

American History Checkpoint 1877-1945 Practice Test (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

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- 1. Which amendment abolished slavery in the United States?**
 - A. 15th Amendment**
 - B. 13th Amendment**
 - C. 19th Amendment**
 - D. 1st Amendment**

- 2. Who was known for the philosophy of "rugged individualism" during the Great Depression?**
 - A. Franklin D. Roosevelt**
 - B. Herbert Hoover**
 - C. Woodrow Wilson**
 - D. Theodore Roosevelt**

- 3. What action did the U.S. government take after World War II regarding Japanese internment?**
 - A. Refused to acknowledge it**
 - B. Provided reparations and apologies**
 - C. Promoted further internment**
 - D. Offered citizenship to all affected**

- 4. Which major piece of legislation passed in 1944 aimed to benefit returning World War II veterans?**
 - A. The Social Security Act**
 - B. The G.I. Bill**
 - C. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act**
 - D. The Veterans' Assistance Program**

- 5. What did the Jim Crow Laws primarily enforce?**
 - A. Integration of schools and public spaces**
 - B. Segregation of blacks from whites**
 - C. Expansion of voting rights for all**
 - D. Protection of civil rights for African Americans**

6. What was the central issue at the heart of the women's liberation movement during the 1960s and 1970s?

- A. The pursuit of consumer rights**
- B. Reproductive rights and gender equality**
- C. Access to education for all genders**
- D. The fight against segregation**

7. Which principle emphasizes the limitation of government power?

- A. Republicanism**
- B. Popular Sovereignty**
- C. Limited Government**
- D. Federalism**

8. What was the main purpose of the Dawes Act of 1887?

- A. To create national parks in the West.**
- B. To assimilate Native Americans into American society.**
- C. To regulate immigration to the U.S.**
- D. To promote industrial growth in the North.**

9. What was the outcome of the 1939 Neutrality Act?

- A. It boosted U.S. military spending**
- B. It promoted American involvement in foreign conflicts**
- C. It restricted American involvement in foreign conflicts**
- D. It allowed for unrestricted trade with warring nations**

10. How did the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act impact the banking sector?

- A. It allowed banks to invest in the stock market**
- B. It separated commercial banking from investment banking**
- C. It created a federal insurance program for bank deposits**
- D. It regulated the interest rates of loans**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which amendment abolished slavery in the United States?

- A. 15th Amendment
- B. 13th Amendment**
- C. 19th Amendment
- D. 1st Amendment

The 13th Amendment abolished slavery in the United States. Ratified in 1865, it formally ended the institution of slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime. This amendment marked a significant turning point in American history, as it was a direct result of the Civil War and addressed the fundamental human rights issues regarding freedom and equality. It paved the way for further civil rights advancements and laid the foundation for subsequent legislation aimed at ensuring equal treatment under the law. In contrast, the other amendments listed serve different purposes: the 15th Amendment granted African American men the right to vote, the 19th Amendment extended suffrage to women, and the 1st Amendment protects freedoms concerning religion, expression, assembly, and the right to petition. Each of these amendments plays a crucial role in shaping American democracy, but none address the issue of slavery and its abolition directly.

2. Who was known for the philosophy of "rugged individualism" during the Great Depression?

- A. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- B. Herbert Hoover**
- C. Woodrow Wilson
- D. Theodore Roosevelt

The philosophy of "rugged individualism" is most closely associated with Herbert Hoover during the Great Depression. This concept emphasizes self-reliance and the belief that individuals should achieve success through their own efforts, without relying heavily on government assistance. Hoover believed that during economic downturns, the government should not directly intervene or provide extensive help to individuals and businesses, as he felt that too much government involvement would undermine personal initiative and responsibility. This belief led to significant criticism of Hoover during the Great Depression, as many felt that his policies were inadequate to address the widespread suffering and economic hardship experienced by millions of Americans. While Franklin D. Roosevelt implemented the New Deal, which focused on government intervention to provide relief and stimulate recovery, Hoover's adherence to "rugged individualism" has often been viewed as a failure in response to the economic crisis. Other figures like Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt had different focuses and policies during their respective administrations, making them less relevant to the context of the Great Depression and the concept in question.

3. What action did the U.S. government take after World War II regarding Japanese internment?

- A. Refused to acknowledge it**
- B. Provided reparations and apologies**
- C. Promoted further internment**
- D. Offered citizenship to all affected**

After World War II, the U.S. government took significant steps to acknowledge the injustices faced by Japanese Americans during their internment. Option B is correct because, in the years following the war, especially in the 1980s, the government recognized that the internment was a grave mistake fueled by wartime hysteria and racial prejudice. This acknowledgment came in the form of reparations for survivors of the internment camps. In 1988, the U.S. Congress passed the Civil Liberties Act, which formally apologized for the internment and allocated financial reparations to living former internees. This act symbolized a critical shift towards recognizing civil rights violations and seeking to rectify past injustices. The other options do not accurately reflect what the government did. The refusal to acknowledge the internment and the promotion of further internment would represent a continuation of the discriminatory practices seen during the war, which would not align with the eventual apology and reparations. Offering citizenship to all affected would not have addressed the specific injustices suffered by those interned, as they were already U.S. citizens.

4. Which major piece of legislation passed in 1944 aimed to benefit returning World War II veterans?

- A. The Social Security Act**
- B. The G.I. Bill**
- C. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act**
- D. The Veterans' Assistance Program**

The G.I. Bill, officially known as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, was a significant piece of legislation designed to assist returning World War II veterans, commonly referred to as GIs. The G.I. Bill offered a range of benefits, including funding for education, low-interest home loans, and unemployment compensation. This legislation played a critical role in helping millions of veterans reintegrate into civilian life, allowing them to pursue higher education and vocational training, which contributed to the expansion of the American middle class in the post-war era. The G.I. Bill effectively addressed the needs of veterans transitioning back to society after the war, providing them with the resources to secure good jobs and stable housing, which in turn had lasting impacts on the economy and social landscape of the United States. The benefits it provided were instrumental in shaping the modern educational system and contributing to the economic boom in the years following the war. Other options listed, while related to veteran support or social welfare, do not specifically target the comprehensive suite of benefits designed for World War II veterans in 1944 as the G.I. Bill does.

5. What did the Jim Crow Laws primarily enforce?

- A. Integration of schools and public spaces
- B. Segregation of blacks from whites**
- C. Expansion of voting rights for all
- D. Protection of civil rights for African Americans

The Jim Crow Laws primarily enforced the segregation of blacks from whites, institutionalizing racial discrimination throughout the American South from the late 19th century until the civil rights movement in the 1960s. These laws created and upheld a system of racial apartheid, affecting all areas of public life. This included separate facilities in schools, transportation, restaurants, and other public spaces, and effectively relegated African Americans to a status of second-class citizenship. The legal framework established by Jim Crow laws was often justified by the false notion of "separate but equal," which the Supreme Court upheld in the Plessy v. Ferguson case of 1896. However, in practice, the doctrine led to grossly unequal conditions that marginalized African American communities. By extending discriminatory practices into legal codes, these laws solidified systemic racism and hindered any progress toward racial equality. In contrast, options regarding integration, expansion of voting rights, and protection of civil rights do not accurately represent the intent or consequences of the Jim Crow Laws, which were fundamentally about creating barriers between races rather than promoting equality or civil rights.

6. What was the central issue at the heart of the women's liberation movement during the 1960s and 1970s?

- A. The pursuit of consumer rights
- B. Reproductive rights and gender equality**
- C. Access to education for all genders
- D. The fight against segregation

The central issue at the heart of the women's liberation movement during the 1960s and 1970s was primarily focused on reproductive rights and gender equality. This movement aimed to address and challenge the systemic inequities that women faced in various aspects of life, including employment, education, and personal autonomy. Reproductive rights became a prominent topic, especially with the push for access to contraception and the landmark Supreme Court case Roe v. Wade in 1973, which legalized abortion and emphasized women's rights to make decisions about their own bodies. Gender equality encompassed a broad range of issues, including equal pay for equal work, combating workplace discrimination, and advocating for women's participation in all areas of public and private life. This focus on reproductive rights and gender equality represented a significant shift in social attitudes and legislation, aiming to dismantle the patriarchal structures that had long oppressed women. The movement laid the groundwork for future advocacy and changes in laws and societal norms regarding women's rights, making option B the most accurate representation of the core issues addressed during this transformative period.

7. Which principle emphasizes the limitation of government power?

- A. Republicanism**
- B. Popular Sovereignty**
- C. Limited Government**
- D. Federalism**

The principle that emphasizes the limitation of government power is "Limited Government." This concept is foundational in democratic societies, particularly in the context of the United States Constitution, where the powers of government are restricted by law. This limitation is intended to protect individual rights and freedoms by preventing any single entity or group from wielding excessive authority over the citizenry. Limited government operates on the belief that government should have only the powers explicitly granted to it by the Constitution, with all other powers reserved for the states or the people. This principle is crucial in ensuring a balance between authority and liberty, enabling citizens to enjoy personal freedoms without arbitrary interference from government entities. In contrast, other principles such as Republicanism and Popular Sovereignty focus more on the governance structure and the role of the populace in electing representatives, rather than on limiting government power itself. Federalism involves the division of power between national and state governments but does not inherently focus on the limitation of government authority in the same way that the concept of Limited Government does.

8. What was the main purpose of the Dawes Act of 1887?

- A. To create national parks in the West.**
- B. To assimilate Native Americans into American society.**
- C. To regulate immigration to the U.S.**
- D. To promote industrial growth in the North.**

The main purpose of the Dawes Act of 1887 was to assimilate Native Americans into American society. The act aimed to transform the communal landholding system of Native American tribes into individual allotments, thereby encouraging Native Americans to adopt farming and other practices characteristic of mainstream American culture. Each Native American family was allotted a specific amount of land, and the excess land was sold to non-Native settlers. This policy was rooted in the belief that assimilation would help Native Americans adopt a lifestyle that aligned more closely with European-American values, facilitating their integration into American society. The Dawes Act reflected a broader trend during this period, as government policies often sought to diminish tribal sovereignty and erode Native American cultural identities. By breaking up communal landholdings and promoting individual ownership, the act was intended to weaken the social structures of Native American tribes and encourage their participation in the capitalist economy. The emphasis on assimilation had significant and often detrimental effects on Native American communities, leading to loss of land, cultural disintegration, and social challenges. Through this perspective, the Dawes Act exemplifies the complexities of U.S. history regarding Native American relations during the late 19th century.

9. What was the outcome of the 1939 Neutrality Act?

- A. It boosted U.S. military spending
- B. It promoted American involvement in foreign conflicts
- C. It restricted American involvement in foreign conflicts**
- D. It allowed for unrestricted trade with warring nations

The 1939 Neutrality Act was primarily aimed at maintaining the United States' policy of isolationism in the lead-up to World War II. This legislation sought to restrict American involvement in foreign conflicts by establishing rules that limited the ability of the U.S. to provide military aid or support to warring nations. Specifically, it was designed to prevent any situation that could draw the U.S. into another European war by enforcing embargoes on arms sales and modifying previous neutrality laws to allow for cash-and-carry provisions, but still kept military support at arm's length. This was a significant shift in policy, reflecting the desire of Americans to avoid entanglement in international disputes following the experiences of World War I. The focus was on keeping the U.S. removed from foreign hostilities, which is why this answer accurately reflects the outcome of the Neutrality Act of 1939.

10. How did the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act impact the banking sector?

- A. It allowed banks to invest in the stock market
- B. It separated commercial banking from investment banking**
- C. It created a federal insurance program for bank deposits
- D. It regulated the interest rates of loans

The Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 was a significant piece of legislation that fundamentally altered the structure of the banking industry in the United States. By separating commercial banking from investment banking, the act aimed to reduce the risks and conflicts of interest that had contributed to the financial instability of the 1920s and the Great Depression that followed. Commercial banks, under this act, were prohibited from engaging in investment banking activities, which meant they could no longer underwrite or deal in stocks and bonds. This separation was intended to protect depositors and ensure that consumer deposits were safeguarded from the more speculative practices of investment banking. By distinguishing between these two types of banking, the Glass-Steagall Act sought to create a more stable financial system, ultimately helping to restore trust in the banking sector. In contrast, the other options do not accurately reflect the primary impact of the Glass-Steagall Act. For example, allowing banks to invest in the stock market contradicts the act's purpose of restricting such activities. Additionally, while the act did contribute to the later creation of federal deposit insurance through the FDIC, it was not the direct mechanism for establishing a federal insurance program. Regulating the interest rates of loans was more aligned with different legislation aimed

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://ahcheckpoint1877to1945.examzify.com>

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

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