# OSAT U.S. HISTORY/ OKLAHOMA HISTORY/ GOVERNMENT/ ECONOMICS (017) 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. **Who was President during the events leading up to and including the War of 1812?**

   A. Thomas Jefferson

   B. John Adams

   C. James Madison

   D. Martin Van Buren

2. **What was a consequence of the subprime mortgage crisis during the Bush administration?**

   A. A rapid increase in national debt

   B. Multiple government bailouts of the financial industry

   C. The passage of the Affordable Care Act

   D. Legislation supporting gay rights

3. **What was a significant social impact of the Jim Crow laws passed in Oklahoma?**

   A. Integration of schools

   B. Social equality for all races

   C. Segregation of public facilities

   D. End of racial discrimination

4. **What was the role of individual states under the Articles of Confederation?**

   A. They had no authority

   B. They were entirely autonomous

   C. They retained final authority

   D. They were subjugated to federal law

5. **During which centuries did the Age of Exploration primarily take place?**

   A. 12th to 14th century

   B. 15th to 17th century

   C. 16th to 18th century

   D. 14th to 16th century

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**6. What aspect characterized Jacksonian Democracy?**

A. Only wealthy landowners could vote

B. Advocacy for the rights of Native Americans

C. Extending voting rights to all free white males

D. Support for a strong federal banking system

**7. Which event was a direct result of the oil boom in Oklahoma?**

A. Decline in population

B. Economic expansion and job creation

C. Increase in agricultural production

D. Restriction of land ownership

**8. What significant request did Ronald Reagan make regarding the Berlin Wall?**

A. To reinforce it with more guards

B. To keep it standing as a symbol of strength

C. To tear it down to promote freedom

D. To build a new one in a different location

**9. What year was the Eighteenth Amendment enacted?**

A. 1913

B. 1914

C. 1919

D. 1920

**10. What was the outcome of the Siege at Waco that occurred under Clinton?**

A. The establishment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

B. The successful negotiation of peace treaties

C. A tragic standoff involving the Branch Davidians

D. The legalization of marriage equality

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. Who was President during the events leading up to and including the War of 1812?

A. Thomas Jefferson

B. John Adams

C. James Madison

D. Martin Van Buren

*The correct answer is James Madison because he was the President of the United States from 1809 to 1817, which encompasses the entire period leading up to and including the War of 1812, which lasted from 1812 to 1815. Madison, a key figure in the founding of the United States, was initially a supporter of a strong federal government and played a crucial role in drafting the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. His presidency is notably defined by his decision to go to war against Great Britain, driven by issues such as trade restrictions, impressment of American sailors, and British support for Native American resistance against American expansion. This context is vital for understanding the significance of his leadership during this tumultuous time in American history. The events prior to the war, including the Embargo Act of 1807 enacted under Jefferson and the contentious relationships with Britain and France, set the stage for Madison's presidency and the declaration of war in 1812.*

## 2. What was a consequence of the subprime mortgage crisis during the Bush administration?

A. A rapid increase in national debt

B. Multiple government bailouts of the financial industry

C. The passage of the Affordable Care Act

D. Legislation supporting gay rights

*The subprime mortgage crisis, which peaked around 2007-2008, led to significant turmoil in the financial markets, causing widespread failures among banks and financial institutions. As a direct consequence, the government intervened with multiple bailouts aimed at stabilizing the economy and preventing a complete collapse of the financial system. This included significant bailouts for major institutions such as banks and insurance companies, which were critical to the functioning of the financial system. The aim of these bailouts was to restore confidence in financial markets and to ensure that credit continued to flow through the economy, as a failure to act could have resulted in a deeper recession or even a depression. Thus, the government's response through these bailouts is closely associated with the consequences of the subprime mortgage crisis during that administration.*

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## 3. What was a significant social impact of the Jim Crow laws passed in Oklahoma?

A. Integration of schools

B. Social equality for all races

C. Segregation of public facilities

D. End of racial discrimination

*The significant social impact of the Jim Crow laws passed in Oklahoma was the segregation of public facilities. These laws institutionalized racial discrimination and enforced a system of societal separation between white individuals and people of color, primarily African Americans. As a result of the Jim Crow laws, public spaces such as schools, transportation, restrooms, and restaurants were designated for white individuals or people of color, leading to widespread inequality and the perpetuation of racial stereotypes and tensions. The segregation enforced by these laws created an environment where African Americans and other minority groups were systematically denied the same rights and opportunities as white citizens. This segregation extended into many aspects of everyday life, culminating in a society where racial disparities were legally sanctioned and perpetuated. The legacy of these laws had long-lasting effects on race relations in Oklahoma and across the United States, contributing to ongoing social and economic inequities.*

## 4. What was the role of individual states under the Articles of Confederation?

A. They had no authority

B. They were entirely autonomous

C. They retained final authority

D. They were subjugated to federal law

*Under the Articles of Confederation, individual states retained significant powers and authority. Each state acted as a sovereign entity, able to make its own laws, regulate trade, and manage internal affairs without interference from a central authority. This structure meant that while there was a national government, it had limited power, and states held the final authority over their own jurisdictions. This arrangement reflected the desire for independence and sovereignty following the American Revolution, but it ultimately led to challenges in governance due to the lack of a strong federal framework to unify the states. This context is crucial in understanding the Articles' governance system, as it highlights the balance between state and national powers during a formative period in American history.*

## 5. During which centuries did the Age of Exploration primarily take place?

A. 12th to 14th century

B. 15th to 17th century

C. 16th to 18th century

D. 14th to 16th century

*The Age of Exploration, also referred to as the Age of Discovery, primarily occurred from the 15th to the 17th century. This era is characterized by European maritime exploration that led to the discovery of new lands, sea routes, and the expansion of trade networks. During the 15th century, significant figures like Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama embarked on voyages that not only opened up new territories but also initiated contact between Europe and the Americas as well as direct trade with Asia. The 16th century saw further explorations and conquests that significantly altered global trade and cultural exchanges. By the 17th century, exploration continued, but it began to shift towards the establishment of colonies and expanding European influence around the world. The other options do not align with the historical timeline of the Age of Exploration, as they either start too early or extend beyond the primary period of exploration and significant voyages.*

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## 6. What aspect characterized Jacksonian Democracy?

A. Only wealthy landowners could vote

B. Advocacy for the rights of Native Americans

C. Extending voting rights to all free white males

D. Support for a strong federal banking system

*Jacksonian Democracy is distinctly characterized by its emphasis on extending voting rights to all free white males. This period, which spanned the presidency of Andrew Jackson from 1829 to 1837, marked a significant shift in American political life and ideology. It was rooted in the belief that democracy should be accessible and inclusive, allowing more citizens, particularly those who were previously disenfranchised, to participate in the political process. During this time, many states began to eliminate property requirements for voting, thereby expanding suffrage beyond just the wealthy elite to include all free white males. This reflected the Jacksonian ideals of egalitarianism and populism, fostering a more direct relationship between the electorate and their government. The other options present ideas that do not align with the core principles of Jacksonian Democracy. For instance, the suggestion that only wealthy landowners could vote aligns more with earlier, more restrictive political practices. The advocacy for the rights of Native Americans does not characterize Jacksonian Democracy, as this era is often criticized for policies that led to the forced removal of Native American tribes, rather than support for their rights. Lastly, while Jackson was critical of the federal banking system, he did not support a strong federal bank; instead, he took significant steps*

## 7. Which event was a direct result of the oil boom in Oklahoma?

A. Decline in population

B. Economic expansion and job creation

C. Increase in agricultural production

D. Restriction of land ownership

*The oil boom in Oklahoma, which began in the early 20th century, led to significant economic expansion and the creation of numerous jobs. The discovery of vast oil reserves transformed Oklahoma from a primarily agrarian society into a vibrant economy centered around the oil industry. This influx of capital and job opportunities attracted many people to the state, resulting in population growth, increased urbanization, and the establishment of new businesses and industries. The demand for labor in oil fields and related sectors, such as transportation and refining, contributed to a bustling job market. Consequently, this economic boom had ripple effects throughout the state, stimulating other sectors of the economy, including construction and retail. This transformative period was marked by substantial advancements in wealth and infrastructure development, directly tying to the opportunities created by the oil boom.*

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## 8. What significant request did Ronald Reagan make regarding the Berlin Wall?

A. To reinforce it with more guards

B. To keep it standing as a symbol of strength

C. To tear it down to promote freedom

D. To build a new one in a different location

*Ronald Reagan's significant request regarding the Berlin Wall was indeed to tear it down to promote freedom. This request was famously articulated during his speech at the Brandenburg Gate in June 1987, where he challenged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to take action by stating, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!" Reagan viewed the Berlin Wall not only as a physical barrier separating East and West Berlin but also as a symbol of the broader divide between communism and democracy. By calling for its demolition, Reagan aimed to advocate for the values of liberty and unity, reflecting the broader context of the Cold War and the desire for an end to oppressive regimes. This moment underscored the push for greater freedom in Eastern Europe and was a pivotal call that resonated with those who sought an end to the division that the wall represented.*

## 9. What year was the Eighteenth Amendment enacted?

A. 1913

B. 1914

C. 1919

D. 1920

*The Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which prohibited the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages, was enacted in 1919. This amendment was part of the larger temperance movement that sought to reduce alcohol consumption and its perceived social problems. The amendment took effect in January 1920, marking the beginning of Prohibition in the United States. This historical context highlights the societal shift occurring during this period, as public sentiment was increasingly in favor of reducing the negative impacts of alcohol on society. The significance of the Eighteenth Amendment lies in its ambition to create a more orderly and moral society, although it ultimately led to unintended consequences such as the rise of organized crime and a disregard for the law, culminating in its repeal by the Twenty-First Amendment in 1933. Understanding the year of enactment is crucial for grasping the timeline of legislative changes related to alcohol and their effects on American society.*

## 10. What was the outcome of the Siege at Waco that occurred under Clinton?

A. The establishment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

B. The successful negotiation of peace treaties

C. A tragic standoff involving the Branch Davidians

D. The legalization of marriage equality

*The outcome of the Siege at Waco was a tragic standoff involving the Branch Davidians. This event took place in 1993 when federal agents attempted to execute a search warrant at the compound of the Branch Davidian religious sect, led by David Koresh. The situation escalated into a 51-day standoff between the group and law enforcement, which ultimately ended in a violent confrontation resulting in the deaths of many individuals, including both federal agents and Branch Davidians. This event highlighted significant issues surrounding government intervention, religious freedom, and the handling of sect-related confrontations. It raised questions about the limits of federal authority and the complexities of negotiating with groups holding radically different beliefs. The standoff at Waco remains a pivotal moment in U.S. history, illustrating the tensions between government agencies and groups operating outside mainstream society.*

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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://osat017.examzify.com

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

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