

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



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://amscoapushperiod7.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What was the significant consequence of the Dust Bowl in American history?**
 - A. Establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority
 - B. Mass migration to urban areas
 - C. Migration of "Okies" to California
 - D. Creation of agricultural subsidies
- 2. What was the name of the U.S. troops who served in World War I, including draftees and volunteers?**
 - A. American Military Forces
 - B. Army of the United States
 - C. American Expeditionary Force (AEF)
 - D. Continental Army
- 3. What was the primary focus of the Progressive Movement during the early 20th century?**
 - A. Expansion of U.S. territory
 - B. Social reforms and addressing government corruption
 - C. Promotion of isolationism
 - D. Military interventions in foreign nations
- 4. Which book by Upton Sinclair highlighted the abuses of the meatpacking industry and contributed to significant food safety reforms?**
 - A. The Grapes of Wrath
 - B. The Jungle
 - C. The Great Gatsby
 - D. The Call of the Wild
- 5. What legislative act marked the repeal of Prohibition in the United States?**
 - A. 21st Amendment
 - B. 18th Amendment
 - C. Social Security Act
 - D. Wagner Act

- 6. Which treaty concluded World War I and assigned severe reparations to Germany?**
- A. Treaty of Paris
 - B. Treaty of Versailles (1919)
 - C. League of Nations Covenant
 - D. Algeciras Conference Agreement
- 7. What conflict did Roosevelt help to resolve, earning him the Nobel Peace Prize?**
- A. Mexican-American War
 - B. Russo-Japanese War
 - C. World War I
 - D. Spanish-American War
- 8. What agreement allowed the U.S. to assist Britain while circumventing the Neutrality Acts?**
- A. Lend-Lease Act
 - B. Destroyers for Bases
 - C. Cash and Carry
 - D. Atlantic Charter
- 9. In the 1944 election, who did Franklin D. Roosevelt run against?**
- A. Wendell Wilkie
 - B. Harry Truman
 - C. Thomas Dewey
 - D. Dwight D. Eisenhower
- 10. Which Hoover-era program was aimed at providing jobs and improving infrastructure during the Great Depression?**
- A. Civilian Conservation Corps
 - B. Reconstruction Finance Corporation
 - C. Works Progress Administration
 - D. Emergency Banking Act

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What was the significant consequence of the Dust Bowl in American history?

- A. Establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority
- B. Mass migration to urban areas
- C. Migration of "Okies" to California**
- D. Creation of agricultural subsidies

The migration of "Okies" to California represents a significant consequence of the Dust Bowl, which was a severe environmental disaster that affected agriculture in the Great Plains during the 1930s. As drought conditions worsened, coupled with poor farming practices, vast areas of cropland became unproductive, leading to the dislocation of many farming families. This displacement contributed to a mass exodus of people, particularly from Oklahoma and surrounding states, who sought better opportunities in California and other areas. The term "Okies" specifically referred to these migrants who left their homes in search of work and a new life, often facing stigmatization and hardship upon their arrival. Their journey and the subsequent establishment of communities in California not only shaped the demographics of the state but also influenced agricultural practices and labor movements within the region. The Dust Bowl's impact extended beyond just migration, affecting federal policies, economic conditions, and social structures throughout the country, but the movement of "Okies" stands out as one of the most iconic and poignant aspects of this era in American history.

2. What was the name of the U.S. troops who served in World War I, including draftees and volunteers?

- A. American Military Forces
- B. Army of the United States
- C. American Expeditionary Force (AEF)**
- D. Continental Army

The correct answer is the American Expeditionary Force (AEF). This term specifically refers to the U.S. troops, both draftees and volunteers, who were deployed to Europe during World War I. Led by General John J. Pershing, the AEF played a crucial role in major battles such as the Second Battle of the Marne and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. The other choices do not accurately reflect the name used for U.S. forces in World War I. The American Military Forces is a vague term that does not specifically identify the troops in that conflict. The Army of the United States refers to the entire military organization but was not the designated name for the troops in World War I. The Continental Army was the name of the revolutionary forces during the American Revolution, not World War I.

3. What was the primary focus of the Progressive Movement during the early 20th century?

- A. Expansion of U.S. territory
- B. Social reforms and addressing government corruption**
- C. Promotion of isolationism
- D. Military interventions in foreign nations

The primary focus of the Progressive Movement during the early 20th century was indeed on social reforms and addressing government corruption. This movement emerged in response to the rapid industrialization and urbanization that characterized the period, which brought significant social and economic challenges, including poverty, labor exploitation, and political corruption. Progressives sought to improve society through various reforms aimed at reducing the power of monopolies, improving labor conditions, promoting public health, and increasing democratic participation. Advocates of the Progressive Movement pushed for a wide range of reforms, such as women's suffrage, child labor laws, workers' rights, and the establishment of regulatory agencies to oversee business practices. Moreover, they aimed to eliminate corruption in politics, which was rampant due to practices such as patronage and bribery. Overall, the movement reflected a collective belief in the possibility of enacting change through government action and social activism, making it a critical force in shaping modern American society.

4. Which book by Upton Sinclair highlighted the abuses of the meatpacking industry and contributed to significant food safety reforms?

- A. The Grapes of Wrath
- B. The Jungle**
- C. The Great Gatsby
- D. The Call of the Wild

Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle" is the correct choice as it vividly exposed the harsh conditions and unethical practices within the meatpacking industry in the early 20th century. Sinclair's detailed depiction of worker exploitation and unsanitary conditions in these processing plants shocked readers and garnered national attention. The visceral accounts of contaminated meat and poor labor conditions played a crucial role in spurring public outrage, leading to a call for reform in food safety standards. This agitation culminated in the passage of the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906, both of which established federal authority to regulate food safety and improve inspection processes. Sinclair's intent was primarily to advocate for labor rights, but the impact of his work extended beyond that, significantly influencing consumer protection laws. Hence, the powerful narrative presented in "The Jungle" not only shed light on the meatpacking industry but also effectively prompted necessary legislative action to safeguard public health and welfare.

5. What legislative act marked the repeal of Prohibition in the United States?

- A. 21st Amendment
- B. 18th Amendment
- C. Social Security Act
- D. Wagner Act

The 21st Amendment marked the repeal of Prohibition in the United States. Ratified in 1933, it explicitly nullified the 18th Amendment, which had established Prohibition in 1920, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages. The decisions to repeal Prohibition were driven by various factors, including the realization of the social and economic issues caused by Prohibition, such as the rise of organized crime and the loss of tax revenue from alcohol sales during the Great Depression. The broader support for repeal reflected changing public attitudes toward alcohol and the desire for economic recovery. This legislative change allowed for the legal sale and consumption of alcohol, reversing a significant era in American history that attempted to regulate morality through law.

6. Which treaty concluded World War I and assigned severe reparations to Germany?

- A. Treaty of Paris
- B. Treaty of Versailles (1919)
- C. League of Nations Covenant
- D. Algeciras Conference Agreement

The Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919, is the document that officially concluded World War I. This treaty is best known for its harsh penalties imposed on Germany, which included significant territorial losses, military restrictions, and substantial reparations that the country was required to pay to the Allied powers. These reparations were intended to hold Germany accountable for the war and to compensate the victors for the damages incurred. The terms of the treaty were motivated by a desire for security and the prevention of future conflict, although they would later be seen as contributing factors to economic instability and political unrest in Germany, setting the stage for World War II. In contrast, the Treaty of Paris primarily ended the Spanish-American War and is not related to World War I, while the League of Nations Covenant was part of the Treaty of Versailles but did not itself impose reparations. The Algeciras Conference Agreement dealt with issues of Moroccan independence and was unrelated to the aftermath of World War I.

7. What conflict did Roosevelt help to resolve, earning him the Nobel Peace Prize?

- A. Mexican-American War
- B. Russo-Japanese War
- C. World War I
- D. Spanish-American War

The appropriate choice is the Russo-Japanese War, which took place from 1904 to 1905. President Theodore Roosevelt played a significant role in mediating peace negotiations between the two countries, which were engaged in a conflict over imperial ambitions in East Asia. With Japan and Russia locked in a fierce struggle, Roosevelt hosted peace talks in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, resulting in the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905. His successful mediation not only brought an end to the war but also marked the first time in history that a Western power had recognized Japan as a rising military power. This diplomatic achievement earned Roosevelt the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906, making him the first sitting American president to receive this prestigious honor. His efforts were indicative of his belief in speaking softly yet carrying a big stick, as he aimed to expand American influence while promoting stability in international relations.

8. What agreement allowed the U.S. to assist Britain while circumventing the Neutrality Acts?

- A. Lend-Lease Act
- B. Destroyers for Bases**
- C. Cash and Carry
- D. Atlantic Charter

The agreement that allowed the U.S. to assist Britain while circumventing the Neutrality Acts is the Lend-Lease Act. This legislation, passed in March 1941, enabled the United States to supply military aid to foreign nations during World War II without formally entering the conflict. The act provided a framework for the U.S. to lend or lease war supplies to allies, primarily Britain, thereby supporting their war efforts against the Axis powers. The Lend-Lease Act was significant because it represented a shift in U.S. foreign policy from strict neutrality to active support for nations fighting against fascism. It also helped to bolster the U.S. economy by increasing production of war materials, ultimately leading to increased engagement in global affairs. While the other choices reflect various aspects of U.S. foreign policy during World War II, they do not specifically fit the criteria of circumventing the Neutrality Acts in the same way the Lend-Lease Act did, making the Lend-Lease Act the most accurate answer regarding U.S. support for Britain.

9. In the 1944 election, who did Franklin D. Roosevelt run against?

- A. Wendell Wilkie
- B. Harry Truman
- C. Thomas Dewey**
- D. Dwight D. Eisenhower

In the 1944 election, Franklin D. Roosevelt ran against Thomas Dewey, the Republican candidate. This election was significant as it took place during World War II, and Roosevelt was seeking a fourth term in office. His presidency had been marked by significant social and economic changes in response to the Great Depression and the ongoing war. Dewey, the Governor of New York, campaigned on a platform that criticized Roosevelt's New Deal policies and emphasized a need for change. However, Roosevelt was able to leverage his leadership during the war and the popularity of his administration to win the election decisively, illustrating the American public's support for continuity in leadership during a time of global conflict.

10. Which Hoover-era program was aimed at providing jobs and improving infrastructure during the Great Depression?

- A. Civilian Conservation Corps
- B. Reconstruction Finance Corporation
- C. Works Progress Administration**
- D. Emergency Banking Act

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was an essential program established during the Great Depression to provide jobs and improve infrastructure. Formed in 1935 under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the WPA aimed to employ millions of job-seekers to carry out public works projects, including the construction of roads, bridges, schools, and parks. While the WPA was a part of the New Deal and not directly a Hoover-era program, it closely reflects the types of employment and infrastructure initiatives that Hoover pursued, albeit on a much smaller scale and less effectively. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was also focused on job creation and environmental conservation, but it specifically targeted young men for forestry and conservation projects, rather than addressing broader infrastructure needs. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was designed to provide financial support to banks and other businesses to stimulate the economy but did not focus directly on job creation or infrastructure. The Emergency Banking Act, while important for stabilizing the banking system, did not provide jobs or significantly improve infrastructure. Ultimately, the WPA exemplified a comprehensive effort to combat unemployment and enhance public infrastructure during a critical period, making it a standout example of an effective government program aimed at aiding recovery from the economic crisis.

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!

SAMPLE