

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (TAMU) HIST105 HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES EXAM 2 PRACTICE (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. What does the 10th Amendment reserve?**
 - A. Power to the federal government
 - B. Power reserved for the states
 - C. Power to the Supreme Court
 - D. Power to the President
- 2. According to Frederick Jackson Turner, what did the frontier experience produce?**
 - A. An increasing reliance on Europe
 - B. A distinct American character
 - C. Greater social equality
 - D. A decline in individualism
- 3. Which philosophy did Jefferson express regarding the relationship between state rights and federal government?**
 - A. Federal supremacy
 - B. Checks and balances
 - C. State rights vs. Government = tyranny
 - D. Judicial independence
- 4. Which document was created to address the gaps in the U.S. Constitution?**
 - A. The Bill of Rights
 - B. The Articles of Confederation
 - C. The Federalist Papers
 - D. The Declaration of Independence
- 5. What was Andrew Jackson's perspective on the Second Bank of the United States?**
 - A. He believed it was necessary for economic stability
 - B. He thought it was corrupt and favoring the elite
 - C. He viewed it as a democratic institution
 - D. He supported its recharter without question

- 6. What was the main justification Jackson provided for the removal of the Indians?**
- A. To protect their rights against white settlers
 - B. To "save them" from the whites
 - C. To promote westward expansion
 - D. To integrate them into American society
- 7. How did the Erie Canal transform the economy?**
- A. Increased the cost of transporting goods
 - B. Promoted agricultural growth in the south
 - C. Reduced transport costs significantly
 - D. Limited access to markets for farmers
- 8. What characterized the voter turnout in the Election of 1824?**
- A. It was the highest in U.S. history
 - B. Less than 30% of eligible voters participated
 - C. Everyone voted for the incumbent
 - D. It was outrageously controversial
- 9. What was a common view of women working in factories during the era of the Lowell System?**
- A. Completely acceptable and encouraged
 - B. Showcased independence and empowerment
 - C. Seen as immoral by many in society
 - D. Associated with higher social status
- 10. What was the outcome of the Federalist victory in relation to the Constitution?**
- A. It led to the immediate rejection of the Constitution
 - B. It sparked a revolution against government
 - C. It resulted in the ratification of the Constitution
 - D. It established a monarchy in the U.S.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the 10th Amendment reserve?

- A. Power to the federal government
- B. Power reserved for the states**
- C. Power to the Supreme Court
- D. Power to the President

The 10th Amendment to the United States Constitution reserves powers that are not specifically delegated to the federal government by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the states, to the states themselves or to the people. This amendment underscores the principle of federalism, which is a foundational concept in American governance that establishes a division of responsibilities and powers between the national and state governments. The significance of the 10th Amendment lies in its affirmation of state sovereignty and the rights of the individual. It serves as a constitutional guarantee that any power not explicitly granted to the federal government remains with the states or the people, allowing for a diverse array of laws and governance structures based on local needs and values. This framework encourages states to legislate and make decisions that reflect their unique circumstances without overreach from federal authority.

2. According to Frederick Jackson Turner, what did the frontier experience produce?

- A. An increasing reliance on Europe
- B. A distinct American character**
- C. Greater social equality
- D. A decline in individualism

Frederick Jackson Turner argued that the experience of the American frontier played a crucial role in shaping a unique American identity and character. This perspective is rooted in his Frontier Thesis, which emphasizes how the challenges and opportunities presented by the frontier fostered qualities such as individualism, self-reliance, and democratic ideals. Turner believed that the frontier was a place where traditional European values were transformed into something distinctively American, as settlers faced the realities of wilderness life. The constant movement westward encouraged innovation, adaptability, and a break from European traditions, ultimately contributing to a sense of nationalism and the development of a distinct American culture. Thus, the correct answer reflects Turner's view that the frontier experience was instrumental in forming the character of the United States and its people.

3. Which philosophy did Jefferson express regarding the relationship between state rights and federal government?

- A. Federal supremacy
- B. Checks and balances
- C. State rights vs. Government = tyranny**
- D. Judicial independence

Thomas Jefferson's philosophy regarding the relationship between state rights and the federal government emphasized a strong defense of state rights as crucial to individual liberties and a check against potential federal overreach. Jefferson believed that a powerful central government could lead to tyranny and oppression. He argued that the states should retain significant autonomy to protect the rights and freedoms of their citizens, suggesting that a federal government that exceeded its appropriate bounds could lead to despotism. This view is rooted in the broader context of early American political thought, where many Founding Fathers, including Jefferson, were influenced by Enlightenment principles advocating for limited government and the safeguarding of personal freedoms. Jefferson's emphasis on state rights reflects his concern for preserving the democratic ideals of the Revolution and his fear that a strong federal government could threaten those ideals by becoming too centralized and powerful. Jefferson's articulation of the need to balance state rights against the functions of the federal government highlights his commitment to ensuring that citizens had the most direct control over their own governance, which he viewed as a fundamental principle of American democracy.

4. Which document was created to address the gaps in the U.S. Constitution?

- A. The Bill of Rights**
- B. The Articles of Confederation
- C. The Federalist Papers
- D. The Declaration of Independence

The Bill of Rights was created to address the gaps in the U.S. Constitution by providing specific protections for individual liberties and rights. When the Constitution was ratified, many people were concerned that it did not explicitly guarantee rights such as freedom of speech, religion, and the press. The Bill of Rights, which consists of the first ten amendments to the Constitution, was developed to alleviate these concerns by clearly delineating the rights of individuals and limiting the power of the federal government. This addition played a crucial role in securing ratification by ensuring that the government would not infringe upon these essential freedoms. The other documents mentioned do not serve this specific purpose. The Articles of Confederation, for example, were the original governing document of the United States, but they proved to be ineffective in unifying the country and managing its affairs, leading to the creation of the Constitution in the first place. The Federalist Papers were a series of essays written to promote the ratification of the Constitution, articulating its benefits rather than addressing rights specifically. The Declaration of Independence was focused on justifying the colonies' separation from Britain and did not establish a framework for governance or enumerate individual rights.

5. What was Andrew Jackson's perspective on the Second Bank of the United States?

- A. He believed it was necessary for economic stability
- B. He thought it was corrupt and favoring the elite**
- C. He viewed it as a democratic institution
- D. He supported its recharter without question

Andrew Jackson's perspective on the Second Bank of the United States was primarily one of opposition, seeing it as an institution that concentrated economic power in the hands of a privileged few, thereby undermining the democratic ideals he championed. He criticized the Bank for being corrupt and accused it of serving the interests of wealthy elites at the expense of the common American. This belief was rooted in his broader commitment to promoting the interests of ordinary citizens and opposing what he perceived as the undue influence of financial institutions over politics and the economy. The conflict between Jackson and the Bank culminated in his decision to veto the recharter of the Bank in 1832, illustrating his determination to dismantle what he viewed as an unjust institution that hindered economic opportunity for the majority. Thus, option B accurately reflects Jackson's view as it emphasizes his belief in the corrupt nature of the Bank and its favoritism towards elite interests.

6. What was the main justification Jackson provided for the removal of the Indians?

- A. To protect their rights against white settlers
- B. To "save them" from the whites**
- C. To promote westward expansion
- D. To integrate them into American society

Andrew Jackson's primary justification for the removal of Native Americans from their ancestral lands was to "save them" from the encroachment and influence of white settlers. This paternalistic viewpoint framed Indian removal as a means of safeguarding Native American tribes from the negative impacts of coexistence with settlers, who often encroached on their territories and introduced new social and economic challenges. Jackson argued that relocation to designated areas west of the Mississippi River would provide Native Americans with the space and autonomy to preserve their cultures and societies, free from the threats of violence, disease, and the pressures of assimilation. This perspective was rooted in a broader ideological context of the time, where many white Americans believed that such removals were in the best interest of Native Americans, demonstrating a common paternalistic attitude that overlooked the sovereignty and rights of Indigenous peoples. Jackson's policy reflected a deeper belief in Manifest Destiny and the notion that westward expansion was a natural and divinely ordained process. The justification of "saving" the tribes often masked the aggressive nature of the policies implemented and disregarded the profound disruptions and suffering that resulted from forced removal. Ultimately, Jackson's rhetoric served as a convenient justification for policies that prioritized American expansion and settlement over Native rights and autonomy.

7. How did the Erie Canal transform the economy?

- A. Increased the cost of transporting goods
- B. Promoted agricultural growth in the south
- C. Reduced transport costs significantly**
- D. Limited access to markets for farmers

The Erie Canal significantly transformed the economy by substantially reducing transportation costs. Completed in 1825, the canal connected the Hudson River to Lake Erie, thereby facilitating trade and movement of goods between the interior of the country and the Atlantic Ocean. This enhanced connectivity allowed for more efficient transport of agricultural products and raw materials, which in turn stimulated commerce and encouraged economic expansion in the region. By lowering the costs associated with transporting goods, the canal made it possible for farmers and manufacturers to sell their products at more competitive prices. Consequently, this improved access to markets helped to integrate regional economies and led to overall growth in trade, industry, and population movement towards the Midwest. Therefore, the reduction in transport costs played a critical role in reshaping the economic landscape of the United States during this period.

8. What characterized the voter turnout in the Election of 1824?

- A. It was the highest in U.S. history
- B. Less than 30% of eligible voters participated**
- C. Everyone voted for the incumbent
- D. It was outrageously controversial

In the Election of 1824, the voter turnout was notably low, with less than 30% of eligible voters participating. This low engagement can be attributed to several factors, including limited suffrage at the time, where voting rights were often restricted by property ownership, race, and gender. Moreover, the intricacies of the electoral process, such as the fact that no candidate received a majority of the electoral votes, led to the election being decided by the House of Representatives. The combination of these elements discouraged broader participation among the voting populace. The other options present ideas that do not align with the historical context of the event. While high levels of controversy surrounded the election due to its unusual outcome and the subsequent political maneuvering, the characterization of voter turnout as outrageously controversial does not accurately reflect the participation rates. Instead, the low turnout highlights the limited political engagement of that era.

9. What was a common view of women working in factories during the era of the Lowell System?

- A. Completely acceptable and encouraged
- B. Showcased independence and empowerment
- C. Seen as immoral by many in society**
- D. Associated with higher social status

During the era of the Lowell System, which developed in the early 19th century, women working in factories were often viewed as immoral by segments of society. This perspective was rooted in prevailing societal norms and values that largely confined women to domestic roles. Many people believed that a woman's place was in the home, focusing on family and household duties. The idea of women, particularly young and unmarried women, working outside the home in factories challenged these traditional notions of morality and societal roles. While some might argue that factory work provided women with a measure of independence, this was often overshadowed by the stigma associated with women participating in the workforce. Critics of women working in factories sometimes portrayed these women as neglecting their familial responsibilities and engaging in behaviors deemed inappropriate for women, thereby reinforcing the belief that their presence in the workforce was at odds with accepted morals of the time. Furthermore, while factory work could lead to some forms of economic contribution and independence, it was not typically associated with high social status. The labor conditions and long hours in factories often led to low wages and harsh working environments, further contributing to the negative perception of women in such roles. Overall, the societal views during the Lowell System period favored traditional domestic roles for women, thus framing their

10. What was the outcome of the Federalist victory in relation to the Constitution?

- A. It led to the immediate rejection of the Constitution
- B. It sparked a revolution against government
- C. It resulted in the ratification of the Constitution**
- D. It established a monarchy in the U.S.

The Federalist victory significantly contributed to the ratification of the Constitution, which was the primary outcome of their efforts. The Federalists, advocating for a strong central government, argued that the Constitution was essential for maintaining order, securing liberty, and promoting economic stability. Their campaigns, including the Federalist Papers, successfully persuaded a majority of state conventions to approve the Constitution. This outcome was crucial for creating a framework for the new government, resolving issues present under the Articles of Confederation, and ensuring a balance of power among the branches of government. As a result, the ratification signified a collective decision by states to unify under a more effective governing system, which was a foundational moment in U.S. history. The other choices do not accurately capture the historical impact of the Federalist victory. There was no immediate rejection of the Constitution following their success, nor did it ignite a revolution against the government or result in establishing a monarchy, as the Federalists sought to create a republic, not a monarchical system.

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:

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

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