

DUAL ENROLLMENT US HISTORY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. In which century did the European-African slave trade expand significantly?**
 - A. 15th century
 - B. 12th century
 - C. 17th century
 - D. 19th century

- 2. The early Jamestown colony faced deaths due to a combination of hazards. Which of the following contributed to early deaths?**
 - A. Earthquakes
 - B. Disease, hunger, and conflict with Native Americans
 - C. Lack of freshwater
 - D. Overpopulation

- 3. What was repartimiento in the Spanish colonial system?**
 - A. A Spanish colonial system requiring Indian towns to supply workers for the colonizers.
 - B. A Dutch system of granting tracts of land in New Netherland to encourage colonization.
 - C. An English policy of self-government.
 - D. A French religious order.

- 4. Oliver Cromwell served as what title in the 1650s?**
 - A. James II
 - B. Oliver Cromwell
 - C. Charles II
 - D. William III

- 5. In the Peace of Paris (1763), which territory did England gain as part of the settlement?**
 - A. Florida
 - B. Louisiana
 - C. Newfoundland
 - D. Guiana

- 6. What did Columbus's deal with the King and Queen of Spain include?**
- A. Columbus Alone Would Govern New Lands
 - B. Columbus And Heirs Will Be Admirals And Governors Of Discovery; Columbus And Heirs Get 10% Of Gains; Ferdinand And Isabella Get Royal Fifth; Columbus And Company Will Convert Natives.
 - C. The King Would Grant Funds Only For Voyages
 - D. Columbus Would Retire To A Monastery
- 7. The Peasant's War was driven by famine, poverty, high taxes, and the teachings of which reformer?**
- A. Famine, poverty, high taxes, and Luther's teachings
 - B. Religious reform caused by Calvin
 - C. Economic hardship with limited remedies by authorities
 - D. Military leadership of Columbus
- 8. Which explorer guided the Jamestown settlement by leading the founding crew in 1607?**
- A. John Rolfe
 - B. Pocahontas
 - C. John Smith
 - D. Christopher Newport
- 9. The Cavaliers were best described as which group during the English Civil War?**
- A. Parliamentary supporters who remained in London
 - B. Charles I royalists that had to flee the country after the Civil War
 - C. Foreign mercenaries who fought for the crown
 - D. Colonial merchants who funded parliament
- 10. L'Anse aux Meadows is located in which country?**
- A. Canada
 - B. United States
 - C. Ireland
 - D. United Kingdom

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In which century did the European-African slave trade expand significantly?

- A. 15th century**
- B. 12th century
- C. 17th century
- D. 19th century

Expansion of the European-African slave trade begins with the early Atlantic exchange in the 15th century, when European explorers, led by Portugal, pushed along the West African coast, set up trading posts, and transported enslaved people to Europe and Atlantic colonies. This marks the moment when the trade shifts from scattered, limited exchanges to a connected, transoceanic system that would grow even more in later centuries. While the trade then expands further and becomes enormous in the 16th through 18th centuries, the 15th century is the period when the expansion truly starts. The 12th century predates large-scale European involvement, the 17th century sees the trade at very high volumes but after its beginnings, and the 19th century is dominated by abolition efforts and the decline of the trade.

2. The early Jamestown colony faced deaths due to a combination of hazards. Which of the following contributed to early deaths?

- A. Earthquakes
- B. Disease, hunger, and conflict with Native Americans**
- C. Lack of freshwater
- D. Overpopulation

The situation tests why the Jamestown settlement suffered high mortality in its early years. The most accurate explanation is a combination of disease, hunger, and conflict with Native Americans. The marshy James River area fostered harmful diseases such as malaria and dysentery, especially for newcomers with little immunity and poor sanitation. At the same time, food shortages were chronic as the settlers failed to establish reliable crops and faced slow or unreliable shipments from England, leading to periods of extreme famine, famously remembered as the starving time. Add to this the tense and sometimes violent interactions with the Powhatan Confederacy, which disrupted trade, limited access to resources, and produced deadly clashes. While other hazards like earthquakes or isolated issues with freshwater appear in various contexts, they were not the primary drivers of mortality for this early colony; the combination of disease, hunger, and conflict best explains the deaths.

3. What was repartimiento in the Spanish colonial system?

- A. A Spanish colonial system requiring Indian towns to supply workers for the colonizers.**
- B. A Dutch system of granting tracts of land in New Netherland to encourage colonization.
- C. An English policy of self-government.
- D. A French religious order.

Repartimiento was a Spanish colonial labor draft that required Indigenous communities to provide a set number of workers to colonial interests for a portion of each year. Local authorities organized quotas and assigned people to work in mines, on farms, or for public projects, and the laborers were not free to refuse. It was a way to extract labor under crown oversight, often seen as a regulated continuation of broader labor exploitation after the earlier encomienda system. This concept fits best because it centers on obligating Indian towns to supply workers for the colonizers, rather than granting land, allowing self-government, or organizing a religious order.

4. Oliver Cromwell served as what title in the 1650s?

- A. James II
- B. Oliver Cromwell**
- C. Charles II
- D. William III

The main idea is that in the 1650s Oliver Cromwell held the title Lord Protector. After the Civil War England became a republic called the Commonwealth, and a protectorate government was established to govern without a king. Cromwell, as Lord Protector, wielded the executive authority and acted as head of state, with the army backing his rule, but the position was not a monarchy. This helps explain why the era is described as the Protectorate rather than a royal reign. The other names listed are monarchs from different times—kings who ruled before or after the Protectorate period—so they aren't the title Cromwell held in the 1650s.

5. In the Peace of Paris (1763), which territory did England gain as part of the settlement?

- A. Florida**
- B. Louisiana
- C. Newfoundland
- D. Guiana

Territorial changes after a major war and how colonies were redistributed. The Peace of Paris in 1763 ended the Seven Years' War and redrew North American holdings. Britain gained Florida from Spain, reflecting a swap that strengthened Britain's control on the Gulf Coast and in the eastern regions. Newfoundland had already been British for decades, so it wasn't a new acquisition. Louisiana went to Spain, and France's lands east of the Mississippi were ceded to Britain, leaving New Orleans under Spanish control. Guiana was not part of this settlement. So, the territory Britain gained was Florida.

6. What did Columbus's deal with the King and Queen of Spain include?

- A. Columbus Alone Would Govern New Lands
- B. Columbus And Heirs Will Be Admirals And Governors Of Discovery; Columbus And Heirs Get 10% Of Gains; Ferdinand And Isabella Get Royal Fifth; Columbus And Company Will Convert Natives.**
- C. The King Would Grant Funds Only For Voyages
- D. Columbus Would Retire To A Monastery

The deal tested here focuses on the terms Columbus secured from the Spanish Crown—the titles of authority, the share of profits, and the Crown's own revenue stake. The capitulations granted Columbus the status of Admiral of the Ocean Sea and Viceroy/Governor of any lands he discovered, with his heirs able to inherit those positions. It also provided that Columbus and his heirs would receive a tenth of the profits from the voyages, while Ferdinand and Isabella would take the royal fifth, the Crown's share of wealth from new lands. There was a missionary aspect to the agreement—an intent to spread Christianity among the native peoples—but the essential contractual terms are the admiral/governor titles, the 10% share for Columbus and his heirs, and the Crown's royal fifth. The other options either misstate who would govern, omit the Crown's revenue share, or introduce retirement, which aren't part of the actual capitulations.

7. The Peasant's War was driven by famine, poverty, high taxes, and the teachings of which reformer?

- A. Famine, poverty, high taxes, and Luther's teachings**
- B. Religious reform caused by Calvin
- C. Economic hardship with limited remedies by authorities
- D. Military leadership of Columbus

The situation shows how economic distress and new religious ideas can intersect to spark social upheaval. Famine, poverty, and heavy taxation created real desperation for many peasants, who sought relief from burdensome duties and privileges that kept them tethered to landowners. At the same time, Martin Luther's Reformation offered a new way of looking at authority and change: scripture and faith, rather than inherited privilege, increasingly seemed to justify reform and questioned whether traditional rulers had a God-given right to impose harsh conditions on people. Peasants and townspeople drew on these reform-era ideas to argue that unjust social arrangements should be altered, not merely accepted. Luther's writings gave theological language to challenge established authorities, contributing to the sense that reform was possible and legitimate, even as he later condemned the uprising and urged rulers to suppress it. That combination—economic strain plus reformist thought—best explains what fueled the Peasant War, rather than influences from Calvin, or unrelated figures like Columbus.

8. Which explorer guided the Jamestown settlement by leading the founding crew in 1607?

- A. John Rolfe
- B. Pocahontas
- C. John Smith
- D. Christopher Newport**

The main idea is identifying who captained the expedition that founded Jamestown in 1607. Christopher Newport led the voyage, steering the ships that carried the Virginia Company's settlers to the Chesapeake Bay and choosing the site for the new colony. This founding voyage established Jamestown itself, setting the stage for the early years of English settlement in North America. Later, leadership among the colonists shifted to John Smith after his arrival in 1608, who helped stabilize the settlement, while John Rolfe arrived later and helped with tobacco farming to boost viability, and Pocahontas was a Native American figure connected to relations with the settlers rather than the expedition's captain.

9. The Cavaliers were best described as which group during the English Civil War?

- A. Parliamentary supporters who remained in London
- B. Charles I royalists that had to flee the country after the Civil War**
- C. Foreign mercenaries who fought for the crown
- D. Colonial merchants who funded parliament

Cavaliers were the king's supporters in the Civil War. They stood for the Royalist side, backing Charles I against Parliament and often consisted of aristocrats and nobles, who believed in a strong monarchy. Their loyalty to the Crown defined who they were on the battlefield and in politics, and after the war many royalists faced defeat and some fled the country, which is why this description mentions royalists who had to leave. They were not the Parliament's backers in London, nor were they defined primarily as foreign mercenaries or colonial merchants funding Parliament.

10. L'Anse aux Meadows is located in which country?

A. Canada

B. United States

C. Ireland

D. United Kingdom

This question checks whether you know where the site is located. L'Anse aux Meadows is in Canada, on the northern tip of the island of Newfoundland in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. It's celebrated as the site of a Norse settlement from around 1000 CE and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The other countries aren't correct because the location sits within Canadian territory, far from the United States, Ireland, or the United Kingdom.

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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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