US HISTORY REGENTS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://ushistoryregents.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 16

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Who issued the Emancipation Proclamation?

A. Andrew Johnson
B. Abraham Lincoln
C. Ulysses S. Grant
D. Thomas Jefferson

2. Which amendment abolished slavery in the United States?

A. The 13th Amendment
B. The 14th Amendment
C. The 15th Amendment
D. The 19th Amendment

3. What was one major outcome of the Compromise of 1850?

A. It established the Civil Rights Act
B. It abolished the slave trade in Washington, D.C.
C. It granted independence to Texas
D. It forced Southern states to secede

4. What is the purpose of the Federalist Papers?

A. To critique the Constitution and call for amendments
B. To defend the Constitution and alleviate fears of federal power
C. To promote state sovereignty over national governance
D. To provide a historical account of the Revolutionary War

5. What was the primary goal of the Open Door Policy?

A. To restrict immigration from Europe
B. To ensure equal trade opportunities in China for all countries
C. To take over territory in Asia
D. To promote isolationism

6. What was the primary focus of the Progressive Era?

A. Improving foreign relations
B. Addressing social issues caused by industrialization and urbanization.
C. Establishing the Bill of Rights
D. Promoting American imperialism

SAMPLE

7. What was the outcome of the Supreme Court case Plessy v. Ferguson?

A. It legalized interracial marriage.

B. It overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine.

C. It upheld racial segregation.

D. It granted women the right to vote.

8. What key decision was made in Mapp v. Ohio regarding searches?

A. Searches require a warrant at all times

B. The Fourth Amendment applies to states

C. Police can search without any reason

D. Evidence obtained illegally can be used in court

9. Who was the Native American leader that led a famous rebellion against the US government in 1876?

A. Crazy Horse

B. Sitting Bull

C. Geronimo

D. Red Cloud

10. What was Andrew Jackson known for during his presidency?

A. Strengthening the federal bank

B. Opposing the Bank of the US

C. Introducing tariffs on imports

D. Advocating for states' rights

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Who issued the Emancipation Proclamation?

A. Andrew Johnson

B. Abraham Lincoln

C. Ulysses S. Grant

D. Thomas Jefferson

The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863, during the American Civil War. This executive order declared the freedom of all enslaved people in the Confederate states that were still in rebellion against the Union. Lincoln's decision was strategically aimed at weakening the Confederate war effort, as slavery was a crucial part of the Southern economy and military structure. By making emancipation a war goal, Lincoln also sought to encourage enslaved individuals to escape and join Union forces, thereby bolstering the Union army. This proclamation did not immediately free all enslaved people in the United States but set a significant moral compass and altered the character of the war, adding the fight against slavery to the Union's objectives. Ultimately, the Emancipation Proclamation paved the way for the eventual passage of the 13th Amendment, which officially abolished slavery in the United States.

2. Which amendment abolished slavery in the United States?

A. The 13th Amendment

B. The 14th Amendment

C. The 15th Amendment

D. The 19th Amendment

The 13th Amendment is the correct choice because it explicitly abolished slavery and involuntary servitude in the United States, except as punishment for a crime. Ratified in December 1865, it was a significant outcome of the Civil War and marked a pivotal moment in American history as it legally freed millions of enslaved individuals and set the foundation for subsequent civil rights advancements. This amendment transformed the social and legal landscape of the nation by ensuring that slavery would not exist in any form, which was a crucial step towards equality and justice. In contrast, the other amendments listed serve different purposes. The 14th Amendment addresses citizenship rights and equal protection under the law, while the 15th Amendment prohibits the federal and state governments from denying a citizen the right to vote based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The 19th Amendment, on the other hand, grants women the right to vote. Each of these amendments plays a role in expanding civil rights, but it is the 13th Amendment that specifically targets the institution of slavery itself.

SAMPLE

3. What was one major outcome of the Compromise of 1850?

A. It established the Civil Rights Act

B. It abolished the slave trade in Washington, D.C.

C. It granted independence to Texas

D. It forced Southern states to secede

The Compromise of 1850 was a series of legislative acts aimed at easing tensions between the North and South, particularly regarding the issue of slavery. One major outcome of this compromise was the abolition of the slave trade in Washington, D.C. This act addressed growing concerns in the North about the morality of slavery while still appeasing Southern interests by allowing them to maintain slavery in the capital. By ending the slave trade in Washington, D.C., the Compromise sought to create a more balanced approach to the contentious issue of slavery, with the understanding that while the institution of slavery itself would remain legal, the practice of trading enslaved people in the nation's capital would be stopped. This was seen as a step towards reducing the visibility and acceptance of slavery in federal territories, reflecting an attempt to navigate the deeply divisive nature of the issue during this period. Additionally, this compromise included other provisions such as admitting California as a free state and enacting a stricter Fugitive Slave Law, demonstrating the complex negotiations involved in maintaining the Union amidst growing sectional conflict. The abolition of the slave trade in D.C. was a significant symbolic step in the broader discussion surrounding slavery, contributing to the evolving national conversation that would eventually lead to the Civil War.

4. What is the purpose of the Federalist Papers?

A. To critique the Constitution and call for amendments

B. To defend the Constitution and alleviate fears of federal power

C. To promote state sovereignty over national governance

D. To provide a historical account of the Revolutionary War

The Federalist Papers were written primarily to explain and defend the newly proposed Constitution of the United States. Authored by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, these essays aimed to address the concerns of those skeptical about a strong central government. The authors sought to alleviate fears that the Constitution would create an overly powerful federal government that could threaten individual liberties and states' rights. By articulating the benefits of the Constitution, such as the checks and balances system, the division of powers, and the importance of a unified national government for maintaining order and liberty, the Federalist Papers helped to convince states to ratify the Constitution. Thus, the main purpose of the Federalist Papers aligns with the intent to defend the Constitution and reassure the public regarding the potential scope of federal power.

SAMPLE

5. What was the primary goal of the Open Door Policy?

A. To restrict immigration from Europe

B. To ensure equal trade opportunities in China for all countries

C. To take over territory in Asia

D. To promote isolationism

The primary goal of the Open Door Policy was to ensure equal trade opportunities in China for all countries. This policy, articulated in the late 19th century, was driven by the United States' desire to prevent any single European power from monopolizing trade with China. It aimed to maintain China's territorial integrity and sovereignty while promoting free and open trade for all nations, ensuring that American businesses had the same access to Chinese markets as other nations. The context of this policy reflects the period of imperialism, where numerous Western powers were vying for influence in China, often through territorial leases and spheres of influence. The Open Door Policy was significant in that it sought to mitigate these divisions and promote a multilateral trading system, aligning with the U.S. interests who were concerned about being left out of the lucrative Chinese markets.

6. What was the primary focus of the Progressive Era?

A. Improving foreign relations

B. Addressing social issues caused by industrialization and urbanization.

C. Establishing the Bill of Rights

D. Promoting American imperialism

The primary focus of the Progressive Era centered on addressing social issues that arose as a result of rapid industrialization and urbanization during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Progressives sought to rectify the negative impacts of industrial capitalism, which included widespread poverty, poor working conditions, child labor, and lack of access to education and healthcare. Reformers aimed to improve living conditions in urban areas, champion labor rights, and fight for social justice. They advocated for various reforms such as women's suffrage, labor laws, antitrust regulations, and improvements in public health and sanitation. The Progressive movement was marked by efforts to use government action to bring about social change and enhance democracy, responding to the challenges posed by a rapidly changing society. Other choices, while significant in their own right, do not encapsulate the essence of the Progressive Era. The emphasis on foreign relations or imperialism doesn't align with the domestic reforms that defined this period. Furthermore, the establishment of the Bill of Rights predates the Progressive Era and addresses foundational rights rather than the social issues that were central to this movement.

7. What was the outcome of the Supreme Court case Plessy v. Ferguson?

A. It legalized interracial marriage.

B. It overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine.

C. It upheld racial segregation.

D. It granted women the right to vote.

The outcome of the Supreme Court case Plessy v. Ferguson was that it upheld racial segregation, establishing a legal foundation for the "separate but equal" doctrine. This ruling, issued in 1896, allowed for the maintenance of segregated facilities for Black and white citizens, arguing that as long as the separate facilities were equal in quality, segregation did not violate the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. This case significantly impacted American society by legitimizing laws that enforced racial segregation and discrimination, particularly in education, transportation, and public accommodations, leading to decades of systemic inequality and the establishment of Jim Crow laws in the southern United States. The precedent set by this ruling was not overturned until Brown v. Board of Education in 1954, which declared that separate educational facilities were inherently unequal.

SAMPLE

8. What key decision was made in Mapp v. Ohio regarding searches?

A. Searches require a warrant at all times

B. The Fourth Amendment applies to states

C. Police can search without any reason

D. Evidence obtained illegally can be used in court

In Mapp v. Ohio, the key decision established that the Fourth Amendment, which protects against unreasonable searches and seizures, applies to state governments through the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. This landmark ruling extended the exclusionary rule—previously applicable only to federal cases—to state courts, meaning that evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment cannot be used in state prosecutions. This decision was significant because it reinforced the principle of constitutional protection against unlawful searches, ensuring that all individuals, regardless of the level of government involved, have the right to privacy in their homes and possessions. The ruling also emphasized the notion that states cannot disregard federally protected rights, thereby strengthening civil liberties at the state level. This was a pivotal moment in the incorporation of the Bill of Rights into state law, ensuring uniform protection across the country.

9. Who was the Native American leader that led a famous rebellion against the US government in 1876?

A. Crazy Horse

B. Sitting Bull

C. Geronimo

D. Red Cloud

The Native American leader who is best known for leading a notable rebellion against the US government in 1876 is Sitting Bull. He played a crucial role in the Battle of the Little Bighorn, also known as Custer's Last Stand, where his leadership and strategic alliances with other tribes, particularly Crazy Horse, led to a significant victory against General George Custer and his forces. This battle became symbolic of the Native American resistance to US expansion and the conflicts that arose from it during that era. Sitting Bull was not only a military leader but also a spiritual leader, which added to his influence and authority among Native American tribes. His fight against the encroachment of settlers and the US military on Native lands characterized the broader struggles faced by Indigenous peoples during the period of westward expansion. Other leaders like Crazy Horse were also involved in the Battle of the Little Bighorn and played significant roles in Native American resistance, but it is Sitting Bull who is most directly associated with the leadership and strategy that culminated in that rebellion against US forces in 1876. Geronimo, while a prominent figure in the fight against US military policies, operated in a different region and time frame, and Red Cloud was involved in conflicts primarily in the earlier

SAMPLE

10. What was Andrew Jackson known for during his presidency?

A. Strengthening the federal bank

B. Opposing the Bank of the US

C. Introducing tariffs on imports

D. Advocating for states' rights

Andrew Jackson is well-known for his strong opposition to the Bank of the United States, viewing it as a symbol of wealth and privilege that favored the elite at the expense of the common man. He believed that the national bank concentrated too much power in the hands of a few and posed a threat to democracy. This belief led him to veto the recharter of the bank in 1832 and subsequently withdraw federal funds from it, placing those funds in state banks, often referred to as "pet banks." Jackson's actions against the bank were pivotal in shaping the political landscape of the time and reflected his broader populist ethos, which emphasized the power of the average citizen over established institutions. This stance generated significant controversy and contributed to the rise of the Democratic Party, which he helped establish. The other options, while relevant to broader discussions of Jackson's presidency, do not accurately describe his most significant actions or beliefs. For instance, he did not strengthen the federal bank, as he actively worked to dismantle it. While tariffs did come into play during his administration, his most defining actions centered around the Bank, not on initiating tariffs. Lastly, while Jackson did advocate for certain states' rights, his presidency is more closely associated with strong federal authority in

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://ushistoryregents.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE