

# Florida US History EOC Practice Exam (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

- 1. What led to the Spanish-American War in 1898?**
  - A. The annexation of Hawaii**
  - B. The explosion of the USS Maine and U.S. support for Cuban independence**
  - C. The sinking of the Lusitania**
  - D. The Treaty of Paris**
- 2. Which of the following was a major cause of the Great Depression?**
  - A. Decreased agricultural production**
  - B. Increased government spending**
  - C. Market speculation and stock market crash**
  - D. Higher employment rates**
- 3. What concept did eugenics primarily emphasize during the early 20th century?**
  - A. Inherent human inequalities**
  - B. Cultural diversity**
  - C. Universal equality**
  - D. Gender equality**
- 4. Who is often referred to as the "Father of the Constitution"?**
  - A. George Washington**
  - B. Alexander Hamilton**
  - C. James Madison**
  - D. Thomas Jefferson**
- 5. What was the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact?**
  - A. It was a military alliance to combat Western powers**
  - B. An agreement between Hitler and Stalin not to attack each other**
  - C. A treaty to split Eastern Europe into spheres of influence**
  - D. A pact to promote trade between Germany and the Soviet Union**

- 6. What was the primary goal of the New Deal initiated by President Franklin Roosevelt?**
- A. To promote military expansion during World War II**
  - B. To bring economic relief, recovery, and reforms after the Great Depression**
  - C. To establish a new governmental structure in the U.S.**
  - D. To reduce taxes for the wealthy and corporations**
- 7. What military strategy involved selectively attacking enemy-controlled islands during WWII?**
- A. Blitzkrieg**
  - B. Island hopping**
  - C. Guerrilla warfare**
  - D. Amphibious assault**
- 8. What characterizes a limited war?**
- A. A war fought with total objectives**
  - B. A war fought without international support**
  - C. A war fought to achieve specific goals**
  - D. A war fought for global dominance**
- 9. What was the original purpose of the Lewis and Clark expedition?**
- A. To conquer Native American lands**
  - B. To explore the already settled eastern territories**
  - C. To explore the newly acquired Louisiana Territory and find a water route to the Pacific Ocean**
  - D. To document agricultural practices**
- 10. What did Executive Order 9981 accomplish?**
- A. It mandated equal pay for military personnel**
  - B. It desegregated the US military**
  - C. It provided housing benefits for veterans**
  - D. It established a committee for military conduct**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What led to the Spanish-American War in 1898?

- A. The annexation of Hawaii
- B. The explosion of the USS Maine and U.S. support for Cuban independence**
- C. The sinking of the Lusitania
- D. The Treaty of Paris

The Spanish-American War of 1898 was primarily influenced by the explosion of the USS Maine and the U.S. support for Cuban independence. The USS Maine was a battleship that exploded in Havana harbor under mysterious circumstances, leading to widespread public outcry and demands for intervention. This incident galvanized public opinion and contributed to the rallying cry for war against Spain, which was seen as oppressing the Cuban people in their struggle for independence. Additionally, there was a strong sentiment in the U.S. supporting Cuba's fight against Spanish colonial rule, fueled by sensationalist newspaper articles that highlighted the harsh realities of Spanish rule. Together, these factors created a momentum that ultimately led to the U.S. declaring war on Spain. The other options, while significant in their own contexts, do not directly relate to the immediate causes of the Spanish-American War. The annexation of Hawaii, for instance, occurred in 1898 but was a separate event related to American imperialism. The sinking of the Lusitania took place in 1915 and was a key factor leading to American involvement in World War I, not the Spanish-American War. Lastly, the Treaty of Paris refers to the agreement that ended the Spanish-American War and resulted in the U.S. acquiring territories.

## 2. Which of the following was a major cause of the Great Depression?

- A. Decreased agricultural production
- B. Increased government spending
- C. Market speculation and stock market crash**
- D. Higher employment rates

The major cause of the Great Depression was market speculation and the stock market crash. In the years leading up to the crisis, the stock market experienced rapid growth, driven by rampant speculation where investors purchased stocks based on the expectation that prices would continue to rise rather than on the underlying value of companies. This created an unstable economic environment. When the stock market crashed in October 1929, it shattered the illusion of prosperity and led to a significant loss of wealth among investors and consumers alike. The immediate effects were catastrophic - banks failed, businesses closed, and unemployment surged, ultimately leading to widespread economic hardship. The crash severely undermined public confidence in the economy and diminished consumer spending, which are crucial for economic stability and growth. Other factors, such as decreased agricultural production and high unemployment rates, contributed to the overall economic decline, but the pervasive market speculation and subsequent stock market crash are widely recognized as the pivotal events that triggered the Great Depression. The role of government spending during this period was also limited, as the prevailing economic philosophy emphasized minimal intervention in markets, which further exacerbated the economic downturn.

### 3. What concept did eugenics primarily emphasize during the early 20th century?

**A. Inherent human inequalities**

**B. Cultural diversity**

**C. Universal equality**

**D. Gender equality**

Eugenics primarily emphasized the idea of inherent human inequalities, particularly the belief that certain genetic traits contributed to better qualities in individuals or groups over others. This ideology arose in the early 20th century and was grounded in pseudo-scientific principles that sought to improve the human population through selective breeding, often targeting those considered "unfit" or inferior based on arbitrary social and biological criteria. Proponents of eugenics argued that they could enhance society by promoting reproduction among those deemed genetically superior while discouraging or even preventing reproduction among those viewed as inferior. This belief system led to many controversial practices, including forced sterilizations and restrictive immigration policies, based on the flawed notion of measuring and categorizing human value through genetic traits. In contrast, the other options focus on equitable treatment and social ideals that oppose the foundational beliefs of eugenics. Cultural diversity celebrates differences among people, universal equality advocates for equal rights and opportunities for all individuals, and gender equality seeks to eliminate disparities between genders. These concepts stand in stark contrast to the inequalities perpetuated by the eugenics movement.

### 4. Who is often referred to as the "Father of the Constitution"?

**A. George Washington**

**B. Alexander Hamilton**

**C. James Madison**

**D. Thomas Jefferson**

James Madison is often referred to as the "Father of the Constitution" due to his pivotal role in the drafting and promoting of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Madison's extensive contributions during the Constitutional Convention of 1787, including his detailed notes that provided valuable insight into the debates and decisions made, underscored his knowledge and commitment to the framework of government that was being created. He advocated for a strong central government and is credited with proposing the Virginia Plan, which laid the foundation for the structure of the new government. Additionally, Madison's authorship of many of the Federalist Papers, a series of essays written to support the ratification of the Constitution, further solidified his influence and intention in shaping the new nation's guiding document. His arguments emphasized the importance of a balanced government that would prevent tyranny while protecting individual freedoms, aligning with the core principles of democracy and republicanism that the Constitution embodies. This combination of theory, advocacy, and practical involvement in the legislative process has earned Madison his esteemed title in American history.

## 5. What was the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact?

- A. It was a military alliance to combat Western powers
- B. An agreement between Hitler and Stalin not to attack each other**
- C. A treaty to split Eastern Europe into spheres of influence
- D. A pact to promote trade between Germany and the Soviet Union

The German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, signed in August 1939, was fundamentally an agreement between Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin that outlined their mutual commitment not to attack one another. This arrangement was crucial at the outset of World War II, as it ensured that Germany would not face a two-front war while it invaded Poland just days after the pact was signed. This agreement was more than just a strategic move; it also set the stage for the division of Eastern Europe between the two powers. While the pact focused on non-aggression, it included secret protocols that delineated the spheres of influence in Eastern Europe, facilitating the eventual invasion and occupation of these territories by both nations. However, the primary premise of the pact was the promise of non-attack, which provided a temporary stabilization between the two ideologically opposing regimes. In contrast, while there were military alliances and trade agreements between nations during this period, the essence of the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact was specifically about avoiding conflict between Germany and the Soviet Union. This clarity in purpose distinguishes it from other potential agreements that may have sought to combat Western powers or enhance economic relations.

## 6. What was the primary goal of the New Deal initiated by President Franklin Roosevelt?

- A. To promote military expansion during World War II
- B. To bring economic relief, recovery, and reforms after the Great Depression**
- C. To establish a new governmental structure in the U.S.
- D. To reduce taxes for the wealthy and corporations

The primary goal of the New Deal was to bring economic relief, recovery, and reforms after the Great Depression. In the early 1930s, the United States was facing unprecedented economic turmoil, characterized by massive unemployment, bank failures, and severe poverty. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal encompassed a series of programs, public work projects, financial reforms, and regulations that aimed to provide immediate relief for those suffering from the economic crisis, stimulate economic recovery, and reform the financial system to prevent future depressions. This initiative focused on three main objectives: relief for the unemployed and those in poverty, recovery of the economy to a stable level, and reform of the financial system to stabilize the economy and prevent future downturns. Programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) provided jobs and infrastructure improvements, while reforms like the Social Security Act aimed to provide long-term economic security. While considerations related to military expansion did become more prominent as the U.S. neared involvement in World War II, this was not the central focus of the New Deal. Additionally, the New Deal did not aim to establish a new governmental structure but rather to enhance existing institutions to manage the economic crisis. Lastly, reducing taxes for the

**7. What military strategy involved selectively attacking enemy-controlled islands during WWII?**

- A. Blitzkrieg**
- B. Island hopping**
- C. Guerrilla warfare**
- D. Amphibious assault**

The strategy referred to as "island hopping" during World War II involved selectively attacking and capturing certain enemy-held islands while bypassing others. This approach was significant for several reasons. Primarily, it aimed to conserve resources and manpower by focusing on strategic locations that would provide the most advantage in terms of military operations and supply lines. The islands chosen were often those that offered essential airfields or naval bases to support subsequent assaults. By taking these key islands, Allied forces could establish a chain of bases from which to launch further military actions, nibbling at the strength of the Japanese forces and systematically weakening their control in the Pacific. This method of warfare allowed for a more efficient and effective advance compared to a broader, less discriminating assault on all enemy positions. In contrast, blitzkrieg refers to a fast and intense military campaign intended to bring swift victory, while guerrilla warfare describes a form of irregular warfare where small groups use military tactics to fight a larger traditional army. Amphibious assault involves launching troops from the sea onto land, which can be part of island hopping but is not the specific strategy that focuses on selective island capture.

**8. What characterizes a limited war?**

- A. A war fought with total objectives**
- B. A war fought without international support**
- C. A war fought to achieve specific goals**
- D. A war fought for global dominance**

A limited war is characterized by objectives that are specific and restricted in scope, rather than encompassing the total defeat of an enemy or the complete domination of a region. This approach allows for targeted military actions aimed at achieving particular political or military goals without engaging in full-scale warfare that could lead to broader conflict. In limited wars, the strategies employed often focus on certain political, territorial, or military objectives rather than an all-out effort to obliterate the opponent. Examples of limited wars include conflicts where nations engage in operations to contain threats or maintain stability without escalating into larger confrontations. Other options reflect characteristics that a limited war does not embody. For instance, total objectives imply a goal of complete conquest or annihilation, and global dominance suggests a broader aim that is not confined to specific outcomes. Additionally, the idea of fighting without international support does not inherently define a limited war but rather may indicate the nature of specific alliances or strategic choices during a conflict.

- 9. What was the original purpose of the Lewis and Clark expedition?**
- A. To conquer Native American lands**
  - B. To explore the already settled eastern territories**
  - C. To explore the newly acquired Louisiana Territory and find a water route to the Pacific Ocean**
  - D. To document agricultural practices**

The original purpose of the Lewis and Clark expedition was to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Territory and to find a water route to the Pacific Ocean. Following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, President Thomas Jefferson commissioned Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to undertake this journey. Their main objectives included mapping the uncharted territories, establishing trade relationships with Native American tribes, and identifying the most feasible routes for commerce and transportation. This expedition significantly contributed to the understanding of the geography, biology, and ethnography of the western territories, while also bolstering the United States' claims to lands acquired through the Louisiana Purchase. The expedition yielded important information about the natural resources, potential trade routes, and the cultures of the indigenous peoples encountered along the way, all of which were vital for the nation's expansionist agenda during that era. In contrast, the other options do not accurately reflect the mission's purpose or context. The ideas of conquest of Native lands and documenting agricultural practices were not central objectives of the expedition, and exploring already settled eastern territories does not pertain to the expedition's goals, as it mainly focused on uncharted western territories.

- 10. What did Executive Order 9981 accomplish?**
- A. It mandated equal pay for military personnel**
  - B. It desegregated the US military**
  - C. It provided housing benefits for veterans**
  - D. It established a committee for military conduct**

Executive Order 9981, issued by President Harry S. Truman in 1948, accomplished the desegregation of the United States military. This landmark order aimed to eliminate racial discrimination within the armed forces, ensuring that all service members, regardless of their race, would have equal treatment, opportunities, and access to military facilities. At a time when segregation was widespread in many aspects of American life, this order was a significant step toward racial equality. The move to desegregate the military not only transformed the armed forces but also reflected broader social changes occurring in the United States, influencing the Civil Rights Movement in the subsequent decades. The other options, such as mandating equal pay, providing housing benefits, or establishing a committee for military conduct, do not accurately capture the primary objective of Executive Order 9981.



## 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://floridaushistory-eoc.examzify.com>**

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