UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA (UCF) AMH2020 U.S. HISTORY: 1877-PRESENT PRACTICE EXAM (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 a significant outcome of the 1886 Haymarket incident for labor unions?**

   A. Improved public perception

   B. Increased membership

   C. Heightened tensions and distrust

   D. Government support for labor rights

2. **Which individual called for armed self-defense at Haymarket Square before the bombing?**

   A. Albert Parsons

   B. August Spies

   C. Samuel Gompers

   D. Uriah Stephens

3. **Who were the major Axis Powers during World War II?**

   A. Germany, France, and Japan

   B. Germany, Italy, and Japan

   C. Italy, Russia, and Japan

   D. Germany, Italy, and China

4. **Which radical leader was convicted and hanged due to his involvement in the Haymarket Affair?**

   A. August Spies

   B. Albert Parsons

   C. Eugene Debs

   D. John Peter Altgeld

5. **What nickname was given to Democrats who sympathized with Confederates during the Civil War?**

   A. Radical Republicans

   B. Carpetbaggers

   C. Copperhead Democrats

   D. Scalawags

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6. Which document declared the United States' independence from Great Britain?

A. The Constitution

B. The Bill of Rights

C. The Declaration of Independence

D. The Articles of Confederation

7. What was a significant consequence of the 1868 presidential election?

A. Reinstatement of Confederate leaders

B. Continuation of Civil Rights for freedmen

C. End of Reconstruction efforts

D. Expansion of slavery

8. What act divided the South into military districts in 1867?

A. Tenure of Office Act

B. Reconstruction Act

C. Military Reconstruction Act

D. Army Appropriations Act

9. Which Act provided funding for the Freedmen's Bureau in July 1866?

A. Military Reconstruction Act

B. Tenure of Office Act

C. Army Appropriations Act

D. Reconstruction Act

10. What type of agriculture refers to the practice of growing one specific crop extensively?

A. Industrial Agriculture

B. Specialized Agriculture

C. Heirloom Agriculture

D. Hydroponic Agriculture

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What was a significant outcome of the 1886 Haymarket incident for labor unions?

A. Improved public perception

B. Increased membership

C. Heightened tensions and distrust

D. Government support for labor rights

The Haymarket incident of 1886, which began as a peaceful rally in support of workers striking for an eight-hour workday, turned violent when a bomb was thrown at the police, leading to chaos and numerous deaths. This event had significant repercussions for the labor movement. Following the Haymarket affair, public perception of labor unions deteriorated sharply. The incident was used by opponents of labor movements to paint unions as violent and radical, resulting in heightened tensions and distrust towards labor organizations. The negative publicity surrounding the Haymarket incident created a climate of fear and suspicion about labor activism, which led many people to distance themselves from unions. This decline in support was detrimental to labor unions and resulted in increased resistance from both the government and business owners to union activities. As a result, the Haymarket incident is often viewed as a pivotal moment that receded labor's progress during that era instead of advancing it.

2. Which individual called for armed self-defense at Haymarket Square before the bombing?

A. Albert Parsons

B. August Spies

C. Samuel Gompers

D. Uriah Stephens

The correct answer is August Spies. He was a prominent labor activist and anarchist who spoke at the Haymarket Square rally in Chicago on May 4, 1886. The rally was held in support of workers striking for an eight-hour workday. During his speeches, Spies and other speakers called for labor rights and expressed the need for self-defense in the face of violent repression from police, especially following previous attacks on striking workers. His advocacy for armed self-defense was in response to the growing tensions and violent actions taken against labor organizers and demonstrations by law enforcement. In contrast, while Albert Parsons was also a key figure in the labor movement and spoke at Haymarket, he did not emphasize armed self-defense as extensively as Spies. Samuel Gompers was a significant labor leader but was more focused on practical reforms and building a strong union movement rather than advocating for armed resistance. Uriah Stephens, as a founder of the Knights of Labor, championed worker rights primarily through peaceful means and did not play a direct role in the events at Haymarket Square.

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3. Who were the major Axis Powers during World War II?

A. Germany, France, and Japan

B. Germany, Italy, and Japan

C. Italy, Russia, and Japan

D. Germany, Italy, and China

The major Axis Powers during World War II were Germany, Italy, and Japan, which is reflected in the correct answer. These three nations formed an alliance that opposed the Allied Powers, leading to a significant global conflict from 1939 to 1945. Germany, under Adolf Hitler, sought to expand its territory and influence in Europe, leading to the invasion of Poland and the subsequent outbreak of the war. Italy, led by Benito Mussolini, aimed to establish a new Roman Empire in Africa and the Mediterranean. Japan pursued imperial expansion in East Asia and the Pacific, culminating in the attack on Pearl Harbor and the broader conflict with the United States and its allies. The cohesion among these nations was characterized by their shared goals of territorial expansion and a desire to challenge the status quo established after World War I. Their military alliances allowed them to coordinate efforts against the Allied Powers, which included nations like the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China. The other choices listed do not accurately represent the Axis Powers. France, for example, was primarily a member of the Allies and was invaded by Germany early in the war. Russia, which eventually joined the Allies following Germany's invasion in 1941, was not part of the Axis.

4. Which radical leader was convicted and hanged due to his involvement in the Haymarket Affair?

A. August Spies

B. Albert Parsons

C. Eugene Debs

D. John Peter Altgeld

The radical leader who was convicted and hanged due to his involvement in the Haymarket Affair is August Spies. Spies was one of eight anarchists accused of conspiracy in the aftermath of the Haymarket Square bombing in Chicago in 1886. This incident began as a peaceful rally in support of workers striking for an eight-hour workday but turned violent when a bomb was thrown at the police, resulting in deaths and injuries. August Spies was a prominent figure in the labor movement and had been active in organizing for workers' rights. After the bombing, Spies and several co-defendants were tried in a highly publicized trial that was marked by widespread prejudice against anarchists and labor activists. In 1887, Spies and four others were sentenced to death even though there was no direct evidence linking them to the bombing itself. The trial was widely criticized for its lack of fairness and due process. The significance of the Haymarket Affair and the subsequent trial and execution of Spies and others had a profound impact on the labor movement and public perception of anarchism in the United States, reflecting the tensions between labor rights and law enforcement at the time.

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5. What nickname was given to Democrats who sympathized with Confederates during the Civil War?

A. Radical Republicans

B. Carpetbaggers

C. Copperhead Democrats

D. Scalawags

The nickname given to Democrats who sympathized with the Confederates during the Civil War is indeed "Copperhead Democrats." This term was primarily used to describe those in the Northern states who opposed the war and advocated for a negotiated peace with the Confederacy. The Copperheads believed that continuing the conflict was unnecessary and counterproductive, viewing it as a threat to civil liberties and a drain on resources. The term "Copperhead" itself evokes an image of a snake, suggesting that these individuals were seen as treacherous or harmful to the Union cause. They were often critical of President Abraham Lincoln and his policies, particularly concerning the war efforts and the draft. Their opposition to the war created significant tension within the Union, as many viewed them as undermining the fight against the Confederacy. In contrast, Radical Republicans were a faction within the Republican Party that advocated for strong civil rights protections and a more aggressive approach towards the South, while carpetbaggers were Northern individuals who moved South after the war, typically to exploit the Reconstruction situation. Scalawags referred to Southern whites who supported Reconstruction efforts and the Republican Party. Understanding these distinctions helps clarify the role of Copperhead Democrats in the broader landscape of Civil War politics and their opposition to the prevailing Union war effort.

6. Which document declared the United States' independence from Great Britain?

A. The Constitution

B. The Bill of Rights

C. The Declaration of Independence

D. The Articles of Confederation

The correct answer, the Declaration of Independence, is significant because it was adopted on July 4, 1776, and officially announced the American colonies' separation from British rule. This document, primarily authored by Thomas Jefferson, articulated the philosophical and political reasons for independence, asserting that individuals have certain inalienable rights, such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It outlined grievances against King George III, emphasizing the colonies' desire for self-governance and autonomy from British control. The other documents, while important in U.S. history, serve different purposes. The Constitution established the framework for the United States government, providing a system of checks and balances and outlining the powers of different branches of government. The Bill of Rights, which consists of the first ten amendments to the Constitution, guaranteed specific individual liberties and rights but did not pertain to the declaration of independence from Britain. The Articles of Confederation served as the first governing document of the United States after independence but were ultimately replaced by the Constitution due to their weaknesses. Thus, the Declaration of Independence uniquely acts as the official statement marking the transition from colonial rule to an independent nation.

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7. What was a significant consequence of the 1868 presidential election?

A. Reinstatement of Confederate leaders

B. Continuation of Civil Rights for freedmen

C. End of Reconstruction efforts

D. Expansion of slavery

The significant consequence of the 1868 presidential election was the continuation of Civil Rights for freedmen. This election was pivotal because it resulted in the victory of Ulysses S. Grant, who was strongly supported by the Republican Party that aimed to protect and promote the rights of newly freed African Americans in the post-Civil War South. Grant's presidency marked a commitment to enforcing the Reconstruction Acts and implementing measures that sought to extend civil rights, such as the 14th and 15th Amendments, which aimed to provide citizenship and voting rights to African American men. Under Grant's leadership, the federal government took active steps to combat racial discrimination and violence against freedmen, including the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau and the enforcement of civil rights legislation. This commitment to civil rights was essential at a time when Southern states were attempting to undermine the freedoms gained through the Civil War and Reconstruction. The other options reflect outcomes that were either contrary to the developments of the time or not directly related to the consequences of the 1868 election. For instance, the reinstatement of Confederate leaders and the expansion of slavery were processes that ran counter to the objectives of the Reconstruction era. Additionally, while there were challenges to the Reconstruction efforts, the election did not

8. What act divided the South into military districts in 1867?

A. Tenure of Office Act

B. Reconstruction Act

C. Military Reconstruction Act

D. Army Appropriations Act

The Reconstruction Act, specifically known as the Military Reconstruction Act, was enacted in 1867 and aimed to address the challenges of rebuilding the South after the Civil War. This act divided the South into five military districts, which were governed by Union generals. The intention behind this division was to enforce order and oversee the transition to a new government structure that would ensure civil rights for formerly enslaved individuals. The Military Reconstruction Act sought to facilitate the Southern states' re-admittance into the Union by requiring them to draft new constitutions that would allow for universal male suffrage and guarantee civil rights. This military presence was deemed necessary to protect the rights of freedmen and suppress any violent backlash from groups opposed to Reconstruction efforts. Understanding the context of the Reconstruction period is crucial; it was a time marked by significant tension between different societal groups as the U.S. sought to heal from the Civil War and redefine civil rights. The act played a fundamental role in the larger Reconstruction policy and the federal government's approach to ensuring a lasting transformation in Southern society.

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9. Which Act provided funding for the Freedmen's Bureau in July 1866?

A. Military Reconstruction Act

B. Tenure of Office Act

C. Army Appropriations Act

D. Reconstruction Act

The Army Appropriations Act, passed in July 1866, is the correct answer because it included provisions for funding the Freedmen's Bureau. This Bureau was established to assist formerly enslaved people in their transition to freedom by providing food, housing, education, and medical care. The funding was crucial for the Bureau to effectively carry out its mission during the Reconstruction era, especially as newly freed individuals faced numerous challenges adjusting to a dramatically changed society. In contrast, the Military Reconstruction Act primarily focused on the governance of the Southern states and the establishment of military districts, while the Tenure of Office Act was concerned with limiting the president's ability to remove certain officeholders without Senate approval. The Reconstruction Act also played a vital role in shaping post-Civil War policies but did not directly allocate funds for the Freedmen's Bureau.

10. What type of agriculture refers to the practice of growing one specific crop extensively?

A. Industrial Agriculture

B. Specialized Agriculture

C. Heirloom Agriculture

D. Hydroponic Agriculture

The practice of growing one specific crop extensively is known as specialized agriculture. This approach is characterized by focusing on a single crop to maximize efficiency and potentially yield in specific environments or markets. Specialized agriculture allows farmers to streamline their operations, develop expertise in cultivating that particular crop, and take advantage of economies of scale. This can lead to increased productivity and profitability. Industrial agriculture is related but typically refers to large-scale farming practices that may involve the cultivation of multiple crops as well as the use of advanced technologies and machinery. Heirloom agriculture focuses on the cultivation of traditional, non-commercial, and often organic varieties of plants, whereas hydroponic agriculture involves growing plants in a nutrient solution instead of soil and can include a wide range of crops rather than specializing in one. Therefore, specialized agriculture is the most accurate term for the practice described in the question.

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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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