

# CLEP US History II Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

**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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>17</b>

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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!**

SAMPLE

## Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which of the following best describes the economic climate during Clinton's presidency?**
  - A. Consistent growth and prosperity**
  - B. Stagnancy and middle-class challenges**
  - C. Severe recession**
  - D. Rapid industrial growth**
  
- 2. Which of the following best describes the Greenback Party's platform?**
  - A. Support for the gold standard**
  - B. Advocacy for expanded money supply and regulations for workers**
  - C. Opposition to farmers' rights**
  - D. Promotion of agricultural protectionism**
  
- 3. What was the purpose of the Platt Amendment concerning Cuba?**
  - A. To promote Cuban independence**
  - B. To outline the rights of U.S. citizens in Cuba**
  - C. To establish U.S. oversight in Cuban affairs**
  - D. To abolish tariffs between the U.S. and Cuba**
  
- 4. Which country gained independence in 1961, making it a target during the Gulf War?**
  - A. Kuwait**
  - B. Saudi Arabia**
  - C. Iran**
  - D. Oman**
  
- 5. What was the main purpose of the containment policy in U.S. foreign relations?**
  - A. To expand American military bases**
  - B. To promote free trade agreements**
  - C. To resist the expansion of communism**
  - D. To foster democracy in Eastern Europe**

- 6. What did the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 aim to achieve?**
- A. Promoting urbanization**
  - B. Restoring tribal lands to Native Americans**
  - C. Encouraging assimilation into American culture**
  - D. Regulating hunting and fishing rights**
- 7. Which of the following groups primarily fought for better labor conditions and rights of farmers in the U.S.?**
- A. Teamsters Union**
  - B. United Farm Workers**
  - C. American Federation of Labor**
  - D. National Labor Relations Board**
- 8. What was Hoover's policy of voluntarism primarily focused on?**
- A. Government intervention in the economy**
  - B. Private charities helping citizens**
  - C. Direct relief payments to the unemployed**
  - D. Regulation of the banking sector**
- 9. What was reinforced in the 1950s regarding women's roles in society, particularly through media and literature?**
- A. The importance of women in the workforce**
  - B. Scientific evidence supporting women's roles in the home**
  - C. A push for women's suffrage**
  - D. The rise of feminism**
- 10. What was the primary idea behind the League of Nations?**
- A. To promote military alliances between nations**
  - B. To guarantee political independence and integrity of countries**
  - C. To establish trade agreements across Europe**
  - D. To oversee reparations after the war**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. Which of the following best describes the economic climate during Clinton's presidency?**

- A. Consistent growth and prosperity**
- B. Stagnancy and middle-class challenges**
- C. Severe recession**
- D. Rapid industrial growth**

The correct answer demonstrates an understanding of the economic conditions during Bill Clinton's presidency, which lasted from 1993 to 2001. During this period, the U.S. economy experienced a notable expansion, leading to consistent growth and prosperity. However, while there was overall economic growth, it is essential to recognize that certain segments of the middle class faced challenges, such as job displacement due to globalization and technological changes, as well as rising income inequality. This divergence between overall economic performance and the experience of the middle class is important to highlight. Significant growth was marked by increasing GDP and a declining unemployment rate, yet these gains were not uniformly beneficial across all demographics. Various middle-class families struggled with wage stagnation and economic insecurity, which reflects the pressures and challenges faced despite the general economic upturn. Thus, while option A might describe the general economic trajectory under Clinton, the nuances of that growth—especially regarding the middle class—make the first option less precise when considering the breadth of the economic experience during that time.

**2. Which of the following best describes the Greenback Party's platform?**

- A. Support for the gold standard**
- B. Advocacy for expanded money supply and regulations for workers**
- C. Opposition to farmers' rights**
- D. Promotion of agricultural protectionism**

The Greenback Party, active primarily in the late 19th century, was primarily focused on advocating for an expanded money supply in order to address the economic struggles faced by farmers and the working class. This platform included the issuance of more paper money, or "greenbacks," which would increase inflation and, consequently, ease the burden of debt for those affected by deflationary pressures. By promoting the creation of more money, the Greenback Party aimed to stimulate the economy and provide relief to those who were financially struggling. Additionally, the party sought to implement regulations that would protect workers' rights, addressing issues such as labor conditions and wages. Their emphasis on both monetary policy and labor rights reflected the broader frustrations of people in agrarian and industrial sectors during a time of economic hardship and inequality. In contrast, support for the gold standard would be inconsistent with the Greenback Party's objectives, as they favored a bimetallic standard that included paper money rather than a strict gold-backed currency. Opposition to farmers' rights or promotion of agricultural protectionism do not accurately reflect the core intentions behind the Greenback Party's founding, which was rooted in supporting agricultural interests and ensuring their economic stability.

### 3. What was the purpose of the Platt Amendment concerning Cuba?

- A. To promote Cuban independence
- B. To outline the rights of U.S. citizens in Cuba
- C. To establish U.S. oversight in Cuban affairs**
- D. To abolish tariffs between the U.S. and Cuba

The Platt Amendment was primarily aimed at establishing U.S. oversight in Cuban affairs following the Spanish-American War. Ratified in 1901, it was a response to the United States' concern about ensuring that Cuba would not become a threat to American interests in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. The amendment allowed the U.S. government to intervene militarily in Cuba whenever it deemed necessary to maintain order and stability. Additionally, it restricted Cuba from entering into treaties that could compromise its independence or allow foreign powers to establish a foothold within the country. This effectively positioned the U.S. as a protectorate over Cuba, limiting true independence and influencing its domestic and foreign policies. The other choices do not accurately reflect the aim of the Platt Amendment. Rather than promoting independence or outlining citizens' rights, the amendment reinforced U.S. control. Abolishing tariffs between the two countries was also not a purpose of the Platt Amendment, which focused on military and political interventions rather than direct economic adjustments.

### 4. Which country gained independence in 1961, making it a target during the Gulf War?

- A. Kuwait**
- B. Saudi Arabia
- C. Iran
- D. Oman

Kuwait gained its independence from the United Kingdom in 1961, and it became a focal point in the Gulf War when Iraq invaded it in 1990. The invasion was driven by various factors, including territorial disputes and Iraq's desire to control Kuwait's oil reserves. The resulting conflict, involving a coalition of countries led by the United States, aimed to restore Kuwait's sovereignty, which it achieved in early 1991. This context establishes Kuwait's historical significance regarding its independence and later geopolitical challenges during the Gulf War, affirming that it is indeed the correct answer. The other countries listed, while influential in the region, did not gain independence in 1961 or were not involved in the Gulf War in the same direct manner as Kuwait.

**5. What was the main purpose of the containment policy in U.S. foreign relations?**

- A. To expand American military bases**
- B. To promote free trade agreements**
- C. To resist the expansion of communism**
- D. To foster democracy in Eastern Europe**

The main purpose of the containment policy in U.S. foreign relations was to resist the expansion of communism. This strategy emerged in the aftermath of World War II during the early stages of the Cold War, as the United States sought to counteract the influence and spread of Soviet communism across Europe and other parts of the world. Key figures, including diplomat George Kennan, argued that communism posed a significant threat to democratic nations, and therefore, the U.S. needed to adopt a proactive approach to prevent it from gaining footholds in various regions. The policy of containment led to various strategies, including military alliances like NATO, economic assistance programs such as the Marshall Plan, and military engagements in conflicts like the Korean War and the Vietnam War. Ultimately, the goal was to create a strategic environment where communism could be limited and indigenous democratic movements could thrive, thereby stabilizing regions that might otherwise be vulnerable to Soviet influence.

**6. What did the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 aim to achieve?**

- A. Promoting urbanization**
- B. Restoring tribal lands to Native Americans**
- C. Encouraging assimilation into American culture**
- D. Regulating hunting and fishing rights**

The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 was primarily designed to restore tribal lands to Native Americans. This act marked a significant shift in U.S. policy towards Native American tribes, reversing some of the damage done by previous policies that aimed to assimilate Native Americans into mainstream American culture. It sought to rectify the loss of lands through earlier acts, such as the Dawes Act, which had led to significant land reductions for tribes. By restoring ownership and control over tribal lands, the Act aimed to strengthen tribal governments and promote self-determination among Native American communities. It emphasized the importance of tribal identity and governance, enabling tribes to manage their resources more effectively and preserve their cultural heritage. Thus, this act was a crucial step in recognizing and affirming the rights of Native Americans to their ancestral lands.

**7. Which of the following groups primarily fought for better labor conditions and rights of farmers in the U.S.?**

- A. Teamsters Union**
- B. United Farm Workers**
- C. American Federation of Labor**
- D. National Labor Relations Board**

The United Farm Workers (UFW) is the correct answer, as this organization specifically focused on advocating for labor rights and better working conditions for agricultural workers. Founded in the 1960s, the UFW sought to empower migrant workers and improve their wages, working conditions, and rights. Under the leadership of figures like Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta, the UFW organized strikes and boycotts, most famously the grape boycott, which gained national attention and support for the plight of farm workers. The other groups listed have significant roles in labor history but focus on different sectors. The Teamsters Union primarily represents truck drivers and others in the transportation industry. The American Federation of Labor (AFL) was involved in broader labor issues but concentrated mainly on skilled workers and did not specifically target agricultural laborers. The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) is a federal agency that oversees the enforcement of labor laws in relation to collective bargaining and unfair labor practices, but it does not directly advocate for labor conditions or rights itself. Thus, the United Farm Workers stands out as the group dedicated to improving the conditions of farmers and agricultural laborers.

**8. What was Hoover's policy of voluntarism primarily focused on?**

- A. Government intervention in the economy**
- B. Private charities helping citizens**
- C. Direct relief payments to the unemployed**
- D. Regulation of the banking sector**

Hoover's policy of voluntarism was mainly centered around the idea that private organizations and charities should play a leading role in addressing social and economic issues, particularly during the Great Depression. This approach emphasized the importance of individual and community responsibility, relying on voluntary efforts rather than direct government intervention to provide assistance to those in need. Hoover believed that businesses and charitable organizations could mobilize resources more effectively without the government taking over. This philosophy stemmed from his background and belief in American exceptionalism, where citizens would come together to support one another through community initiatives. Consequently, under this policy, Hoover encouraged businesses to maintain employment and wages, and for private charities to increase their efforts to help the struggling populace, hoping that a collective effort would alleviate the widespread suffering without extensive governmental involvement.

**9. What was reinforced in the 1950s regarding women's roles in society, particularly through media and literature?**

- A. The importance of women in the workforce**
- B. Scientific evidence supporting women's roles in the home**
- C. A push for women's suffrage**
- D. The rise of feminism**

The correct answer emphasizes how media and literature of the 1950s often reinforced traditional gender roles that confined women primarily to domestic duties in the home. During this decade, mainstream narratives in television shows, magazines, and popular literature typically portrayed women as homemakers, emphasizing their responsibilities for child-rearing and household management. This cultural messaging aligned with societal expectations and was often presented as the ideal lifestyle for women, suggesting that fulfillment and identity were primarily found in domesticity rather than in careers or personal ambitions outside the home. The context of this period shows a stark contrast to later decades, especially following the feminist movements of the 1960s and 1970s, which challenged these traditional roles. It's important to observe that while there were advancements regarding women's participation in the workforce, the dominant depiction in the 1950s did not promote this view. In fact, options regarding suffrage and feminist movements correspond more closely to events surrounding and following the earlier decades, rather than the 1950s' focus on reinforcing established domestic roles.

**10. What was the primary idea behind the League of Nations?**

- A. To promote military alliances between nations**
- B. To guarantee political independence and integrity of countries**
- C. To establish trade agreements across Europe**
- D. To oversee reparations after the war**

The primary idea behind the League of Nations was to guarantee the political independence and integrity of countries. This concept emerged in the aftermath of World War I as a response to the devastation and chaos that the war brought to Europe and beyond. The League was envisioned as an international organization aimed at fostering cooperation among nations and providing a framework to resolve conflicts peacefully, thereby preventing future wars. The League sought to promote collective security, where an attack on one member would be considered an attack on all, thereby deterring aggression and ensuring that the political sovereignty of countries was respected. This foundational principle was essential in promoting a dialogue between nations and in facilitating a diplomatic approach to international relations, rather than continuing the cycle of war. In contrast, while military alliances might be part of the broader diplomatic strategy, the League's primary focus was not on forming military blocs. The establishment of trade agreements was also not a central aim of the League, as its primary function was not economic. Additionally, overseeing reparations, while a role associated with the post-war environment, was not the fundamental purpose of the League, which was more focused on long-term peace and security rather than managing financial penalties for wartime actions.

## 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://clepushistory2.examzify.com>**

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