# TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (TAMU) HIST106 HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES PRACTICE EXAM 2 (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 widely-known book, reflecting on personal experiences of WWI, highlights the legacy of the Great War?**

   A. Catch-22

   B. All Quiet on the Western Front

   C. A Farewell to Arms

   D. The Sun Also Rises

2. **Which figure was known for expressing radical ideas and attempting to shift public sentiment towards wealth redistribution?**

   A. Franklin D. Roosevelt

   B. Huey Long

   C. Dr. Francis Townsend

   D. Father Charles Coughlin

3. **What was the role of the War Relocation Authority during World War II?**

   A. To oversee military operations in the Pacific

   B. To facilitate the internment of Japanese Americans

   C. To negotiate peace treaties

   D. To conduct espionage against Japan

4. **Whose economic theories influenced FDR's approach during the Roosevelt Recession?**

   A. Adam Smith

   B. John Maynard Keynes

   C. Milton Friedman

   D. David Ricardo

5. **What legislation created the National Security Council and CIA?**

   A. McCarthy Act

   B. National Security Act

   C. Marshall Plan

   D. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

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**6. What significant change did the National Security Act bring to US governance?**

A. It decentralized military power

B. It expanded military intelligence capabilities

C. It eliminated the Department of Defense

D. It focused solely on domestic policies

**7. What term describes a person who advocates for nationalism?**

A. Patriot

B. Nationalist

C. Globalist

D. Isolationist

**8. Which president famously declared that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself"?**

A. Herbert Hoover

B. Franklin D. Roosevelt

C. John F. Kennedy

D. Richard Nixon

**9. What catastrophic effect did the bomb dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, have on its victims?**

A. Immediate drowning

B. Severe burns and radiation poisoning

C. Exposure to chemical agents

D. Massive structural collapse

**10. How did the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand influence European politics?**

A. It led to the establishment of the European Union

B. It triggered the outbreak of World War I

C. It marked the end of monarchies in Europe

D. It initiated the Cold War

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. What widely-known book, reflecting on personal experiences of WWI, highlights the legacy of the Great War?

A. Catch-22

B. All Quiet on the Western Front

C. A Farewell to Arms

D. The Sun Also Rises

*The widely-known book that highlights the legacy of the Great War through personal experiences of WWI is "All Quiet on the Western Front." Written by Erich Maria Remarque, this novel provides a profound insight into the brutal realities of trench warfare and the psychological impact of the war on a generation of young soldiers. It emphasizes the futility of war and the disillusionment that many veterans felt upon returning home, making it a powerful commentary on the consequences of armed conflict and the profound changes it wrought on society. The novel's portrayal of the experiences of soldiers serves to reflect not only the immediate horrors of battle but also the lasting effects of war on identity and humanity. This focus on individual experiences and the broader implications of those experiences firmly establishes "All Quiet on the Western Front" as a significant literary work addressing the legacy of World War I. Other options, while notable literature, either address different themes or are set in contexts that do not center specifically on the personal reflections of WWI veterans and the legacy of that particular conflict.*

## 2. Which figure was known for expressing radical ideas and attempting to shift public sentiment towards wealth redistribution?

A. Franklin D. Roosevelt

B. Huey Long

C. Dr. Francis Townsend

D. Father Charles Coughlin

*Huey Long is recognized for his radical ideas and efforts aimed at wealth redistribution during the Great Depression era. As a Louisiana politician who served as both governor and a U.S. senator, Long championed a program called "Share Our Wealth." This initiative proposed taxing the wealthy to provide financial support to the impoverished, aiming to alleviate the economic hardships many Americans faced at the time. His charismatic leadership and direct appeal to the masses helped him garner significant support, reflecting his commitment to altering the socio-economic landscape of the United States. Long's approach was more revolutionary compared to other figures during the same period. While Franklin D. Roosevelt implemented the New Deal with reforms aimed at recovery, his policies did not advocate for direct wealth redistribution in the same explicit manner as Long's. Dr. Francis Townsend proposed the Townsend Plan, which focused on providing pensions for the elderly, while Father Charles Coughlin, a priest and radio host, initially supported FDR's New Deal but later shifted towards more radical views, including anti-Semitic rhetoric. Although both Townsend and Coughlin expressed populist ideas, they did not encapsulate the same level of radical economic restructuring as seen in Long's proposals.*

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## 3. What was the role of the War Relocation Authority during World War II?

A. To oversee military operations in the Pacific

B. To facilitate the internment of Japanese Americans

C. To negotiate peace treaties

D. To conduct espionage against Japan

*The War Relocation Authority was established by the U.S. government during World War II specifically to manage the internment of Japanese Americans. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, there was widespread fear and suspicion regarding individuals of Japanese ancestry, which led to the belief that they might pose a security risk. Consequently, the U.S. government authorized the forced relocation and internment of approximately 120,000 Japanese Americans, most of whom were U.S. citizens. The War Relocation Authority was responsible for overseeing the internment camps where these individuals were held, as well as the logistics related to their removal from the West Coast and the management of their living conditions in the camps. This agency was tasked with the administration of a program that was justified on the grounds of national security but is now widely recognized as a violation of civil liberties and an act of racial discrimination. Therefore, the role of the War Relocation Authority was pivotal in the implementation of this controversial policy.*

## 4. Whose economic theories influenced FDR's approach during the Roosevelt Recession?

A. Adam Smith

B. John Maynard Keynes

C. Milton Friedman

D. David Ricardo

*The correct answer is John Maynard Keynes, whose economic theories significantly influenced Franklin D. Roosevelt's approach during the Roosevelt Recession. Keynes championed the idea that during times of economic downturn, the government should increase spending to stimulate demand and pull the economy out of recession. This represented a shift from previous economic doctrines that emphasized limited government intervention and fiscal restraint. During the Roosevelt Recession of 1937-1938, a period within the broader context of the Great Depression, the economy began to stagnate after initial recovery signs from New Deal programs. FDR's adoption of Keynesian principles encouraged increased government expenditures and deficit spending to boost economic activity and mitigate unemployment, reflecting Keynes' belief in active government intervention as essential for economic recovery. In contrast, the other economists mentioned did not have the same impact on FDR during this specific period. Adam Smith, often credited as the father of capitalism, advocated for free markets with minimal government intervention, which was contrary to the approach needed during the recession. Milton Friedman's focus on monetarism emerged later and was not widely recognized during FDR's presidency. David Ricardo's theories concentrated on comparative advantage in trade and were less applicable to the issues faced by the U.S. economy during the Great Depression.*

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## 5. What legislation created the National Security Council and CIA?

A. McCarthy Act

B. National Security Act

C. Marshall Plan

D. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

*The National Security Act, enacted in 1947, established significant government structures that shaped U.S. foreign policy and national security during the Cold War era. This legislation created both the National Security Council (NSC) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), reflecting a strategic response to the global political environment following World War II. The establishment of the NSC aimed to advise the president on national security and foreign affairs while coordinating defense policies among various government agencies. The creation of the CIA was intended to enhance intelligence capabilities and to engage in covert operations to protect U.S. interests abroad. By founding these institutions, the National Security Act laid the groundwork for a robust framework to manage national security challenges and to respond to potential threats, particularly in the context of the rising tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. This Act represented a shift in U.S. policy towards a more proactive and coordinated approach to international relations and intelligence-gathering. In contrast, other options such as the McCarthy Act primarily addressed internal security issues relating to communism, the Marshall Plan was focused on European recovery post-WWII, and the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution dealt with escalating military involvement in Vietnam. None of these directly contributed to the founding of the NSC or*

## 6. What significant change did the National Security Act bring to US governance?

A. It decentralized military power

B. It expanded military intelligence capabilities

C. It eliminated the Department of Defense

D. It focused solely on domestic policies

*The National Security Act, enacted in 1947, fundamentally transformed the structure of U.S. military and intelligence operations, ultimately leading to significant enhancements in military intelligence capabilities. By creating the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency, the act established a framework that allowed for better coordination among military branches and improved national intelligence operations, which were crucial during the Cold War era. This expansion of military intelligence capacity was essential for responding to global threats and gathering information that could inform U.S. policy and military strategy. It marked a shift towards a more proactive and organized approach to national security, illustrating the growing importance of intelligence in U.S. governance. The options that suggest decentralization, the elimination of the Department of Defense, or a focus exclusively on domestic policies do not align with the primary objectives of the National Security Act, which aimed at centralizing authority and enhancing federal capabilities in the domain of national security.*

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## 7. What term describes a person who advocates for nationalism?

A. Patriot

B. Nationalist

C. Globalist

D. Isolationist

*The term that best describes a person who advocates for nationalism is "nationalist." Nationalism is a political ideology that emphasizes the interests, culture, and identity of a particular nation, often advocating for national sovereignty and self-governance. Nationalists typically seek to promote the unity and interests of their nation above those of foreign countries or international organizations. In contrast, a patriot typically refers to someone who loves their country and supports its interests, but this does not exclusively imply advocacy for nationalism as a political ideology. A globalist advocates for policies that promote international cooperation and often believes in the interdependence of nations, which contrasts sharply with the principles of nationalism. An isolationist, on the other hand, favors non-involvement in international affairs, which runs counter to the active promotion of national identity that a nationalist would embrace. Thus, "nationalist" is the most accurate term for someone who advocates specifically for nationalism.*

## 8. Which president famously declared that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself"?

A. Herbert Hoover

B. Franklin D. Roosevelt

C. John F. Kennedy

D. Richard Nixon

*Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered the famous declaration "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself" during his inaugural address on March 4, 1933. This quote captures the essence of his message to the American people at a time of deep economic despair and uncertainty caused by the Great Depression. Roosevelt aimed to reassure the nation and encourage a sense of confidence and determination among citizens as they faced widespread unemployment and financial instability. By emphasizing that fear itself could be a hindrance to overcoming challenges, Roosevelt was advocating for resilience and collective action to address the crisis. This phrase has since become emblematic of his leadership style and approach to overcoming obstacles through hope and unity.*

## 9. What catastrophic effect did the bomb dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, have on its victims?

A. Immediate drowning

B. Severe burns and radiation poisoning

C. Exposure to chemical agents

D. Massive structural collapse

*The bomb dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, produced intense heat and radiation that caused severe burns and radiation poisoning among its victims. The explosion produced temperatures exceeding 1,000 degrees Celsius within seconds, leading to horrific thermal injuries. Many victims suffered from first, second, and third-degree burns over large portions of their bodies. Additionally, the radiation emitted from the bomb resulted in acute radiation syndrome in many survivors, manifesting symptoms like nausea, vomiting, and a compromised immune system, which ultimately led to long-term health consequences, including increased cancer risk. While the other options may describe potential effects in different contexts, they do not accurately capture the specific and immediate consequences experienced by the people of Hiroshima following the atomic bombing. The severity and immediate nature of the burns and radiation effects were defining characteristics of this catastrophic event.*

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## 10. How did the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand influence European politics?

A. It led to the establishment of the European Union

B. It triggered the outbreak of World War I

C. It marked the end of monarchies in Europe

D. It initiated the Cold War

*The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28, 1914, had a profound impact on European politics, primarily because it was the immediate catalyst for the outbreak of World War I. The event intensified existing tensions among the major European powers, which were divided into rival alliances—the Triple Entente (including France, Russia, and the United Kingdom) and the Triple Alliance (comprising Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy). Following the assassination, Austria-Hungary issued an ultimatum to Serbia, where the assassin was connected to nationalist movements. When Serbia's response was deemed unsatisfactory, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. This act set off a chain reaction of mobilizations and declarations of war among the major powers due to the alliance system in place. Russia mobilized to support Serbia, prompting Germany to declare war on Russia, and subsequently on France. Britain entered the war after Germany violated Belgian neutrality. As a result, the assassination directly linked to escalating tensions, leading to a large-scale conflict that engulfed much of Europe and altered the geopolitical landscape for decades. This pivotal moment did not establish the European Union, mark the end of monarchies in Europe, or initiate the Cold War—those events were shaped by different*

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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://tamu-hist106-exam2.examzify.com

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

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