

MCC HISTORY PRACTICE EXAM (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. The creation of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was intended to**
 - A. Provide liquidity to the stock market
 - B. Regulate monopolies in other industries
 - C. Promote agricultural subsidies
 - D. Protect individual investors from stock fraud and bank failure
- 2. Many immigrants found work as ____.**
 - A. Skilled tradespeople
 - B. Unskilled laborers in factories
 - C. Farmers
 - D. Bankers
- 3. During the 1930s, the main goal of the Bonus Army was to pressure the Hoover administration to**
 - A. Propose social security expansions
 - B. Protest social security cuts
 - C. Support the early payment of money promised to veterans
 - D. Increase agricultural subsidies
- 4. Muckrakers and urban photographers sought to expose what to spark reform?**
 - A. To promote industry profits
 - B. To organize labor strikes
 - C. To expose the plight of the unfortunate in hopes of sparking reform
 - D. To advocate for war
- 5. Which amendment fits best with the quote?**
 - A. 15th
 - B. 17th
 - C. 19th
 - D. 26th

- 6. The Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act were efforts by Congress to do what?**
- A. Regulate labor safety standards
 - B. Promote international trade
 - C. Regulate aspects of business
 - D. Fund public works projects
- 7. The right for women to vote in the United States was guaranteed by which amendment?**
- A. The Twenty-Fifth Amendment
 - B. The Fifteenth Amendment
 - C. The Nineteenth Amendment
 - D. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment
- 8. The Progressive movement supported the idea that the federal government should do what?**
- A. Deregulate industry
 - B. Promote private monopolies
 - C. Exports and trade reform
 - D. Regulate big business
- 9. The Fair Labor Standards Act addressed what labor issue?**
- A. Child labor restrictions
 - B. Overtime pay requirements
 - C. Minimum wage
 - D. Workplace safety standards
- 10. During the Industrial Revolution the factory system led to**
- A. Mass production of goods
 - B. Decreased production
 - C. Slower shipments
 - D. Smaller factories

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The creation of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was intended to

- A. Provide liquidity to the stock market
- B. Regulate monopolies in other industries
- C. Promote agricultural subsidies
- D. Protect individual investors from stock fraud and bank failure**

These agencies were created to restore confidence in the financial system by guarding ordinary people from fraud and losses. The Securities and Exchange Commission oversees the securities markets, enforces securities laws, and requires clear, honest disclosures. This curbs deceptive practices and helps investors make informed decisions, reducing the risk of stock fraud. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures bank deposits, which prevents devastating bank runs and bank failures from wiping out savers' money. By providing this safety net, it promotes stability in the banking system. Together, they aim to protect individual investors from stock fraud and bank failure, which is why that option is the best fit. The other choices don't align with these agencies' purposes—they address liquidity, monopolies, or subsidies, not the protections these reforms were designed to establish.

2. Many immigrants found work as ____.

- A. Skilled tradespeople
- B. Unskilled laborers in factories**
- C. Farmers
- D. Bankers

When economies expand through industrialization, factories need a large supply of workers who can perform routine, low-skilled tasks. Immigrants often arrive with limited capital and varyingly limited English, so entry into these jobs is more accessible than specialized trades or professional roles. Unskilled labor in factories offers quick entry and the ability to pay living costs while learning on the job, which is why many immigrants found work in that segment. In contrast, skilled trades require training and credentials, farming typically involves rural opportunities, and banking demands established networks and education, making them less common entry points for new arrivals.

3. During the 1930s, the main goal of the Bonus Army was to pressure the Hoover administration to

- A. Propose social security expansions
- B. Protest social security cuts
- C. Support the early payment of money promised to veterans**
- D. Increase agricultural subsidies

The main idea is that the Bonus Army was pushing for immediate cash bonuses for World War I veterans. The government had authorized a bonus to be paid in 1945, but the veterans argued they needed relief right away due to the Depression. Their goal was to get the promised money accelerated and paid out now, not to change Social Security policy or subsidies. That's why the option about supporting the early payment of money promised to veterans best fits what the group sought.

4. Muckrakers and urban photographers sought to expose what to spark reform?

- A. To promote industry profits
- B. To organize labor strikes
- C. To expose the plight of the unfortunate in hopes of sparking reform**
- D. To advocate for war

The key idea is that muckrakers and urban photographers aimed to reveal the harsh realities of urban life to spur reform. They used investigative writing and powerful images to show conditions like overcrowded tenements, poor sanitation, and brutal working environments. By bringing these problems to the attention of the public, they hoped to mobilize people and push lawmakers to act, leading to reforms in housing, public health, and labor laws. That matches the answer because it centers on exposing the plight of the unfortunate to spark change. Historical examples include Jacob Riis's photographs of New York tenements and other reporters whose work helped drive Progressive Era reforms. The aim wasn't profit, strikes, or war advocacy, but raising awareness to provoke policy and social improvements.

5. Which amendment fits best with the quote?

- A. 15th
- B. 17th**
- C. 19th
- D. 26th

The main idea here is how U.S. Senators are chosen. The quote points to voters directly selecting their Senators rather than having them chosen by state legislatures. That describes the change made by the amendment, which established that Senators are elected by the voters in each state, shifting power from state legislatures to the people. This reform was ratified in 1913 to curb deadlocks and reduce corruption or undue influence in how Senators were placed in office, aiming for greater accountability to the electorate. The other amendments focus on who can vote or when, not on how Senators are selected. The 15th prohibits racial discrimination in voting, the 19th extends suffrage to women, and the 26th lowers the voting age to 18. None of these address the method by which Senators are chosen, so the described idea fits best with the amendment that moved to direct popular election of Senators.

6. The Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act were efforts by Congress to do what?

- A. Regulate labor safety standards
- B. Promote international trade
- C. Regulate aspects of business**
- D. Fund public works projects

These laws focus on how business operates rather than on labor rules, foreign trade, or funding projects. The Interstate Commerce Act was designed to regulate railroad rates and practices across state lines, curbing unfair discrimination and creating a federal commission to enforce these rules. The Sherman Antitrust Act broadened that idea by making illegal any agreements or actions that restrain competition or create monopolies. Together, they show Congress aiming to regulate aspects of business to promote fair competition and protect the public from abusive practices.

7. The right for women to vote in the United States was guaranteed by which amendment?

- A. The Twenty-Fifth Amendment
- B. The Fifteenth Amendment
- C. The Nineteenth Amendment**
- D. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment

This question tests knowledge of which constitutional amendment guarantees voting rights for women. The Nineteenth Amendment, ratified in 1920, states that the right to vote cannot be denied or abridged on account of sex. This explicitly ended two centuries of gender-based voting restrictions and established nationwide women's suffrage. The Fifteenth Amendment prohibits denying the right to vote based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude, but it does not address gender. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment, ratified in 1971, lowered the voting age to 18, expanding suffrage by age. The Twenty-Fifth deals with presidential succession and disability, not voting rights.

8. The Progressive movement supported the idea that the federal government should do what?

- A. Deregulate industry
- B. Promote private monopolies
- C. Exports and trade reform
- D. Regulate big business**

During the Progressive era, reformers believed the federal government should actively regulate big business to curb abuses, protect workers and consumers, and preserve fair competition. They argued that unchecked corporate power led to unfair practices, unsafe products, and corrupt influence over politics, so government oversight was needed to set rules and enforce them. This translated into efforts to break up or restrain trusts, regulate railroads and commerce, and create consumer protections like food and drug safety laws and agencies such as the early regulatory bodies that watched over industry. The idea was that you could improve society by putting boundaries on how large firms operated, ensuring they served the public interest rather than pursuing only profits. Deregulation would move away from these safeguards, promoting private monopolies would contradict the reformist aim, and while some trade questions were debated, the defining Progressive stance centered on federal regulation of industry to curb power and protect the public.

9. The Fair Labor Standards Act addressed what labor issue?

- A. Child labor restrictions
- B. Overtime pay requirements
- C. Minimum wage**
- D. Workplace safety standards

The main idea behind the Fair Standards Act is creating a wage floor for workers. In 1938, it established a federal minimum wage, guaranteeing a basic level of pay for most workers and helping to curb extremely low wages. The act also introduced overtime pay requirements for hours worked over 40 in a week and set standards for child labor. Among the given options, establishing a minimum wage is the defining policy tied to the act, which is why it's the best choice. Workplace safety standards come from a different law (OSHA), so that option isn't what the act is known for.

10. During the Industrial Revolution the factory system led to

A. Mass production of goods

B. Decreased production

C. Slower shipments

D. Smaller factories

The factory system centralized production in large workplaces powered by steam or water, brought workers together, and divided tasks so each person specializes in a single step. This arrangement lets many units be made in parallel and with interchangeable parts, so products can be assembled quickly and consistently. The result is large-scale output at lower costs, which is what mass production means. The other options don't fit because this system increases production and speeds up output, not decreases it, and it concentrates production in bigger facilities rather than smaller ones, improving efficiency and distribution.

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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://mcchistory.examzify.com>

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

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