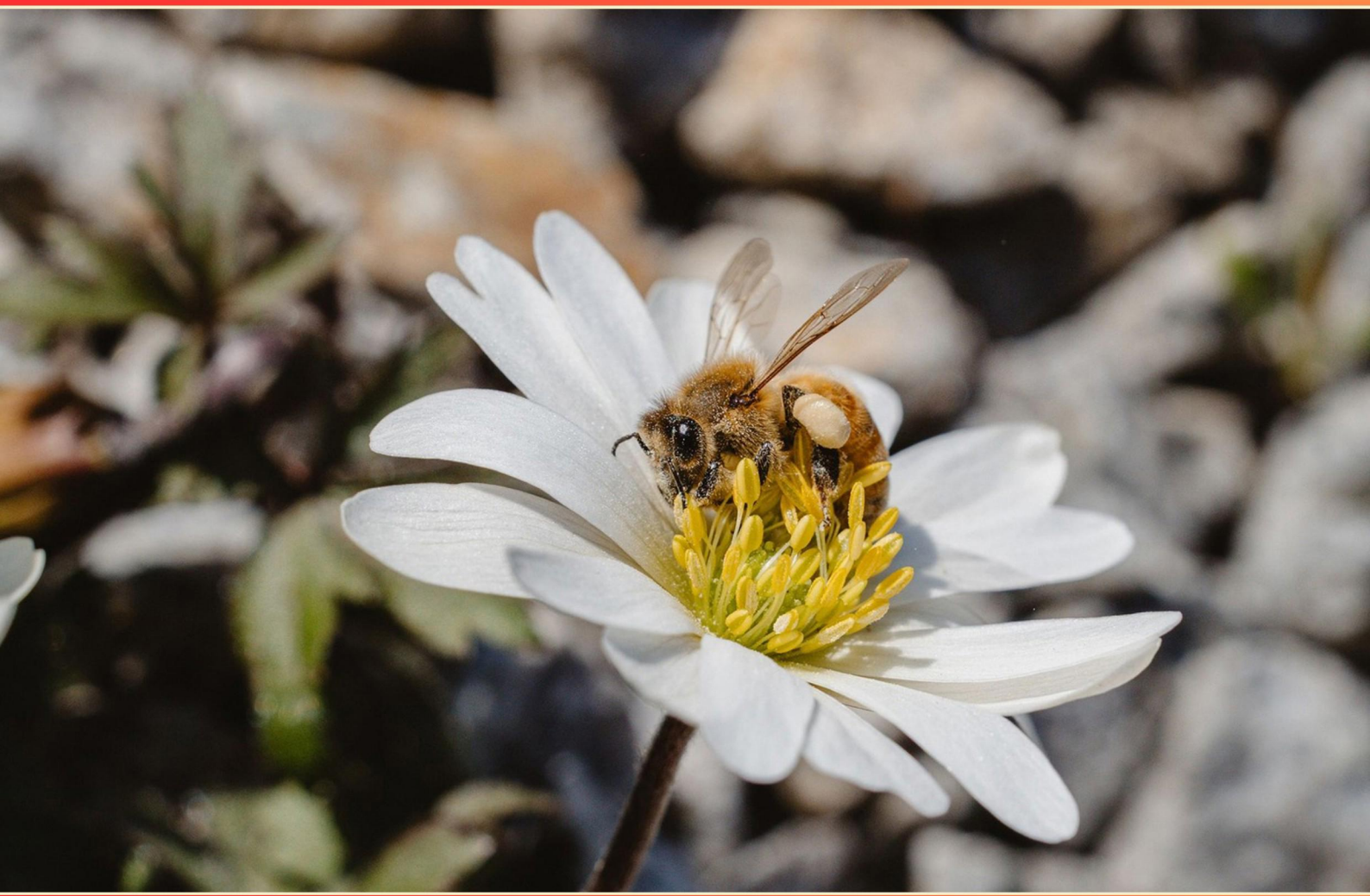
CITIZEN BEE – PEOPLE CATEGORY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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.

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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. **Which individual later served as the 18th President of the United States after a prominent service as a Union general?**

   A. William Carney

   B. Jefferson Davis

   C. Ulysses S. Grant

   D. Abraham Lincoln

2. **Which Quaker founded Pennsylvania to establish a place of peace and freedom, and founded Philadelphia?**

   A. John Peter Zenger

   B. Abigail Adams

   C. Samuel Adams

   D. William Penn

3. **Edna Ferber is best known for being the first woman to win which prize?**

   A. Nobel Prize in Literature

   B. Pulitzer Prize for Drama

   C. Pulitzer Prize for Fiction

   D. Man Booker Prize

4. **Who proposed the Virginia Plan that favored larger states and later became the first U.S. Attorney General?**

   A. James Madison

   B. John Jay

   C. Edmond Randolph

   D. Roger Sherman

5. **Who wrote The Souls of Black Folk?**

   A. W. E. B. Du Bois

   B. Booker T. Washington

   C. Frederick Douglass

   D. Ralph Ellison

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6. Which abolitionist opened a private school and advocated for women's rights, speaking to audiences including men?

A. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

B. Angelina Grimke

C. Frederick Douglass

D. Harriet Beecher Stowe

7. Which statement best reflects Harriet Tubman's Underground Railroad work?

A. She operated alone and never used other abolitionists

B. She led more than 300 enslaved people to freedom

C. She founded a major abolitionist newspaper

D. She served as a member of Congress

8. Which figure served as surgeon general of the Continental Army and advocated vaccination?

A. Haym Salomon

B. Jonathan Trumbull Sr

C. Benjamin Rush

D. James Otis

9. Which author wrote the autobiography So Big and won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction?

A. Harold Ross

B. Edna Ferber

C. F. Scott Fitzgerald

D. Harper Lee

10. Which author wrote the influential abolitionist work Uncle Tom's Cabin?

A. Harriet Tubman

B. Sojourner Truth

C. Frederick Douglass

D. Harriet Beecher Stowe

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which individual later served as the 18th President of the United States after a prominent service as a Union general?

A. William Carney

B. Jefferson Davis

C. Ulysses S. Grant

D. Abraham Lincoln

Think about leaders who move from wartime command to national leadership. Ulysses S. Grant stood out as a Union general whose campaigns and ultimate victory helped him become a prominent national figure. That stature translated into political support after the war, and he became the 18th President of the United States, serving from 1869 to 1877. The other names don't fit both parts: William Carney is noted for bravery but not for a presidency; Jefferson Davis led the Confederacy; Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president, earlier than Grant. So the person who fits both roles is Ulysses S. Grant.

2. Which Quaker founded Pennsylvania to establish a place of peace and freedom, and founded Philadelphia?

A. John Peter Zenger

B. Abigail Adams

C. Samuel Adams

D. William Penn

William Penn, a Quaker, founded Pennsylvania to create a place of peace and religious freedom and planned the city of Philadelphia. He received a royal charter in 1681 to establish the colony and promoted liberty of worship and fair treatment for Native Americans. Philadelphia was laid out as a thoughtful, orderly city—its name means "brotherly love"—to welcome diverse settlers who shared these ideals. The other figures listed were important in history but did not found Pennsylvania or Philadelphia.

3. Edna Ferber is best known for being the first woman to win which prize?

A. Nobel Prize in Literature

B. Pulitzer Prize for Drama

C. Pulitzer Prize for Fiction

D. Man Booker Prize

Edna Ferber's achievement highlights a major milestone in American literary awards: she became the first woman to win the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction, awarded for her novel So Big. This prize recognizes distinguished fiction by an American author, and Ferber's win helped open doors for women writers in a field that had been dominated by men. The other prizes listed are different honors she did not receive: the Nobel Prize in Literature is an international prize Ferber did not win; the Pulitzer Prize for Drama is for playwrights and Ferber's notable work is in fiction; the Man Booker Prize is a British prize established later and she did not win it. So, the best match is the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction.

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4. Who proposed the Virginia Plan that favored larger states and later became the first U.S. Attorney General?

A. James Madison

B. John Jay

C. Edmond Randolph

D. Roger Sherman

The Virginia Plan, which favored larger states by proposing representation based on population, was introduced at the Constitutional Convention by Edmund Randolph. While James Madison drafted much of the plan, Randolph presented it to the delegates and argued for a stronger national government with a bicameral legislature. Randolph's later role as the first U.S. Attorney General under George Washington ties his name directly to both the proposal and the early federal government, making him the best answer. (James Madison is closely associated with drafting the plan, John Jay would become the first Chief Justice, and Roger Sherman was a key proponent of the Connecticut Compromise.)

5. Who wrote The Souls of Black Folk?

A. W. E. B. Du Bois

B. Booker T. Washington

C. Frederick Douglass

D. Ralph Ellison

The main idea here is recognizing a foundational author in African American literature and race theory. The Souls of Black Folk was written by W. E. B. Du Bois and published in 1903. It blends essays and sociological observations to explore the Black experience in the United States, introducing influential ideas like double consciousness and the color line. This work is distinctly associated with Du Bois, making him the correct author. The other figures wrote different works: Booker T. Washington is known for Up from Slavery, Frederick Douglass for his abolitionist Narrative of the Life, and Ralph Ellison for Invisible Man.

6. Which abolitionist opened a private school and advocated for women's rights, speaking to audiences including men?

A. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

B. Angelina Grimke

C. Frederick Douglass

D. Harriet Beecher Stowe

Focus on how reformers used education and public speaking to advance abolition and women's rights. Angelina Grimké stands out because she and her sister Sarah were early abolitionists who also pushed for women's rights and education. She opened a private school to educate girls, showing a concrete step to improve women's opportunities through schooling. She then toured and spoke to audiences that included men, arguing that women deserve equality and that slavery must end. This combination of running a private school and publicly advocating for women's rights with mixed-gender audiences is why she fits best. The others were influential abolitionists or writers, but none are best described by this exact mix of opening a private school and speaking to both men and women in support of women's rights.

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7. Which statement best reflects Harriet Tubman's Underground Railroad work?

A. She operated alone and never used other abolitionists

B. She led more than 300 enslaved people to freedom

C. She founded a major abolitionist newspaper

D. She served as a member of Congress

Harriet Tubman's work on the Underground Railroad shows her as a fearless organizer and guide who repeatedly risked her life to help others escape slavery. The statement that best reflects that effort is that she led more than 300 enslaved people to freedom. This captures the scale of her impact: she didn't just make a few isolated rescues, but built and moved through a network with many successful missions, often returning to the South to lead others to safety after escaping herself in 1849. Her leadership came from coordinating routes, safe houses, and trusted abolitionists, showing how one determined conductor could empower hundreds to seize their freedom. The other ideas miss what she is most known for. She did not operate alone or rely on a single person; she worked with a network of allies. She did not found a major abolitionist newspaper, and she did not serve in Congress. Each of those reflects different roles, while Tubman's lasting legacy on the Underground Railroad is precisely the large number of people she helped escape to freedom.

8. Which figure served as surgeon general of the Continental Army and advocated vaccination?

A. Haym Salomon

B. Jonathan Trumbull Sr

C. Benjamin Rush

D. James Otis

Focusing on someone who bridged military medical leadership with public health action shows why this figure fits best. Benjamin Rush was a prominent physician who served in a senior medical role for the Continental Army, and he strongly advocated for smallpox inoculation as a protective measure for soldiers and civilians. His push for vaccination came at a time when disease devastated armies, so his combined duties in the military medical corps and his public health stance made him the clear fit. The other individuals are notable in political or civilian life, but they are not known for medical leadership or vaccination advocacy, so they don't match the combination described here.

9. Which author wrote the autobiography So Big and won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction?

A. Harold Ross

B. Edna Ferber

C. F. Scott Fitzgerald

D. Harper Lee

Edna Ferber wrote So Big, a sweeping novel published in 1924 that won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1925. It's not an autobiography; Ferber crafted a large-scale family saga that explores ambition and the American dream, showcasing her talent for memorable characters and broad thematic scope. The Pulitzer recognition that year highlighted Ferber's skill in weaving a compelling, long-form narrative about American life. Harold Ross is known as a magazine editor, not the author of So Big. F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote The Great Gatsby, not So Big. Harper Lee wrote To Kill a Mockingbird and won a Pulitzer for that work, not for So Big.

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10. Which author wrote the influential abolitionist work Uncle Tom's Cabin?

A. Harriet Tubman

B. Sojourner Truth

C. Frederick Douglass

D. Harriet Beecher Stowe

Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin. Published as a book in 1852 (after earlier serialization), it brought the realities of slavery to a wide audience by telling intimate, human stories of enslaved people and the brutality they faced. This vivid portrayal helped many readers grasp what abolitionists argued—that slavery was morally wrong and inhumane—so it energized anti-slavery sentiment in the North and even influenced opinion in Britain. The other names are also important abolitionists, but they did not author this particular work: Harriet Tubman is famed for the Underground Railroad; Sojourner Truth spoke powerfully on abolition and women's rights; Frederick Douglass wrote his own powerful autobiographies and speeches about his life under slavery. Uncle Tom's Cabin stands out as the specific influential novel credited to Stowe.

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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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