# OKLAHOMA HISTORY 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 was the role of the U.S. Army during the Trail of Tears?

A. To support Native American tribes

B. To enforce the removal of tribes

C. To negotiate treaties with tribes

D. To provide food and supplies

2. Which Native American tribes were forced to relocate to Oklahoma during the Trail of Tears?

A. Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole

B. Navajo, Sioux, Pawnee, Osage

C. Pueblo, Hopi, Apache, Comanche

D. Blackfeet, Shoshone, Nez Perce, Cheyenne

3. What major event in Oklahoma occurred on April 27, 1999?

A. A deadly tornado outbreak, including an EF5 tornado that hit Moore

B. A significant snowstorm affecting the state

C. A major flood in the Oklahoma River

D. A historic heatwave affecting the entire state

4. When was the first Oklahoma State Fair held?

A. 1895

B. 1907

C. 1910

D. 1925

5. Which individual was referred to as "the good viceroy"?

A. DeSoto

B. Cortez

C. Mendoza

D. Ranjel

6. Which amendment granted Oklahoma statehood?

A. 12th

B. 30th

C. 46th

D. 51st

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**7. Who served as the second governor of Oklahoma?**

A. Henry S. Johnston

B. Bob Kerr

C. Raymond Gary

D. J. Howard Edmondson

**8. Which culture was prominent in eastern Oklahoma around 1300?**

A. Mississippian culture

B. Spirits of the Earth culture

C. Spiro Mound culture

D. Sand Soil Tradition

**9. In what year did the University of Oklahoma's football team win its first national championship?**

A. 1945

B. 1950

C. 1965

D. 1970

**10. What was the Oklahoma Land Rush?**

A. A series of events where settlers could claim land starting in 1889

B. An organized effort to integrate Native American tribes

C. The development of the Oklahoma city layout

D. A state initiative to boost agriculture

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. What was the role of the U.S. Army during the Trail of Tears?

A. To support Native American tribes

B. To enforce the removal of tribes

C. To negotiate treaties with tribes

D. To provide food and supplies

*The U.S. Army played a significant role during the Trail of Tears by enforcing the removal of Native American tribes from their ancestral lands in the southeastern United States. This period, particularly during the 1830s, involved the forced relocation of multiple tribes, most notably the Cherokee, from their homes to designated Indian Territory west of the Mississippi River, which is present-day Oklahoma. The army was tasked with implementing the Indian Removal Act, signed into law by President Andrew Jackson. This act aimed to clear the southeastern territories for American settlers by uprooting Native American populations. Troops were mobilized to oversee the round-up of Native people, escort them along perilous routes, and ensure they reached the new territories, often under harsh and inhumane conditions. The goal was to complete the relocations regardless of the suffering that ensued, including disease, starvation, and exposure, which tragically resulted in thousands of deaths along the journey. While the role of the U.S. Army was not to support or negotiate with the tribes, these functions were overshadowed by the army's primary directive to enforce the removal, making the enforcement of the removals their central duty during this tragic chapter of American history.*

## 2. Which Native American tribes were forced to relocate to Oklahoma during the Trail of Tears?

A. Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole

B. Navajo, Sioux, Pawnee, Osage

C. Pueblo, Hopi, Apache, Comanche

D. Blackfeet, Shoshone, Nez Perce, Cheyenne

*The correct answer focuses on the tribes that were directly affected by the Trail of Tears, which refers to the forced removal of several Native American tribes from their ancestral homelands in the southeastern United States to designated Indian Territory, present-day Oklahoma, during the 1830s. The Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole were specifically targeted by policies such as the Indian Removal Act of 1830, which aimed to open up their valuable lands to white settlers and agriculture. These five tribes experienced tragic journeys filled with hardship, suffering, and loss, leading to significant mortality rates during the relocations. In contrast, the other choices include tribes that, while they faced their own challenges and displacements, were not part of the Trail of Tears. For example, the Navajo, Sioux, Pawnee, and Osage, as well as the Pueblo, Hopi, Apache, Comanche, Blackfeet, Shoshone, Nez Perce, and Cheyenne, had different histories and circumstances that do not align with the forced relocations associated with the Trail of Tears. This highlights the unique and tragic experiences of the tribes in the correct answer when it comes to this pivotal moment in Oklahoma's history.*

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## 3. What major event in Oklahoma occurred on April 27, 1999?

A. A deadly tornado outbreak, including an EF5 tornado that hit Moore

B. A significant snowstorm affecting the state

C. A major flood in the Oklahoma River

D. A historic heatwave affecting the entire state

*On April 27, 1999, Oklahoma experienced a devastating tornado outbreak, which included an EF5 tornado that struck the city of Moore. This particular tornado is one of the most powerful ever recorded, with winds exceeding 300 miles per hour and a damage path that extended approximately 1.5 miles wide. The tornado caused catastrophic destruction, resulting in significant loss of life and extensive damage to homes and infrastructure. The event is notable not only for its intensity but also for the impact it had on emergency response and weather forecasting in the region, leading to advancements in tornado preparedness and safety measures. In contrast, the other options concern events that did not occur on that date or are less significant in the state's weather history compared to the tornado outbreak. The snowstorm, flood, and heatwave, while they are notable weather phenomena, did not have the same level of immediate and historical impact on Oklahoma as the tornado outbreak of April 27, 1999.*

## 4. When was the first Oklahoma State Fair held?

A. 1895

B. 1907

C. 1910

D. 1925

*The first Oklahoma State Fair was held in 1907, a significant year as it marked the same year Oklahoma became a state. The fair was established to celebrate the agricultural and industrial developments of the region and to provide a platform for farmers and merchants to showcase their products and innovations. Since its inception, the state fair has played a crucial role in fostering community and regional pride, and promoting the agricultural heritage of Oklahoma. The fair has evolved over the years, incorporating entertainment, education, and cultural events while remaining rooted in its original purpose of highlighting the state's agricultural achievements. This historical backdrop makes 1907 a significant milestone in Oklahoma's cultural and civic life.*

## 5. Which individual was referred to as "the good viceroy"?

A. DeSoto

B. Cortez

C. Mendoza

D. Ranjel

*The individual referred to as "the good viceroy" is Mendoza. Antonio de Mendoza served as the first viceroy of New Spain from 1535 to 1549 and is often celebrated for his leadership and administrative reforms during a critical period in the early colonial history of Mexico. His governance is marked by efforts to improve the welfare of indigenous populations through the establishment of mines, churches, and schools, as well as fostering economic growth and agriculture. Mendoza's policies contrasted sharply with other colonial administrators who often exploited indigenous peoples and resources. His reputation as "the good viceroy" stems from his more humane approach and the emphasis he placed on establishing a more structured and less brutal colonial society. His positive legacy has led to a lasting recognition in the history of colonial governance in the Americas. Other individuals mentioned, such as DeSoto and Cortez, are best known for their roles in exploration and conquest, which often involved violent encounters with native populations. Ranjel, although less prominent in mainstream history, does not carry the same legacy of benevolence associated with Mendoza. Therefore, the context of Mendoza's accomplishments and reforms, along with his reputation for governance, solidifies his title as "the good viceroy."*

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## 6. Which amendment granted Oklahoma statehood?

A. 12th

B. 30th

C. 46th

D. 51st

*The 46th Amendment to the United States Constitution, which relates to the admission of Oklahoma as a state, is the correct answer. Oklahoma officially became the 46th state of the Union on November 16, 1907. The amendment facilitated Oklahoma's transition from a territory to statehood, representing a significant moment in the history of American expansion and the incorporation of new states. It reflects the culmination of a series of events including the opening of Indian Territory to settlers and the establishment of a state constitution. The other amendments listed do not relate to Oklahoma statehood. Instead, they pertain to different aspects or periods of American history. The 12th Amendment deals with the electoral process for the President and Vice President, while the 30th and 51st Amendments also focus on various legislative and procedural changes in governance or civil rights, none of which are connected to the recognition of Oklahoma as a state. Understanding this context highlights the significance of the correct amendment relating to Oklahoma's history and development as a state.*

## 7. Who served as the second governor of Oklahoma?

A. Henry S. Johnston

B. Bob Kerr

C. Raymond Gary

D. J. Howard Edmondson

*The second governor of Oklahoma was Bob Kerr, who served from 1943 to 1947. His administration is notable for various developments in the state, including advancements in social programs and infrastructure. Kerr was influential in educational reforms and was an advocate for progressive policies that aimed to improve the welfare of Oklahomans during his tenure. His leadership helped to shape Oklahoma during a pivotal time in its history, balancing post-war challenges and opportunities for growth. The other options refer to different individuals who each played significant roles in Oklahoma's political landscape, but none served in the position directly following the state's first governor, Charles N. Haskell, making Bob Kerr the right answer in the context of who was the second governor.*

## 8. Which culture was prominent in eastern Oklahoma around 1300?

A. Mississippian culture

B. Spirits of the Earth culture

C. Spiro Mound culture

D. Sand Soil Tradition

*The Spiro Mound culture was prominent in eastern Oklahoma around 1300 and is recognized for its significant archaeological sites, including the Spiro Mounds located near the town of Spiro. This culture is characterized by its complex society, skilled craftsmanship, and elaborate burial practices, which included the construction of earthen mounds as burial sites for elites. The artifacts found at these sites, such as finely crafted pottery, shell and stone carvings, and ceremonial items, showcase a high level of artistry and social organization. Additionally, the Spiro Mound culture is considered a part of the broader Mississippian culture, which thrived in various regions of the southeastern United States, but it specifically indicates the unique developments and influence present in eastern Oklahoma. This makes it distinct from other cultural groups in the area and highlights its importance in the historical narrative of Oklahoma.*

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## 9. In what year did the University of Oklahoma's football team win its first national championship?

A. 1945

B. 1950

C. 1965

D. 1970

*The University of Oklahoma's football team won its first national championship in 1950, marking a significant moment in college football history. That year, the Sooners finished the season with a perfect record of 10-0. They were recognized as national champions by the Associated Press Poll, which solidified their status among elite college football programs. This championship laid the foundation for the university's rich football tradition and established the Sooners as a powerhouse in the sport. Furthermore, this victory helped to elevate the profile of Oklahoma's football program on a national level, leading to continued success and a strong fanbase in subsequent years.*

## 10. What was the Oklahoma Land Rush?

A. A series of events where settlers could claim land starting in 1889

B. An organized effort to integrate Native American tribes

C. The development of the Oklahoma city layout

D. A state initiative to boost agriculture

*The Oklahoma Land Rush refers to a significant historical event that took place in 1889 when the U.S. government opened up land in the Unassigned Lands of what is now Oklahoma for settlement. This event marked the first time that settlers, often called "Boomers," were allowed to move into previously designated Native American territories and claim land for farming, ranching, and building communities. On April 22, 1889, thousands of people rushed into the area to stake their claims, leading to the rapid establishment of towns and the transformation of the landscape. This moment is foundational to Oklahoma's history and represents a pivotal moment in the broader narrative of westward expansion in the United States. The other options relate to different aspects of Oklahoma or its history but do not accurately describe the Land Rush itself. Integrating Native American tribes, city planning, or agricultural initiatives happened within other contexts and timelines, but they do not capture the essence of the intense competition and excitement surrounding the land claims initiated in 1889.*

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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:

https://okhistory.examzify.com

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

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