

CLEP History of the United States II Examination Guide

Section: CLEP History of United States II Exams • Total Questions: 10 • Format: Verified Q&A

1. A landmark law that transformed the face of American higher education in the modern era was the

- (A) Atlantic Charter
 - (B) GI Bill of Rights
 - (C) Taft-Hartley Act
 - (D) Marshall Plan
 - (E) Wagner Act
-

2. The mass production of the automobile most directly affected United States culture and society in the mid-twentieth century by

- (A) hardening the divides between working-class and middle-class Americans
 - (B) reinforcing traditional gender roles and sexual behavior for young men and women
 - (C) allowing more people to live in suburban communities at a distance from their workplaces
 - (D) encouraging federal investment in subway and elevated train systems in major urban centers
 - (E) enabling the migration of African Americans to midwestern and northeastern cities
-

3. Which of the following was a reform law passed during Theodore Roosevelt's presidency?

- (A) Underwood-Simmons Tariff Act
 - (B) Federal Reserve Act
 - (C) Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act
 - (D) Sherman Antitrust Act
 - (E) Pure Food and Drug Act
-

4. Which of the following is true of the Settlement House movement?

- (A) It relocated Native Americans to reservations after the Civil War.
 - (B) It outlasted New York City tenement buildings after the First World War.
 - (C) It assisted poor and immigrant urban populations in the late nineteenth century.
 - (D) It provided housing, after the 1960s, for people who were recovering from drug addiction.
 - (E) It created cooperative farms during the Great Depression.
-

5. Which of the following accurately describes the Dawes Act?

- (A) It divided reservations and distributed land to individual American Indians rather than to their tribe or nation.
 - (B) It limited immigration from eastern and southern Europe based on percentages from the 1890 census.
 - (C) It prohibited people from Asia from becoming naturalized citizens in the United States.
 - (D) It established rules for breaking up corporations considered to be monopolies.
 - (E) It allowed for segregation in public facilities so long as there were separate but equal options.
-

6. Which of the following elements of consumer culture did NOT become widely available to the American public for the first time in the 1950s?

- (A) Television
 - (B) McDonald's restaurants
 - (C) Credit cards
 - (D) Disneyland®
 - (E) Ford automobiles
-

7. The three main groups that had access to political power in the South during Radical Reconstruction were

- (A) formerly enslaved people, the planter class, and carpetbaggers
 - (B) small farmers, the planter class, and formerly enslaved people
 - (C) carpetbaggers, the planter class, and small farmers
 - (D) scalawags, carpetbaggers, and formerly enslaved people
 - (E) Yankees, scalawags, and former Confederate officials
-

8. The excerpt above from a 1919 document reflects the views of the

- (A) American Federation of Labor
 - (B) Grangers
 - (C) Knights of Labor
 - (D) Southern Farmers Alliance
 - (E) Industrial Workers of the World
-

9. Which of the following was a cultural development associated with the enactment of Prohibition?

- (A) The appeal of social conformity among families migrating to suburban communities
 - (B) The spread of conservative sentiment opposed to restrictions on personal liberty
 - (C) The growth of advocacy at universities for free speech in literature and film
 - (D) The rise of a youth protest movement focused around rock and roll music
 - (E) The popularity of speakeasies as places to socialize and listen to jazz
-

10. Which of the following is true of labor on the home front during the Second World War?

- (A) African American workers were denied employment in defense plants for the duration of the war.
- (B) The federal government outlawed labor union organization and recruitment.
- (C) State governments tightened child labor laws to prohibit teenagers from leaving school to earn money by working.
- (D) The government struggled to prevent Mexican workers from crossing the border to work on farms in the Southwest.
- (E) Married women began to outnumber single women in the United States workforce.