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Question: 1

Some countries in the Americas still have large populations of indigenous or partly indigenous peoples. Of the following, which pair of countries does NOT have comparatively as large of an indigenous population as the other countries?

- A. Guatemala and Peru
- B. Ecuador and Bolivia
- C. Paraguay and Mexico
- D. Argentina and Uruguay

Answer: D

Explanation:

Of those countries listed here, the Nyo countries whose respective indigenous populations are not as large as the populations of the other countries are Argentina and Uruguay. Argentina's population is approximately 86.4% of European descent, roughly 3% of mestizo (of mixed European and Amerindian heritage), and an estimated 4% of Arab or East Asian ancestry. Uruguags population is estimated to be 88% of European descent 4% of African, and 2% of Asian, with 6% of mestizo ancestry in its rural northwest region. Guatemala and Peru have larger indigenous populations. Guatemala, in Central America, has approximately over of its population as indigenous peoples. Peru. in South America, is estimated to have 45% indigenous peoples and 37% partly indigenous peoples for a total of 82%. Ecuador and Bolivia in South America still have indigenous peoples. The population of Ecuador has an estimated 25% indigenous and 65% partly indigenous peoples, for a total of 90%. Paraguay in South America and Mexico in North America both have sizeable indigenous populations. Paraguay's population is estimated to include 95% partly indigenous peoples. Mexico is estimated to have 30% indigenous and 60% partly indigenous peoples in its population for a total of 90%.

Question: 2

Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding English expansionism in the 16th century?

- A. England's defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 brought a decisive end to their war with Spain.
- B. King Henry VIII's desire to divorce Catherine of Aragon strengthened English expansionism.
- C. Queen Elizabeth's support for the Protestant Reformation strengthened English expansionism.
- D. Sir Francis Drake and other English sea captains plundered the goods that the Spaniards took from indigenous peoples.

Answer: A

Explanation:

It is not true that England's defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 ended their war with Spain. It did establish England's naval dominance and strengthened England's future colonization of the New World, but the actual war between England and Spain did not end until 1604. It is true that Henry VIII's desire to divorce Catherine of Aragon strengthened English expansionism. Catherine was Spanish, and Henry split from the Catholic Church because it prohibited divorce. Henry's rejection of his Spanish wife and his subsequent support of the Protestant movement angered King Philip II of Spain and destroyed the formerly close ties between the two countries. When Elizabeth became Queen of England, she supported the Reformation as a Protestant, which also contributed to English colonization. Sir Francis Drake, one of the best-known English sea captains during this time period, would attack and plunder Spanish ships that had plundered Native Americans, adding to the enmity between Spain and England. Queen Elizabeth invested in Drake's voyages and gave him her support in claiming territories for England.

Question: 3

Which of the following is NOT true regarding the Virginia Companies?

- A. One of these companies, the Virginia Company of Plymouth, made its base in North America.
- B. One of these companies, the Virginia Company of London, made its base in Massachusetts.
- C. One company had a charter to colonize America between the Hudson and Cape Fear rivers.
- D. One company had a charter to colonize America from the Potomac River to north Maine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Virginia Company of London was based in London, not Massachusetts. It had a charter to colonize American land between the Hudson and Cape Fear rivers. The other Virginia Company was the Virginia Company of Plymouth, which was based in the American colony of Plymouth, Massachusetts. It had a charter to colonize North America between the Potomac River and the northern boundary of Maine. Both Virginia Companies were joint-stock companies, which had often been used by England for trading with other countries.

Question: 4

Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding the colony of Jamestown?

- A. The colony of Jamestown was established by the Virginia Company of London in 1607.
- B. The colony of Jamestown became the first permanent English colony in North America.
- C. The majority of early settlers died of starvation, disease, or Native American attacks.
- D. John Smith's governance helped Jamestown more than John Rolfe's tobacco discovery.

Answer: D

Explanation:

It is not true that John Smith's governance helped Jamestown more than John Rolfe's discovery that a certain type of East Indian tobacco could be grown in Virginia. Smith's strong leadership from 1608-1609 gave great support to the struggling colony. However, when Smith's return to England left Jamestown without this support, the future of the colony was again in question. In 1612, however, when John Rolfe found that an East Indian tobacco strain popular in Europe could be farmed in Virginia the discovery gave Jamestown and Virginia a lucrative crop. Therefore, both Smith's time in office and Rolfe's discovery were beneficial to Jamestown. Jamestown was established by the Virginia Company of London in 1607, and it became the first permanent settlement by the English in North America. It is also true that Jamestown survived in spite of the fact that most of its early settlers died from starvation, disease, and native attacks. It is also true that many of Jamestown's settlers came from the English upper class and were unwilling to farm

Question: 5

Which of the following conquistadores unwittingly gave smallpox to the indigenous peoples and destroyed the Aztec empire in Mexico?

- A. Vasco Núñez de Balboa
- B. Juan Ponce de León
- C. Hernán Cortés
- D. Álvaro Núñez Cabeza de Vaca

Answer: C

Explanation:

Hernán Cortés conquered the Mexican Aztecs in 1519. He had several advantages over the indigenous peoples, including horses, armor for his soldiers, and guns. In addition, Cortés' troops unknowingly transmitted smallpox to the Aztecs, which devastated their population as they had no immunity to this foreign illness. Vasco Núñez de Balboa was the first European explorer to view the Pacific Ocean when he crossed the Isthmus of Panama in 1513. Juan Ponce de León visited and claimed Florida in Spain's name in 1513. Álvaro Núñez Cabeza de Vaca was one of only four men out of 400 to return from an expedition led by Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528 and was responsible for spreading the story of the Seven Cities of Cibola (the "cities of gold").

Question: 6

Which of these factors was NOT a direct contributor to the beginning of the American Revolution?

- A. The attitudes of American colonists toward Great Britain following the French and Indian War
- B. The attitudes of leaders in Great Britain toward the American colonies and imperialism
- C. James Otis's court argument against Great Britain's Writs of Assistance as breaking natural law

D. Lord Grenville's Proclamation of 1763, the Sugar Act, the Currency Act, and especially the Stamp Act

Answer: A

Explanation:

The attitudes of American colonists after the 1763 Treaty of Paris ended the French and Indian War was not a direct contributor to the American Revolution. American colonists had a supportive attitude toward Great Britain then, and were proud of the part they played in winning the war. Their good will was not returned by British leaders, who looked down on American colonials and sought to increase their imperial power over them. Even in 1761, a sign of Americans' objections to having their liberty curtailed by the British was seen when Boston attorney James Otis argued in court against the Writs of Assistance, search warrants to enforce England's mercantilist trade restrictions, as violating the kinds of natural laws espoused during the Enlightenment. Lord George Grenville's aggressive program to defend the North American frontier in the wake of Chief Pontiac's attacks included stricter enforcement of the Navigation Acts, the Proclamation of 1763, the Sugar Act (or Revenue Act), the Currency Act, and most of all the Stamp Act. Colonists objected to these as taxation without representation. Other events followed in this taxation dispute, which further eroded Americans' relationship with British government, including the Townshend Acts, the Massachusetts Circular Letter, the Boston Massacre, the Tea Act and the resulting Boston Tea Party. Finally, with Britain's passage of the Intolerable Acts and the Americans' First Continental Congress, which was followed by Britain's military aggression against American resistance, actual warfare began in 1775. While not all of the colonies wanted war or independence by then, things changed by 1776, and Jefferson's Declaration of Independence was formalized. James Otis, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, the Sons of Liberty, and the Stamp Act Congress also contributed to the beginning of the American Revolution.

Question: 7

Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding the Tea Act of 1773?

- A. The British East India Company was suffering financially because Americans were buying tea smuggled from Holland.
- B. Parliament granted concessions to the British East India Company to ship tea straight to America, bypassing England.
- C. Colonists found that even with added taxes, tea directly shipped by the British East India Company cost less, and they bought it.
- D. American colonists refused to buy less expensive tea from the British East India Company on the principle of taxation.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Colonists did find that tea shipped directly by the British East India Company cost less than smuggled Dutch tea, even with tax. The colonists however, did not buy it. They refused, despite its lower cost, on the principle that the British were taxing colonists without representation. It is true

that the British East India Company lost money as a result of colonists buying tea smuggled from Holland. They sought to remedy this problem by getting concessions from Parliament to ship tea directly to the colonies instead of going through England as the Navigation Acts normally required. Boston Governor Thomas Hutchinson, who sided with Britain, stopped tea ships from leaving the harbor, which after 20 days would cause the tea to be sold at auction. At that time, British taxes on the tea would be paid. On the 19th night after Hutchinson's action, American protestors held the Boston Tea Party, dressing as Native Americans and dumping all the tea into the harbor to destroy it so it could not be taxed and sold. Many American colonists disagreed with the Boston Tea Party because it involved destroying private property. When Lord North and the British Parliament responded by passing the Coercive Acts and the Quebec Act, known collectively in America as the Intolerable Acts, Americans changed their minds, siding with the Bostonians against the British.

Question: 8

Of the following, who was NOT a dispatch rider notifying Americans of British troop movements reported by American surveillance in 1775?

- A. Paul Revere
- B. William Dawes
- C. John Parker
- D. Samuel Prescott

Answer: C

Explanation:

Paul Revere and William Dawes were both dispatch riders who set out on horseback from Massachusetts to spread news of British troop movements across the American countryside around the beginning of the War of Independence. John Parker was the captain of the Minutemen militia

Question: 9

Which of the following is true concerning the formation of new state governments in the United States of America following freedom from British rule?

- A. By the end of 1777, new constitutions had been created for twelve of the American states.
- B. The states of Connecticut and Massachusetts retained their colonial charters, minus the British parts.
- C. The state of Massachusetts required a special convention for its constitution, setting a good example.
- D. The state of Massachusetts did not formally begin to use its new constitution until 1778.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Massachusetts did set a valuable example for other states by stipulating that its constitution should be created via a special convention rather than via the legislature. This way, the constitution

would take precedence over the legislature, which would be subject to the rules of the constitution. It is not true that twelve states had new constitutions by the end of 1777. By this time, ten of the states had new constitutions. It is not true that Connecticut and Massachusetts retained their colonial charters minus the British parts. Connecticut and Rhode Island were the states that preserved their colonial charters. They simply removed any parts referring to British rule. Massachusetts did not formalize its new constitution in 1778. This state did not actually finish the process of adopting its new constitution until 1780.

Question: 10

Which of the following is NOT a true statement regarding the Louisiana Purchase?

- A. Jefferson sent a delegation to Paris to endeavor to purchase only the city of New Orleans from Napoleon.
- B. Napoleon, anticipating US intrusions into Louisiana, offered to sell the US the entire Louisiana territory.
- C. The American delegation accepted Napoleon's offer though they were only authorized to buy New Orleans.
- D. The Louisiana Purchase, once it was completed, increased the territory of the US by 50% overnight.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Louisiana Purchase actually increased the US's territory by 100% overnight. not 50%. The Louisiana territory doubled the size of the nation. It is true that Jefferson initially sent a delegation to Paris to see if Napoleon would agree to sell only New Orleans to the United States. It is Also true that Napoleon, who expected America to encroach on Louisianæ decided to avoid this by offering to sell the entire territory to the US It is likewise true that America only had authority to buy New Orleans. Nevertheless, the delegation accepted Napoleon's offer of all of Louisiana. Due to his belief in strict interpretation of the Constitution, Jefferson did require approval from Congress to make the purchase. When his advisors characterized the purchase as being within his purview based on the presidential power to make treaties, Congress agreed.



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