

# CLEP US History 1 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. What did the Land Ordinance of 1785 specifically set aside for education purposes?**
  - A. A section of land**
  - B. A surplus of funds**
  - C. A portion of tax revenues**
  - D. A community investment fund**
  
- 2. Which abolitionist founded the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833 and published "The Liberator"?**
  - A. Sojourner Truth**
  - B. William Lloyd Garrison**
  - C. David Walker**
  - D. Frederick Douglass**
  
- 3. Which Enlightenment thinker greatly influenced the Founding Fathers' views on government and rights?**
  - A. John Locke**
  - B. Thomas Hobbes**
  - C. Karl Marx**
  - D. Voltaire**
  
- 4. What was the first presidential election that showcased a Republican candidate against a Democrat?**
  - A. 1852**
  - B. 1856**
  - C. 1860**
  - D. 1864**
  
- 5. What legislation aimed to grant citizenship and eliminate Black Codes, which was vetoed by President Johnson?**
  - A. Civil Rights Bill of 1866**
  - B. Reconstruction Act of 1867**
  - C. Tenure of Office Act of 1867**
  - D. 14th Amendment**

- 6. Which battle was a surprise attack against Hessian mercenaries following Washington's crossing of the Delaware?**
- A. Battle of King's Mountain**
  - B. Battle of Trenton**
  - C. Battle of Long Island**
  - D. Battle of Monmouth**
- 7. What was the primary belief of the Nativist movement in the 1800s?**
- A. Support for all immigration**
  - B. Restriction of immigration**
  - C. Promotion of cultural diversity**
  - D. Emphasis on global citizenship**
- 8. What was the primary goal of the encomienda system for Spanish colonists?**
- A. Religious conversion of natives**
  - B. Exploration of new territories**
  - C. Extraction of labor and resources**
  - D. Cultural assimilation of indigenous people**
- 9. What economic panic was caused by speculation and a decline in European demand for American goods?**
- A. Panic of 1837**
  - B. Panic of 1819**
  - C. Panic of 1797**
  - D. Panic of 1829**
- 10. What is the primary economic motivation behind the establishment of joint stock companies?**
- A. Religious freedom**
  - B. Spread of agriculture**
  - C. Profit sharing**
  - D. Land ownership**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What did the Land Ordinance of 1785 specifically set aside for education purposes?**

- A. A section of land**
- B. A surplus of funds**
- C. A portion of tax revenues**
- D. A community investment fund**

The Land Ordinance of 1785, a significant piece of legislation passed by the Confederation Congress, established a systematic way to survey and sell the lands in the Northwest Territory. One of its key provisions was the allocation of a specific section of land from each township for educational purposes. This meant that for every thirty-six square miles of land surveyed, one section would be set aside to support public education, reflecting the belief that education was vital for the success of the new republic. This approach helped lay the groundwork for a public school system in the United States and emphasized the importance of education in the nation's development. The focus on setting aside land for education demonstrated a forward-thinking attitude towards the cultivation of knowledgeable citizens essential for democracy.

**2. Which abolitionist founded the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833 and published "The Liberator"?**

- A. Sojourner Truth**
- B. William Lloyd Garrison**
- C. David Walker**
- D. Frederick Douglass**

The American Anti-Slavery Society, founded in 1833, was led by William Lloyd Garrison, who was a radical abolitionist. He is well-known for his fervent advocacy for immediate emancipation of all enslaved people, and he expressed these views through his newspaper, "The Liberator," which he began publishing in the same year as the society's founding. Garrison's work was pivotal in garnering public attention and support for the abolitionist movement, as he used "The Liberator" to argue against slavery and to promote civil rights. His passionate writings and speeches significantly influenced the landscape of abolitionism in the United States, making him a central figure in the fight against slavery.

**3. Which Enlightenment thinker greatly influenced the Founding Fathers' views on government and rights?**

- A. John Locke**
- B. Thomas Hobbes**
- C. Karl Marx**
- D. Voltaire**

The Enlightenment thinker who greatly influenced the Founding Fathers' views on government and rights is John Locke. Locke's philosophy emphasized the concept of natural rights, including life, liberty, and property, which he argued should be protected by the government. He believed that a government's legitimacy comes from the consent of the governed and that individuals have the right to revolt against oppressive governments. This idea was foundational for the development of democratic principles in the United States, particularly as articulated in the Declaration of Independence. The Founding Fathers adopted Locke's theories to justify their break from Britain and to establish a government based on the protection of individual rights and the notion of popular sovereignty. While Thomas Hobbes also contributed to political philosophy, his views on a strong, central authority contrasted with the more liberal ideas of Locke. Karl Marx's theories emerged much later and focused primarily on class struggle and economic factors rather than individual rights within a democratic framework. Voltaire, while an important Enlightenment figure known for his advocacy of freedom of speech and separation of church and state, did not have the same direct influence on the concept of government and rights as Locke did.

**4. What was the first presidential election that showcased a Republican candidate against a Democrat?**

- A. 1852**
- B. 1856**
- C. 1860**
- D. 1864**

The first presidential election that featured a Republican candidate running against a Democrat was in 1856. This election is significant because it marked the emergence of the Republican Party as a major political force in the United States. The Republican candidate, John C. Frémont, was running against James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate who eventually won the election. The 1856 election was crucial as it demonstrated the growing divide in the country over issues such as slavery, which was a central concern of the newly formed Republican Party, advocating for its restriction in new territories. The election highlighted the shift in American politics leading up to the Civil War, making the 1856 election a pivotal moment in U.S. history as it set the stage for future political conflicts and the rise of sectionalism. While the other options represent significant elections in their own right, they do not mark the first instance of a Republican contesting against a Democrat, which is why the focus on 1856 is particularly important in this context.

**5. What legislation aimed to grant citizenship and eliminate Black Codes, which was vetoed by President Johnson?**

- A. Civil Rights Bill of 1866**
- B. Reconstruction Act of 1867**
- C. Tenure of Office Act of 1867**
- D. 14th Amendment**

The Civil Rights Bill of 1866 was designed to grant citizenship to all individuals born in the United States and aimed to eliminate the discriminatory Black Codes that had been enacted in various Southern states following the Civil War. This legislation was crucial in addressing the rights of newly freed African Americans and ensuring their legal protection against discrimination. When President Andrew Johnson vetoed the bill, it was a significant moment in the struggle for civil rights, illustrating the tensions between the executive branch and the Congress at the time, particularly in relation to Reconstruction policies. Congress ultimately overrode Johnson's veto, marking a key victory for the Radical Republicans who were advocating for more comprehensive civil rights protections. The other options do not directly address the specific goal of granting citizenship and eliminating Black Codes as the Civil Rights Bill of 1866 did. The Reconstruction Act of 1867 focused on reorganizing the Southern states and integrating them back into the Union with military oversight. The Tenure of Office Act of 1867 was designed to restrict the president's power to remove certain officeholders without the Senate's approval. The 14th Amendment, which would follow later, did establish citizenship and equal protection under the law, but it was not an immediate legislative act like the Civil Rights Bill. Thus

**6. Which battle was a surprise attack against Hessian mercenaries following Washington's crossing of the Delaware?**

- A. Battle of King's Mountain**
- B. Battle of Trenton**
- C. Battle of Long Island**
- D. Battle of Monmouth**

The Battle of Trenton was a pivotal moment in the American Revolutionary War, occurring on December 26, 1776. After General George Washington's daring crossing of the ice-filled Delaware River on Christmas night, his troops launched a surprise attack against Hessian mercenaries stationed in Trenton, New Jersey. This battle is significant because it followed a series of defeats for the Continental Army, and the unexpected victory not only boosted the morale of American forces but also reinvigorated the revolutionary cause at a crucial point in the conflict. Washington's strategy relied on surprise, employing the element of shock against an enemy that was likely unprepared for an assault during the winter holidays. The successful outcome of the battle led to further victories and encouraged enlistments in the Continental Army, demonstrating the importance of strategic planning and bold leadership during times of adversity in wartime.

**7. What was the primary belief of the Nativist movement in the 1800s?**

- A. Support for all immigration**
- B. Restriction of immigration**
- C. Promotion of cultural diversity**
- D. Emphasis on global citizenship**

The primary belief of the Nativist movement in the 1800s was a strong opposition to immigration and a push for the restriction of immigration. Nativists were often motivated by the fear that immigrants, particularly those from countries such as Ireland and Germany, would undermine American values, labor, and society. They argued that immigrants threatened job opportunities for native-born citizens and maintained that these groups were incapable of assimilating into American culture. The movement advocated for policies that would limit the influx of new immigrants and protect what they viewed as the purity of American society, often leading to the promotion of xenophobic sentiments and discriminatory practices against certain ethnic groups. In this context, the focus on restricting immigration was a defining characteristic of the Nativist movement during this period.

**8. What was the primary goal of the encomienda system for Spanish colonists?**

- A. Religious conversion of natives**
- B. Exploration of new territories**
- C. Extraction of labor and resources**
- D. Cultural assimilation of indigenous people**

The primary goal of the encomienda system for Spanish colonists was the extraction of labor and resources. This system was established in the early 16th century following Spanish conquests in the Americas. It granted colonists the right to the labor of Indigenous people in exchange for their supposed protection and Christianization. In practice, this meant that Spanish settlers received tribute from Native Americans, which often took the form of labor, agricultural production, and natural resources like gold and silver. This exploitation substantially contributed to the wealth of the Spanish Empire and was a cornerstone of colonial economic practices. While there were aspects of religious conversion involved, and some efforts were made for cultural assimilation, the overarching objective was to maximize economic gain from the resources and labor available within the colonies. The encomienda system reflected the broader patterns of colonization, emphasizing economic exploitation over genuine welfare of indigenous populations.

**9. What economic panic was caused by speculation and a decline in European demand for American goods?**

- A. Panic of 1837**
- B. Panic of 1819**
- C. Panic of 1797**
- D. Panic of 1829**

The Panic of 1819 was primarily caused by a combination of speculative investments and a significant decline in European demand for American goods, particularly after the end of the Napoleonic Wars. Following the war, the United States experienced an economic boom fueled by agricultural expansion and the growth of markets, leading many investors to speculate excessively in land. When European markets contracted and demand for American exports fell, it resulted in a dramatic decline in prices. This unforeseen downturn caused widespread financial distress, bank failures, and economic instability, marking the first major financial crisis in the United States. The panic led to a recession that drastically affected many sectors, reflecting the vulnerabilities in the American economy due to over-reliance on speculation and international trade dynamics. This historical context highlights the importance of recognizing how speculative behavior and external market forces can intertwine to create significant economic challenges.

**10. What is the primary economic motivation behind the establishment of joint stock companies?**

- A. Religious freedom**
- B. Spread of agriculture**
- C. Profit sharing**
- D. Land ownership**

The primary economic motivation behind the establishment of joint stock companies was profit sharing. These companies were created during the Age of Exploration as a means for investors to pool their resources and share the risks associated with colonization and trade ventures. By allowing multiple investors to buy shares in a venture, joint stock companies reduced the financial burden on any single individual and enabled larger projects, like establishing colonies or exploring new trade routes, to be funded. The structure of joint stock companies facilitated the ability to raise capital efficiently, which was essential for funding expensive expeditions and settlement projects that might otherwise have been too risky for individuals to undertake alone. Profit sharing incentivized more people to invest since they could potentially earn returns on their investments based on the company's success. In contrast, options such as religious freedom, the spread of agriculture, and land ownership, while they played significant roles in the broader context of colonization and economics during the period, do not directly address the primary motivation for creating joint stock companies. These companies were fundamentally about the economic principles of investment, risk management, and profit, making profit sharing the correct answer.

# 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://clepushistory1.examzify.com>**

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

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