

# US History Practice Exam (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

- 1. Which battle is considered the last major battle of the American Revolution?**
  - A. The Battle of Saratoga**
  - B. The Siege of Yorktown**
  - C. The Battle of Bunker Hill**
  - D. The Battle of Lexington**
- 2. Who famously said, "Give me liberty, or give me death!"?**
  - A. Thomas Jefferson**
  - B. Patrick Henry**
  - C. George Washington**
  - D. John Adams**
- 3. What did Warhawks primarily advocate for?**
  - A. Peaceful negotiations with Britain**
  - B. Expanding U.S. territory through war**
  - C. Increased funding for infrastructure**
  - D. Support for the Federalists' policies**
- 4. What was the name of the slave who sued for his freedom?**
  - A. Frederick Douglass**
  - B. Dred Scott**
  - C. Harriet Tubman**
  - D. Sojourner Truth**
- 5. Which President is associated with the New Deal?**
  - A. Theodore Roosevelt**
  - B. Franklin D. Roosevelt**
  - C. Harry S. Truman**
  - D. Lyndon B. Johnson**
- 6. What historical event is described by the term "Trail of Tears"?**
  - A. The Gold Rush**
  - B. The relocation of Native American tribes**
  - C. The Lewis and Clark Expedition**
  - D. The Civil War**

- 7. Who was the first President of the United States?**
- A. Thomas Jefferson**
  - B. George Washington**
  - C. John Adams**
  - D. James Madison**
- 8. Who believed that human societies were guided by natural laws?**
- A. Natural Philosophers**
  - B. Political Scientists**
  - C. Social Reformers**
  - D. Economists**
- 9. What was a consequence of the Virginia Plan's proposal for representation?**
- A. Smaller states felt underrepresented**
  - B. Larger states gained too much power**
  - C. It led to the Connecticut Compromise**
  - D. It resulted in a unicameral legislature**
- 10. Which President is associated with the New Deal?**
- A. Herbert Hoover**
  - B. Franklin D. Roosevelt**
  - C. Woodrow Wilson**
  - D. Harry S. Truman**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which battle is considered the last major battle of the American Revolution?**

- A. The Battle of Saratoga**
- B. The Siege of Yorktown**
- C. The Battle of Bunker Hill**
- D. The Battle of Lexington**

The Siege of Yorktown is recognized as the last major battle of the American Revolution because it effectively marked the end of large-scale hostilities between Great Britain and the American colonies. In 1781, American and French forces, led by General George Washington and General Rochambeau, surrounded the British army under General Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia. The successful siege lasted from September 28 to October 19, culminating in Cornwallis's surrender, which significantly weakened British military presence and morale. This victory demonstrated the effectiveness of the colonial forces and their allies, leading to negotiations that ultimately resulted in the Treaty of Paris in 1783, formally recognizing American independence. The other battles listed, such as the Battles of Saratoga, Bunker Hill, and Lexington, were crucial in the early or mid-stages of the war, but none marked the final conclusion of major fighting in the same decisive manner as the Siege of Yorktown.

**2. Who famously said, "Give me liberty, or give me death!"?**

- A. Thomas Jefferson**
- B. Patrick Henry**
- C. George Washington**
- D. John Adams**

The phrase "Give me liberty, or give me death!" was famously uttered by Patrick Henry during a speech he delivered at the Second Virginia Convention in 1775. This rallying cry effectively captured the spirit of the American Revolution, conveying the urgency and desperation felt by many colonists at the time regarding British rule and the quest for independence. Patrick Henry's speech was influential in persuading the Virginia Assembly to deliver Virginian troops for the war, emphasizing that the struggle for freedom was worth any sacrifice, including life itself. This moment solidified Henry's legacy as a staunch advocate for liberty and served as a powerful motivator for those seeking independence from British oppression.

### 3. What did Warhawks primarily advocate for?

- A. Peaceful negotiations with Britain
- B. Expanding U.S. territory through war**
- C. Increased funding for infrastructure
- D. Support for the Federalists' policies

Warhawks primarily advocated for expanding U.S. territory through war, particularly in the context of the early 19th century. These individuals were often vocal proponents of going to war against Britain during the lead-up to the War of 1812. Their motivations included a desire to annex Canada and to assert American dominance over the Northwest Territory, as well as to combat British interference with American trade and the impressment of American sailors into the British navy. The Warhawks, who were primarily found in Congress, believed that military action was necessary to defend national honor and sovereignty. They argued that aggressive expansion would not only secure new land but also boost the economy and solidify the United States' status as a growing power on the North American continent. Their influence in Congress and strong rhetoric contributed to the eventual declaration of war against Britain in 1812.

### 4. What was the name of the slave who sued for his freedom?

- A. Frederick Douglass
- B. Dred Scott**
- C. Harriet Tubman
- D. Sojourner Truth

The slave who sued for his freedom was Dred Scott. His case, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, reached the Supreme Court in 1857 and is one of the most significant and controversial decisions in American history. Scott was enslaved and had lived in free territories, which he argued entitled him to his freedom. The Supreme Court's decision ultimately ruled against Scott, stating that slaves were not citizens and therefore could not sue in federal court. This ruling not only denied Dred Scott his freedom but also exacerbated tensions between the North and South regarding slavery, contributing to the onset of the Civil War. This case highlighted the legal and social challenges facing enslaved individuals and deepened the divisions in American society over the issue of slavery.

### 5. Which President is associated with the New Deal?

- A. Theodore Roosevelt
- B. Franklin D. Roosevelt**
- C. Harry S. Truman
- D. Lyndon B. Johnson

Franklin D. Roosevelt is closely associated with the New Deal, a series of programs and policies implemented in response to the Great Depression during his presidency from 1933 to 1945. The New Deal aimed to provide relief for the unemployed, stimulate economic recovery, and reform the financial system to prevent future depressions. Key components of the New Deal included the establishment of the Social Security system, massive public works programs like the Works Progress Administration (WPA), and regulations to stabilize the banking sector. Roosevelt's innovative approaches fundamentally reshaped the relationship between the government and the economy, marking a significant shift in American social policy. The enduring legacy of the New Deal continues to influence American political and economic discourse to this day.

**6. What historical event is described by the term "Trail of Tears"?**

**A. The Gold Rush**

**B. The relocation of Native American tribes**

**C. The Lewis and Clark Expedition**

**D. The Civil War**

The term "Trail of Tears" specifically refers to the forced relocation of Native American tribes from their ancestral homelands, particularly the Cherokee, in the 1830s, as a result of the Indian Removal Act signed by President Andrew Jackson. This tragic event involved the removal of thousands of Native Americans from their lands in the southeastern United States to designated territories west of the Mississippi River, primarily to present-day Oklahoma. The journey was marked by severe hardship, suffering, and significant loss of life due to disease, exposure, and starvation. The phrase "Trail of Tears" encapsulates the sorrow and devastation experienced by the tribes during this forced migration. Recognizing the scale of the suffering associated with this event is crucial to understanding the impact of U.S. government policies on Native American populations and the long-lasting effects of these actions on Indigenous communities. This historical context illustrates the broader themes of U.S. expansionism and its consequences for Native Americans.

**7. Who was the first President of the United States?**

**A. Thomas Jefferson**

**B. George Washington**

**C. John Adams**

**D. James Madison**

George Washington was the first President of the United States, serving from 1789 to 1797. He is often referred to as the "Father of His Country" for his crucial role in the founding of the nation, both during the American Revolutionary War and in shaping the executive branch of the government. Washington's leadership and character set important precedents for the office, including the tradition of serving only two terms. In contrast, Thomas Jefferson served as the third president, John Adams was the second president, and James Madison was the fourth. Each of these individuals contributed significantly to American history, but it was George Washington who was elected as the nation's inaugural president, helping to establish the foundations of the new government and guiding the nation through its early years.

**8. Who believed that human societies were guided by natural laws?**

**A. Natural Philosophers**

**B. Political Scientists**

**C. Social Reformers**

**D. Economists**

Natural philosophers were a group of thinkers in history who sought to understand the natural world through reason and observation, often believing that human societies, much like nature, operated under specific, identifiable laws. This perspective aligns with the broader idea of the Enlightenment, where many thinkers posited that there were fundamental principles governing human behavior and societal organization. Their work laid the groundwork for various fields, including modern science and philosophy. They emphasized the importance of reason, logic, and empirical evidence, attempting to apply these same principles to human society. Concepts such as social contracts and the belief in the inherent rights of individuals were often derived from their naturalistic worldview. While political scientists, social reformers, and economists certainly engage with concepts about human society and the systems that govern it, their specific focus and methods differ. Political scientists analyze governmental structures and functions, social reformers advocate for changes based on ethical or moral grounds, and economists study the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. Each of these disciplines may interact with the idea of societal laws, but natural philosophers were foundational in articulating the notion that societies could be understood through a lens of natural law akin to the physical sciences.

**9. What was a consequence of the Virginia Plan's proposal for representation?**

**A. Smaller states felt underrepresented**

**B. Larger states gained too much power**

**C. It led to the Connecticut Compromise**

**D. It resulted in a unicameral legislature**

The Virginia Plan proposed a system of representation based on population, which meant that states with larger populations would have more representatives in the legislature. This structure inherently favored larger states, leading to concerns among smaller states that they would be underrepresented in Congress. The unease stemmed from the fear that their interests would be overshadowed by the more populous states, which could dominate legislative decisions and priorities. Thus, smaller states felt that their influence in the national government would diminish significantly under the Virginia Plan, prompting them to seek alternatives to ensure fair representation. This tension between large and small states regarding representation was a major issue during the Constitutional Convention and ultimately contributed to the creation of compromise solutions, which aimed to balance the interests of states of varying sizes.

## 10. Which President is associated with the New Deal?

- A. Herbert Hoover
- B. Franklin D. Roosevelt**
- C. Woodrow Wilson
- D. Harry S. Truman

The association of Franklin D. Roosevelt with the New Deal is significant because he introduced this series of programs and reforms in response to the Great Depression, which began in 1929. Faced with unprecedented economic challenges, Roosevelt aimed to provide immediate economic relief, recovery efforts for struggling sectors, and reforms to prevent future crises. The New Deal included initiatives like Social Security, unemployment insurance, public works programs, and banking reforms, transforming the role of the federal government in American life and setting a precedent for future social safety nets. Roosevelt's New Deal focused on providing relief to the unemployed and those in poverty, recovering the economy through stimulating demand, and reforming systems to ensure greater stability. This multifaceted approach made a lasting impact on the American political landscape and established the Democratic Party as the party advocating for the welfare of the common citizen during economic hardships. Other presidents mentioned have their own historical contexts, but they do not have a direct connection to the New Deal. Herbert Hoover's presidency is often associated with the onset of the Great Depression, while Woodrow Wilson is known for leading the nation during World War I and promoting the League of Nations. Harry S. Truman followed Roosevelt and continued some of his policies, but he did not institute the New Deal programs.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://ushistory.examzify.com>**

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