AMSCO AP UNITED STATES HISTORY EXAM (APUSH) – PERIOD 7 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What is referred to as the New Deal, enacted by Franklin Roosevelt?

A. A series of economic policies aimed at promoting international trade

B. Reforms to end the Great Depression between 1933 and 1942

C. An agreement to reduce military spending

D. A plan to increase tariffs on foreign imports

2. Which event led to the blaming of Spain by the Yellow Press for the explosion of a U.S. battleship?

A. Sinking of the Arizona

B. Sinking of the Maine

C. Sinking of the Missouri

D. Sinking of the Constitution

3. What was the primary goal of the American Expeditionary Force during World War I?

A. Training new military leaders

B. Engaging in peace negotiations

C. Winning significant battles in Europe

D. Providing humanitarian aid

4. Which of the following was a result of the Potsdam Conference?

A. Division of Germany

B. Creation of the League of Nations

C. Establishment of the United Nations

D. Initiation of the Marshall Plan

5. What was the primary purpose of the Neutrality Acts passed in the 1930s?

A. To strengthen military alliances

B. To support international trade

C. To keep the U.S. out of wars

D. To promote peace treaties

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6. Which policy, established in 1933, marked a shift in U.S. relations with Latin America?

A. Good Neighbor Policy

B. Monroe Doctrine

C. Marshall Plan

D. Big Stick Policy

7. What was the significance of the Supreme Court case Korematsu v. US in 1944?

A. It upheld the legality of internment camps for Japanese Americans

B. It ruled against racial segregation in schools

C. It mandated voting rights for all citizens

D. It addressed labor strikes during WWII

8. What is the most significant impact of the Scopes Monkey Trial on American society?

A. Increased interest in science education

B. Advancement of civil rights

C. Changes in religious practices

D. Expansion of women's rights

9. What was the primary purpose of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff enacted in 1930?

A. To reduce tariffs on foreign imports

B. To increase duties on agricultural and manufactured imports

C. To stimulate foreign trade

D. To eliminate tariffs on essential goods

10. Which event marked the first shots of the Spanish-American War?

A. Destruction of Spanish fleet at Santiago Bay

B. Battle of San Juan Hill

C. Bombardment of Manila Bay

D. Creation of the Rough Riders

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is referred to as the New Deal, enacted by Franklin Roosevelt?

A. A series of economic policies aimed at promoting international trade

B. Reforms to end the Great Depression between 1933 and 1942

C. An agreement to reduce military spending

D. A plan to increase tariffs on foreign imports

The New Deal, enacted by Franklin Roosevelt, refers specifically to a series of reforms and programs designed to address the severe economic hardships of the Great Depression between 1933 and 1942. It encompassed various initiatives aimed at providing relief for the unemployed, recovery of the economy, and reforming the financial system to prevent a future depression. This included landmark legislation such as the Social Security Act, the establishment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and various job creation programs like the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The focus on reforms during the New Deal was critical in stabilizing the economy and improving the lives of millions of Americans who were suffering from widespread unemployment, poverty, and uncertainty. The New Deal represented a fundamental shift in how the federal government interacted with its citizens and its role in economic and social welfare. Other options refer to unrelated economic policies or agreements that do not align with the scope of the New Deal. The importance of the New Deal lies in its comprehensive approach to solve the pressing issues of its time, making this answer the most accurate representation of what the New Deal was when Franklin Roosevelt took office.

2. Which event led to the blaming of Spain by the Yellow Press for the explosion of a U.S. battleship?

A. Sinking of the Arizona

B. Sinking of the Maine

C. Sinking of the Missouri

D. Sinking of the Constitution

The explosion of the USS Maine in Havana Harbor in 1898 was a pivotal event that stirred public sentiment in the United States against Spain. Following the explosion, sensationalist journalism, often referred to as "Yellow Press," published incendiary stories that blamed Spain for the incident. Their reporting, characterized by exaggerated claims and emotional appeals, helped to galvanize public opinion and rally support for military intervention in Cuba, which was then experiencing a struggle for independence from Spanish rule. This event ultimately contributed to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War as the call for action became widespread, with the phrase "Remember the Maine!" becoming a rallying cry for those supporting intervention.

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3. What was the primary goal of the American Expeditionary Force during World War I?

A. Training new military leaders

B. Engaging in peace negotiations

C. Winning significant battles in Europe

D. Providing humanitarian aid

The primary goal of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) during World War I was to win significant battles in Europe. When the AEF, led by General John J. Pershing, was deployed to the front lines, it aimed to bolster the exhausted Allied forces and play a decisive role in turning the tide of the war. The United States entered the conflict in 1917, responding to the need for reinforcements as the war had reached a critical point. The AEF's involvement was marked by several key battles, including the Battle of Cantigny, the second Battle of the Marne, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. These engagements were crucial not only for their tactical outcomes but also for demonstrating American military strength and resolve. While training new military leaders and providing humanitarian aid were components of U.S. military operations, and peace negotiations were a post-war concern, the immediate mission of the AEF was focused on achieving military victories against the Central Powers in Europe. This objective aligned with the broader strategy of the Allies to defeat Germany and secure a favorable peace towards the end of the war.

4. Which of the following was a result of the Potsdam Conference?

A. Division of Germany

B. Creation of the League of Nations

C. Establishment of the United Nations

D. Initiation of the Marshall Plan

The division of Germany is considered a significant result of the Potsdam Conference, which took place in July-August 1945 among the Allied leaders—Stalin, Truman, and Churchill (later Attlee). This conference was crucial in determining the post-war order in Europe, particularly addressing how to deal with Germany after its unconditional surrender in May 1945. During the conference, the Allies agreed to divide Germany into four occupation zones, each controlled by one of the Allied powers: the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and France. This division aimed to demilitarize Germany, eliminate its ability to wage war, and provide a mechanism for rebuilding the country while managing its political and economic transformation. The decisions made at Potsdam set the stage for the eventual Cold War tensions that would arise over the differing approaches to governance and reconstruction in East and West Germany. The other options focus on significant aspects of post-World War II developments, but they were not outcomes of the Potsdam Conference. The League of Nations had already been established after World War I, and the United Nations was created later in 1945 but was not a direct result of the discussions at Potsdam. The Marshall Plan, which aimed to aid the economic recovery

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5. What was the primary purpose of the Neutrality Acts passed in the 1930s?

A. To strengthen military alliances

B. To support international trade

C. To keep the U.S. out of wars

D. To promote peace treaties

The primary purpose of the Neutrality Acts passed in the 1930s was to keep the U.S. out of wars. These legislative measures were enacted in response to the growing tensions and conflicts in Europe and Asia during that decade, particularly in the lead-up to World War II. The acts aimed to prevent any actions that could involve the U.S. in foreign conflicts, reflecting the isolationist sentiment prevalent in the country after World War I. The Neutrality Acts implemented restrictions on Americans traveling on belligerent ships and prohibited arms sales and loans to nations at war. By doing so, these laws sought to minimize U.S. entanglement in international disputes, signifying a clear intention to avoid the mistakes of global involvement that had characterized the previous world conflict. This approach also emphasized a commitment to neutrality and the belief that distance from foreign wars would protect American lives and interests.

6. Which policy, established in 1933, marked a shift in U.S. relations with Latin America?

A. Good Neighbor Policy

B. Monroe Doctrine

C. Marshall Plan

D. Big Stick Policy

The Good Neighbor Policy, established in 1933 during Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency, represented a significant shift in U.S. relations with Latin America. This policy was aimed at fostering better diplomatic and economic relations with Latin American nations, moving away from previous interventions and military involvement that were common in U.S. foreign policy. The Good Neighbor Policy emphasized mutual respect and cooperation, seeking to promote a sense of partnership rather than domination. It was a response to the negative perceptions of the U.S. that had developed due to earlier interventions, and Roosevelt believed that enhancing relations with Latin American countries was essential for both hemispheric stability and U.S. economic interests. This policy marked a departure from earlier doctrines such as the Monroe Doctrine and the Big Stick Policy, which emphasized unilateral U.S. action and intervention in the region. The Good Neighbor Policy laid the groundwork for more collaborative and respectful relationships with Latin American countries, impacting diplomatic relations for decades to come. It is often viewed as a cornerstone of the United States' approach to the region in the 20th century.

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7. What was the significance of the Supreme Court case Korematsu v. US in 1944?

A. It upheld the legality of internment camps for Japanese Americans

B. It ruled against racial segregation in schools

C. It mandated voting rights for all citizens

D. It addressed labor strikes during WWII

The significance of the Supreme Court case Korematsu v. United States in 1944 lies in its upholding of the government's decision to intern Japanese Americans during World War II. The Court ruled that the need to protect against espionage outweighed Fred Korematsu's individual rights. This decision reflected the wartime sentiment and the prevailing views of national security, affirming the constitutionality of the internment camps despite significant evidence suggesting that Japanese Americans posed no real threat. This ruling has since been heavily criticized for its endorsement of racial discrimination and lack of due process. It displayed how fear and prejudice can override civil liberties, highlighting the vulnerabilities in legal protections during times of crisis. The Korematsu case remains a pivotal example of the tension between civil rights and national security, influencing later discussions about race, discrimination, and government powers. The case's legacy has led to calls for redress and has shaped public and legal attitudes toward similar situations in modern contexts.

8. What is the most significant impact of the Scopes Monkey Trial on American society?

A. Increased interest in science education

B. Advancement of civil rights

C. Changes in religious practices

D. Expansion of women's rights

The Scopes Monkey Trial, which took place in 1925, contributed significantly to the interest in science education in American society, particularly regarding the teaching of evolution in public schools. This trial highlighted the growing conflict between science and religion, specifically in the context of teaching Charles Darwin's theory of evolution in opposition to the biblical account of creation. The trial drew national attention and sparked public debate about academic freedom and the role of religion in education. The media coverage and public discourse resulting from the trial increased awareness and interest in scientific topics within educational curricula. As a result, many educators, scientists, and advocates began to push for more science-based education, emphasizing the importance of teaching evolutionary biology alongside other scientific disciplines. This focus on science education can be seen as a foundational moment in the ongoing dialogue about educational content and the separation of church and state, leading to a gradual shift in how subjects like evolution were integrated into school programs across the country. This development laid the groundwork for later advancements in science education that continue to influence curricula today.

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9. What was the primary purpose of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff enacted in 1930?

A. To reduce tariffs on foreign imports

B. To increase duties on agricultural and manufactured imports

C. To stimulate foreign trade

D. To eliminate tariffs on essential goods

The primary purpose of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff, enacted in 1930, was to increase duties on agricultural and manufactured imports. This legislation aimed to protect American industries and farmers by raising tariffs on imported goods, making foreign products more expensive and less competitive in the U.S. market. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff was a response to the economic conditions of the time, particularly the Great Depression, with the hope that higher tariffs would stimulate domestic production and employment. However, the result was often a decline in international trade as other countries retaliated by imposing their own tariffs. This ultimately worsened the economic situation globally rather than fostering growth. In context, the other options do not align with the intentions and outcomes of the tariff. Reducing tariffs would contradict the law's purpose, stimulating foreign trade was not the intended effect as the tariff aimed to limit such trade, and eliminating tariffs on essential goods was the opposite of the protectionist approach taken by the legislation. Thus, option B accurately reflects the primary aim of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff.

10. Which event marked the first shots of the Spanish-American War?

A. Destruction of Spanish fleet at Santiago Bay

B. Battle of San Juan Hill

C. Bombardment of Manila Bay

D. Creation of the Rough Riders

The Bombardment of Manila Bay is identified as the event that marked the first shots of the Spanish-American War. On May 1, 1898, Commodore George Dewey led the U.S. naval fleet into Manila Bay in the Philippines, resulting in a decisive victory against the Spanish fleet stationed there. This engagement not only signaled the United States' entry into the war but also showcased its naval power and strategic capability, leading to the rapid decline of Spanish colonial influence in the Pacific. While other events like the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago Bay and the Battle of San Juan Hill were significant battles later in the conflict, they occurred after the initial hostilities had commenced with the bombardment at Manila Bay. The creation of the Rough Riders is associated with the land campaign and Theodore Roosevelt's charge at San Juan Hill, but it does not correspond to the initial military action that ignited the war. Thus, the Bombardment of Manila Bay is the correct identification of the first shots fired in the Spanish-American War, marking a pivotal moment in U.S. history as it transitioned to a more imperialistic approach on the global stage.

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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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