

# APUSH Immigration 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. Many immigrants settled in urban areas in the late 19th century; what challenges did they face?**
  - A. High levels of job security**
  - B. Overcrowding, poor living conditions, and lack of infrastructure**
  - C. Access to ample public resources**
  - D. Ease of finding well-paying jobs**
- 2. Which immigrant population was targeted by the Emergency Quota Act of 1921?**
  - A. Immigrants from Latin America**
  - B. Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe**
  - C. Immigrants from Northern Europe**
  - D. All immigrants regardless of origin**
- 3. In what way did immigrant contributions reshape American industrialization?**
  - A. By focusing on agricultural developments**
  - B. By establishing businesses in urban centers**
  - C. By providing essential labor for factories and infrastructure**
  - D. By lobbying for better labor laws**
- 4. In what way have women's roles in immigration evolved in recent times?**
  - A. Return to traditional household roles**
  - B. Increased involvement in the workforce and leadership roles within immigrant communities**
  - C. Greater restrictions on their ability to immigrate**
  - D. Decreased participation in community organizations**
- 5. What was one reason for the increasing number of asylum seekers in the U.S. in recent decades?**
  - A. Economic prosperity in home countries**
  - B. Political stability and democracy development**
  - C. Violence and instability in home countries, particularly in Latin America**
  - D. Access to better educational opportunities**

**6. What was the purpose of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882?**

- A. To promote immigration from Europe**
- B. To ban immigration from China**
- C. To assimilate Chinese immigrants into American culture**
- D. To allow Chinese students to study in the U.S.**

**7. Which strike is remembered for its violent nature and labor unrest leading to a nationwide impact?**

- A. Pullman Strike**
- B. Great Railroad Strike**
- C. Haymarket Affair**
- D. Knights of Labor Strike**

**8. What was a common challenge faced by immigrants in urban environments during the late 19th century?**

- A. Access to quality education**
- B. Language barriers and discrimination**
- C. High wages and job security**
- D. Supportive communities and networks**

**9. What type of immigration policy focuses on attracting skilled workers?**

- A. Discriminatory immigration policy**
- B. Selective immigration policy**
- C. Regulatory immigration policy**
- D. Open immigration policy**

**10. Which term identifies the era characterized by significant economic growth and widespread social change in the late 19th century?**

- A. The Progressive Era**
- B. The Gilded Age**
- C. The Industrial Revolution**
- D. The New Deal**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Many immigrants settled in urban areas in the late 19th century; what challenges did they face?**

- A. High levels of job security**
- B. Overcrowding, poor living conditions, and lack of infrastructure**
- C. Access to ample public resources**
- D. Ease of finding well-paying jobs**

The correct answer highlights the significant challenges that immigrants faced when settling in urban areas during the late 19th century. Overcrowding was a major issue, as cities experienced a surge in population due to the influx of immigrants seeking job opportunities. This rapid population growth often led to the construction of tenement housing, which was often cramped, poorly built, and lacked basic amenities. These living conditions posed health risks and contributed to the spread of diseases. Furthermore, the lack of adequate infrastructure, such as sanitation systems and public transportation, exacerbated the difficulties of urban living. Immigrants frequently found themselves in neighborhoods with inadequate access to clean water and waste disposal, leading to unsanitary conditions. In this context, the urban areas offered limited public resources, making it challenging for newcomers to access education, healthcare, and social services. This environment made the transition to life in America particularly difficult for immigrant communities, resulting in a struggle to secure stable employment and improve their living conditions. The other options reflect unrealistic scenarios for many immigrants during this time. High levels of job security were not typical, as many worked in unstable, low-wage jobs with little protection. Access to ample public resources was also limited, as municipalities often lacked the capacity to support the growing

**2. Which immigrant population was targeted by the Emergency Quota Act of 1921?**

- A. Immigrants from Latin America**
- B. Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe**
- C. Immigrants from Northern Europe**
- D. All immigrants regardless of origin**

The Emergency Quota Act of 1921 was designed specifically to limit immigration from certain regions, particularly targeting immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe. This legislation introduced numerical quotas that restricted the number of immigrants allowed entry based on their national origin, with the intention of preserving the racial and ethnic composition of the United States at the time. The act established a system that favored immigrants from Northern and Western Europe while severely limiting those from Southern and Eastern European countries, reflecting the nativist sentiments prevalent in America during that period. This focus on reducing Southern and Eastern European immigration was part of a broader trend towards restrictionist immigration policies, as these groups were often viewed with suspicion and characterized as less desirable by segments of the American population.

### 3. In what way did immigrant contributions reshape American industrialization?

- A. By focusing on agricultural developments
- B. By establishing businesses in urban centers
- C. By providing essential labor for factories and infrastructure**
- D. By lobbying for better labor laws

Immigrant contributions played a crucial role in reshaping American industrialization primarily by providing essential labor for factories and infrastructure. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a significant wave of immigrants arrived in the United States, seeking economic opportunities. Their willingness to work in factories, on railroads, and in construction was vital to meeting the growing demands of industrial expansion. Immigrants often accepted lower wages and worked under challenging conditions, which allowed industries to flourish and expand at a rapid pace. This influx of labor enabled the United States to develop a robust industrial economy, contributing to urbanization as cities grew around factories and industries. Moreover, this labor force supported the construction of vital infrastructure such as railroads, bridges, and roads, which were necessary for facilitating commerce and connecting regions. The contributions of immigrants not only filled labor shortages but also helped drive innovation and productivity, ultimately transforming the American economy and society.

### 4. In what way have women's roles in immigration evolved in recent times?

- A. Return to traditional household roles
- B. Increased involvement in the workforce and leadership roles within immigrant communities**
- C. Greater restrictions on their ability to immigrate
- D. Decreased participation in community organizations

The evolution of women's roles in immigration in recent times is characterized by their increased involvement in the workforce and leadership positions within immigrant communities. This shift reflects broader societal changes, including the push for gender equality and women's empowerment. As more women immigrate in search of better economic opportunities, they contribute not only to familial support but also emerge as vital leaders and advocates within their communities. This transformation is evident in various sectors, where immigrant women often take on jobs in industries such as healthcare, education, and hospitality, and they increasingly participate in community organizations, social movements, and political engagements aimed at addressing the specific needs and challenges of their communities. Women's leadership within these contexts is crucial for advocating for rights, providing resources, and fostering integration, thus reshaping the narrative around immigrant women's contributions.

**5. What was one reason for the increasing number of asylum seekers in the U.S. in recent decades?**

- A. Economic prosperity in home countries**
- B. Political stability and democracy development**
- C. Violence and instability in home countries, particularly in Latin America**
- D. Access to better educational opportunities**

The rise in the number of asylum seekers in the U.S. in recent decades can be attributed significantly to violence and instability, particularly in Latin America. Many individuals and families have fled their home countries due to escalating conflict, crime, and dangerous living conditions. Factors such as gang violence, drug trafficking, governmental corruption, and economic collapse have created environments where people's lives are at risk. Consequently, these individuals seek refuge in the U.S. in hopes of finding safety and protection from persecution or violence that they cannot escape in their home countries. In contrast, options that suggest economic prosperity or political stability would likely lead to fewer asylum seekers, as people would be less inclined to leave secure environments. The option regarding educational opportunities does not directly correlate with the urgency felt by those fleeing from violence or instability, as their primary concern is survival rather than educational advancement. Thus, the emphasis on violence and instability in home countries encapsulates the critical reasons driving the surge in asylum applications.

**6. What was the purpose of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882?**

- A. To promote immigration from Europe**
- B. To ban immigration from China**
- C. To assimilate Chinese immigrants into American culture**
- D. To allow Chinese students to study in the U.S.**

The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was specifically designed to ban immigration from China. This legislation marked a significant turning point in U.S. immigration policy, as it represented the first time the federal government implemented a law explicitly restricting immigration based on nationality. The act was a response to widespread anti-Chinese sentiment and economic competition from Chinese laborers, particularly in the Western states where many Chinese had settled during the Gold Rush and built the transcontinental railroad. As a result, the act not only prohibited Chinese laborers from entering the country but also made it difficult for Chinese immigrants already in the U.S. to become naturalized citizens. This legislation laid the groundwork for further restrictive immigration policies and reflected broader patterns of xenophobia and racial discrimination throughout American history.

**7. Which strike is remembered for its violent nature and labor unrest leading to a nationwide impact?**

- A. Pullman Strike**
- B. Great Railroad Strike**
- C. Haymarket Affair**
- D. Knights of Labor Strike**

The Pullman Strike is particularly notable for its violent nature and the significant labor unrest it sparked across the nation. Initiated in 1894, the strike began when workers at the Pullman Company protested wage cuts and high rents in company-owned housing. The strike quickly escalated when the American Railway Union, led by Eugene V. Debs, supported the Pullman workers by boycotting trains that carried Pullman cars. The situation turned violent when federal troops were called in to break the strike, leading to clashes that resulted in deaths and injuries. This intervention highlighted the tension between labor movements and the government, as well as the extent of industrial unrest during that era. The Pullman Strike not only disrupted rail service across much of the country but also prompted discussions about labor rights, leading to increased awareness and organization among workers. In contrast, while the Great Railroad Strike of 1877 was also marked by violence and had a significant impact on labor movements, it did not have the same level of direct government intervention and nationwide implications as the Pullman Strike. The Haymarket Affair, while related to labor unrest, was primarily a rally that turned violent and became emblematic of the struggles between labor and anarchist groups rather than a strike in itself. The

**8. What was a common challenge faced by immigrants in urban environments during the late 19th century?**

- A. Access to quality education**
- B. Language barriers and discrimination**
- C. High wages and job security**
- D. Supportive communities and networks**

Language barriers and discrimination were significant challenges faced by immigrants in urban environments during the late 19th century. As large waves of immigrants, particularly from Southern and Eastern Europe, arrived in cities like New York and Chicago, many struggled to communicate in English, which limited their employment opportunities and access to essential services. This language difference often led to isolation and difficulties in integrating into the community. Moreover, immigrants frequently encountered discrimination and prejudice from native-born Americans who viewed them as competitors for jobs and resources. This discrimination could manifest in various ways, including exclusion from certain jobs, social ostracization, and even violence in some cases. Together, these factors created a difficult environment for newcomers trying to establish themselves in rapidly growing urban centers. In contrast, although access to quality education was indeed a concern, especially for the children of immigrants, it was the immediate barriers of language and social discrimination that most acutely affected their daily lives and ability to navigate the urban landscape. High wages and job security were often elusive, as many immigrants worked in low-paying, unstable positions, while supportive communities did exist, they emerged as a response to the challenges faced rather than as a primary aspect of the immigrant experience.

**9. What type of immigration policy focuses on attracting skilled workers?**

- A. Discriminatory immigration policy**
- B. Selective immigration policy**
- C. Regulatory immigration policy**
- D. Open immigration policy**

The correct answer is selective immigration policy, which is designed to attract individuals who possess specific skills that are beneficial to the economy and society of a host country. This type of policy often prioritizes certain professions or qualifications, making it easier for skilled workers to obtain visas or residency. Countries implementing selective immigration policies recognize the importance of highly educated and trained individuals in driving economic growth and innovation. Selective immigration policies often include points systems or other criteria that evaluate applicants based on factors like education, work experience, language proficiency, and job offers. These approaches aim to ensure that immigrants can contribute positively to the labor market and help fill shortages in skilled occupations. In contrast, discriminatory immigration policies focus on limiting entry based on race, nationality, or other arbitrary factors, while regulatory immigration policies typically emphasize the structure and management of immigration processes rather than targeting specific skill sets. Open immigration policies, on the other hand, allow for minimal restrictions on immigration, which can lead to a less focused approach to attracting skilled workers specifically.

**10. Which term identifies the era characterized by significant economic growth and widespread social change in the late 19th century?**

- A. The Progressive Era**
- B. The Gilded Age**
- C. The Industrial Revolution**
- D. The New Deal**

The term that identifies the era characterized by significant economic growth and widespread social change in the late 19th century is the Gilded Age. This period, which roughly spanned from the 1870s to about 1900, was marked by rapid industrialization, urbanization, and the expansion of the railroad network. The term "Gilded" suggests that while the era appeared prosperous and shiny on the surface, it also concealed underlying social issues, such as poor labor conditions, income inequality, and political corruption. During the Gilded Age, America transformed from a primarily agrarian society to an industrial powerhouse. This transformation brought about new economic opportunities but also led to significant social changes, including the rise of a wealthy elite and the struggles of the working class. Immigrants flocked to the United States during this time, contributing to the workforce and playing a crucial role in the industrial economy. In contrast, the other options represent different periods or movements in American history. The Progressive Era followed the Gilded Age and was characterized by reforms aimed at addressing the issues that emerged during the previous period. The Industrial Revolution refers more broadly to a global transition to industrialization, encompassing changes that began in Britain in the late 18

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://apushimmigration.examzify.com>**

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

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