

US HISTORY STAAR END-OF-COURSE (EOC) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://ushistorystaareoc.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which policy aimed to contain communism by supporting free peoples resisting subjugation in 1947?**
 - A. Marshall Plan
 - B. Truman Doctrine (1947)
 - C. NATO
 - D. Deterrence
- 2. What term describes organized groups that seek to influence government policy?**
 - A. Political Parties
 - B. Interest Groups
 - C. NGOs
 - D. Coalitions
- 3. Who didn't give up her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus, sparking the Montgomery Bus Boycott?**
 - A. Claudette Colvin
 - B. Dorothy Height
 - C. Ida Wells
 - D. Rosa Parks
- 4. Which president saw increased popularity after the Persian Gulf War?**
 - A. Barack Obama
 - B. George H.W. Bush
 - C. George W. Bush
 - D. Bill Clinton
- 5. What technology allows faster, cheaper communication to a wider audience, often using satellites?**
 - A. Communications
 - B. Electronics
 - C. Agriculture
 - D. Toolmaking

6. Who led the temperance movement and advocated for helping women?

- A. Frances Willard
- B. Carrie Nation
- C. Susan B. Anthony
- D. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

7. Which country was NOT a member of NAFTA?

- A. United States
- B. Canada
- C. Spain
- D. Mexico

8. Which policies disenfranchised voters in the Jim Crow era?

- A. Poll Taxes
- B. Literacy Tests
- C. Grandfather Clauses
- D. Poll Taxes, Literacy Tests, Grandfather Clauses

9. Which law granted 160 acres of land to settlers to encourage westward expansion?

- A. Transcontinental Railroad
- B. Homestead Act
- C. Great Plains
- D. Dawes Act

10. Betty Friedan wrote which work exposing discontent of housewives?

- A. Roe v Wade
- B. National Organization for Women (NOW)
- C. The Feminine Mystique
- D. Cesar Chavez/ Delores Huerta

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which policy aimed to contain communism by supporting free peoples resisting subjugation in 1947?

- A. Marshall Plan
- B. Truman Doctrine (1947)**
- C. NATO
- D. Deterrence

This question tests understanding of the United States' effort to stop the spread of communism by backing nations resisting subjugation. In 1947, President Truman announced a policy that the U.S. would provide political, military, and economic support to free peoples who were resisting subjugation by outside pressures, especially communist influence. This explicitly framed U.S. action as containment—protecting liberty by helping countries stand up to potential domination by the Soviet Union. Greece and Turkey were the first concrete examples, setting a precedent for American foreign policy for decades. That explicit pledge to defend free peoples against subjugation is what makes this option the best fit. The Marshall Plan focused on rebuilding European economies, which helped stability but isn't the same direct pledge to aid resisting subjugation. NATO, formed later, is a defense alliance rather than a 1947 policy announcement. Deterrence is a broader strategy about preventing aggression, not the specific 1947 policy of backing free nations against subjugation.

2. What term describes organized groups that seek to influence government policy?

- A. Political Parties
- B. Interest Groups**
- C. NGOs
- D. Coalitions

Interest groups are organized groups that seek to influence government policy. They work to sway decisions by lobbying lawmakers, providing research and information, and mobilizing public support around specific issues. Unlike political parties, which aim to win elections and govern, interest groups focus on shaping policy rather than running candidates. NGOs cover a broad range of nonprofit advocacy and activities not necessarily centered on policy influence, while coalitions are temporary alliances among groups formed for a particular cause. The idea here is a structured organization specifically built to influence policy, which aligns with how interest groups operate.

3. Who didn't give up her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus, sparking the Montgomery Bus Boycott?

- A. Claudette Colvin
- B. Dorothy Height
- C. Ida Wells
- D. Rosa Parks**

*The question focuses on a pivotal act of refusal that sparked a major movement in the Civil Rights era. Rosa Parks, an African American civil rights activist, refused to give up her seat to a white person on a Montgomery, Alabama, city bus. That moment of quiet defiance became a powerful symbol of protest and led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a 381-day boycott organized by local leaders and the NAACP that ultimately helped overturn bus segregation when the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional in *Browder v. Gayle*. Claudette Colvin did something similar earlier, but Parks' act received far greater attention and became the iconic catalyst for the boycott. Dorothy Height was a prominent civil rights leader who supported the movement, and Ida B. Wells was a 19th-century journalist and anti-lynching advocate, not connected to this event.*

4. Which president saw increased popularity after the Persian Gulf War?

- A. Barack Obama
- B. George H.W. Bush**
- C. George W. Bush
- D. Bill Clinton

Public opinion can rise when a president handles a major foreign policy victory well. After the Persian Gulf War, George H. W. Bush saw a notable uptick in popularity because the coalition's swift, successful action against Iraq created a sense of strong, decisive leadership and international credibility at a time when the public favored a clear victory. The other presidents you might see in options came to prominence for different reasons or in different events, not tied to this conflict: Obama rose to prominence through electoral victory and later policy achievements; George W. Bush's popularity peaks are more associated with 9/11 and its aftermath rather than the Gulf War; Clinton's popularity grew primarily from economic conditions in the 1990s.

5. What technology allows faster, cheaper communication to a wider audience, often using satellites?

- A. Communications**
- B. Electronics
- C. Agriculture
- D. Toolmaking

Technology that speeds up sharing information with a wide audience, often using satellites, is communications technology. It covers systems that moved from the telegraph and telephone to radio, television, and satellites, letting broadcasts reach many people quickly and at lower cost. Satellites specifically enable global transmission, shaping how news, entertainment, and culture spread around the world. The other topics describe devices or fields unrelated to broad, rapid communication, so they don't fit the idea of reaching a large audience quickly and cheaply.

6. Who led the temperance movement and advocated for helping women?

- A. Frances Willard**
- B. Carrie Nation
- C. Susan B. Anthony
- D. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Frances Willard led the temperance movement and linked it to helping women by turning temperance into a broader reform effort focused on protecting families and expanding women's rights. She led the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), arguing that alcohol harmed women and children and that reform should include protections at home plus social changes like suffrage, labor laws, and welfare improvements. Her leadership helped transform temperance from a prohibition campaign into a wide-ranging social reform movement that actively involved women in public life. Carrie Nation is known for militant saloon-smashing tactics, but she did not head the national temperance effort. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were leaders in the women's suffrage movement, not the leading figures of the temperance organization.

7. Which country was NOT a member of NAFTA?

- A. United States
- B. Canada
- C. Spain
- D. Mexico

NAFTA is a trade agreement formed between three countries in North America to reduce barriers to trade and investment. The members were the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Spain, on the other hand, is a European country and not part of this North American pact, so it was not a NAFTA member. Knowing which countries participate in NAFTA helps you see why Spain is the correct answer. (Note: NAFTA later evolved into the USMCA, but Spain was never part of the agreement.)

8. Which policies disenfranchised voters in the Jim Crow era?

- A. Poll Taxes
- B. Literacy Tests
- C. Grandfather Clauses
- D. Poll Taxes, Literacy Tests, Grandfather Clauses

During the Jim Crow era, states used several tactics to keep African Americans from voting. Poll taxes charged a fee at the polls, which many poor voters couldn't afford. Literacy tests demanded reading or interpretation skills and were applied in a biased way to fail Black voters while letting many white voters pass. Grandfather clauses allowed people to vote if their grandfathers had been eligible to vote before Reconstruction, which effectively excluded Black citizens whose ancestors were enslaved. Together, these methods show how the voting system was designed to disenfranchise a large portion of the Black electorate. That's why including all three policies provides the most complete answer.

9. Which law granted 160 acres of land to settlers to encourage westward expansion?

- A. Transcontinental Railroad
- B. Homestead Act
- C. Great Plains
- D. Dawes Act

Moving west was encouraged by a policy that offered land to settlers willing to start farms and live on the property. The Homestead Act did just that: it provided 160 acres of public land to individuals who would live on the land, build a dwelling, and improve it for several years. This aimed to quickly populate the western frontier, develop agriculture, and spur economic growth in new territories. This is the best explanation because it identifies the government action that actually granted 160 acres to ordinary settlers to promote westward expansion. The other options describe different things: a railroad project with land grants to companies, a geographic region, and a policy aimed at reshaping Native American land ownership, none of which match the idea of giving 160 acres to settlers to encourage settlement.

10. Betty Friedan wrote which work exposing discontent of housewives?

- A. Roe v Wade
- B. National Organization for Women (NOW)
- C. The Feminine Mystique**
- D. Cesar Chavez/ Delores Huerta

Betty Friedan's The Feminine Mystique, published in 1963, revealed how many housewives felt deeply unfulfilled by the traditional roles of wife and mother. It argued that society's expectation that a woman's happiness comes from domestic life masked a widespread sense of discontent, describing this as "the problem that has no name." This critique helped spark the second wave feminist movement by showing that women's opportunities and identities were constrained by cultural norms rather than personal failure. The other options refer to a court decision on abortion, a feminist organization, and labor organizers, none of which are the work that exposed this discontent.

SAMPLE

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://ushistorystaareoc.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE