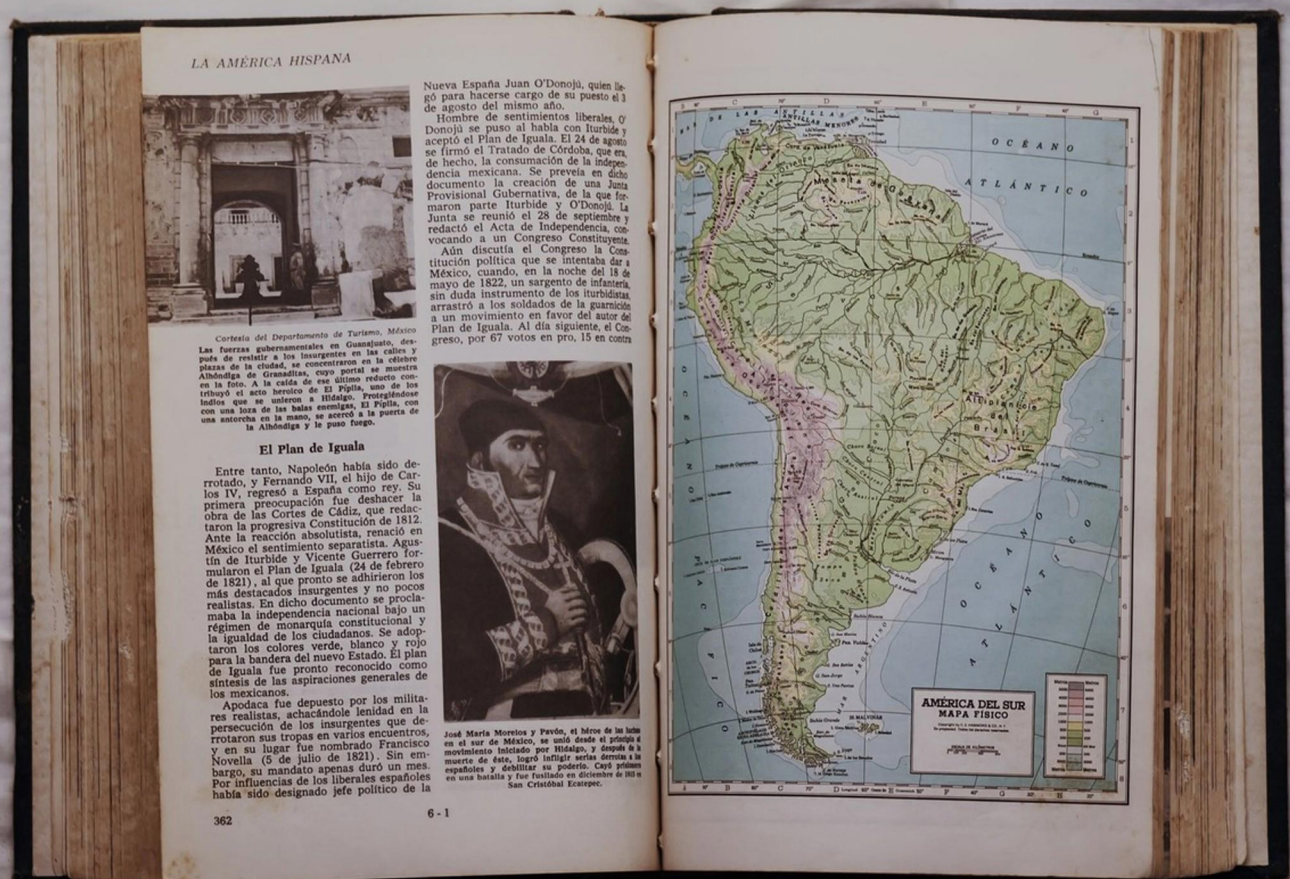


TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (TAMU) HIST106 HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES EXAM 3 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 was a key provision of the Taft-Hartley Labor Act of 1947?**
 - A. Permitted closed shops in unionized workplaces
 - B. Allowed nonunion workers to join unions easily
 - C. Prohibited closed shops but permitted union shops
 - D. Outlawed all forms of labor unions
- 2. What was one significant result of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962?**
 - A. It raised tariffs on imported goods
 - B. It led to tariff cuts averaging 35% on goods traded with Europe
 - C. It established free trade agreements with Asian countries
 - D. It limited trade with Soviet nations
- 3. What was one of the primary aims of the United Nations at its inception?**
 - A. To promote military alliances among nations
 - B. To encourage economic partnerships
 - C. To preserve peace and security
 - D. To unify all world religions
- 4. What major measure did the National Security Act implement?**
 - A. Created the Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - B. Established the Central Intelligence Agency
 - C. Formed the Federal Reserve System
 - D. Closed all military bases in the U.S.
- 5. What governmental level primarily enacted changes in the Revenue Act of 1964?**
 - A. State government
 - B. Local government
 - C. Federal government
 - D. International bodies
- 6. Which event significantly highlighted Nixon's opposition to desegregation?**
 - A. The implementation of the Voting Act of 1965
 - B. His stance during the civil rights protests
 - C. The selection of his cabinet members
 - D. His re-election campaign strategies

- 7. Who was a significant leader of the American civil rights movement known for advocating nonviolent resistance?**
- A. Malcolm X
 - B. Martin Luther King Jr.
 - C. Rosa Parks
 - D. James Baldwin
- 8. What was a key goal of the No Child Left Behind Act?**
- A. Reduction of standardized testing
 - B. Increase in teacher salaries
 - C. Improvement of educational standards and accountability
 - D. Expansion of school facilities
- 9. What was a primary cause of the 2008 financial crisis?**
- A. High oil prices
 - B. Collapse of the housing bubble
 - C. Tax cuts for the wealthy
 - D. Increased government spending
- 10. Which statement best describes the post-war landscape as a result of the Yalta Conference?**
- A. It resolved all territorial disputes in Europe
 - B. It set the stage for subsequent Cold War tensions
 - C. It formally ended World War II
 - D. It led to the establishment of NATO

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What was a key provision of the Taft-Hartley Labor Act of 1947?

- A. Permitted closed shops in unionized workplaces
- B. Allowed nonunion workers to join unions easily
- C. Prohibited closed shops but permitted union shops**
- D. Outlawed all forms of labor unions

The Taft-Hartley Labor Act of 1947 introduced significant restrictions on labor activities and aimed to balance power between labor and management. One of the key provisions of this act was the prohibition of closed shops, which are workplaces that require all employees to be union members before being hired. However, the act did permit union shops, allowing employers to hire nonunion workers as long as those workers agreed to join the union after being employed. This provision was crucial in reshaping labor relations in the United States, as it intended to protect the rights of workers who chose not to join unions while still supporting the existence of unions in workplaces. It represented a response to the concerns from business and political leaders about the increasing power of labor unions in the post-World War II era. Understanding this provision helps grasp the complexities of labor laws and the tensions between labor rights and management interests during this significant period in American history.

2. What was one significant result of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962?

- A. It raised tariffs on imported goods
- B. It led to tariff cuts averaging 35% on goods traded with Europe**
- C. It established free trade agreements with Asian countries
- D. It limited trade with Soviet nations

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 was a landmark piece of legislation that significantly impacted U.S. trade policy. One of its most notable results was the implementation of tariff cuts, which averaged about 35% on goods traded with European nations. This was a strategic move to foster economic relations and increase trade volume with European countries, thereby promoting economic recovery and integration after World War II. The act aimed to reduce trade barriers to stimulate the economy, enhance U.S. exports, and strengthen alliances, particularly in light of the growing competition from other global economies. In contrast, options that mention raising tariffs or limiting trade with specific nations do not align with the fundamental objectives of the Trade Expansion Act, which sought to liberalize trade rather than restrict it. Additionally, while the act encouraged free trade negotiations, the establishment of agreements with Asian countries was not a direct outcome of this specific act. The focus on Europe was paramount during this period, making the significant tariff cuts to European goods the most consequential aspect of the Trade Expansion Act.

3. What was one of the primary aims of the United Nations at its inception?

- A. To promote military alliances among nations
- B. To encourage economic partnerships
- C. To preserve peace and security**
- D. To unify all world religions

The primary aim of the United Nations at its inception was to preserve peace and security among nations. Established after World War II in 1945, the UN was created in direct response to the devastation and conflicts of the war. One of its core goals is to prevent future conflicts and to encourage the resolution of disputes through diplomacy and dialogue rather than military action. By promoting international cooperation and collective security, the UN aims to create a stable and peaceful world order. This focus on peace and security remains central to the organization's mission, as evidenced by its ongoing peacekeeping operations and conflict resolution efforts around the globe. The other options do not align with the foundational purpose of the UN. While economic partnerships and military alliances can be aspects of international relations, they were not the primary goals of the UN's establishment. Unifying all world religions is a much broader and more complex endeavor that is not specifically within the remit of the UN, which is focused more on issues of governance, conflict, and the maintenance of peace.

4. What major measure did the National Security Act implement?

- A. Created the Federal Bureau of Investigation
- B. Established the Central Intelligence Agency**
- C. Formed the Federal Reserve System
- D. Closed all military bases in the U.S.

The National Security Act, enacted in 1947, was a significant piece of legislation in U.S. history as it aimed to reorganize and streamline the nation's military and intelligence operations in the aftermath of World War II. One of its most notable accomplishments was the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The CIA was created to provide the nation with a centralized intelligence service that could gather and analyze information to support national security and foreign policy objectives. This new agency was envisioned as a response to the complexities of the global environment, particularly in the context of the Cold War, in which intelligence gathering would become paramount to national defense. The other measures in the National Security Act also included reorganizing the Department of Defense by merging the War and Navy Departments, which was crucial for coordinating military efforts. However, the formation of the CIA stands out as a major institutional response to the recognition of the need for a robust intelligence apparatus during a period characterized by geopolitical tension and espionage.

5. What governmental level primarily enacted changes in the Revenue Act of 1964?

- A. State government
- B. Local government
- C. Federal government**
- D. International bodies

The Revenue Act of 1964 was a significant piece of legislation enacted at the federal level in the United States. This act primarily aimed to reduce income tax rates for individuals and corporations, promote economic growth, and increase consumer spending. The federal government had the authority to implement such tax reforms, as taxes are primarily a matter of federal law and policy, reflecting the national economic strategies of the time. The act was part of President Lyndon B. Johnson's broader Great Society program, aimed at addressing poverty and promoting social welfare. In contrast, state and local governments do not have the jurisdiction to enact or modify federal tax policies, as these are under the purview of the federal government. Furthermore, international bodies do not hold authority over domestic economic legislation in relation to U.S. tax laws. Therefore, the correct answer accurately reflects the governmental level responsible for enacting the changes brought about by the Revenue Act of 1964.

6. Which event significantly highlighted Nixon's opposition to desegregation?

- A. The implementation of the Voting Act of 1965
- B. His stance during the civil rights protests**
- C. The selection of his cabinet members
- D. His re-election campaign strategies

Nixon's opposition to desegregation was notably highlighted by his stance during the civil rights protests, particularly in the late 1960s. During this period, Nixon adopted a "Southern Strategy," which aimed to appeal to white voters in the South who were resistant to desegregation and civil rights advancements. This strategy involved a deliberate positioning against the implementation of civil rights policies, advocating for law and order while often downplaying or sidestepping issues of racial justice that were pivotal to the civil rights movement. His approach during these protests showcased a nuanced but clear opposition to the rapid changes proposed by civil rights activists and led to a perceived prioritization of maintaining political support among segregationist constituents over the push for desegregation measures. Thus, this event specifically underscores Nixon's tactics and views regarding racial integration and civil rights during his political career.

7. Who was a significant leader of the American civil rights movement known for advocating nonviolent resistance?

- A. Malcolm X
- B. Martin Luther King Jr.**
- C. Rosa Parks
- D. James Baldwin

The significant leader of the American civil rights movement known for advocating nonviolent resistance was Martin Luther King Jr. His philosophy was deeply influenced by the principles of nonviolent protest as advocated by Mahatma Gandhi. King believed that nonviolent methods were the most effective way to achieve social change and racial equality. He organized and led numerous peaceful demonstrations, marches, and sit-ins, most notably the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, where he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech. King's approach emphasized love, understanding, and dialogue rather than hatred and violence, aiming to create a beloved community grounded in justice and equality. While other figures like Malcolm X were important to the civil rights movement, they often took a more militant stance, particularly in the early stages of their activism. Rosa Parks is celebrated for her pivotal role in the Montgomery Bus Boycott by refusing to give up her seat, which sparked a larger movement, but she was not a leader advocating for a broader nonviolent philosophy like King. James Baldwin was a profound writer and thinker whose work highlighted racial issues, but he did not lead significant nonviolent protests. Thus, Martin Luther King Jr.'s unique leadership and commitment to nonviolent resistance solidify his place

8. What was a key goal of the No Child Left Behind Act?

- A. Reduction of standardized testing
- B. Increase in teacher salaries
- C. Improvement of educational standards and accountability**
- D. Expansion of school facilities

The key goal of the No Child Left Behind Act was the improvement of educational standards and accountability. Enacted in 2001, this comprehensive education reform aimed to ensure that all children, regardless of their background, received a high-quality education. One of its central components was to set high academic standards and implement standardized testing to measure students' progress. This framework sought to hold schools accountable for their students' performance, with the intention of identifying and addressing achievement gaps among various populations. By promoting accountability, the act aimed to encourage schools to improve educational outcomes and support all students in achieving academic success. The other options, while related to education, do not encapsulate the primary objective of the No Child Left Behind Act. For instance, reducing standardized testing contradicts a major element of the act, which actually aimed to implement more testing to track progress. Similarly, increasing teacher salaries and expanding school facilities, although important in the context of education, were not central goals of this legislation. The focus of the No Child Left Behind Act was specifically on establishing high educational standards and holding schools accountable for meeting them.

9. What was a primary cause of the 2008 financial crisis?

- A. High oil prices
- B. Collapse of the housing bubble**
- C. Tax cuts for the wealthy
- D. Increased government spending

The primary cause of the 2008 financial crisis was the collapse of the housing bubble. Throughout the early 2000s, there was a significant surge in housing prices, driven by readily available credit and aggressive lending practices. Financial institutions engaged in risky behaviors, such as offering subprime mortgages to borrowers with poor credit histories. Many individuals purchased homes with the expectation that prices would continue to rise, leading to widespread speculation in the housing market. As housing prices reached unsustainable levels, the bubble began to burst around 2006-2007. Home values plummeted, leaving many homeowners with properties worth less than their mortgage loans. This led to a sharp increase in foreclosures and defaults, significantly affecting financial institutions heavily invested in mortgage-backed securities, which further escalated the crisis. The interconnectedness of the financial systems meant that problems in one area rapidly spread, leading to a broader economic collapse. Understanding this context highlights why the collapse of the housing bubble was central to the crisis, as it triggered a chain reaction throughout banks, investors, and the general economy. The other choices, while having some impact on the economic environment, do not capture the direct cause of the financial instability that ultimately led to the crisis.

10. Which statement best describes the post-war landscape as a result of the Yalta Conference?

- A. It resolved all territorial disputes in Europe
- B. It set the stage for subsequent Cold War tensions**
- C. It formally ended World War II
- D. It led to the establishment of NATO

The statement that the Yalta Conference set the stage for subsequent Cold War tensions accurately captures the complex outcomes of the conference held in February 1945. At Yalta, the leaders of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union discussed the reorganization of post-war Europe. The agreements made, particularly regarding Eastern Europe, reflected differing visions for governance and influence. The conference solidified the division between the Western powers, advocating for democratic governments, and the Soviet approach, which favored communist regimes in the territories it occupied. This fundamental ideological rift laid the groundwork for the Cold War, as it became clear that the Allies would struggle to reconcile their differing political systems and aspirations. The division of Europe, particularly with the emergence of a Soviet sphere of influence and the establishment of satellite states, is a direct result of the discussions that took place at Yalta. Thus, while the conference aimed to maintain peace and cooperation, it inadvertently heightened tensions that would define the world order for decades to come.

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://tamu-hist106exam3.examzify.com>

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

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