

NBCT Early Adolescence (EA) Social Studies - History Component 1 Practice Test (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

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- 1. The Lewis and Clark expedition aimed to reach which ocean?**
 - A. Pacific Ocean**
 - B. Atlantic Ocean**
 - C. Arctic Ocean**
 - D. Indian Ocean**

- 2. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 outlawed discriminatory voting practices such as literacy tests. Which practice was targeted by this act?**
 - A. Literacy tests**
 - B. Grandfather clauses**
 - C. Poll taxes**
 - D. Property ownership requirements**

- 3. In what year was the Declaration of Independence adopted by the Continental Congress?**
 - A. 1774**
 - B. 1776**
 - C. 1783**
 - D. 1789**

- 4. What was the main idea of the Monroe Doctrine?**
 - A. European powers were obligated to respect the Western Hemisphere as the United States' sphere of interest**
 - B. The United States would colonize the Western Hemisphere**
 - C. The United States would leave Europe alone**
 - D. Open trade with Asia**

- 5. What does the Test Ban Treaty of 1963 accomplish?**
 - A. Nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater**
 - B. Weapons testing only in the atmosphere**
 - C. Testing of conventional weapons**
 - D. Nuclear weapons development worldwide**

- 6. What was the term length of the charter for the First Bank of the United States?**
- A. Ten years**
 - B. Twenty years**
 - C. Indefinite**
 - D. Fifty years**
- 7. Which program was designed to purchase assets and equity from financial institutions during the subprime crisis, originally authorizing expenditures of \$700 billion?**
- A. New Deal**
 - B. Clean Water Act**
 - C. TARP (2008)**
 - D. National Debt Reduction Act**
- 8. What was a direct consequence of colonial opposition to the Stamp Act?**
- A. The Stamp Act was expanded to taxed other goods**
 - B. Colonists accepted taxation without representation**
 - C. The British intensified enforcement**
 - D. Repeal of the Stamp Act and increased support for revolutionary movement**
- 9. The Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 established what?**
- A. Created Bill of Rights**
 - B. Ended the Revolution**
 - C. Established a federal court system**
 - D. Set up state courts**
- 10. Which provision of the Compromise of 1850 addressed the capture and return of runaway enslaved people?**
- A. Stricter Fugitive Slave Act**
 - B. Abolition of the District of Columbia slave trade**
 - C. California admitted as a free state**
 - D. Creation of the state of Nevada**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The Lewis and Clark expedition aimed to reach which ocean?

- A. Pacific Ocean**
- B. Atlantic Ocean**
- C. Arctic Ocean**
- D. Indian Ocean**

The goal of the Lewis and Clark expedition was to reach the Pacific Ocean, the western edge of North America, to map the land, study its resources, and establish American presence along the coast after the Louisiana Purchase. They started in St. Louis and moved up the Missouri River, crossed the Rocky Mountains, and reached the Pacific coast at the Columbia River region, where they spent the winter and then returned. The Atlantic, Arctic, and Indian Oceans are in other directions and were not the expedition's aim.

2. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 outlawed discriminatory voting practices such as literacy tests. Which practice was targeted by this act?

- A. Literacy tests**
- B. Grandfather clauses**
- C. Poll taxes**
- D. Property ownership requirements**

This question tests recognizing what the Voting Rights Act of 1965 targeted when it outlawed discriminatory voting practices. Literacy tests were a common barrier used to keep African Americans from registering and voting, often applied in biased or inconsistent ways. The act directly banned these tests and empowered federal authorities to oversee elections in places with histories of discrimination, preventing states from using biased literacy requirements to block eligible voters. Other options reflect other tactics from the era, but the focus of the 1965 law was the elimination of literacy tests as a barrier to voting.

3. In what year was the Declaration of Independence adopted by the Continental Congress?

- A. 1774**
- B. 1776**
- C. 1783**
- D. 1789**

The main idea is to know when the colonies formally declared independence. The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress in 1776, with the vote taking place on July 4, 1776. This marks the moment the colonies publicly proclaimed their break from Britain and laid out the reasons for independence. The other years relate to different moments: 1774 is when the First Continental Congress convened to coordinate colonial response, not to declare independence; 1783 is the year the Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War; 1789 is when a new government began under the U.S. Constitution. So, 1776 is the correct year.

4. What was the main idea of the Monroe Doctrine?

- A. European powers were obligated to respect the Western Hemisphere as the United States' sphere of interest**
- B. The United States would colonize the Western Hemisphere**
- C. The United States would leave Europe alone**
- D. Open trade with Asia**

The main idea being tested is that European powers should not interfere with or colonize the Western Hemisphere, and the United States would protect this region as its area of influence. The statement that European powers were obligated to respect the Western Hemisphere as the United States' sphere of interest captures this by signaling a formal stance: the Americas are off-limits to new European colonization, and the United States will regard any meddling as a challenge to its security. This framing explains why it's the best choice: it centers on halting European expansion in the Americas and establishing a U.S. protective role there. Why the other ideas don't fit as well: the doctrine does not promote U.S. colonization of the Americas; it aims to deter European control, not expand U.S. colonies. While the United States did vow to stay out of European matters, that aspect is secondary to preventing European interference in the Western Hemisphere. And open trade with Asia is not addressed by this doctrine at all.

5. What does the Test Ban Treaty of 1963 accomplish?

- A. Nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater**
- B. Weapons testing only in the atmosphere**
- C. Testing of conventional weapons**
- D. Nuclear weapons development worldwide**

The key idea is limiting where nuclear tests can occur to reduce radioactive fallout. The treaty bans nuclear weapon explosions in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater, which cuts down environmental contamination from tests. Underground testing remains allowed, so the agreement isn't a total stop to all testing. It doesn't ban developing nuclear weapons or testing conventional weapons, it specifically targets those open-air and aquatic environments. That's why this option is the best match: it reflects the restriction on tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and underwater.

6. What was the term length of the charter for the First Bank of the United States?

- A. Ten years**
- B. Twenty years**
- C. Indefinite**
- D. Fifty years**

Twenty years is the term length of the charter for the First Bank of the United States. This reflects the early U.S. approach to central banking: create a centralized institution to stabilize finances and standardize currency, but keep it temporary so its power could be evaluated and debated. The charter, granted in 1791 as part of Hamilton's financial plan, set the bank to operate from 1791 to 1811. Having a fixed twenty-year period allowed a test run of the idea without committing to a permanent central bank. Shorter or longer terms weren't what Congress approved, and an indefinite charter wasn't granted.

7. Which program was designed to purchase assets and equity from financial institutions during the subprime crisis, originally authorizing expenditures of \$700 billion?

- A. New Deal**
- B. Clean Water Act**
- C. TARP (2008)**
- D. National Debt Reduction Act**

This question tests understanding of a major crisis-era intervention designed to stabilize the financial system by removing risky assets from banks' balance sheets and providing capital to financial institutions. The program that fits this description is TARP, the Troubled Asset Relief Program. Enacted in 2008, it was authorized to spend up to \$700 billion to purchase troubled assets, such as mortgage-backed securities, and to inject capital into banks. The goal was to restore liquidity in credit markets, reassure investors, and prevent a total collapse of the financial system. The other options don't match what happened in 2008. The New Deal refers to a set of recovery programs from the 1930s aimed at combating the Great Depression, not a crisis-era asset-purchase program. The Clean Water Act is about environmental regulation, not financial stabilization. The National Debt Reduction Act isn't the name of a crisis-response program tied to asset purchases.

8. What was a direct consequence of colonial opposition to the Stamp Act?

- A. The Stamp Act was expanded to taxed other goods**
- B. Colonists accepted taxation without representation**
- C. The British intensified enforcement**
- D. Repeal of the Stamp Act and increased support for revolutionary movement**

Direct consequence: when colonists banded together to oppose the Stamp Act, Britain eventually repealed the tax, and this victory for colonial unity helped fuel the growing revolutionary movement. Widespread protests, nonimportation agreements, and colonial assemblies applying pressure showed that coordinated action could influence imperial policy, at least in the short term. The repeal in 1766 demonstrated that unified colonial resistance could roll back British measures, and it energized further efforts toward independence. The other outcomes don't fit as the direct result. The act was not expanded after opposition; rather, it was repealed. Colonists did not accept taxation without representation; they opposed it and organized against it. While enforcement of the act varied, the defining immediate consequence of opposition was repeal and increased revolutionary sentiment, not harsher enforcement.

9. The Federal Judiciary Act of 1789 established what?

- A. Created Bill of Rights**
- B. Ended the Revolution**
- C. Established a federal court system**
- D. Set up state courts**

The main idea here is how the national government organized its court system. The Judiciary Act of 1789 created the federal court structure that would handle cases under federal law and interpret the Constitution. It set up three levels: district courts as trial courts, circuit courts as intermediate appellate bodies, and a Supreme Court as the highest national court. It also established how federal judges would be selected and clarified which cases federal courts would hear versus those for state courts. This change was essential for putting the Constitution's plan for a national judiciary into practice, making sure federal laws and constitutional rights could be interpreted and applied nationwide. It did not create the Bill of Rights, which comes from amendments added later; it did not end the American Revolution; and it did not establish state courts, which had existed already under colonial and state authority.

10. Which provision of the Compromise of 1850 addressed the capture and return of runaway enslaved people?

- A. Stricter Fugitive Slave Act**
- B. Abolition of the District of Columbia slave trade**
- C. California admitted as a free state**
- D. Creation of the state of Nevada**

The main idea here is how the Compromise of 1850 handled fugitives by ensuring enslaved people who escaped to free states could be captured and returned. The provision that does this best is the stronger Fugitive Slave Act. It increased federal involvement in runaway cases, requiring authorities in free areas to help arrest and return runaways to their enslavers, and it established fast procedures with federal commissioners to decide cases, often limiting the protections traditionally afforded to the accused. This made the capture and return of enslaved people a national obligation, not just a local matter, which is exactly what the question is asking about. The other measures in the Compromise addressed different issues: one adapted the balance of free and slave states by admitting California as a free state, another ended the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the creation of Nevada isn't part of the Compromise's framework. Still, they don't directly govern the capture and return of runaways the way the stronger Fugitive Slave Act does.

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://nbctasocstudieshistorycomp1.examzify.com>

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

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