

DUAL ENROLLMENT US HISTORY 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. Most of the slaves shipped to English North America came from which part of Africa?**
 - A. East coast
 - B. Central Africa
 - C. West coast
 - D. Southern Africa

- 2. When did the English settle Jamestown?**
 - A. 1492
 - B. 1565
 - C. 1607
 - D. 1610

- 3. Before the expansion of the European-African slave trade in the 15th century, slavery was characterized by which of the following?**
 - A. Widespread, but slaves had certain legal rights
 - B. Slavery was rare and had few protections
 - C. Slavery did not exist in most societies
 - D. Slaves were treated as full legal property with no rights

- 4. What best describes a joint stock company?**
 - A. A Sole Proprietorship Run By One Person
 - B. A Government Monopoly On Trade
 - C. A Business Where Investors Provide Capital And Share Risk For Potential Returns
 - D. A Guild-Controlled Craft Association

- 5. How would you describe Native American culture on the East Coast?**
 - A. Nomadic hunter-gatherers with no settled villages
 - B. A large, centralized empire with a single ruler
 - C. A sophisticated maritime trading network with written records
 - D. Hunters, weavers, farmers. Social structure, but no empire

6. Who was the chief god of the Aztecs?

- A. Moon god
- B. Rain god
- C. Sun god
- D. War god

7. What did the Treaty of Easton stipulate regarding western settlement?

- A. War between Britain and France would resume
- B. The Indians would surrender all western lands
- C. The colonies would pay higher taxes to fund the war
- D. No new settlements would be allowed west of the hills

8. Who first tried to claim lands for France and why did he fail?

- A. Verrazzano Miscalculated
- B. Champlain Lacked Funds
- C. Cartier Exaggerated Wealth
- D. Cabot Miscalculated Maps

9. Henry the Navigator's efforts were aimed at bypassing which dominant trading power?

- A. Genoa
- B. Alexandria
- C. Lisbon
- D. Venice

10. Why did Beringia exist?

- A. The oceans were lower, there was more land
- B. The oceans were higher, there was less land
- C. It was a myth
- D. It formed due to tectonic plate movement

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Most of the slaves shipped to English North America came from which part of Africa?

- A. East coast
- B. Central Africa
- C. West coast**
- D. Southern Africa

The main idea is understanding where the majority of enslaved Africans for English North America originated. Most came from the West African coast. European traders set up forts and trading networks along the Gold Coast, Senegambia, and the Bights of Benin and Benin/Biafra, making it the closest and most accessible source for the thousands of enslaved people needed for English colonies. These West African communities were connected to inland capture and trading routes, so captives could be shipped directly across the Atlantic to Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. While people from other parts of Africa were enslaved and sent to different destinations, the West African region provided the largest share for English North America due to proximity, established coastal ports, and extensive trade networks.

2. When did the English settle Jamestown?

- A. 1492
- B. 1565
- C. 1607**
- D. 1610

The year Jamestown was settled marks the founding of the first permanent English settlement in what would become the United States. In 1607, English colonists established Jamestown in Virginia, funded by the Virginia Company and led by explorers like Captain John Smith. This is the milestone when people actually built a living settlement there, not just an expedition or a failed attempt. The other dates refer to different events: 1492 is Columbus's voyage, not English settlement; 1565 is a Spanish outpost at St. Augustine; 1610 comes after the initial settlement, during a period of severe hardship before relief arrived. So the establishment of the settlement in 1607 is why that year is correct.

3. Before the expansion of the European-African slave trade in the 15th century, slavery was characterized by which of the following?

- A. Widespread, but slaves had certain legal rights**
- B. Slavery was rare and had few protections
- C. Slavery did not exist in most societies
- D. Slaves were treated as full legal property with no rights

Before the expansion of the slave trade, slavery was a common institution across many societies, but it wasn't a total, absolute ownership with no rights. Enslaved people often had certain legal protections and could, in some cases, own personal property, enter contracts, marry, or pursue manumission to gain freedom. This combination—pervasive presence within societies along with some rights or paths to improve status—best captures how slavery functioned in many regions before the 15th century. The idea that slavery was rare or nonexistent, or that slaves had no rights at all, doesn't fit the historical pattern, and treating slavery as entirely unprotected across all societies also overstates the lack of rights that existed in various contexts.

4. What best describes a joint stock company?

- A. A Sole Proprietorship Run By One Person
- B. A Government Monopoly On Trade
- C. A Business Where Investors Provide Capital And Share Risk For Potential Returns**
- D. A Guild-Controlled Craft Association

Joint-stock companies pool investors' capital and spread the financial risk across many people, letting them share in potential profits. In this setup, individuals buy shares and become part-owners, so returns depend on how well the venture performs and losses are limited to the amount invested. This structure makes it possible to fund large, risky enterprises by combining many smaller investments, and shares can be bought or sold, providing liquidity. Historically, such companies funded long-distance trade and colonial ventures by distributing ownership and risk among a broad group of investors. This is different from a sole proprietorship, where one person bears all risks and controls the business, and it's not about a government monopoly or a craft guild, which are organization types driven by state control or trade regulation rather than pooled investment.

5. How would you describe Native American culture on the East Coast?

- A. Nomadic hunter-gatherers with no settled villages
- B. A large, centralized empire with a single ruler
- C. A sophisticated maritime trading network with written records
- D. Hunters, weavers, farmers. Social structure, but no empire**

On the East Coast, Native American cultures were diverse, but many communities combined farming with hunting and crafted goods, and they organized themselves through established social structures rather than a single, centralized ruler. People grew crops like maize, beans, and squash, which supported settled villages, while hunting provided additional food. They built meaningful social systems—families, clans, councils or leadership through shared governance—without creating one overarching empire. This description fits why the best answer highlights being hunters, weavers, and farmers, with a social structure but no empire. It contrasts with nomadic groups that supposedly had no settled villages, or with a single centralized empire, or with a claim of universal written records in maritime trade networks. East Coast cultures tended toward settled communities and regional governance, not a single imperial authority or uniformly written trading system.

6. Who was the chief god of the Aztecs?

- A. Moon god
- B. Rain god
- C. Sun god**
- D. War god

The main idea is that Aztec religion placed the sun god at the center of their cosmology. The sun's daily rise was believed to sustain all life, so rituals and sacrifices were oriented around keeping the sun strong enough to traverse the sky. The sun god—often associated with Huitzilopochtli, the deity linked to both the sun and warfare—stood as the supreme divine authority in their pantheon and guided the cults, ceremonies, and political life of the empire. That central, life-sustaining role makes the Sun god the best answer. The Moon god and the Rain god were indeed important figures in their own right, governing lunar cycles and agricultural and weather aspects, respectively, but they did not occupy the top position in the religious hierarchy. The war god is a key aspect of the sun god's identity for the Aztecs, but the overarching reverence was for the sun deity as the chief divine force coordinating the cosmos and human sacrifice.

7. What did the Treaty of Easton stipulate regarding western settlement?

- A. War between Britain and France would resume
- B. The Indians would surrender all western lands
- C. The colonies would pay higher taxes to fund the war
- D. No new settlements would be allowed west of the hills**

The main idea here is how a treaty with Native American nations shaped where settlers could go during the war. The Treaty of Easton was an agreement in 1758 between the British and several frontier tribes. It was designed to secure Native American support by offering favorable terms, including limiting colonial expansion. Specifically, the treaty promised that colonial authorities would restrict settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. In other words, no new settlements would be allowed west of the hills. This boundary aimed to reduce frontier conflicts and keep Indigenous groups neutral or allied with Britain, which also helped stabilize the frontier during the war. This policy later echoes in the Proclamation Line of 1763 after the war. The other statements don't fit the treaty's purpose: it did not call for resuming war, it did not surrender western lands to Indians, and it did not involve raising taxes to fund the war.

8. Who first tried to claim lands for France and why did he fail?

- A. Verrazzano Miscalculated
- B. Champlain Lacked Funds
- C. Cartier Exaggerated Wealth**
- D. Cabot Miscalculated Maps

Early exploration for France often depended on promising vast riches to win royal and investor backing. Jacques Cartier was one of the first French explorers sent to claim lands in North America, sailing up the St. Lawrence and presenting a claim to French authorities. The reason this effort didn't yield lasting control was that Cartier promoted extraordinary riches to justify the voyages, but those riches didn't materialize. Without real wealth or a stable settlement to back up the claim, the attempt failed to produce durable French ownership at that stage. So the idea that Cartier exaggerated wealth to fund and justify the expedition explains why the initial claim didn't succeed.

9. Henry the Navigator's efforts were aimed at bypassing which dominant trading power?

- A. Genoa
- B. Alexandria
- C. Lisbon
- D. Venice**

The main idea is to bypass a dominant Mediterranean trading power in order to reach Asia directly by sea. Venice stood as the emblem of that power, controlling much of the Mediterranean spice and luxury-goods trade through its networks. Henry the Navigator funded and encouraged voyages that would take Portugal around Africa to the Indian Ocean, bypassing the Italian middlemen and their Venice-controlled trade routes. By opening a direct sea route to Asia, Portugal could compete more independently for spices and riches. The other places aren't the focal point of this shift: Alexandria was a historic port but not the era's controlling gateway for East-West trade, and Lisbon is the Portuguese capital rather than the rival trading power being referenced.

10. Why did Beringia exist?

- A. The oceans were lower, there was more land
- B. The oceans were higher, there was less land
- C. It was a myth
- D. It formed due to tectonic plate movement

Exposure of land during the last ice age due to lower sea levels created a land bridge between Asia and North America. When massive ice sheets locked up water, global sea levels fell, exposing the route now known as Beringia. This land bridge allowed migration and connections between the continents, and it existed only during those periods of low sea level; as glaciers melted and seas rose, the bridge was submerged. So, the oceans being lower and more land being exposed is why Beringia existed. The other ideas don't fit: higher oceans would mean less land, it's not a myth, and it wasn't primarily formed by tectonic plate movement.

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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://dualenrollmenttushist.examzify.com>

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

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