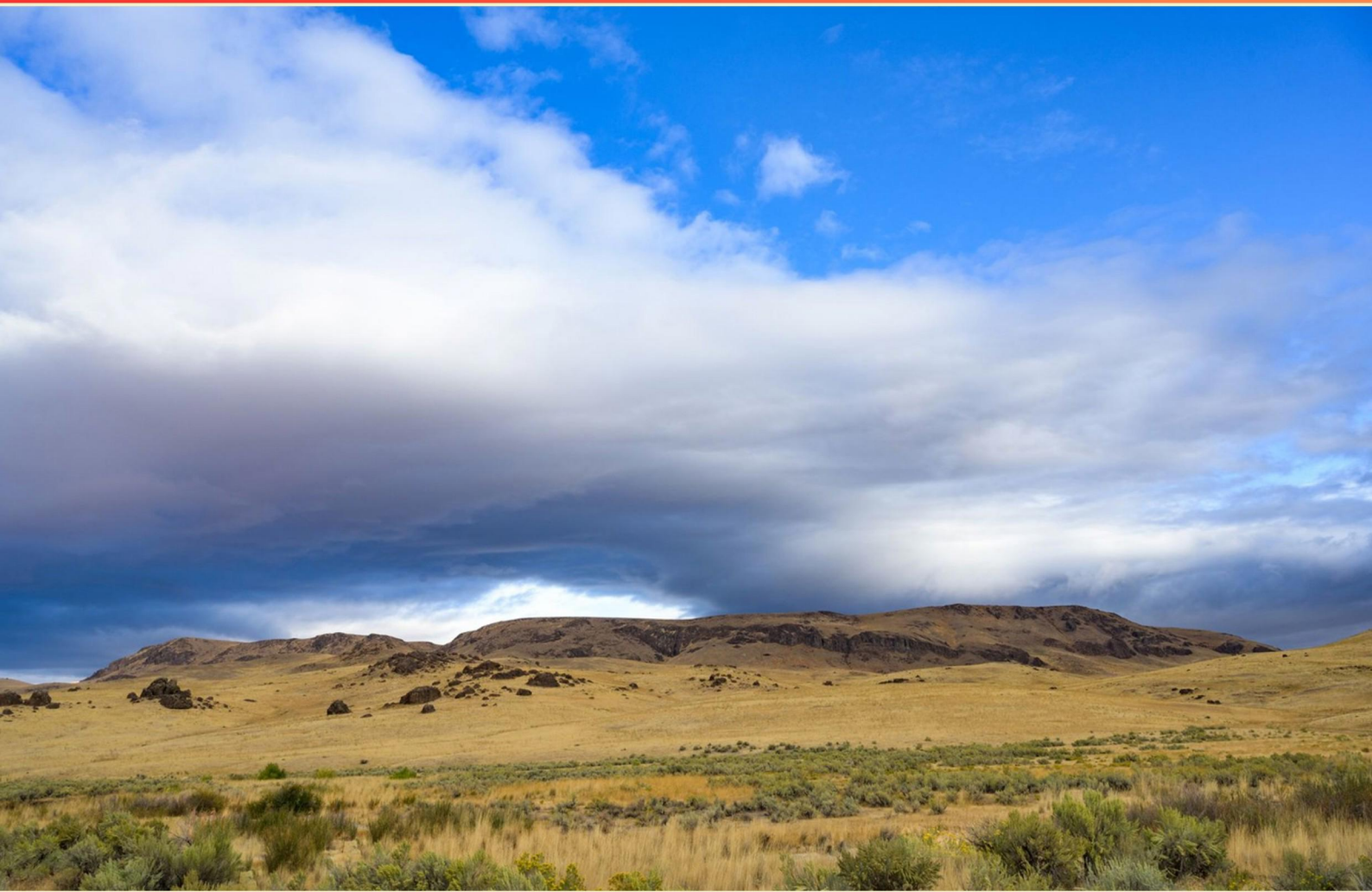


TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (TAMU) HIST226 HISTORY OF TEXAS EXAM 1 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 the impact of the Compromise of 1850 on Texas?**
 - A. It ended the Texas Revolution.
 - B. It brought about the abolition of slavery in Texas.
 - C. It settled border disputes and admitted California as a free state.
 - D. It established new trade routes.
- 2. Which U.S. state was formed from the Republic of Texas?**
 - A. California
 - B. Oklahoma
 - C. Texas
 - D. New Mexico
- 3. What was one of the key accomplishments of Stephen F. Austin?**
 - A. He led military campaigns against the Spanish.
 - B. He promoted trade with Mexico.
 - C. He sold land for settlement at a low price.
 - D. He developed educational institutions in Texas.
- 4. What was a key result of the Adams-Onís Treaty?**
 - A. It granted independence to Mexico.
 - B. It sold Florida to Spain.
 - C. It established the Nueces River as a border between New Spain and the US.
 - D. It allowed Texas to remain under Spanish control.
- 5. In 1763, which country was increasingly seen as an ally of Spain as a result of the French and Indian War?**
 - A. Britain
 - B. France
 - C. Portugal
 - D. Holland
- 6. What role did religion play in early Texas communities?**
 - A. It divided communities along denominational lines
 - B. It replaced political systems in governance
 - C. It provided social structure and unity among diverse populations
 - D. It was primarily a source of conflict

- 7. Who commanded the "Long Expedition" to free Texas from Spain?**
- A. Baron de Bastrop
 - B. Stephen F. Austin
 - C. James Long
 - D. Moses Austin
- 8. Which characteristic best describes the Comanche Indians during their time in Texas?**
- A. Skilled agriculturalists
 - B. Nomadic horsemen
 - C. Permanent settlers
 - D. Religious leaders of the region
- 9. Which conquistador is known for mistreating Native Americans during his expedition in Texas?**
- A. Hernán Cortés
 - B. Francisco Coronado
 - C. Hernando de Soto
 - D. Francisco Pizarro
- 10. What was the Treaty of Velasco?**
- A. The treaty that recognized Texas's independence
 - B. The agreement that ended hostilities between Mexico and Texas after the Battle of San Jacinto
 - C. A treaty to establish trade relations between Mexico and the U.S.
 - D. The treaty that defined Texas's borders

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What was the impact of the Compromise of 1850 on Texas?

- A. It ended the Texas Revolution.
- B. It brought about the abolition of slavery in Texas.
- C. It settled border disputes and admitted California as a free state.**
- D. It established new trade routes.

The Compromise of 1850 was a significant legislative package aimed at addressing the tensions between slave and free states, particularly as the nation was expanding westward. One of the key components of this compromise was the settlement of various border disputes, notably involving Texas. Following the Mexican-American War, Texas had claimed a much larger territory than it actually controlled, leading to contention with neighboring states and the federal government. The Compromise compelled Texas to relinquish claim to more than half of its land in exchange for the federal government taking on its war debts, which provided financial relief to the state. In connection with this, the compromise also included the admission of California as a free state, which raised significant discussion and concern over the expansion of slavery into new territories. This was a critical moment in American history, as it was part of the building tensions that would eventually lead to the Civil War. The other choices do not accurately reflect the key outcomes of the Compromise of 1850. The conclusion of the Texas Revolution occurred in 1836, preceding this compromise. There was no immediate abolition of slavery in Texas through this compromise; in fact, Texas was allowed to maintain slavery. While new trade routes may have developed as a result of the changing political landscape

2. Which U.S. state was formed from the Republic of Texas?

- A. California
- B. Oklahoma
- C. Texas**
- D. New Mexico

The correct answer is Texas. The Republic of Texas existed as an independent nation from 1836 until it was annexed by the United States in 1845. Prior to its annexation, Texas declared independence from Mexico and operated as a sovereign republic for nearly a decade. In the context of U.S. state formation, Texas was directly transformed from the Republic of Texas into the state of Texas upon its admission to the Union. The other choices are states that were never part of the Republic of Texas in the same sense. For instance, California and New Mexico were territories that faced different histories of colonization and statehood, while Oklahoma was part of the Indian Territory and later organized as a state. None of these states directly emerged from the Republic of Texas as Texas did, making Texas the correct response in this context.

3. What was one of the key accomplishments of Stephen F. Austin?

- A. He led military campaigns against the Spanish.
- B. He promoted trade with Mexico.
- C. He sold land for settlement at a low price.**
- D. He developed educational institutions in Texas.

One of the key accomplishments of Stephen F. Austin was his successful efforts in land administration and facilitating settlement in Texas. By selling land at a low price, he made it accessible for many Americans and immigrants to move to Texas, helping establish a sustainable population and economic foundation for the region. Austin is often referred to as the "Father of Texas" for his pivotal role in leading the first successful colonization of the area under the authority of Mexico. His willingness to offer land at low prices significantly encouraged settlement, attracted new inhabitants, and laid the groundwork for future communities in Texas. This initiative was crucial during a time when the region was sparsely populated and in need of development to become a viable and prosperous territory.

4. What was a key result of the Adams-Onís Treaty?

- A. It granted independence to Mexico.
- B. It sold Florida to Spain.
- C. It established the Nueces River as a border between New Spain and the US.**
- D. It allowed Texas to remain under Spanish control.

The key result of the Adams-Onís Treaty was the establishment of borders between the United States and New Spain, which included the delineation of the Nueces River as the boundary. This treaty, signed in 1819, allowed the U.S. to acquire Florida from Spain and clarified territorial claims between the two nations, aiding in the understanding of where US territory ended in relation to Spanish territory in North America. By establishing the Nueces River as a boundary, the treaty played a significant role in the U.S.-Mexico relationship that would continue to evolve in the following decades. Other options refer to aspects that did not align with the outcomes of the Adams-Onís Treaty. The independence of Mexico was not a result of this treaty, nor did it involve the sale of Florida to Spain. Rather, Florida was ceded to the U.S. A key implication of the treaty was also the reaffirmation of control in Texas under Spanish rule for continued years afterward, making the option regarding Texas remaining under Spanish control less significant within the context of the treaty's primary achievements.

5. In 1763, which country was increasingly seen as an ally of Spain as a result of the French and Indian War?

- A. Britain
- B. France**
- C. Portugal
- D. Holland

In 1763, France was increasingly seen as an ally of Spain as a result of the outcomes of the French and Indian War, which is also known as the Seven Years' War. This war concluded with the Treaty of Paris, which significantly altered the political landscape in North America. The treaty facilitated Spain's acquisition of Louisiana from France as France ceded vast territories. Following the war, France and Spain shared a common interest in containing British expansion and influence in the region, which fostered a sense of alliance between them. As they faced a mutual adversary in Britain, their diplomatic relationship strengthened. The historical context surrounding this period is crucial, as Spain and France had existing ties, and the changes brought by the loss of French territories to Britain further aligned their goals. While Britain emerged victorious from the war and established itself as a dominant power, its relationship with Spain was marked by increasing tensions over territorial claims. Therefore, the identification of France as an ally of Spain in this post-war context reflects the geopolitical realities of the time.

6. What role did religion play in early Texas communities?

- A. It divided communities along denominational lines
- B. It replaced political systems in governance
- C. It provided social structure and unity among diverse populations**
- D. It was primarily a source of conflict

In early Texas communities, religion served as a significant unifying force that provided a social structure among a diverse population. Different groups, including Anglo settlers, Tejanos, and Indigenous peoples, often shared common religious beliefs or participated in similar religious practices that helped foster a sense of community. Churches acted not only as places of worship but also as centers for social gatherings, education, and community support. This social cohesion was vital in the often challenging environment of early Texas, as it brought people together for mutual aid and cooperation in a frontier society where resources could be scarce. While religious differences existed, particularly among various denominations, they did not overshadow the collaborative spirit that many communities cultivated. This overarching unity provided by religion could be crucial for survival and social interaction in a rapidly developing and culturally rich region like Texas. Thus, the influence of religion was primarily about creating connections rather than causing divisions or conflicts.

7. Who commanded the "Long Expedition" to free Texas from Spain?

- A. Baron de Bastrop
- B. Stephen F. Austin
- C. James Long**
- D. Moses Austin

The "Long Expedition," which aimed to liberate Texas from Spanish control, was indeed commanded by James Long. This military venture took place in the early 19th century, specifically from 1819 to 1821, and was part of a broader movement for independence among several territories, including Texas. Long, motivated by a desire for Texas independence and frustrated by the Spanish colonial rule, led a group of rebels into Texas to assert control. James Long's leadership was central to the expedition, as he sought to establish a republic in Texas. His efforts were part of a wider context of unrest and challenges to Spanish authority in the region. While other figures like Stephen F. Austin, Moses Austin, and Baron de Bastrop played significant roles in the settlement and development of Texas, they were not directly associated with the military expedition to liberate Texas from Spain. Thus, Long's command specifically designates him as the leader of this revolutionary effort, marking him as a crucial figure in Texas history during this period.

8. Which characteristic best describes the Comanche Indians during their time in Texas?

- A. Skilled agriculturalists
- B. Nomadic horsemen**
- C. Permanent settlers
- D. Religious leaders of the region

The Comanche Indians are best described as nomadic horsemen, particularly during their time in Texas. This characteristic is significant due to their adaptation to the Great Plains environment, which influenced their lifestyle and social structure. The Comanche were among the first tribes to acquire horses, and their mastery of horseback riding enabled them to become highly mobile. This mobility allowed them to follow and hunt buffalo herds across vast areas, which was central to their subsistence and culture. Their nomadic lifestyle also meant that they did not establish permanent settlements like agricultural societies. Instead, they moved seasonally to optimize their hunting and gathering practices, relying on the resources available in different regions. This characteristic profoundly impacted their interactions with other tribes and European settlers, as their equestrian skills and mobility gave them significant advantages in trade, warfare, and territorial disputes. The other options, while possibly pertaining to various other tribes or groups, do not accurately capture the essence of Comanche life during this period. They were not primarily agriculturalists or permanent settlers, nor were they religious leaders in the broader context of the region, as their culture focused more on their nomadic and warrior lifestyle. Thus, the description of the Comanche as nomadic horsemen is integral to understanding their identity and impact

9. Which conquistador is known for mistreating Native Americans during his expedition in Texas?

- A. Hernán Cortés
- B. Francisco Coronado**
- C. Hernando de Soto
- D. Francisco Pizarro

The conquistador known for mistreating Native Americans during his expedition in Texas is Francisco Coronado. During his expedition in the early 1540s, Coronado ventured through what is now the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. His approach to indigenous peoples often involved violence and coercion, reflecting a broader pattern of mistreatment common among many Spanish explorers of that era. Coronado is particularly noted for the harsh treatment of Native American tribes he encountered. His quest for the fabled Seven Cities of Gold led him into territories inhabited by various Native groups, where his soldiers often resorted to brutality, enslaving some and destroying crops and villages. This legacy of violence marks his expedition as one characterized by significant negative impact on the indigenous populations of the regions he traversed. In contrast, while Hernán Cortés, Hernando de Soto, and Francisco Pizarro were also known for their aggressive conquests and exploitation of Native populations, their primary activities took place in regions outside of Texas – namely, Mexico and the Inca Empire in South America. This distinction makes Coronado the most relevant figure regarding mistreatment of Native Americans specifically within the context of Texas.

10. What was the Treaty of Velasco?

- A. The treaty that recognized Texas's independence
- B. The agreement that ended hostilities between Mexico and Texas after the Battle of San Jacinto**
- C. A treaty to establish trade relations between Mexico and the U.S.
- D. The treaty that defined Texas's borders

The Treaty of Velasco is significant because it was an agreement that effectively ended hostilities between Mexico and Texas following the pivotal Battle of San Jacinto, which took place on April 21, 1836. This battle was crucial as it resulted in a decisive victory for Texian forces and ultimately led to the capture of Mexican General Santa Anna. The treaty consisted of two parts: one public treaty, which recognized the independence of Texas, and a secret treaty that outlined the withdrawal of Mexican troops from Texas territory. While recognizing Texas's independence is a component of the treaty, the primary context of the agreement is its role in ceasing military conflicts between the two entities after the battle. This cessation of hostilities was essential for the establishment of Texian governance and further negotiations, leading to Texas's future relations with both Mexico and the United States. The other options do not accurately encapsulate the essence of the Treaty of Velasco. The treaty indeed recognized Texas's independence, but the core aspect was the end of hostilities after the battle. The treaty did not focus on establishing trade relations or defining Texas's borders in direct terms, making the understanding of its historical significance essential in the context of Texas's quest for sovereignty.

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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