

GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY (GSU) HIST 2110 SURVEY OF US HISTORY EXAM 2 PRACTICE (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://gsu-hist2110exam2.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. The 15th POTUS (1857-1861) who tried to maintain a balance but failed to forestall secession was who?**
 - A. Stephen A. Douglas
 - B. Abraham Lincoln
 - C. John C. Breckinridge
 - D. James Buchanan

- 2. As a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which lands did the United States gain?**
 - A. Texas, New Mexico, and California
 - B. Oregon, Washington, and Idaho
 - C. Arizona, Nevada, and Utah
 - D. Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi

- 3. Who established the Standard Oil Company, the largest monopoly in U.S. history?**
 - A. Andrew Carnegie
 - B. John D. Rockefeller
 - C. Cornelius Vanderbilt
 - D. J. P. Morgan

- 4. Which policy aimed to relocate Native American tribes living east of the Mississippi River to lands west of the river?**
 - A. Indian Removal Act
 - B. Removal Policy
 - C. Westward Relocation Act
 - D. Indian Lands Act

- 5. Which two women organized the first women's rights convention in 1848, held in New York?**
 - A. Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony
 - B. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott
 - C. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony
 - D. Sojourner Truth and Lucretia Mott

- 6. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) ended the Mexican War and granted the U.S. control of Texas, New Mexico, and California in exchange for how much money?**
- A. \$5 million
 - B. \$25 million
 - C. \$10 million
 - D. \$15 million
- 7. Through which state did Sherman march to Savannah?**
- A. South Carolina
 - B. Georgia
 - C. Florida
 - D. Alabama
- 8. Referred to the subcontracting of piecework usually, but not exclusively, in the tailoring trades; it was done at home poorly paid and worked long hours.**
- A. Child Labor
 - B. Industrial Expansion
 - C. Wounded Knee
 - D. sweatshops and sweating
- 9. Which provision was part of the Compromise of 1850?**
- A. California admitted as free state
 - B. Missouri Compromise reinstated
 - C. Slavery banned in all western territories
 - D. Texas becomes independent
- 10. Which economic program, championed by Henry Clay, included support for a national bank, protective tariffs, and internal improvements?**
- A. Laissez-faire
 - B. The American System
 - C. The New Economic Plan
 - D. The Market Reform

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. The 15th POTUS (1857-1861) who tried to maintain a balance but failed to forestall secession was who?

- A. Stephen A. Douglas
- B. Abraham Lincoln
- C. John C. Breckinridge
- D. James Buchanan**

In this period, the test is about leadership during a sectional crisis and the attempt to hold the Union together without provoking a broader break. James Buchanan, the fifteenth president from 1857 to 1861, tried to keep a balance between free and slaveholding interests and relied on constitutional and legal avenues rather than bold executive action. He believed the Union could be preserved through legal means and that the federal government did not have the power to coerce states that chose to secede, even as many Southern states were moving toward departure from the Union. This cautious, non-assertive stance left the crisis unresolved and allowed secession to proceed after Lincoln's election, culminating in the outbreak of the Civil War.

2. As a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which lands did the United States gain?

- A. Texas, New Mexico, and California**
- B. Oregon, Washington, and Idaho
- C. Arizona, Nevada, and Utah
- D. Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi

The treaty ended the Mexican-American War and added a large western chunk of territory to the United States, known as the Mexican Cession. That land included present-day California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming (Texas had already become part of the United States earlier, not through this treaty). Among the options, the set that includes California and New Mexico best matches what was gained by the treaty, making it the best choice. The other options refer to regions not acquired in this agreement.

3. Who established the Standard Oil Company, the largest monopoly in U.S. history?

- A. Andrew Carnegie
- B. John D. Rockefeller**
- C. Cornelius Vanderbilt
- D. J. P. Morgan

John D. Rockefeller founded the Standard Oil Company in 1870, and his leadership turned it into the largest monopoly in U.S. history. He built a massive oil empire by bringing many rivals under one umbrella through aggressive tactics like buying out competitors and securing favorable railroad rates, which allowed Standard Oil to undercut others and control pricing, production, and distribution. This combination of rapid expansion and market control made Standard Oil the quintessential example of a monopoly in the Gilded Age. The other figures—Carnegie in steel, Vanderbilt in railroads and shipping, Morgan as a powerful financier—were crucial industrial players, but they did not establish Standard Oil.

4. Which policy aimed to relocate Native American tribes living east of the Mississippi River to lands west of the river?

A. Indian Removal Act

B. Removal Policy

C. Westward Relocation Act

D. Indian Lands Act

This question tests understanding of a specific federal policy that authorized moving Native American nations from their eastern homelands to lands west of the Mississippi. The Indian Removal Act, passed in 1830, gave the president authority to negotiate removal treaties with tribes east of the Mississippi, relocating them to designated areas in the Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). It established the legal framework for forced relocations, leading to events like the Trail of Tears for the Cherokee and similar removals for other tribes. Why this is the best answer: it is a named, formal law that explicitly authorized the removal process, whereas the other options don't refer to an actual, codified policy of relocation. They aren't recognized as the specific mechanism used to carry out this policy.

5. Which two women organized the first women's rights convention in 1848, held in New York?

A. Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony

B. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott

C. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony

D. Sojourner Truth and Lucretia Mott

The event tests your grasp of the origins of the women's rights movement in the United States. The first women's rights convention, held in 1848 in New York, was organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. They came together after shared experiences in reform circles and a push to create a dedicated gathering for women to discuss rights. Mott, a Quaker abolitionist, and Stanton coordinated the Seneca Falls Convention in Seneca Falls, New York, where they helped draft and present the Declaration of Sentiments, arguing for equal demands in education, property, and, crucially, suffrage. This pairing is correct because they were the driving organizers of that landmark meeting, setting the stage for the women's rights movement. Sojourner Truth spoke there and became a renowned advocate, but she did not organize the convention. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony later became a famous partnership in the suffrage movement, but they did not co-organize the first gathering.

6. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) ended the Mexican War and granted the U.S. control of Texas, New Mexico, and California in exchange for how much money?

A. \$5 million

B. \$25 million

C. \$10 million

D. \$15 million

The amount reflects the cash price the United States paid to Mexico for a huge territorial transfer. In the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico ceded vast lands that would become California, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and the United States agreed to pay fifteen million dollars. Additionally, the U.S. assumed about \$3.25 million of Mexican debts owed to American citizens. This combination of payment and debt assumption settled war costs and solidified the new national borders, including recognizing the Rio Grande as the boundary for Texas.

7. Through which state did Sherman march to Savannah?

- A. South Carolina
- B. Georgia**
- C. Florida
- D. Alabama

Sherman's March to the Sea illustrates how Union forces used total-war tactics to disrupt the Confederacy's ability to wage war by hitting the line of supplies and transportation on the march route. The march from Atlanta to Savannah took place entirely within Georgia, moving southeast from the captured city of Atlanta to the coastal port of Savannah. That geographic path is why Georgia is the correct choice. The other states—South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama—are not along the direct route from Atlanta to Savannah (though Sherman later conducted campaigns in other areas after reaching Savannah). This campaign aimed to cripple Confederate logistics and morale, helping to end the war more quickly.

8. Referred to the subcontracting of piecework usually, but not exclusively, in the tailoring trades; it was done at home poorly paid and worked long hours.

- A. Child Labor
- B. Industrial Expansion
- C. Wounded Knee
- D. sweatshops and sweating**

This describes sweatshops and sweating. In late 19th- and early 20th-century garment trades, manufacturers often subcontracted piecework to workers who produced sewing at home or in very small, cramped spaces. Payments were by piece rather than hourly, so earnings were typically very low, and workers—often immigrant women—faced long hours and poor conditions. Subcontracting to home-based workers allowed employers to cut costs and avoid higher wages and factory overhead, while giving workers little control over their hours or pay. The combination of home-based work, low pay, and extended, exhausting hours is the classic pattern of sweatshops and the practice known as sweating.

9. Which provision was part of the Compromise of 1850?

- A. California admitted as free state**
- B. Missouri Compromise reinstated
- C. Slavery banned in all western territories
- D. Texas becomes independent

The question tests your knowledge of the Compromise of 1850, a package of measures designed to ease sectional tensions over slavery after the Mexican-American War. A key provision was the admission of California as a free state, which helped balance free and slave states in Congress and set the stage for how new territories would be governed. This choice fits with the overall goal of the compromise: to find workable solutions to thorny disputes over slavery in new lands. The other options don't match what the 1850 package did—reinstating the Missouri Compromise, banning slavery in all western territories, or making Texas independent were not part of this compromise.

10. Which economic program, championed by Henry Clay, included support for a national bank, protective tariffs, and internal improvements?

A. Laissez-faire

B. The American System

C. The New Economic Plan

D. The Market Reform

Henry Clay's program, the American System, sought to knit the nation together economically through three pillars: a national bank to stabilize credit and a common currency, protective tariffs to foster American industry and fund national growth, and federally funded internal improvements like roads and canals to link regional economies. After the War of 1812, proponents argued this approach would create a self-sustaining national economy, lessen dependence on foreign goods, and form a single national market. The other terms don't match this historical push: laissez-faire favors minimal government intervention, not a bank and tariffs, and the New Economic Plan and Market Reform aren't the historical names for Clay's program.

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://gsu-hist2110exam2.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE