

Texas A&M University (TAMU) HIST106 Practice Exam 1 (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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 event triggered the start of the Civil War?**
 - A. The signing of the Declaration of Independence**
 - B. The attack on Fort Sumter by Confederate forces**
 - C. The election of Abraham Lincoln as president**
 - D. The publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin**
- 2. What event is commonly considered the beginning of the American Revolution?**
 - A. The Boston Tea Party**
 - B. The Battles of Lexington and Concord**
 - C. The signing of the Declaration of Independence**
 - D. The Treaty of Paris**
- 3. Which battle is considered a turning point in the Civil War?**
 - A. The Battle of Antietam**
 - B. The Battle of Gettysburg**
 - C. The Battle of Bull Run**
 - D. The Battle of Vicksburg**
- 4. What was the purpose of the Marshall Plan?**
 - A. To support military operations in Europe.**
 - B. To aid the economic recovery of European countries after World War II.**
 - C. To promote democracy in Eastern Europe.**
 - D. To establish NATO alliances.**
- 5. What does the term "indentured servitude" refer to in colonial America?**
 - A. A system for enslaving Native Americans**
 - B. A labor system where individuals worked in exchange for passage to America**
 - C. A system that guaranteed land ownership**
 - D. A government program providing jobs to Europeans**

- 6. The Marshall Plan was aimed at?**
- A. Providing military aid to Latin America**
 - B. Rebuilding European economies after World War II**
 - C. Promoting civil rights in the United States**
 - D. Expanding American influence in Asia**
- 7. Which statement best describes the quality of life in the West during the early settlement period?**
- A. It was generally considered prosperous and well-organized**
 - B. It was characterized by public health and well-being**
 - C. It was unsanitary and cramped**
 - D. It was vibrant and culturally rich**
- 8. What was a public expectation of the ICC's creation?**
- A. To support monopolistic practices among railroads**
 - B. To regulate and oversee railroad rates**
 - C. To eliminate competition in the railroad industry**
 - D. To discourage government intervention in business**
- 9. What was the Harlem Renaissance?**
- A. A period of economic prosperity in the 1920s**
 - B. A cultural, social, and artistic explosion centered in Harlem during the 1920s**
 - C. A significant political movement advocating for labor rights**
 - D. A time of increased migration to rural areas**
- 10. What were the Black Codes aimed at?**
- A. Encouraging black political participation**
 - B. Controlling black labor and limiting freedom**
 - C. Promoting economic independence for African Americans**
 - D. Establishing equal rights for all citizens**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What event triggered the start of the Civil War?

- A. The signing of the Declaration of Independence
- B. The attack on Fort Sumter by Confederate forces**
- C. The election of Abraham Lincoln as president
- D. The publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin

The attack on Fort Sumter by Confederate forces is widely recognized as the event that triggered the start of the Civil War. On April 12, 1861, Confederate troops fired upon Fort Sumter, a Union fort located in Charleston, South Carolina. This assault marked the first instance of armed conflict between the North and the South, effectively signaling the breakdown of negotiations and the beginning of hostilities in the Civil War. While the election of Abraham Lincoln played a significant role in heightening tensions between the North and the South, it did not directly initiate the war itself. Lincoln's election in 1860 led to the secession of several Southern states, but the actual commencement of fighting began with the attack on Fort Sumter. Similarly, the signing of the Declaration of Independence marked a critical moment in American history, but it occurred over 80 years prior to the Civil War and did not trigger any conflict related to it. Finally, the publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin was influential in shaping public opinion about slavery, but it was not an immediate catalyst for the outbreak of war. The decisive action at Fort Sumter clearly represents the point at which the conflict escalated into open warfare, making it the correct answer.

2. What event is commonly considered the beginning of the American Revolution?

- A. The Boston Tea Party
- B. The Battles of Lexington and Concord**
- C. The signing of the Declaration of Independence
- D. The Treaty of Paris

The designation of the Battles of Lexington and Concord as the beginning of the American Revolution is rooted in their historical significance as the first military engagements of the conflict. On April 19, 1775, colonial militia faced British troops, marking the transition from political unrest and protests, such as those seen in events like the Boston Tea Party, to armed conflict. This confrontation symbolized the colonists' commitment to defending their rights and liberties against British oppression. While the Boston Tea Party served as a catalyst for resistance and increased tensions, it did not involve direct military confrontation, and thus, it is seen more as a protest event that inflamed discontent. The signing of the Declaration of Independence, while profoundly important, occurred later in 1776 and served more as a formal statement of separation rather than the start of hostilities. Similarly, the Treaty of Paris, which formally ended the war in 1783, is an outcome rather than a starting point. The battles themselves ignited a war for independence that fundamentally altered the social and political landscape of the American colonies.

3. Which battle is considered a turning point in the Civil War?

- A. The Battle of Antietam
- B. The Battle of Gettysburg**
- C. The Battle of Bull Run
- D. The Battle of Vicksburg

The Battle of Gettysburg, fought from July 1 to July 3, 1863, is widely regarded as a turning point in the Civil War for several significant reasons. It marked the largest battle ever fought in North America and resulted in a decisive victory for the Union forces under General George G. Meade against Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. One of the core reasons this battle is deemed a turning point is that it halted Lee's invasion of the North, which aimed to gain a significant victory on Union soil that could sway public opinion in favor of the Confederacy and potentially encourage European powers to recognize the Confederacy. After Gettysburg, the Confederate army was forced to retreat back to Virginia, diminishing their momentum and morale. Additionally, the battles that followed, particularly the Union's victory at Vicksburg, further compromised the Confederate's strategic position. The Union gained control of the Mississippi River after Vicksburg, effectively splitting the Confederacy and crippling its supply lines. While the Battle of Antietam is also significant as it provided a Union victory and led to the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, it did not have the same immediate strategic impact on the overall course of the war as

4. What was the purpose of the Marshall Plan?

- A. To support military operations in Europe.
- B. To aid the economic recovery of European countries after World War II.**
- C. To promote democracy in Eastern Europe.
- D. To establish NATO alliances.

The Marshall Plan, officially known as the European Recovery Program, was primarily aimed at aiding the economic recovery of European countries that had been devastated by World War II. Launched in 1948, it provided significant financial assistance to help rebuild war-torn nations, stabilize their economies, and curb the spread of communism by fostering political stability through economic prosperity. The United States believed that a healthy European economy would not only benefit the nations involved but also strengthen global trade relationships and prevent the rise of extremist movements. This aid was crucial for countries to recover quickly, as many were facing food shortages, inflation, and infrastructure damage. The economic support was not just a form of charity; it was a strategic move to create a stable environment in Europe, which was seen as important for U.S. interests during the early Cold War period. The program contributed significantly to the recovery of Western European economies and reinforced political alliances, thus lacking any military component or direct promotion of democracy in Eastern Europe, which was under Soviet influence at the time.

5. What does the term "indentured servitude" refer to in colonial America?

- A. A system for enslaving Native Americans
- B. A labor system where individuals worked in exchange for passage to America**
- C. A system that guaranteed land ownership
- D. A government program providing jobs to Europeans

The term "indentured servitude" in colonial America specifically refers to a labor system where individuals, often from Europe, contracted themselves to work for a certain number of years in exchange for passage to America, as well as food, clothing, and shelter during their service. This arrangement was a significant means of labor supply in the colonies, especially before African slavery became the dominant form of labor. These indentured servants typically worked for a period of 4 to 7 years, after which they would gain their freedom and, in some cases, receive some land or tools to help them start their new lives. This system was essential for the labor-intensive agricultural economies of the colonies, providing settlers with a way to develop their land without needing to pay a wage up front. In contrast, the other choices do not accurately describe indentured servitude. The first option incorrectly suggests a system aimed at enslaving Native Americans, which is not the definition of indentured servitude. The choice referring to guaranteed land ownership misrepresents the conditions of indentured servitude, as not all indentured servants received land after completing their contracts. The last option mischaracterizes indentured servitude as a government employment program, whereas it was primarily a private arrangement between individuals seeking

6. The Marshall Plan was aimed at?

- A. Providing military aid to Latin America
- B. Rebuilding European economies after World War II**
- C. Promoting civil rights in the United States
- D. Expanding American influence in Asia

The Marshall Plan, officially known as the European Recovery Program, was a pivotal initiative launched by the United States in 1948 aimed specifically at rebuilding and revitalizing European economies following the devastation of World War II. After the war, many European nations faced economic turmoil, widespread poverty, and crumbling infrastructure, which threatened both their stability and the potential for communist influence to take root in the region. The underlying goal of the Marshall Plan was to provide financial assistance and support for the reconstruction of these European economies, thereby facilitating recovery and growth. By providing funds to help rebuild industries, restore agricultural production, and stimulate trade among European countries, the U.S. sought not only to assist in the recovery of European nations but also to promote political stability in the region. This assistance was also viewed as a means to counter the spread of communism, which was gaining traction in war-torn countries. In summary, the focus of the Marshall Plan on rebuilding European economies underscores its significance as a strategic initiative that not only aimed at fostering recovery but also served broader geopolitical interests during the early Cold War period.

7. Which statement best describes the quality of life in the West during the early settlement period?

- A. It was generally considered prosperous and well-organized**
- B. It was characterized by public health and well-being**
- C. It was unsanitary and cramped**
- D. It was vibrant and culturally rich**

The statement that life in the West during the early settlement period was characterized as unsanitary and cramped accurately reflects the harsh realities faced by settlers of that time. Early settlers encountered significant challenges including limited access to clean water, inadequate waste disposal systems, and crowded living conditions, especially in emerging towns and mining camps. This often led to the spread of diseases and a lack of proper healthcare, which contributed to a poor quality of life for many. Life was not characterized by prosperity or organization, as many areas lacked the infrastructure and resources required for a well-functioning society. Although some frontier towns did develop cultural elements, they were generally not vibrant in the way larger, established urban areas had been. The struggles of daily survival often overshadowed any sense of cultural richness that may have existed. Thus, C reflects the reality of life for many settlers during this formative period in American history.

8. What was a public expectation of the ICC's creation?

- A. To support monopolistic practices among railroads**
- B. To regulate and oversee railroad rates**
- C. To eliminate competition in the railroad industry**
- D. To discourage government intervention in business**

The correct response highlights a fundamental purpose behind the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) in 1887. At that time, the rapid expansion of the railroad industry led to widespread public concern over unfair practices, such as price discrimination and rate setting that favored certain businesses over others. The ICC was created with the expectation that it would serve as a federal regulatory body to monitor and oversee railroad operations, ensuring fair practices in freight rates and preventing monopolistic behaviors that could exploit consumers and smaller businesses. The expectation was deeply rooted in the belief that oversight would level the playing field for both consumers and producers, thus enhancing competition rather than stifling it. The ICC's mission originally focused on regulating railroad rates and ensuring they were "reasonable and just," which was a direct response to the outcry from farmers, merchants, and other stakeholders who felt burdened by excessive charges. The other options reflect misunderstandings or misinterpretations of the ICC's role. Supporting monopolistic practices, eliminating competition, or discouraging government intervention would directly contradict the very reasons for its creation, which aimed to inject fairness and accountability into the railroads' business practices.

9. What was the Harlem Renaissance?

- A. A period of economic prosperity in the 1920s
- B. A cultural, social, and artistic explosion centered in Harlem during the 1920s**
- C. A significant political movement advocating for labor rights
- D. A time of increased migration to rural areas

The Harlem Renaissance was a vibrant cultural, social, and artistic movement that emerged in the neighborhood of Harlem, New York City, during the 1920s. This period is characterized by a flourishing of African American culture, where writers, musicians, artists, and intellectuals sought to express their experiences, identity, and aspirations in a society marked by racial discrimination. During the Harlem Renaissance, figures such as Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, Duke Ellington, and Louis Armstrong rose to prominence, creating influential works that explored themes of racial pride, social justice, and the complexities of urban life. The movement played a crucial role in redefining how African Americans were perceived in American culture, moving away from negative stereotypes toward a celebration of Black identity and creativity. This period also had broader implications for society, as it contributed to the emerging civil rights movement later in the 20th century and helped lay the groundwork for ongoing dialogues about race, culture, and society in America. The Harlem Renaissance remains a pivotal moment in American history that fundamentally shaped the cultural landscape of the nation.

10. What were the Black Codes aimed at?

- A. Encouraging black political participation
- B. Controlling black labor and limiting freedom**
- C. Promoting economic independence for African Americans
- D. Establishing equal rights for all citizens

The Black Codes were a series of laws enacted in the southern United States after the Civil War, primarily during the Reconstruction era. These laws were specifically designed to restrict the freedoms of African Americans and to maintain a labor force that would benefit white landowners. The primary aim was to control black labor and limit the newly acquired freedoms of African Americans, ensuring that they remained economically and socially subordinate. By imposing restrictions such as requiring labor contracts and limiting the types of employment newly freed slaves could undertake, the Black Codes effectively sought to perpetuate the pre-Civil War racial hierarchy. This included provisions that made it illegal for blacks to be unemployed or to own firearms, reinforcing their status as second-class citizens while simultaneously providing a cheap labor pool for the economy dependent on plantation agriculture. In contrast, the other choices suggest intentions that were contrary to the actual goals of the Black Codes. Rather than encouraging political participation or promoting economic independence for African Americans, these laws actively aimed to suppress any form of advancement or autonomy among the black population. Similarly, rather than establishing equal rights, the Black Codes institutionalized racial discrimination and inequality, which were the very conditions they sought to maintain.

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-hist106-exam1.examzify.com>

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