

AMSCO AP UNITED STATES HISTORY EXAM (APUSH) – PERIOD 7 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. What amendment was added to the War Declaration assuring Cuba's independence after peace was restored?**
 - A. Teller Amendment
 - B. Platt Amendment
 - C. Open Door Policy
 - D. Boxer Protocol
- 2. What was the term used for the movement of over 300,000 African Americans from the rural South to Northern cities between 1914 and 1920?**
 - A. Harlem Renaissance
 - B. Great Migration
 - C. Southern Exodus
 - D. Civil Rights Movement
- 3. Which document is considered a precursor to the United Nations?**
 - A. Potsdam Declaration
 - B. Atlantic Charter
 - C. Truman Doctrine
 - D. Marshall Plan
- 4. Which declaration called for Japan's surrender and referenced a weapon of mass destruction?**
 - A. Potsdam Declaration
 - B. Atlantic Charter
 - C. Washington Accords
 - D. Truman Doctrine
- 5. Which event marked the first shots of the Spanish-American War?**
 - A. Destruction of Spanish fleet at Santiago Bay
 - B. Battle of San Juan Hill
 - C. Bombardment of Manila Bay
 - D. Creation of the Rough Riders

- 6. What incident in 1898 involved the explosion of a U.S. battleship, leading to heightened tensions with Spain?**
- A. Sinking of the Maine
 - B. Attack on Pearl Harbor
 - C. Battle of Manila Bay
 - D. Bombing of Havana Harbor
- 7. Who was the African American progressive that supported segregation and encouraged individual efforts for self-improvement?**
- A. W.E.B. Du Bois
 - B. Marcus Garvey
 - C. Booker T. Washington
 - D. Frederick Douglass
- 8. Which of the following was not considered a contributing factor to the Great Depression?**
- A. Overproduction
 - B. Falling prices
 - C. Increased consumer spending
 - D. Overextended family credit
- 9. What term describes the investigative journalists of the Progressive Era who exposed social issues?**
- A. Social Workers
 - B. Muckrakers
 - C. Activists
 - D. Reformers
- 10. What response did foreign nations have to the U.S. during the implementation of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff?**
- A. They supported the tariff
 - B. They ignored the tariff
 - C. They imposed tariffs on U.S. goods
 - D. They lowered their own tariffs

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What amendment was added to the War Declaration assuring Cuba's independence after peace was restored?

A. Teller Amendment

B. Platt Amendment

C. Open Door Policy

D. Boxer Protocol

The correct amendment is the Teller Amendment. This amendment was attached to a joint resolution declaring war with Spain in 1898, and it explicitly stated that the United States would not establish permanent control over Cuba following the war. The purpose was to assure both Congress and the Cuban people that the U.S. was committed to Cuba's independence, rather than seeking territorial expansion. The Platt Amendment, on the other hand, was established later, in 1901, and it allowed significant U.S. influence over Cuban affairs, including interventions in Cuban politics and the establishment of Guantanamo Bay as a U.S. naval base. The Open Door Policy refers to the United States' foreign policy aimed at ensuring equal trading rights in China, and the Boxer Protocol was an agreement that ended the Boxer Rebellion in China. These latter two options are unrelated to Cuba's independence and the context of U.S. involvement during the Spanish-American War.

2. What was the term used for the movement of over 300,000 African Americans from the rural South to Northern cities between 1914 and 1920?

A. Harlem Renaissance

B. Great Migration

C. Southern Exodus

D. Civil Rights Movement

The term for the movement of over 300,000 African Americans from the rural South to Northern cities between 1914 and 1920 is known as the Great Migration. This significant demographic shift was driven by various factors, primarily the search for better economic opportunities and the desire to escape the oppressive conditions of the Jim Crow South. Many African Americans were drawn to industrial jobs in Northern cities due to the labor shortages created by World War I, as well as the hope for a better and more equitable life. Consequently, this movement not only reshaped the demographics of the United States but also had lasting cultural and social impacts, laying the groundwork for significant developments in African American culture and civil rights in the decades that followed. The other terms do not accurately describe this particular historical event. The Harlem Renaissance specifically refers to a cultural and artistic movement in the 1920s, while the Civil Rights Movement pertains to the struggles for racial equality that gained momentum in the mid-20th century. The term Southern Exodus is less commonly used and does not carry the same historical weight as the Great Migration.

3. Which document is considered a precursor to the United Nations?

- A. Potsdam Declaration
- B. Atlantic Charter**
- C. Truman Doctrine
- D. Marshall Plan

The Atlantic Charter is considered a precursor to the United Nations because it was an early declaration of common principles that aimed to outline the vision for a post-World War II world. Created in August 1941 by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Atlantic Charter established ideals such as self-determination, economic cooperation, and a collective security agreement among nations—concepts that would later influence the formation of the United Nations in 1945. The document addressed the need for international collaboration to maintain peace and security, laying the groundwork for a new global order after the war. Many of its principles were integral to the establishment of the UN framework, particularly its emphasis on human rights, economic cooperation, and freedom from aggression. Other options, while significant in their own right—such as the Potsdam Declaration, which called for the surrender of Japan, the Truman Doctrine, which aimed at containing communism, and the Marshall Plan, which was designed to aid European recovery—do not share the same foundational vision for international cooperation and security as the Atlantic Charter.

4. Which declaration called for Japan's surrender and referenced a weapon of mass destruction?

- A. Potsdam Declaration**
- B. Atlantic Charter
- C. Washington Accords
- D. Truman Doctrine

The Potsdam Declaration, issued on July 26, 1945, was a statement from the leaders of the United States, the United Kingdom, and China that outlined the terms for Japan's surrender during World War II. It explicitly called for Japan to surrender unconditionally and stated that any failure to do so would lead to "the utter destruction" of Japan. This declaration is significant because it also referenced the use of a new and powerful weapon that was capable of causing massive destruction, which alluded to the atomic bomb that had been developed during the Manhattan Project. In contrast, the Atlantic Charter was focused on the principles of post-war peace and did not specifically address Japan or mention any weapons. The Washington Accords were agreements related to the naval disarmament and did not pertain to Japan's surrender. The Truman Doctrine, established later in 1947, set forth a policy to contain communism but was unrelated to World War II's conclusion or Japan's surrender. The specificity of the Potsdam Declaration in calling for Japan's surrender while referencing the implication of a weapon of mass destruction makes it the correct response to this question.

5. Which event marked the first shots of the Spanish-American War?

- A. Destruction of Spanish fleet at Santiago Bay
- B. Battle of San Juan Hill
- C. Bombardment of Manila Bay**
- D. Creation of the Rough Riders

The Bombardment of Manila Bay is identified as the event that marked the first shots of the Spanish-American War. On May 1, 1898, Commodore George Dewey led the U.S. naval fleet into Manila Bay in the Philippines, resulting in a decisive victory against the Spanish fleet stationed there. This engagement not only signaled the United States' entry into the war but also showcased its naval power and strategic capability, leading to the rapid decline of Spanish colonial influence in the Pacific. While other events like the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago Bay and the Battle of San Juan Hill were significant battles later in the conflict, they occurred after the initial hostilities had commenced with the bombardment at Manila Bay. The creation of the Rough Riders is associated with the land campaign and Theodore Roosevelt's charge at San Juan Hill, but it does not correspond to the initial military action that ignited the war. Thus, the Bombardment of Manila Bay is the correct identification of the first shots fired in the Spanish-American War, marking a pivotal moment in U.S. history as it transitioned to a more imperialistic approach on the global stage.

6. What incident in 1898 involved the explosion of a U.S. battleship, leading to heightened tensions with Spain?

- A. Sinking of the Maine**
- B. Attack on Pearl Harbor
- C. Battle of Manila Bay
- D. Bombing of Havana Harbor

The incident that involved the explosion of a U.S. battleship in 1898, which significantly heightened tensions with Spain, is known as the sinking of the USS Maine. On February 15, 1898, the Maine sank in Havana Harbor under mysterious circumstances, resulting in the deaths of 266 sailors. The media at the time, particularly through sensationalist reporting often referred to as "yellow journalism," heavily blamed Spain for the incident, despite the lack of definitive evidence linking them to the attack. This event fueled American public opinion against Spain, contributing to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War just a few months later. The rallying cry "Remember the Maine!" became synonymous with the call for action against Spanish rule in Cuba, demonstrating how this incident played a crucial role in shaping U.S. foreign policy and military engagement in the late 19th century.

7. Who was the African American progressive that supported segregation and encouraged individual efforts for self-improvement?

- A. W.E.B. Du Bois
- B. Marcus Garvey
- C. Booker T. Washington**
- D. Frederick Douglass

Booker T. Washington was the African American progressive who advocated for a philosophy of self-help and vocational training, emphasizing the importance of individual effort for personal advancement. His views focused on the idea that African Americans should accept segregation for the time being and work within the system to improve their economic conditions. He promoted the establishment of trade skills as a means for community uplift and success, famously articulating this approach in his Atlanta Compromise speech. Washington believed that economic progress would eventually lead to social acceptance and greater rights for African Americans. This contrasts with other prominent figures in the African American community, such as W.E.B. Du Bois, who argued for immediate civil rights and higher education, and Marcus Garvey, who emphasized black nationalism and returning to Africa.

8. Which of the following was not considered a contributing factor to the Great Depression?

- A. Overproduction
- B. Falling prices
- C. Increased consumer spending**
- D. Overextended family credit

In the context of the Great Depression, increased consumer spending is not considered a contributing factor to the economic downturn. During the 1920s, prior to the onset of the Great Depression, the U.S. economy was characterized by rising consumer confidence and spending, which fueled economic growth. However, as the depression took hold in the 1930s, consumer spending significantly decreased due to rising unemployment, falling wages, and diminished confidence in the economy. Conversely, factors like overproduction led to an oversupply of goods, which in turn caused prices to collapse as suppliers attempted to reduce inventory. Falling prices, or deflation, further exacerbated the economic situation as it discouraged spending and investment. Additionally, overextended family credit reflects the unsustainable borrowing practices that many families engaged in during the 1920s, which contributed to financial instability when the economy began to contract. Overall, while increased consumer spending was vital to economic activity during the late 1920s, it did not play a role in causing the Great Depression itself.

9. What term describes the investigative journalists of the Progressive Era who exposed social issues?

- A. Social Workers
- B. Muckrakers**
- C. Activists
- D. Reformers

The term that describes the investigative journalists of the Progressive Era who exposed social issues is muckrakers. These journalists played a critical role in shining a light on various societal problems, such as corruption in government, unsafe working conditions, and the rampant social injustices of the time. Their work often led to public outcry and prompted important reforms. Muckrakers utilized their investigative skills and writing prowess to uncover and report on the darker sides of American life, thereby raising public awareness and fostering a movement aimed at correcting these issues. Notable muckrakers include Ida Tarbell, who exposed the monopolistic practices of the Standard Oil Company, and Upton Sinclair, whose novel "The Jungle" highlighted the appalling conditions in the meatpacking industry. In contrast, while social workers also aimed to address social issues, they typically focused more on direct service and support to individuals and communities rather than investigative journalism. Activists engage in advocacy and community organizing but are not specifically tied to the investigative journalism aspect. Reformers are broader in scope and may include various individuals or groups working toward change across different sectors but do not specifically denote the journalistic approach taken by muckrakers. Therefore, muckrakers is the precise term for those investigative journalists who sought to inform

10. What response did foreign nations have to the U.S. during the implementation of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff?

- A. They supported the tariff
- B. They ignored the tariff
- C. They imposed tariffs on U.S. goods**
- D. They lowered their own tariffs

The response of foreign nations to the United States during the implementation of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff was primarily to impose tariffs on U.S. goods. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff, enacted in 1930, raised duties on a wide range of imports in an effort to protect American industry during the Great Depression. However, this move backfired as other countries retaliated by increasing their own tariffs on American goods, which further exacerbated the economic downturn and decreased international trade. This reaction illustrates the interconnectedness of global economies, particularly during a period of economic hardship. Countries that were already struggling were unwilling to absorb additional costs imposed by American tariffs, leading them to protect their own economies and industries by limiting imports from the U.S. This cycle of retaliation contributed to a decline in global trade and worsened the effects of the Great Depression, highlighting the challenges of protectionist policies in an interconnected world.

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://amscoapushperiod7.examzify.com>

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

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