part of the Connecticut Compromise, which balanced the needs of both larger and smaller states. In contrast, the Virginia Plan emphasized population-based representation, while the Missouri Compromise dealt with issues surrounding slavery and state admission rather than congressional representation. The New Jersey Plan's advocacy for equal representation became a crucial element in the framework of the U.S. government, reinforcing the principle of state equality in the legislative body.

10. Who were the "War Hawks" in Congress?

- A. Older politicians who wanted to maintain peace**
- B. Young congressmen who pushed for war**
- C. A group focused on military budget cuts**
- D. Representatives of the Western territories only**

The "War Hawks" were young, assertive congressmen, primarily from the South and West, who advocated for war against Great Britain in the early 19th century, particularly leading up to the War of 1812. These individuals believed that the U.S. needed to stand up to British interference in American trade and uphold national integrity. Their motivations included a desire to expand U.S. territory and influence, as well as to respond to national pride and honor. The War Hawks played a significant role in Congress during this time, as they mobilized support for military action and influenced public opinion in favor of war. Notable figures among the War Hawks included Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, who became prominent national leaders due to their vigorous promotion of conflict. Their youthful energy stood in contrast to older politicians who generally favored peace and diplomatic solutions. In the context provided, the other choices do not accurately capture the essence of what defined the War Hawks. The older politicians wanting to maintain peace did not align with the War Hawks' aggressive push for military action. Those focused on military budget cuts would be opposed to the War Hawks' objectives, and the idea that only representatives of Western territories were part of this group ignores the broader coalition that included

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://ap-ushistory.examzify.com>

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