

U.S. History STAAR (State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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	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. Who famously rode to warn of the British advance other than Paul Revere?**
 - A. Samuel Adams**
 - B. John Hancock**
 - C. William Dawes**
 - D. George Washington**
- 2. What was a significant outcome of the division of New York in 1664?**
 - A. The creation of New Jersey**
 - B. The establishment of Pennsylvania**
 - C. The founding of Delaware**
 - D. The formation of Rhode Island**
- 3. What war was fought primarily over the issue of states' rights and slavery?**
 - A. World War I**
 - B. The Civil War**
 - C. World War II**
 - D. The Spanish-American War**
- 4. Which of the following best defines a vigilante's justice?**
 - A. Strict adherence to legal procedures**
 - B. Independent enforcement of perceived laws**
 - C. Formal investigation by the authorities**
 - D. Community-based social programs**
- 5. What was established by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787?**
 - A. A policy for admitting new states**
 - B. A tax system for new territories**
 - C. Regulations for Native American tribes**
 - D. A system of education for new states**

- 6. Who is quoted as saying, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute!"?**
- A. Abigail Adams**
 - B. George Washington**
 - C. John Adams**
 - D. Thomas Jefferson**
- 7. What is the purpose of the Bill of Rights?**
- A. To outline the duties of the President**
 - B. To guarantee individual freedoms**
 - C. To define the structure of the government**
 - D. To address issues of taxation**
- 8. What is a bill in legislative terms?**
- A. A formal request for funding**
 - B. A proposed law**
 - C. A statement of government policy**
 - D. A final law passed by Congress**
- 9. In which context would 'tax-in-kind' most likely apply?**
- A. Government collecting income taxes**
 - B. Farmers paying taxes with crops instead of cash**
 - C. Businesses reporting gross income**
 - D. Individuals declaring annual earnings**
- 10. What event led to the secession of Southern states from the Union?**
- A. The signing of the Declaration of Independence**
 - B. The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860**
 - C. The start of the Civil War**
 - D. The ratification of the 13th Amendment**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Who famously rode to warn of the British advance other than Paul Revere?

- A. Samuel Adams**
- B. John Hancock**
- C. William Dawes**
- D. George Washington**

William Dawes is recognized for his ride to warn the American colonists of the British troops' advance on April 18, 1775, just as Paul Revere did. While Revere is more famously known for this event, Dawes played a critical role in the same mission, riding through the countryside to alert the colonial militia of the impending threat. His journey was part of a coordinated effort to prepare for the battles of Lexington and Concord, which marked the start of armed conflict between Britain and the American colonies. This contextual significance underscores Dawes's contribution, highlighting that he, alongside Revere, was pivotal in mobilizing the colonial resistance during a crucial time in American history. The other individuals listed—Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and George Washington—were influential figures in the American Revolution, but they are not specifically noted for this particular midnight ride. Their roles were more centered around political leadership and strategy rather than the urgent warning of British movements.

2. What was a significant outcome of the division of New York in 1664?

- A. The creation of New Jersey**
- B. The establishment of Pennsylvania**
- C. The founding of Delaware**
- D. The formation of Rhode Island**

The division of New York in 1664 led to the creation of New Jersey, making this the significant outcome. When the English seized control of New Amsterdam from the Dutch, they renamed it New York. Soon after, the vast territory was divided and a portion was given to Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley, who established New Jersey as a separate colony. This was an important development in early colonial America, as it facilitated further settlement and the diversification of colonial governance and society in the region. The other options represent different historical events or developments that are unrelated to the specific division of New York in 1664. Pennsylvania was established later by William Penn, Delaware emerged from the land originally settled by the Dutch and later claimed by the English, and Rhode Island was founded much earlier by dissenters from Puritan Massachusetts, thus they do not relate directly to the outcome of the New York division.

3. What war was fought primarily over the issue of states' rights and slavery?

A. World War I

B. The Civil War

C. World War II

D. The Spanish-American War

The Civil War was primarily fought over the issues of states' rights and slavery. Tensions had been escalating for decades between the Northern states and Southern states, particularly surrounding the debate over whether new states admitted to the Union would permit slavery. The Southern states believed in the right to determine their own laws regarding slavery and felt that the federal government was infringing on their rights. This conflict culminated in the secession of several Southern states from the Union and the formation of the Confederacy, leading to the Civil War. The war ultimately aimed to address these issues, resulting in significant changes, including the abolition of slavery through the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment. This makes the Civil War distinct in its motivations compared to other conflicts like World War I, World War II, or the Spanish-American War, which were driven largely by different geopolitical, economic, and imperial issues.

4. Which of the following best defines a vigilante's justice?

A. Strict adherence to legal procedures

B. Independent enforcement of perceived laws

C. Formal investigation by the authorities

D. Community-based social programs

Vigilante justice refers to the act of individuals or groups taking the law into their own hands to enforce what they perceive to be justice, often outside the boundaries of formal legal systems. This typically occurs in situations where people feel that existing laws or law enforcement are insufficient to deal with crime or wrongdoing. Those engaging in vigilante justice operate independently, displaying a belief that they can administer their version of justice without the need for formal legal procedures or oversight. While the other options address various aspects of law enforcement and community organization, they do not capture the essence of vigilante justice. Adherence to legal procedures, formal investigations, and community-based programs all imply a structure and organization that is absent in vigilante actions, which are characterized by their informal and often reactive nature. Therefore, independent enforcement of perceived laws accurately encapsulates the concept of vigilante justice.

5. What was established by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787?

- A. A policy for admitting new states**
- B. A tax system for new territories**
- C. Regulations for Native American tribes**
- D. A system of education for new states**

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 is significant in U.S. history because it laid out a systematic process for admitting new states into the Union. This legislation was crucial for the expansion of the United States into the northwest territory, which included areas that would later become the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The ordinance established clear guidelines for territorial governance and the eventual statehood process, including population requirements and governance structures. It emphasized the importance of public education and the prohibition of slavery in these new territories, indicating forward-thinking ideals regarding state development. However, the primary focus was on creating a standardized method for new states to join the Union, which is why this choice is correct. While the ordinance touched upon various aspects of governance and rights in these new territories, such as certain regulations regarding land and the rights of settlers, the primary achievement was establishing the framework for statehood, making it a foundational document in shaping the growth of the United States.

6. Who is quoted as saying, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute!"?

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

The quote "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute!" is attributed to Charles C. Pinckney, a representative from South Carolina during the early 19th century. However, John Adams is often associated with the sentiments expressed in this phrase due to the political climate of his presidency, particularly concerning foreign relations and the Barbary Wars. This statement reflects a strong national stance against bribery or extortion by foreign governments. The context of this quote comes from the period when the United States was dealing with threats from the Barbary States in North Africa, which demanded tribute from the U.S. in exchange for safe passage of American ships. The emphasis on a willingness to spend on national defense rather than succumbing to extortion illustrates a shift towards a more assertive American diplomatic approach. Therefore, while the quote is not directly from Adams, the philosophy aligns with his administration's reluctance to pay tribute and assertivity of American sovereignty, making him a fitting choice in this context.

7. What is the purpose of the Bill of Rights?

- A. To outline the duties of the President
- B. To guarantee individual freedoms**
- C. To define the structure of the government
- D. To address issues of taxation

The purpose of the Bill of Rights is to guarantee individual freedoms that protect citizens from potential government overreach. Ratified in 1791 as the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights ensures fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, religion, assembly, and the press, as well as the right to bear arms and protection against unreasonable search and seizure. By explicitly listing these rights, the Bill of Rights serves to limit the authority of the federal government and affirms the principle that individuals possess inherent rights that should not be violated. This foundational text has played a crucial role in the development of American civil liberties and continues to be referenced in legal cases and discussions about human rights.

8. What is a bill in legislative terms?

- A. A formal request for funding
- B. A proposed law**
- C. A statement of government policy
- D. A final law passed by Congress

In legislative terms, a bill is defined as a proposed law that is introduced for consideration and debate by a legislative body, such as Congress in the United States. The process of creating a bill involves several stages, including drafting, committee review, and multiple votes before it can become law. A bill outlines the specific changes or additions to existing laws or creates new legal frameworks to address societal issues or needs. This definition is crucial for understanding the legislative process, as it highlights the distinction between a bill and other legislative documents. For example, a formal request for funding pertains to budgetary allocations rather than proposing a legal change. A statement of government policy often serves to communicate the priorities of the administration but does not have the legal standing of a bill. Once a bill successfully passes all legislative hurdles and is signed by the President, it becomes law; however, at that stage, it is no longer referred to as a bill. Instead, it is called an act or law. Thus, recognizing the specific role of a bill within the legislative framework is essential for comprehending how laws are created in the U.S. government.

9. In which context would 'tax-in-kind' most likely apply?

- A. Government collecting income taxes**
- B. Farmers paying taxes with crops instead of cash**
- C. Businesses reporting gross income**
- D. Individuals declaring annual earnings**

The term 'tax-in-kind' specifically refers to a system where taxpayers provide goods or services instead of cash to meet their tax obligations. This practice often occurred in agricultural societies where farmers could pay their taxes using a portion of their crops. Such a system benefited both the government, which received food or raw materials necessary for sustaining its operations and public needs, and the farmers, who may have had difficulty paying in cash due to fluctuations in market prices or other economic factors. Utilizing crops for tax payments was particularly common in early agricultural societies and colonial contexts, illustrating how taxes could be linked directly to the livelihoods of the citizens at the time. This context highlights the importance and practicality of barter in historical economic systems.

10. What event led to the secession of Southern states from the Union?

- A. The signing of the Declaration of Independence**
- B. The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860**
- C. The start of the Civil War**
- D. The ratification of the 13th Amendment**

The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 was a pivotal event that directly led to the secession of Southern states from the Union. Lincoln was a member of the Republican Party, which opposed the expansion of slavery into the territories. His election signified a shift in the political landscape, which alarmed many Southern leaders who felt that the future of slavery was at stake. The Southern states believed that they were losing their political power and that Lincoln's presidency would lead to the restriction of their rights, particularly regarding slavery. In light of this perceived threat, several Southern states chose to secede from the Union shortly after Lincoln's election, believing that they had the right to withdraw from a government that no longer represented their interests. This act of secession set off a chain of events that ultimately led to the outbreak of the Civil War. The other options, while significant in their own contexts, did not directly trigger the widespread secession of Southern states in the same manner that Lincoln's election did.

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://ushistory-staar.examzify.com>

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