**Subtest I: History and Social Science**

**Domain 1: World History**

### 1.1 Ancient Civilizations
- trace the impact of physical geography on the development of ancient civilizations (i.e., Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Kush, Hebrew, Greek, Indian, Chinese, and Roman civilizations).

#### 1A ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS AND GEOGRAPHY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15.</th>
<th>In which of the following ways has geography affected the foreign relations policy of Russia throughout history?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>A lack of mineral resources led to a desire to gain control of southern lands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Natural barriers along the western border alleviated concerns about potential invasions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Unnavigable rivers limited the ability to engage in trade with east Asian nations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. A lack of warm-water ports led to a desire to achieve control of western lands.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>22.</th>
<th>As the concept is used by geographers, a region can best be defined as any area:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>in which people communicate and interact with each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>in which interdependence occurs at a variety of levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>that people have modified for specific cultural or economic purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>that exhibits unity in terms of selected physical and/or cultural criteria.</td>
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</table>

*Correct Response: D. One of the five fundamental themes of geography, region is used by geographers to establish manageable units of study. Whether regions are defined according to governmental unit, climate, language group, or some other criterion, they should display unity in terms of that criterion.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23.</th>
<th>Which of the following best describes a basic characteristic of the process of cultural change?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Changes in a culture's values and beliefs occur more frequently than changes in material culture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Cultural change is more often the result of individual initiative than of collective action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Changes in one area of a culture are usually accompanied by related changes in other areas of the culture.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. The more isolated a society, the greater the rate of cultural change is likely to be.</td>
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*Correct Response: C. Because culture is integrated, there is a tendency for all aspects of a* ...

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<tr>
<th>27.</th>
<th>A hunter-gatherer population in a tropical forest in Southeast Asia exhibits various subsistence strategies and social practices that resemble those of a hunter-gatherer population in a tropical forest in Africa. This observation best illustrates which of the following generalizations about the nature of culture?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Cultures are composed of many components that function as an interrelated whole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Cultural traits are learned and shared within groups and may spread from one group to other groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Widely separated cultures may adapt in similar ways to similar environmental challenges.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
given culture to operate as an interrelated whole. As a consequence, changes in one area of a culture are likely to produce changes in other areas of the culture.

D. Material components of a culture are often easier to change than values and other nonmaterial components.

6. Which of the following developments most directly influenced the shift from nomadic life to village living and occupational specialization among the Neolithic peoples of the Near East?
A. the creation of religious belief systems
B. the fashioning of tools from stone and wood
C. the establishment of the family group as the basic social unit
D. the cultivation of food-producing plants

Correct Response: D. The cultivation of food-producing plants by Neolithic peoples created food surpluses that freed some population segments for work in specialized occupations. Because food crops require regular attention throughout much of the year, their increased production strongly influenced the shift from nomadic life to the development of permanent settlements with sedentary populations.

4. Which of the following best matches one of the fundamental themes of geography with a task associated with that theme?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>location</td>
<td>examining ways in which cultural factors influence human adaptation to an environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>region</td>
<td>creating diagrams that illustrate the diffusion of plants, technological innovations, and ideas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>relationships within places</td>
<td>showing how the operation of elements of the hydrologic cycle vary from place to place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>movement</td>
<td>developing maps that show patterns of economic exchange among leading industrial countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Line 1
B. Line 2
C. Line 3
D. Line 4
6. Use the map below to answer the question that follows.

![Map Image]

Which of the following best describes the topography of the four numbered areas on the map?
A. desert
B. mountain
C. plain
D. plateau

11. Content analysis is a careful counting of the number of times a particular idea or word appears in a given form of written or visual communication. A social scientist would most likely use this research technique for which of the following purposes?
A. to devise a research design for a study of population movement
B. to explain why some social groups have greater economic power than others
**C. to test hypotheses about cultural values or social change**
D. to compare rates of social mobility among various cultural groups

4. The concept of formal region can best be defined as any area:
A. where the natural landscape has been modified to reflect the culture of people living there.
B. that exhibits common attributes in terms of selected criteria.
**C. that encompasses a compact territory in which the distance from the geometric center to any boundary displays little variance.**
D. where organisms from different species interact with one another.

10. Compared with members of band societies, people in state systems are more likely to:
A. share a common ancestry with other members of the society.
B. select leaders on the basis of their ability to achieve consensus among members of the society.
**C. settle conflicts informally through direct negotiation.**
D. interact regularly with large numbers of individuals with diverse interests.

19. Which of the following best describes an important consequence of the Neolithic agricultural revolution?
A. the emergence of pietistic religions
B. a more equitable distribution of wealth
C. a decrease in average family size
**D. the creation of permanent settlements**

1. The efforts of archaeologists to advance understanding of prehistory are based

**Correct Response: C.** (SMR Code: 1.1)
Archaeology is a branch of anthropology that
mainly on which of the following assumptions about ancient peoples and cultures?
A. Humans share a common ancestry with other primates.
B. Language enables people to transmit culture from generation to generation.
C. Material remains reflect important aspects of human behavior.
D. Most people rely on myth and legend to answer questions about themselves.

attempts to explain human behavior through the study of artifacts such as tools, weapons, pottery, ruins of buildings and other structures, villages/cities, and jewelry. Anthropologists believe that analysis of an ancient culture's material products often reveals as much about the culture's society, economy, and religion as it does about the culture's art and technology.

14. Which line in the table below best matches a world climate region with a description of common characteristics of that region?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Climate Region</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>strongly acidic soils and sandy, barren land surfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>steppe</td>
<td>semiarid conditions and short grass vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>tropical savanna</td>
<td>high humidity and heavy rainfall throughout the year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>tundra</td>
<td>moderate summers and periodic winter cold waves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Line 1  
B. Line 2  
C. Line 3  
D. Line 4

Correct Response: B. (SMR Code: 6.2) Steppe climates, such as the Eurasian steppe and the Pampas of Argentina, are located on the periphery of deserts. Their distinguishing characteristics include semiarid conditions, annual precipitation levels similar to the closest humid climate, short grass vegetation, and fertile brown or black soils.

1. Which of the following best illustrates how the concept of cultural relativism influences the work of anthropologists?
A. An anthropologist examines a group's behavior within the context of the culture in which the behavior is found.
B. An anthropologist determines

5. Which of the following is the most accurate description of work patterns in hunter-gatherer societies?
A. Both men's work and women's work include a variety of different tasks.
B. While most women have standard work routines, men are able to
which of two cultural groups has developed a more effective approach to a particular problem.
C. An anthropologist compares the language structure and social behavior of different cultural groups.
D. An anthropologist shows how a group's culture has been influenced by other groups with which it has been in contact.

3. Which of the following is the most accurate assessment of Paleolithic subsistence strategies?
A. Improvements in transportation enabled communities to raise living standards through the exchange of scarce resources.
B. The growing sophistication of agricultural implements was not matched by comparable advances in the areas of clothing and housing.
C. Technology was used to exploit existing resources of plants and animals for food but was not used to produce food.
D. The development of stock raising improved diets and relieved pressures created by increased population density.

18. As part of a research project, a historian is collecting occupational data on foreign-born heads of households in the 1880 and 1900 manuscript population censuses for Detroit. The historian plans to enter the data in a computer program that is designed to link individuals who appear on the two censuses. This information can best be used to address questions about which of the following?
A. cultural interaction
B. economic development
C. social mobility
D. worker productivity
2. Which of the following developments most directly influenced the shift from nomadic life to village living and occupational specialization among the Neolithic peoples of the Near East?
A. the creation of religious belief systems
B. the fashioning of tools from stone and wood
C. the establishment of the family group as the basic social unit
**D. the cultivation of food-producing plants**

4. Which of the following landforms most facilitated the emergence of early civilizations in Asia and Africa?
A. coastal areas that provided abundant supplies of various types of seafood and easy access to salt for food preservation
B. elevated plateaus that had a mild climate and furnished ample grazing land for pastoral activities
C. mountainous areas that were easily defensible and contained an abundance of resources that could be used as building materials
**D. river valleys that supported trade and provided fresh water for crop growing and human consumption**

Use the information below to answer the two questions that follow.
To begin a geography lesson, a sixth-grade teacher gives groups of students the map below and asks them to determine where they would choose to locate a settlement if they were just arriving on the island.

After each group has had an opportunity to choose a settlement location and to discuss the reasons for their choice, the teacher gives the students the following three maps, one at a time. With each new map they are given, the students must determine whether they want to change their original choice based on the new information they have.
34. This lesson would most clearly illustrate for students which of the following geographic concepts?
A. The environment may play an important role in encouraging or limiting a region's activities and population patterns.
B. To understand human activity patterns within a region, it is often necessary to investigate interrelationships between that region and other regions of the world.
C. Geographic regions may be defined in a great many ways; how they are defined depends on the particular variables being considered.
D. The parts of a region are often economically interrelated as a result of transportation, communication, and trade.

1. Traditionally, nomadic peoples moved from place to place in search of water, food, and grazing land for their livestock. This kind of human-environment interaction is an example of:
A. adaptation.
B. evolution.
C. symbiosis.
D. diffusion.

19. Which of the following best describes an important consequence of the Neolithic agricultural revolution?
A. the emergence of pietistic religions
B. a more equitable distribution of wealth
C. a decrease in average family size
D. the creation of permanent settlements

24. Between 1949 and 1980, the percentage of China's total population that was classified as urban rose a modest 5 percent from 9.1 percent to 14.2 percent. During the next fifteen years, however, the percentage more than doubled to 29 percent. Which of the following best explains this change?
A. a relaxation of government controls on internal migration
B. an increased urban dependence on raw materials produced in rural areas
C. a relaxation of government restrictions on family size
D. a decrease in the farm productivity of agricultural areas

19. Which of the following best describes an important consequence of the Neolithic agricultural revolution?
A. the emergence of pietistic religions
B. a more equitable distribution of wealth
C. a decrease in average family size
D. the creation of permanent settlements
### Which of the following statements accurately describes a significant characteristic of ancient Mayan civilization?

**A. Religion and government were so closely intertwined that nobles and priests performed overlapping functions.**

**B. The main purpose of education was to prepare individuals for effective engagement in commercial activities.**

**C. The egalitarian nature of Mayan society reflected a relatively equal distribution of wealth among different social groups.**

**D. A strong societal emphasis on pragmatic and utilitarian concerns was accompanied by a relatively casual attitude toward religion.**

### Which of the following accurately describes an important relationship between science and society in ancient Mayan civilization?

**A. The distribution of wealth was based on statistical studies by Mayan mathematicians.**

**B. The division of labor was based on public health recommendations by Mayan physicians.**

**C. The location of religious temples was based on geological studies by Mayan scientists.**

**D. The annual agricultural cycle was based on astronomical observations by Mayan priests.**

### Which of the following most influenced nation-building efforts on the Indian subcontinent during the decade after the establishment of Indian independence in 1947?

**A. religious differences between Hindus and Muslims**

**B. U.S.-Soviet competition in the region**

**C. shortages of raw materials needed for industrial development**

**D. policies of the United Nations in the region**

Correct Response: A. (SMR Code: 1.3) In 1947, leaders of the Indian independence movement and the British Parliament abandoned plans for creating a united India because of mounting conflict between Hindus and Muslims. Instead, they agreed to a plan that divided the Indian subcontinent into two nations: Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan. Since that time, religious difference between Hindus and Muslims have continued to influence nation-building efforts in the region.

### Which of the following consequences of the development of agricultural production contributed most directly to a growing specialization of labor?

**A. the rise of permanent settlements**

**B. an increase in the amount of work necessary to secure subsistence**

**C. the creation of food surpluses**

**D. an increase in the size of the population**

### In which of the following circumstances do societies tend to be most receptive to adopting cultural practices or beliefs from another society?

**A. when the two societies are relatively equal in terms of wealth and power**

**B. when the practices and beliefs are reasonably consistent with the society's needs and values**

**C. when the society has been conquered by the other society**

**D. when the practices and beliefs are**
| unrelated to important cultural elements of the society |  |
## 1A WHAT IS CULTURE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16. In the social sciences, which of the following categories of information are typically used to describe the characteristics of a <em>culture</em>?</td>
<td><strong>B. beliefs, values, and traditions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98. Read the passage below; then answer the question that follows. We wash ourselves with soap invented by the ancient Gauls and clothe ourselves with fabrics made using processes developed by weavers in the Middle East. The ancient Egyptians invented the glass we put in our windows as well as the tanning techniques we use to produce the leather in our shoes. And the books and newspapers we read might not exist without the paper invented in China and the printing press developed by a fifteenth-century German artisan. This passage best illustrates how a society's traits may emerge as a result of which of the following processes?</td>
<td><strong>B. cultural diffusion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. For which of the following tasks would historians rely most on chronological thinking?</td>
<td><strong>B. explaining historical causality</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. A major benefit of participant observation as a method of anthropological research is that it enables anthropologists to:</td>
<td><strong>D. obtain detailed data while developing a deep understanding of relations among a society's cultural practices.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. A sociological researcher would most likely use content analysis for which of the following purposes?</td>
<td><strong>B. to examine changing popular perceptions of social insurance programs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Which of the following best describes the relationship between society and culture?</td>
<td><strong>B. The development of a shared set of cultural artifacts and norms fosters</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
C. to assess the effect of peer pressure on a group of adolescents  
D. to analyze changes in the social stratification of a major metropolitan area

| a group identity that becomes a society.  
C. Through their interactions, people define the boundaries of their society and create shared products and meanings that constitute their culture.  
D. Unlike culture, which is an unchanging set of customs and traditions, society is in a state of constant flux.

3. The internalization of norms plays an important role in maintaining social order and removing barriers to cooperation by enabling individuals to:  
A. integrate different types of social experiences into a coherent world view.  
B. replace primary-group socializing agents with secondary-group agents.  
C. develop abstract ideas about the ways people interact with each other.  
D. anticipate how other people will interpret and respond to their actions.

8. Conflict theorists would most likely cite which of the following as evidence to support their view of how the criminal justice system operates?  
A. Although imprisonment rates have increased dramatically in the United States in recent years, the majority of convicted lawbreakers are either on probation or parole.  
B. Where low-status people convicted of property crimes often receive prison sentences, high-status people convicted of such offenses as fraud are generally treated more leniently.  
C. The results of self-report studies, in which individuals were asked to provide details of crimes they had committed, suggest that more than 90 percent of U.S. citizens have broken the law.  
D. Although plea bargaining enables legal authorities to save time and money, it sometimes allows people convicted of serious offenses to obtain their freedom in less than a year.

24. Read the passage below; then answer the question that follows.  
We wash ourselves with soap invented by the ancient Gauls and clothe ourselves with fabrics made using processes developed by weavers in the Middle East. The ancient Egyptians invented the glass we put in our windows as well as the tanning techniques we use to produce leather.  

2. A political scientist wishes to investigate the influence of media on voter behavior. Which of the following best describes the sequence of steps that would most commonly be followed in conducting this type of research project?  
A. develop a research design—collect data—form a hypothesis  
B. form a hypothesis—develop a research design


the leather in our shoes. And the books and newspapers we read might not exist without the paper invented in China and the printing press developed by a fifteenth-century German artisan. This passage best illustrates how a society's traits may emerge as a result of which of the following processes?
A. socialization
B. cultural diffusion
C. assimilation
D. cultural integration

• identify the intellectual contributions, artistic forms, and traditions (including the religious beliefs) of these civilizations.

1B ART INTELECT RELIGION

9. The rise of Buddhism influenced the development of Hinduism in India by prompting Hindus to:
A. de-emphasize individual piety and place greater stress on the interpretation of sacred texts.
B. reexamine their belief in the cycle of death and rebirth.
C. de-emphasize the importance of ritual and place greater stress on personal behavior.
D. make caste distinctions a more integral part of the religion.

8. Which of the following best describes a major difference between chiefs and headmen?
A. Chiefs are more likely than headmen to live more comfortably than commoners.
B. Where chiefs are concerned primarily with production, headmen are most interested in redistribution.
C. Chiefs must make more frequent efforts than headmen to validate their power.
D. Compared with chiefs, headmen are more often the leaders of permanently allied groups of villages.

1. Confucianism most influenced the development of Chinese civilization by:
A. showing people how to reshape traditional social institutions.
B. defining the obligations associated with different social roles.
C. introducing the idea of individualism.
D. establishing religious standards for the conduct of economic life.

29. Nearly all cultures have provisions for the socially sanctioned divorce of married couples. Accepted rationales for divorce across societies are most frequently a reflection of:
A. cultural expectations for the life span of a marriage in the society.
B. social norms condemning infidelity by marriage partners.
C. cultural goals associated with the reasons for marriage in the society.
D. economic issues related to the family and the society.
5. Which of the following is the best example of a belief system that has served as a functional equivalent of religion?
A. the Enlightenment doctrine of natural rights  
B. the American belief in equality of opportunity  
C. the social Darwinian notion of the survival of the fittest  
**D. the Marxist conception of a classless society**

5. Which of the following excerpts from the Old Testament best illustrates a major difference between the religion created by the ancient Hebrews and the religions of other early Near Eastern civilizations?
A. You shall not oppress a stranger; . . . for you were strangers in the land of Egypt.  
B. Whoever curses his father or his mother shall be put to death.  
C. Whoever steals a man, whether he sells him or is found in possession of him, shall be put to death.  
**D. I am the Lord your God. . . . You shall have no other gods before me.**

6. The ancient Athenians most influenced the development of which of the following features of modern democracies?
A. representative government  
B. universal suffrage  
C. competitive political parties  
**D. freedom of expression**

2. Confucianism most influenced the development of East Asian civilization by:
A. showing people how to reshape traditional social institutions.  
B. defining the obligations associated with different social roles.  
C. introducing the idea of individualism.  
D. establishing religious standards for the conduct of economic life.  
**Correct Response: B.** In his writings, Confucius (551–479 B.C.) stressed the importance of social harmony. The maintenance of social order, Confucius taught, required that each individual understand his or her relationship to others—parent to child, younger to elder, subject to ruler—and fulfill the duties of his or her social station. As the influence of Confucianism spread, his doctrines played a vital role in defining the obligations association with different social roles in East Asian societies.

13. Hinduism has most influenced the development of which of the following features of Indian society?
A. patterns of land use and
Correct Response: C. Hindu beliefs about spiritual "purity" both justified and shaped the development of India's caste system, which divided society into rigid social groupings. Throughout much of Indian history, no factor has had a greater influence on class relations and social stratification in Indian society than the caste system.

1C TRADE

- recognize patterns of trade and commerce that influenced these civilizations.

4. Which of the following was both a major cause and consequence of the rise of specialized crafts in ancient civilizations?
   A. increased demand for weaponry by hunters and warriors
   B. changes in the family structure of urban residents
   C. increased trade among different locales and regions
   D. changes in the location of urban communities

6. The social dislocation and conflict that often accompanies rapid economic development in non-Western societies can generally be attributed most directly to changes in which of the following?
   A. changes in the socioeconomic class structure
   B. patterns of urban location
   C. means of transportation and communication
   D. size and structure of the basic family unit

7. Reciprocal exchange is likely to be most prevalent in societies in which:
   A. the main economic problem is providing adequate employment for the populace.
   B. production cannot be increased without diminishing the supplies needed for production.
   C. prestige is awarded to those individuals who possess the greatest wealth.
   D. the primary object of production is to bolster the power of state authorities.

6. From which of the following primary cultural hearths did the cultivation of wheat and barley and the domestication of sheep and cattle originate?
   A. West Africa
   B. Southeast Asia
   C. Andean America
   D. Southwest Asia

10. Which of the following best explains why industrial areas of Japan are concentrated in coastal locations?
A. Japanese industrial expansion is spatially limited by policies to preserve farmland.
B. Population density in Japan is highest in coastal areas.
C. Transportation networks linking coastal to inland areas in Japan are poorly developed.
D. Japanese industry is dependent on imported raw materials.

1.2 Medieval and Early Modern Times.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY
• describe the influence of physical geography on the development of medieval and early modern civilizations (i.e., Chinese, Japanese, African, Arabian, Mesoamerican, Andean Highland, and European civilizations).

1DA
78. Which of the following landforms most facilitated the emergence of early civilizations in Asia and Africa?
A. coastal areas that provided abundant supplies of various types of seafood and easy access to salt for food preservation
B. elevated plateaus that had a mild climate and furnished ample grazing land for pastoral activities
C. mountainous areas that were easily defensible and contained an abundance of resources that could be used as building materials
D. river valleys that supported trade and provided fresh water for crop growing and human consumption

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3. The main source of wealth and power among the empires of West Africa between A.D. 400 and 1500 was control of:
A. the trans-Saharan salt and gold trade.
B. major coastal ports.
C. regional building materials and energy sources.
D. major ceremonial centers.

Correct Response: A. (SMR Code: 1.2) A major source of wealth and power in West Africa between A.D. 400 and 1500 was the trans-Saharan salt and gold trade that linked Africa with Europe and the Middle East. Control of major trade routes provided West African empires with a steady source of tribute in taxes and goods from smaller states.

4. Use the map below of Europe between the ninth and eleventh centuries to answer the

Correct Response: D. (SMR Code: 1.2) The sets of arrows on the map represent major
The arrows on the map best illustrate:
A. major paths of population migration.
B. major trade and travel routes.
C. major paths of religious pilgrimage.
D. major routes of military invasion.

5. Which of the following was the most frequent source of conflict between church and state in Europe throughout the Middle Ages?
   A. the doctrine of divine right monarchy
   B. church ownership of large estates
   C. the sale of indulgences by the church
   D. the doctrine of papal supremacy

   **Correct Response:** D. (SMR Code: 1.2) The doctrine of papal supremacy not only gave the pope unassailable authority in matters of church doctrine but became the basis for major secular claims. Papal assertion of these latter claims often led to conflict between popes and secular rulers. This was particularly so during the pontificates of strong popes such as Gregory VII (1073–1085), who believed that temporal authority should be subordinate to spiritual power.

24. Leaders of the Chinese Revolution of 1949 broke most decisively with the Chinese past in their:
   A. reliance on an authoritative body of doctrine.
   B. **stress on science, materialism, and class conflict.**
   C. creation of a monolithic, centralized state.
   D. unwillingness to forge close ties with other nations.

   10. Use the list below to answer the question that follows.
   - Its conquests greatly stimulated commerce and travel.
   - Its medical schools produced some of the finest physicians in the world at that time.
   - Its rulers strongly encouraged scholarship.
   - Its language and religion united people from diverse backgrounds.
Its religious beliefs strongly influenced government, the arts, and social customs. The characteristics listed above best describe which of the following empires?

A. the Mayan Empire of the seventh century  
**B. the Islamic Empire of the tenth century**  
C. the Chinese Empire of the thirteenth century  
D. the Russian Empire of the sixteenth century

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Which of the following best describes an important cultural characteristic of the Bantu-speaking societies of sub-Saharan Africa between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries?</td>
<td>A. a strong commitment to meritocratic principles and individual autonomy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. a tendency to subordinate traditional beliefs to immediate needs  
C. a strong appreciation of human interdependence and communal needs  
D. a tendency to draw clear distinctions between religious and secular matters |
| 3. After the construction of the Aswan High Dam on Egypt's Nile River, silt was no longer carried downstream. Which of the following has been a major consequence of this development? | A. The natural fertility of lands below the dam that had been enriched by the Nile's flooding has declined. |  
B. The slower movement of water in areas below the dam has made the river more navigable.  
C. The variety of fish found in areas below the dam has increased because of the improved quality of the river's water.  
D. The use of areas below the dam for recreational purposes has declined as a result of increased algal growth. |
| 22. Which of the following physical processes most influenced the formation of the rift valleys of East Africa? | A. the spreading apart of tectonic plates |  
B. the sliding past each other of tectonic plates  
C. the collision of tectonic plates  
D. the binding together of tectonic plates |
| 4. Which of the following colonial legacies most impeded the creation of stable governments among Africa's newly independent states during the second half of the twentieth century? | A. the establishment of political boundaries that ignored traditional differences among ethnic groups |  
B. the creation of systems of higher education that increased social stratification within African societies  
C. the development of legal systems |
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Which of the following best describes the relationship between resource distribution, economic organization, and political authority in Japan?</td>
<td>7. Use the passage below about aquaculture in Asia to answer the question that follows. Throughout Asia, people have long known the benefits of aquaculture. Pond farming techniques allow traditional mainland farmers to raise a rich source of dietary protein as well as produce an excellent natural fertilizer from harvested fish droppings. In land-poor Japan, the shallow coastal areas become the pond. Today, Japanese farmers of the sea, or mariculturalists, grow increasing amounts of the sea plants and shellfish that are a regular part of the Japanese diet. The pattern of resource distribution and exploitation described in the passage affects regional development mainly by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. To prevent shortages of vital raw materials, the Japanese government regulates the inputs used to produce certain manufactured goods.</td>
<td>A. increasing the percentage of regional income derived from exportable goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. To ensure a reasonably equitable distribution of national resources, the Japanese government places sharp limitations on the size and investment practices of major economic enterprises.</td>
<td>B. encouraging economic overdependence on a single resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. To obtain scarce resources, the Japanese government creates staterun purchasing organizations that operate throughout East Asia.</td>
<td>C. increasing the self-sufficiency of regional food suppliers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. To achieve important national economic aims, the Japanese government helps provide enterprises with the resources to undertake major projects without worrying about short-term returns.</strong></td>
<td>D. encouraging investment by outside developers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Which of the following colonial legacies has most obstructed nation-building efforts in postcolonial Africa? 
A. the political boundaries established by colonial powers 
B. the forms of government administration created by colonial powers 
C. the educational systems developed by colonial powers 
D. the location of transportation networks constructed by colonial powers
trace the decline of the Western Roman Empire and the development of feudalism as a social and economic system in Europe and Japan.

1DB WESTERN EMPIRE AND FEUDAL EUROPE AND JAPAN

21. Historians would most likely use the concept of feudalism to examine:
   A. ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia.
   B. the Roman Empire.
   C. the Middle Ages in Europe and Japan.
   D. Europe during the Renaissance and Reformation.

Correct Response: C. Feudalism was a social system in which lords granted land to vassals in exchange for military assistance. The network of relationships that grew out of these exchanges strongly shaped the economic and political development of both Europe and Japan during the Middle Ages.

13. Which of the following best describes the influence of geographic factors on Germany's rise to power during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century?
   A. Germany's centralized location in Europe helped the country become a leader in communications technology.
   B. The export of food produced on its extensive farm lands enabled Germany to acquire the capital needed for industrialization.
   C. Abundant coal and iron ore resources helped Germany become a leading industrial power.
   D. Easy access to the Baltic and North seas enabled Germany to dominate maritime shipping throughout the North Atlantic.

Correct Response: C. Abundant coal and iron ore resources helped Germany become a leading industrial power.

18. Use the map below to answer the question that follows.

1E PRE COLOMBIAN AMERICA

2. Which of the following best describes the main function of monumental architecture in early Mesopotamia and ancient coastal Peru?
   A. to serve as fortresses for the protection of frontier areas
   B. to provide a site for the performance of religious rituals
   C. to serve as a place of assembly for major civic functions
   D. to provide for the storage of grain and other foods

Correct Response: B. (SMR Code: 1.1) Most monumental buildings in early Mesopotamia were temples and shrines for the worship of regional gods. The monumental architecture of ancient coastal Peru served a similar function: to enable Andean peoples to worship their gods in impressive structures that clearly testified to their reverence and that regional deities were likely to find pleasing.
Which lettered arrow on the map above best indicates the migration route commonly believed to have been taken by the first peoples to settle in North America?
A. Arrow A  
B. Arrow B  
C. Arrow C  
D. Arrow D

21. A major similarity between ancient Aztec and Incan civilizations was that each had:
A. a value system that promoted competitive individualism.  
B. a class system in which people moved up and down the social scale on the basis of personal attributes.  
C. an economic system based mainly on hunting and craft production.  
D. a political system in which rulers functioned as religious leaders as well as heads of state.

1. Compared with seventeenth-century English colonists, Native American Indians of the Eastern Woodlands region were more likely to:
A. subordinate group concerns to individual self-interest.  
B. associate status with distributing property rather than accumulating property.  
C. have rigid hierarchical forms of social organization.  
D. require all members of a group to adopt the same religious practices and beliefs.

9. The most significant changes in Mesoamerican cultures between 3500 B.C.E. and 1000 B.C.E. resulted from which of the following developments?
A. increased contact with South American peoples  
B. the development of improved weaponry and military tactics  
C. advances in horse breeding and husbandry  
D. the expansion of corn, bean, squash, and cotton cultivation

1. Which of the following features of Incan civilization of the fifteenth century C.E. most distinguished it from European societies of the same period?
A. its hierarchical social structure  
B. state planning of all major economic activities  
C. its hereditary emperor  
D. state reliance on religion to maintain social order

23. In North America before European settlement, the Iroquois of the Northeast lived in longhouses constructed of small logs and branches covered by sheets of bark. During the same period in the Southwest, the Pueblo lived in multistory structures built from compacted adobe clay. These differences can best be explained by examining which of the following elements of the two groups?
A. commercial factors and political organization

3. Which of the following accurately describes an important relationship between science and society in ancient Mayan civilization?
A. The distribution of wealth was based on statistical studies by Mayan mathematicians.  
B. The division of labor was based on public health recommendations by Mayan physicians.  
C. The location of religious temples was based on geological studies by
Mayan scientists.

D. The annual agricultural cycle was based on astronomical observations by Mayan priests.

18. Use the map below to answer the question that follows.

Which lettered arrow on the map above best indicates the migration route commonly believed to have been taken by the first peoples to settle in North America?

A. Arrow A  
B. Arrow B  
C. Arrow C  
D. Arrow D

- describe the role of Christianity in medieval and early modern Europe, its expansion beyond Europe, and the role of Islam and its impact on Arabia, Africa, Europe and Asia.

1F CHRISTIANITY AND WORLD RELIGIONS

4. Which of the following most accurately describes a significant feature of the Muslim Empire between the eighth and thirteenth centuries?

A. The excessive sums spent on various military expeditions hurt the economy by diverting scarce resources from productive investments. 
B. The cosmopolitan spirit that

2. Which of the following was a significant feature of life among the Native Americans who occupied the plains region of Colorado during the eighteenth century?

A. Powerful, closely knit political confederacies enabled Native Americans of the region to dominate tribal groups from surrounding areas.
Pervaded the empire permitted Islamic scholars to absorb and advance intellectual developments from other cultures.

C. The sharp restrictions placed on non-Muslim merchants hindered the development of effective commercial ties with other countries and empires.
D. An absence of class distinctions facilitated the assimilation of conquered peoples and the creation of a unified government.

4. Which of the following is a common explanation of why individuals abandon traditional organized religion to join religious sects?
A. to participate in religious services that have a strong intellectual emphasis
B. to become part of an organization that has extensive ties with other religious groups
C. to associate with people from different socioeconomic groups
D. to express dissatisfaction with prevailing cultural standards and moral values

- trace the development of the Renaissance and Scientific Revolution in Europe.

1G SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

7. Which of the following was the main reason why European explorers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries wanted to find a new route to Asia?
A. to break the Russian monopoly of trade between Europe and Asia
B. to acquire raw materials used in the production of manufactured goods
C. to obtain access to Asian spices, silks, and other luxury goods
D. to develop markets for the sale of surplus agricultural products

11. Which of the following best matches a major European explorer with that individual's most significant achievement?
A. Ferdinand Magellan: His voyages provided conclusive proof that all the earth's oceans are connected.
B. Vasco da Gama: His voyages gave Portugal claim to extensive land areas along the Pacific Coast of South America.
C. Jacques Cartier: His voyages demonstrated that the Pacific Ocean separated Asia from the Americas.
D. Francis Drake: His voyages enabled England to break Portugal's
1. Use the excerpt below, from the writings of William Graham Sumner (1883), to answer the question that follows. Certain ills belong to the hardships of human life. They are natural. They are part of the struggle with Nature for existence. We cannot blame our fellowmen for our share of these. My neighbor and I are both struggling to free ourselves from these ills. The fact that my neighbor has succeeded in this struggle better than I constitutes no grievance for me.

The passage above best illustrates the influence of which of the following nineteenth-century scientific concepts on the development of thought in the social sciences?

A. the uniformitarian theory of geologic change  
B. the germ theory of disease  
C. the theory of inheritance of acquired characteristics  
D. the theory of natural selection

Correct Response: B. (SMR Code: 1.2) The medieval view that the sun and planets revolved around the earth supported the Christian belief that God had created the universe for the special benefit of human beings. When Copernicus proposed a sun-centered universe, religious authorities banned the teaching of the new theory because it undermined the traditional view that heavenly bodies, such as the sun, moon, and other planets, revolved around the earth.

6. Which of the following breakthroughs of the Scientific Revolution of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries presented a major challenge to traditional religious conceptions in Europe? 
A. the creation of instruments capable of viewing microscopic animals  
B. the discovery that the earth and the other planets revolved around the sun  
C. the formulation of an explanation for the workings of the human heart  
D. the development of a system for classifying plants and animals

Correct Response: B. (SMR Code: 1.2) The medieval view that the sun and planets revolved around the earth supported the Christian belief that God had created the universe for the special benefit of human beings. When Copernicus proposed a sun-centered universe, religious authorities banned the teaching of the new theory because it undermined the traditional view that heavenly bodies, such as the sun, moon, and other planets, revolved around the earth.

6. Which of the following was the most important result of the scientific revolution of the seventeenth century? 
A. Questions about terrestrial phenomena largely displaced investigation of the heavens as the main focus of scientific study.  
B. Science became universally accepted as the main force in the advancement
<table>
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<tr>
<th>C. displace Spain as the leading maritime power in the Indian Ocean.</th>
<th>of civilization and the primary engine of human progress. C. Science was subdivided into discrete areas of investigation, each with its own theories and methods of inquiry. D. Science supplanted religion as the principal means of understanding the structure and operation of the universe.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3. Which of the following best describes the central aim of eighteenth-century Enlightenment intellectuals?
A. to create a synthesis of traditional religious thought and the findings of modern science
B. to demonstrate the philosophical limitations of secular humanism
C. to establish a society in which government met the needs of all citizens
D. to expose current assumptions and institutions to the tests of reason and experience
Correct Response: D. A major aim of eighteenth-century Enlightenment intellectuals was to use the scientific method to study and improve human society. By subjecting all aspects of social and political life to the test of reason and experience, they believed they could create a more humane and rational world.

5. Which of the following were major causes of European expansion during the Age of Exploration?
I. a desire to develop foreign markets for agricultural and craft products
II. the rise of a powerful military class interested in establishing strategic outposts in Africa, Asia, and the Americas
III. a desire to spread Christianity to non-European peoples
IV. the growth of an ambitious merchant class interested in increasing its power and wealth
A. I and II only
B. I and IV only
C. II and III only
D. III and IV only

- define the development of early modern capitalism and its global consequences.

### 1H MODERN CAPITALISM AND GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Which of the following best describes a major difference between oligopolistic markets and markets characterized by monopolistic competition?</td>
<td>B. The barriers blocking the entry of new firms are substantially greater in oligopolistic markets than in markets characterized by monopolistic competition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Which of the following actions would the Federal Reserve Board most likely take during a period when inflation was on the rise?</td>
<td>C. Increase the sale of government securities in open-market operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Which of the following most accurately describes how a major historical event shaped the evolution of government?</td>
<td>B. The English Revolution of 1688 resulted in the creation of a governing system based on parliamentary supremacy that became a model for other nations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. As a prolonged drought in the northern Great Plains enters its third year, state agricultural agents warn of rising prices for bread, cereal, and macaroni products. The prediction made by the government officials is based on which of the following economic principles?</td>
<td>A. law of supply and demand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correct Response: A. According to the law of supply and demand, a reduction in the...
shattered the popular belief that monarchs receive their authority from God.
D. The French Revolution of 1789 resulted in the first successful application of Montesquieu's concept of separation of powers.

amount of a commodity supplied is likely to result in increased prices unless accompanied by a corresponding decline in demand. In this case, since demand for grain products is unlikely to decline, reduced grain harvests are likely to result in an increase in the price of products made from grain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Which of the following was a major consequence of the opening of new trade routes that took place during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Commercial rivalry replaced military conflict among European powers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Increasing numbers of Europeans began to think of the world in global terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. The main centers of European commercial life shifted from London and Amsterdam to southern Europe.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. The quest for increased profits led major European powers to abolish mercantilist restrictions on trade.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>7. The Precision Ball Bearing Company is a medium-sized firm that manufactures a high-quality product that is sold in foreign as well as domestic markets. Its executives are considering a proposal to build a new plant, even though the firm does not have sufficient retained earnings to finance the project on its own. Which of the following changes in public policy would most likely prompt the firm to defer making a decision on the proposal to a later date?</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Congress enacts a bill that would relax federal antitrust laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. The Federal Reserve raises the discount rate on funds loaned to banks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Congress enacts a bill that would raise the minimum wage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. The Federal Reserve lowers the reserve requirements for member banks</td>
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<tr>
<th>8. The willingness of a country to open its domestic economy to full participation in the international economic system is generally most influenced by which of the following factors?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. the proportion of immigrants in the country's labor force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. the ability of the country's major industries to compete in global markets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. the exchange value of the country's gold reserves</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. the number of foreign nations</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. Which of the following best describes the main function of the World Trade Organization?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. to monitor changes in the balance of payments of nations engaged in international commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. to reduce barriers to the international exchange of goods and services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. to regulate changes in exchange rates by nations engaged in international commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. to promote the production of specific goods that can be</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
with which the country has diplomatic relations

| 12. Application of the principle of opportunity cost will most likely lead consumers to:  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. seek credit opportunities.        | B. decrease total spending.          |
| C. establish purchasing priorities.  | D. make long-term investments.       |

6. Which of the following best matches a theoretical model of economic organization with a major strength of that economic model?  
A. command: is less likely than other economic systems to have problems related to scarcity  
B. mixed: combines the economic productivity of a market system with the distributional efficiency of a command system  
C. traditional: is more likely than other economic systems to use democratic procedures to make basic economic decisions  
D. market: provides a strong basis for the expression of state-based initiatives

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<tr>
<th>26. Read the passage below; then answer the question that follows.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Soviet model for economic development that was used in Eastern Europe was disastrous for the environment. Success was measured by the output of goods, usually with a limited investment and virtually no concern for any environmental degradation that might accompany a successful venture. Natural resources were usually wasted because the system underpriced their value. A continuing example of such waste is the great amounts of water used in Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Romania, and Bulgaria, where consumption rates are double those in Western Europe. Information contained in the passage can best be used to explore which of the following questions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Who decides what should be produced in a command economy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. What measures should be used to calculate the costs of economic growth?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Which natural resources are most deserving of protection?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. What is the proper balance between</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| 7. Two adjoining nations will most often become economically interdependent when:  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. each country specializes in the production of different types of goods.  |
| B. the labor force of each country is well educated and highly productive.  |
| C. each country has similar topographical conditions and material resources.  |
| D. the government of each country is committed to economic diversification.  |
22. The decision-making process for production in market economies is most influenced by:
A. income redistribution.
B. government intervention.
C. sustainability concerns.
D. profit motive.

23. Which of the following best describes a major consequence of the growing interdependence of contemporary economic systems?
A. a narrowing of balance of payments differentials among trading partners
B. an increase in the global regulation of capital mobility
C. a narrowing of per capita income differentials among economies
D. an increase in the global specialization of labor

1. Cultural materialists most often seek to explain the differences in thought and behavior among social groups by examining the:
A. way in which cultural borrowings influence social development.
B. role of natural selection in cultural adaptation.
C. costs and benefits of fulfilling basic needs in a given habitat.
D. functions of important customs and institutions.

8. Which of the following best explains why a country would shift from unrestricted international trade to a policy based on import substitution?
A. to enable domestic producers to reap the benefits of comparative advantage
B. to protect an infant industry from foreign competition
C. to lower the prices domestic consumers have to pay for certain goods
D. to increase the amount of exports sold in foreign markets

14. Which of the following best describes the main function of economic incentives in the U.S. economic system?
A. determining the production options of a given mix of human and natural resources
B. reducing the social costs of economic change
C. guiding resources into the production of goods in greatest demand by consumers
D. expanding the economic freedom of workers, businesses, and consumers

9. Which of the following best illustrates how economic incentives cause changes

---

Economics
9. Correct Response: D. (SMR Code: 5.1) A
in a firm's behavior?
A. A firm revises its corporate bylaws to clarify the rights of shareholders.
B. A firm raises worker wages after achieving an increase in earnings.
C. A firm modifies the way it measures productivity after changing its product line.
D. A firm reduces output of a product because of declining consumer demand.

major incentive for all firms is to make a profit. One way they do so is by adjusting output to market demand. Producing goods that cannot be sold invariably results in the loss of money. Thus, a firm facing declining consumer demand would be motivated to reduce output of product to protect its profits.

Read the excerpt below from the writings of Adam Smith; then answer the two questions that follow.
To give the monopoly of the home market to the produce of domestic industry, in any particular art or manufacture, is in some measure to direct private people in what manner they ought to employ their capitals, and must, in almost all cases, be either a useless or hurtful regulation. If the produce of domestic can be brought there as cheaply as that of foreign industry, the regulation is evidently useless. If it cannot, it must generally be hurtful.

10. The author's argument in the excerpt above is based primarily on which of the following economic concepts?
A. law of supply and demand
B. opportunity cost
C. law of diminishing returns
D. economies of scale

10. Correct Response: A. (SMR Code: 5.2)
According to the law of supply and demand, people will normally buy more of a product as its price decreases. Smith is arguing that government should not adopt laws or regulations that will prevent consumers from taking advantage of this basic economic principle.

- describe the evolution of the idea of representative democracy from the Magna Carta through the Enlightenment.

11 MAGNACARTA AND DEMOCRACY

10. The Declaration of the Rights of Man reflected the influence of Jean-Jacques Rousseau by stating that law is the expression of:
A. a nation's cultural heritage.
B. the general will.
C. the distribution of property.
D. individual morality.

6. The concept of "natural rights" is a cornerstone of both the U.S. Declaration of Independence (1776) and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789). Which of the following best reflects how participants in the American and French revolutions understood this concept?
A. In the state of nature, each person
would be able to exercise his or her natural rights without interference.

**B. A government may have the power to restrict the exercise of an individual's natural rights but cannot take those rights away.**

C. Governments that do not protect their citizens' natural rights have never been able to claim the allegiance of their citizens.

D. Natural rights are absolute and cannot be legitimately regulated by government.

6. Which of the following best describes why a specific social group supported the French Revolution of 1789?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. The bourgeoisie revolted because the growing national debt hampered their commercial relations with other nations.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B. Peasants revolted to escape high taxes and their feudal obligations to nobles.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Prominent members of the nobility revolted because they resented the growing wealth and power of merchants and manufacturers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Artisans revolted to protest the oppressive working conditions of an emergent factory system.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

8. Which of the following most accurately describes how a major historical event shaped the evolution of government?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. The English Revolution of the 1640s added trial by jury and freedom of religion to the basic liberties of English citizens.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B. The English Revolution of 1688 resulted in the creation of a governing system based on parliamentary supremacy that became a model for other nations.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C. The American Revolution of 1776 shattered the popular belief that monarchs receive their authority from God.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>D. The French Revolution of 1789 resulted in the first successful application of Montesquieu's concept of separation of powers.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3. Which of the following best describes a major difference between democratic and oligarchical systems of government?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Political power is generally more centralized in an oligarchy than in a democracy.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Oligarchies are often more culturally diverse than democracies.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Political decisions are more often influenced by special interest groups in an oligarchy than in a democracy.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Oligarchies tend to be more</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
concerned about foreign relations than democracies.

1. Aristotle believed the best achievable government was one with a mixed constitution that combined elements of oligarchy and democracy. This belief most influenced how the Founding Fathers framed which of the following features of the U.S. Constitution?
   A. the process for amending the Constitution
   B. the electoral process
   C. relations between the federal government and state governments
   D. the structure of the executive branch

1. Correct Response: B. (SMR Code: 4.1) The Founding Fathers' preference for a mixed constitution that combined elements of democracy and oligarchy can best be seen in constitutional provisions for the election of representatives, senators, and presidents. Where representatives would be elected directly by the people, state legislatures selected senators and the Electoral College had responsibility for choosing presidents. The Founding Fathers believed these procedures for the election of senators and presidents would serve as a check on the democratic excesses of the general electorate.
Domain 2: United States History

2.1 Early Exploration, Colonial Era, and the War for Independence.

- identify and describe European exploration and settlement, and the struggle for control of North America during the Colonial Era, including cooperation and conflict among American Indians and new settlers.

2A

1. Use the map of the United States below to answer the question that follows.

Which of the following matches a lettered area on the map with an accurate explanation of how that area became a part of the United States?

A. Area A: The United States acquired the area in the Mexican War settlement.
B. Area B: The United States purchased the area from France in 1803.
C. Area C: The United States obtained the area from England in the treaty concluding the Revolution.
D. Area D: The United States obtained the area from Spain in an 1819 treaty.

8. Which of the following best describes a major cause of the tensions that resulted in armed conflicts between Native Americans and English settlers during the seventeenth century?

A. Native American opposition to the creation of Christian towns of "praying Indians"
B. English encroachment on Native American lands
C. English efforts to prevent an alliance between Native Americans and French colonists
D. Native American resistance to English participation in the fur trade

25. The first Spanish missions in Texas were established primarily to:

26. Which of the following most accurately describes an important feature of Native
A. strengthen Spain's claim to the territory and reduce the threat of French expansion.
B. prevent Anglo-Saxon settlers from introducing Protestantism to the region.
C. resolve differences between Spanish authorities and Native American peoples in the region.
D. facilitate communication and trade between Spanish colonies in Mexico and Florida.

American life in a region of North America before European colonization?
A. Native Americans of the Great Basin practiced a form of slash-and-burn agriculture that enabled them to preserve the fertility of agricultural lands in the region.
B. Native Americans of the Southwest depended almost entirely on hunting and fishing for food and other necessities.
C. Native Americans of the Eastern Woodlands formed powerful confederacies that enabled them to act collectively on matters that concerned two or more regional tribes.
D. Native Americans of the Great Plains established highly stratified societies in which status was determined mainly by wealth.

7. The Latin American revolutionaries of the early nineteenth century drew intellectual inspiration from the:
A. political ideals of the Enlightenment.
B. collectivist traditions of European social revolutionaries.
C. economic theories of mercantilism.
D. millenialist beliefs of early modern religious radicals.

Correct Response: A. (SMR Code: 1.3) Many prominent Latin American revolutionaries were familiar with major expressions of European political thought. Enlightenment ideals of natural rights, separation of church and state, and freedom of thought had a strong influence on their intellectual development and the movements they led for independence from Spain and Portugal.

[Map of North America with Unclaimed Territory indicated]
The map above best illustrates the distribution of European territorial claims in North America in the immediate aftermath of which of the following events?
A. the restoration of the Stuart monarchy in England (1660)
B. King William's War (1689–1697)
C. the death of King Louis XIV of France (1715)
D. the French and Indian War (1754–1763)

- identify the founders and discuss their religious, economic and political reasons for colonization of North America.

2B

10. Read the excerpt below from the Mayflower Compact; then answer the question that follows.
We whose names are underwritten, . . . do . . . solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic; . . . and by virtue hereof, to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. . . .
The excerpt above best illustrates the Pilgrims' attachment to which of the principles that would later form the basis of the U.S. Constitution?
A. limited government
B. rule of law
C. separation of powers
D. judicial review

26. Read the passage below from George Washington's Farewell Address; then answer the question that follows.
Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities. Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; . . . when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.
Which of the following best states Washington's point of view in the passage above?
A. The United States should avoid relations with other nations.
B. Neutrality is the best foreign policy for a young nation.
20. Citizens can best maintain high standards of ethically responsible conduct as members of society by frequently asking themselves which of the following questions?
A. Are my actions likely to achieve the desired result?
B. What effect will my actions have on others?
C. What are my reasons for taking this course of action?
D. Who is most likely to benefit from my actions?

24. Compared with religious denominations, religious sects are likely to:
A. recruit members from a broader range of social groups.
B. place greater emphasis on lay participation in religious activities.
C. be more tolerant of other religious organizations.
D. place less emphasis on the interpretation of sacred texts.

2. The presidency of Andrew Jackson is most closely associated with which of the following developments in nineteenth-century U.S. history?
A. the mobilization of popular opposition to slavery
B. the creation and growth of the factory system
C. the expansion of popular participation in the political system
D. the development and spread of public education

2. Use the excerpts below from John Winthrop's "A City Upon a Hill" (1630) and John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Address (1961) to answer the question that follows.

We shall find that the God of Israel is among us, when ten of us shall be able to resist a thousand of our enemies; when he shall make us a praise and a glory that men shall say of succeeding plantations, "The Lord make it like that of New England." For we must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill.
The eyes of all people are upon us.

* * *

With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own.
The excerpts above best illustrate how U.S. leaders have used religion to:
A. promote the general welfare of the community.
B. resolve partisan conflicts.
C. sanction America's historical mission.
D. set goals for the nation.

2. Correct Response: C. (SMR Code: 4.2) The excerpts best show how religion has been used to sanction the U.S. view of its historical mission: Winthrop is reminding Massachusetts Bay settlers of the colony's mission to establish a Bible commonwealth that would serve as an example for the peoples of the world; a major theme of Kennedy's address was America's historical obligation to defend freedom against the forces of tyranny.

- describe European colonial rule and its relationship with American Indian societies.

2C

e the map below to answer the question that follows.

In which of the lettered regions on the map did the European introduction of horses and firearms have the greatest impact on Native American life?
A. Region A
B. Region B
C. Region C
D. Region D

1. The first English colonists in Massachusetts were most reliant on Native Americans for assistance in:
A. learning how to cope with an unfamiliar environment.
B. establishing commercial ties with settlers in New York.
C. creating effective governmental institutions.
D. defending the colony against French invaders from Canada.

9. Which of the following most accurately describes a major source of conflict between Native Americans and settlers in one of England's North American colonies during the seventeenth century?
A. The colonial quest for additional

14. The sudden movement of colonial settlers from the coastal portions of the English colonies to the northern and western frontiers in the 1760s and 1770s was largely a consequence of:
A. the British victory in the French
land on which to grow tobacco resulted in a major war between Europeans and Native Americans in Virginia.

B. The proselytizing activities of Puritan missionaries were a persistent source of tension between Europeans and American Indians in Massachusetts Bay.

C. Colonial efforts to ban Iroquois participation in the fur trade led to armed conflict between English merchants and Native Americans in New York.

D. The unwillingness of Quaker authorities in Pennsylvania to recognize Native American land claims resulted in a series of armed conflicts in frontier areas of the colony.

B. British regulations articulated in the Proclamation of 1763.

C. resistance to increasing demands of British officials in cities and towns.

D. the creation of a firm boundary between the colonies and Indian Territory.

1. Use the map below to answer the question that follows.

In which of the lettered regions did American Indians of the sixteenth century organize significant political confederacies?

A. Region A

B. Region B

C. Region C

D. Region D

Correct Response: D. (SMR Code: 2.1) Political confederacies were a distinguishing characteristic of the societies created by American Indians of the Eastern Woodlands and Southeast during the sixteenth century. The most powerful of the Eastern Woodlands confederacies was the League of the Iroquois; in the Southeast, the most important confederacies were those formed by the Creek and the
• describe the development and institutionalization of African slavery in the western hemisphere and its consequences in Sub-Saharan Africa.

2D

8. Which of the following was a major cause of the conflicts within and among the emerging democracies of Africa during the second half of the twentieth century?
A. national economies that focused on the production of export crops
B. rulers who had been educated in colonial institutions of higher learning
C. population movement from rural to urban areas
D. political boundaries that had been established by colonial powers

8. Correct Response: D. (SMR Code: 4.8) During the colonial era, the political boundaries established by European imperialist powers in Africa often brought together population groups that had traditionally been bitter rivals. Where these rivalries persisted, they complicated efforts to create unified nations after independence.

• describe the causes of the War for Independence, elements of political and military leadership, the impact of the war on Americans, the role of France, and the key ideas embodied within the Declaration of Independence.

2E

3. Which of the following best describes how the French and Indian War contributed to the tensions that resulted in the American Revolution?
A. British efforts to regulate colonial commerce and manufacturing during the conflict threatened the economic well-being of colonial entrepreneurs, who began organizing to defend their interests.
B. The stationing of British troops in colonial urban centers caused mounting tensions that ultimately resulted in the Boston Massacre and other less widely publicized disturbances.
C. The inability of British forces to prevent attacks on colonial frontier settlements during the conflict prompted various colonies to form militia units that later played a critical role in the early stages of the

75. The American Revolution most influenced political developments in Mexico and other parts of Latin America during the next half century by:
A. demonstrating that it was possible to overthrow European colonial rule.
B. providing a model for the creation of a federal political structure that eliminated barriers to unity among Latin American countries.
C. exposing the limitations of parliamentary government.
D. creating a form of government that prevented any one person or group from obtaining excessive power.
Revolution.
D. Britain's need for revenue to pay war debts and finance the defense of territory acquired as a result of the conflict led Parliament to enact laws that violated the colonial tradition of self-taxation.

25. A major source of disagreement between Great Britain and its North American colonies at the end of the French and Indian War centered on questions surrounding the:
A. settlement of the region between the colonies and the Mississippi River.
B. appointment of individuals raised in the colonies as royal governors.
C. deployment of British troops within the colonies.
D. participation of colonial merchants in the transatlantic carrying trade.

3. Use the passage below, from John Marshall's Supreme Court opinion in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), to answer the question that follows.

If any one proposition could command the universal assent of mankind, we might expect it would be this—that the government of the Union, though limited in its powers, is supreme within its sphere of action. This would seem to result necessarily from its nature. It is the government of all; its powers are delegated by all; it represents all, and acts for all. Though any one State may be willing to control its operations, no State is willing to allow others to control them. The nation, on those subjects on which it can act, must necessarily bind its component parts.

Which of the following subsequent events most strongly reinforced the view of government expressed in the passage above?
A. South Carolina's nullification of congressional tariff legislation
B. the victory of northern unionists over southern secessionists in the Civil War
C. Andrew Jackson's opposition to the Second Bank of the United States
D. the victory of U.S. forces in the Spanish-American War

15. Which of the following excerpts from the Declaration of Independence best illustrates the influence of John Locke's writings on the author of the document?
A. "Nor have we been wanting in our attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable

2. Which of the following excerpts from the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) best states the historical significance of that decision?
A. "The distinction between a government with limited and unlimited powers is abolished if those limits do not confine the
jurisdiction over us."
B. "For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments; . . . for suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever."
C. "And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."
D. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are . . . endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

1. The American Revolution most influenced political developments in Mexico and other parts of Latin America during the next half century by:
   A. demonstrating that it was possible to overthrow European colonial rule.
   B. providing a model for the creation of a federal political structure that eliminated barriers to unity among Latin American countries.
   C. exposing the limitations of parliamentary government.
   D. creating a form of government that prevented any one person or group from obtaining excessive power.

6. Which of the following most influenced Great Britain's decision to abandon its policy of "salutary neglect" and adopt a more intrusive and forceful approach to the government of its North American colonies during the 1760s?
   A. the opposition of many colonists to the activities of the Anglican Church in North America
   B. the huge debt accumulated by Great Britain during the French and Indian War
   C. the emergence of a colonial textile industry that competed with British manufacturers
   D. the failure of colonial leaders to establish a permanent union of the colonies

2.2 The Development of the Constitution and the Early Republic.
- describe the political system of the United States and the ways that citizens participate in it through executive, legislative and judicial processes.

8. In which of the following areas does the United States Constitution grant greater
Influence to the executive branch than to the legislative branch of federal government?

A. recognition of foreign governments  
B. treaty development with other nations  
C. federal budget development  
D. removal of executive officials from office

5. Which of the following best describes a major difference between the U.S. Congress and the British Parliament?

A. The President of the United States exercises more power over the legislature than the British Prime Minister.  
B. Unlike U.S. legislators, members of Parliament may also hold positions in the executive branch while they are serving in Parliament.  
C. The House of Lords has more power in shaping legislation than the U.S. Senate.  
D. Unlike members of Parliament, U.S. legislators have the authority to collect taxes and decide how these and other funds will be spent.

6. Which of the following best matches a major U.S. foreign policy initiative with the aim that it was primarily designed to achieve?

A. Monroe Doctrine: to keep foreign powers out of the Western Hemisphere  
B. Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points: to protect the physical security of important allies  
C. Eisenhower Doctrine: to further the United States' economic interests  
D. Richard Nixon's detente policy: to prevent the spread of revolutionary ideologies

6. Congress is best able to influence U.S. foreign policy by exercising its constitutional power to:

A. regulate international commerce.  
B. establish independent regulatory commissions.  
C. appropriate federal funds.  
D. approve or reject presidential appointments.

6. A society is most likely to change its system of government from a direct democracy to a representative democracy as:

A. the wealth of its people increases.  
B. it begins to develop a common culture shared by most citizens.  
C. the size of its population increases.  
D. it expands the range of basic freedoms enjoyed by citizens

5. Use the excerpt below, from the U.S. Constitution, to answer the question that follows.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been

14. Which of the following best illustrates the operation of the system of checks and balances in the U.S. system of government?

A. The House of Representatives amends a bill introduced in the Senate.  
B. Congress rejects a nominee to the
committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; . . . and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

The excerpt above best illustrates which of the following features of government in the United States?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. due process of law</th>
<th>B. judicial review</th>
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<td>C. freedom of expression</td>
<td>D. political equality</td>
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6. Since World War II, the number of executive agreements between the United States and other countries has exceeded the number of treaties approved by a considerable margin. Which of the following best explains why this is true?

| A. Compared with treaties, executive agreements are less costly to negotiate and implement. |
| B. To a much greater extent than treaties, executive agreements enable presidents to place their personal stamp on foreign policy. |
| C. Executive agreements are generally considered more binding than treaties. |
| **D. Executive agreements enable presidents to bypass constitutional limitations on the exercise of the executive's treaty-making power.** |

9. Which of the following concepts can best be used to illustrate the difference between a parliamentary democracy and the presidential democracy of the United States?

| A. popular sovereignty |
| B. constitutional supremacy |
| C. due process of law |
| **D. separation of powers** |

Use the passages below, adapted from a discussion of globalization by Richard Rothstein (Passage A) and Oskar Lafontaine (Passage B) in *New Perspectives Quarterly*, to answer the two questions that follow.

**Passage A**
Policymakers in industrialized and developing economies today face seemingly similar dilemmas.

In both North and South, inequality has apparently increased, even while economies grow. Economic growth has combined greater returns to capital with lesser returns to labor; wages and family incomes of those at the bottom of the income distribution have declined. The once generally accepted nostrum that "a rising tide lifts all boats" has apparently ceased to apply. . . .
This view is not universally accepted. Dissenters point to statistical anomalies, measurement uncertainty, atypical nations or long-term trends that may contradict this portrait of growth-with-inequality.

. . . But disputes over details cannot alter the striking uniformity of the main trend. In a wide range of countries, the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer, while those in the middle, whose perceptions are essential to political and social stability, expect themselves to be, and in fact are, more likely to become poorer than richer.

**Passage B**

The world economy has internationalized so rapidly in recent years that many see in it a new quality—"globalization." Paradoxically, instead of pursuing policies of increased international cooperation to cope with globalized markets, the response of many states has been a renationalization of policy through a "competitive devaluation" of domestic social and ecological policies. . . . Naturally, all of us support competition among private firms because it improves performance, products, services and ideas. But a policy of reducing wages, business taxes and environmental standards to attract capital—social dumping—distorts free competition between firms and obstructs the optimal allocation of resources on a global scale. And it results, at the end of the day, in a social deterioration which becomes a liability, not a competitive asset. A state with reduced financial resources is unable to provide for the basic needs of its citizens.

9. Which of the following best states the main issues being discussed in the passages above?
   A. Can policymakers fashion an international agreement that encourages foreign investment and protects property rights?
   B. Can policymakers establish an international trade organization that allows all member nations to benefit from their competitive advantages?
   C. Can policymakers create a global framework that promotes economic growth without increasing social inequality?
   D. Can policymakers develop a global regulatory system that promotes competition without undermining price stability?

10. The author of Passage A could best support assertions made in the passage by presenting which of the following types of statistical evidence?
   A. data showing changes in worker productivity from a variety of nations
   B. data showing changes in the trade balances of various nations
   C. data showing changes in the prices of internationally traded raw materials and finished products
   D. data showing changes in wealth distribution from a variety of nations

19. The electoral college most directly reinforces which of the following features of the U.S. system of government?
   A. representational government
   B. system of checks and balances
   C. popular sovereignty
   D. equal protection of the laws

**Correct Response:** A. The electoral college, through which U.S. presidents are formally
selected, is made up of electors from each state. The number of electors awarded to each state is equal to that state's representation in both houses of Congress. Thus, through the means used to determine its membership, the electoral college reinforces representational government in the United States.

7. Mobilizing public opinion to carry out civic action on public policy issues best illustrates how citizens are able to give meaning to which of the following principles established by the U.S. Constitution?
   A. popular sovereignty  
   B. majority rule  
   C. equal protection of the laws  
   D. limited government

15. Which of the following statements best describes a benefit of the multi-tiered system of federal, state, and local governments in the United States?
   A. Government is able to respond to the diverse conditions that prevail in different regions of the country.  
   B. Individual citizens are more likely to vote in local governmental elections.  
   C. Local governments may override federal regulations if a local majority supports the decision.  
   D. The political power of local governmental authority is kept to a minimum.

16. The main effect of formal changes to the U.S. Constitution has been to:
   A. determine the specific meaning of language contained in the Constitution.  
   B. reinforce the system of checks and balances.  
   C. make the Constitution more democratic than the original document.  
   D. expand the powers of the executive branch of government.

20. Which of the following is likely to be the most effective strategy for a U.S. citizen to use to express support for controversial environmental legislation being considered by Congress?
   A. Seek out others with similar views and plan civil disobedience strategies.  
   B. Attend the legislative session during which the bill is debated and applaud favorable arguments.  
   C. Visit the site of the area that would be affected to demonstrate interest in the issue.  
   D. Organize constituents to express their views by writing letters to or calling elected officials.

17. Which of the following best describes the significance of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Marbury v. Madison (1803)?
   A. It established the principle of constitutional supremacy.  
   B. It was the first case in which the  

18. The rights and responsibilities of citizenship are likely to be most expansive in a society where:
   A. citizens are committed to common goals established by the
Court recognized the right of executive privilege.  
C. It set a precedent for the doctrine of judicial review.  
D. It was the first case in which the Court ruled a state law unconstitutional.  

| 19. In which of the following ways can the federal executive branch check the power of the federal judicial branch?  
A. The president appoints Supreme Court justices.  
B. The Department of Justice may impeach federal judges.  
C. The president may overturn Supreme Court decisions.  
D. The attorney general selects cases for the Supreme Court.  

20. Voters can best make an informed decision in an electoral contest by:  
A. determining the number and types of media sources that support each of the candidates.  
B. observing and analyzing the campaign strategies used by each of the candidates.  
C. using varied sources of information to examine the candidates' political backgrounds and beliefs.  
D. reading the candidates' campaign literature and examining their television advertisements.  

6. Congress is best able to influence U.S. foreign policy by exercising its constitutional power to:  
A. regulate international commerce.  
B. establish independent regulatory commissions.  
C. appropriate federal funds.  
D. approve or reject presidential appointments.  

6. Which of the following describe ways in which the legislative branch of the U.S. federal government can check the power of the judicial branch?  
I. Congress can establish the duration of appointments to the federal judiciary.  
II. Congress can impeach federal judges for misconduct.  
III. Congress can propose constitutional amendments to overturn Supreme Court decisions.  
IV. Congress can determine which cases are heard by the Supreme Court.  
A. I and II only  
B. I and IV only  
C. II and III only  
D. III and IV only  

3. A political scientist would most likely use a flow chart for which of the following purposes?  
A. to illustrate the process by which a legislative proposal becomes law  

4. Which of the following best describes a major difference between the U.S. Congress and the British Parliament?  
A. The president of the United States exercises more power over the
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<tr>
<td>4. Which of the following best describes a major check on the power of the U.S. Supreme Court?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A. The Supreme Court has no means by which to enforce its decisions.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>B. Supreme Court rulings involving intrastate issues can be overturned by state courts.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>C. The Supreme Court lacks the power</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>27. The formulation of federal economic policy is most influenced by which of the following features of the government established by the U.S. Constitution?</td>
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<td>A. freedom of expression</td>
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<td>B. electoral college</td>
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<td><strong>C. system of checks and balances</strong></td>
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<td>D. due process of law</td>
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<td>28. In which of the following situations would a manufacturing firm's demand for labor most likely decrease?</td>
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<td>A. when the supply of labor increases</td>
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<td>B. when plant reorganization raises the marginal product of an additional unit of labor</td>
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<td>C. when the price of the firm's products increases</td>
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<td><strong>D. when the price of using capital relative to that of using labor decreases</strong></td>
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<td>29. Which of the following best describes the major function of the U.S. Federal Reserve System?</td>
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<td>A. to oversee the collection of federal tax revenue</td>
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<td>B. to serve as the monetary agent for the federal government</td>
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<td>C. to supervise government loan programs</td>
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<td>D. to provide deposit insurance for member banks</td>
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<td>30. Which of the following is the best example of consumer sovereignty?</td>
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<td>A. <strong>A firm redesigns a product to reverse a decline in sales.</strong></td>
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<td>B. A firm increases the wages of workers to reduce labor turnover.</td>
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<td>C. A firm modernizes its warehouse facilities to improve the distribution of its products.</td>
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<td>D. A firm takes advantage of economies of scale to reduce costs.</td>
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constitutional principles; criminal lawsuits are based on violations of state and federal statutes.  

C. Civil law focuses on the settlement of disagreements between people or institutions; criminal law punishes people who break the law.

D. Civil law applies to cases involving the distribution of property; criminal law applies to cases involving the seizure or destruction of property.

3. If no candidate for president of the United States receives a majority of votes in the Electoral College, the election is decided by which of the following?
A. the entire Congress
B. the Senate
C. the House of Representatives
D. the Supreme Court

6. The main difference between parliamentary democracies such as Great Britain and presidential democracies such as the United States is that:
A. there is greater cooperation between the executive and legislative branches of government in presidential democracies.
B. it is more difficult for one branch to obtain full control of government in parliamentary democracies.
C. there is a clearer separation of power between the executive and legislative branches of government in presidential democracies.
D. the legislative branch of government is directly responsible to the prime minister in parliamentary democracies.

1. Which of the following best illustrates the operation of the principle of separation of powers in the federal government?
A. The president vetoes a congressional bill.
B. The House of Representatives amends a bill that originated in the Senate.
C. The Supreme Court decides a case involving international trade.
D. Members of the Senate organize a filibuster of a controversial measure.

2. According to the U.S. Constitution, which of the following bills must originate in the House of Representatives?
A. bills for establishing rules for naturalization
B. bills for declaring war
C. bills for creating independent regulatory commissions
D. bills for raising revenue

3. Historically, it would be most accurate to review executive orders.

D. The Supreme Court can hear only those cases that lower courts have referred to them.

3. Correct Response: C. (SMR Code: 4.3) Although the U.S. Constitution makes no explicit
say that in the United States the power of judicial review:
A. was authorized in Article III of the U.S. Constitution.
B. confirmed the supremacy of the judicial branch in the U.S. system of government.
C. has been inferred from the logic, structure, and theory of the U.S. Constitution.
D. evolved out of jurisdictional disputes between federal and state courts.

5. In creating the Electoral College, the Founding Fathers assumed that the electors would be able to exercise their independent judgment among a large number of presidential candidates. The Founders' vision of how the Electoral College should function did not become a reality primarily because of the:
A. expansion of the electorate.
B. influence of campaign financing on the political system.
C. growth of sectionalism.
D. emergence of national political parties.

5. Correct Response: D. (SMR Code: 4.5) With the emergence of national political parties, any chance that members of the Electoral College would exercise their independent judgment largely disappeared. Henceforth, presidential electors would almost always cast their ballots for their party's candidate, regardless of their personal opinion of the nominee's qualifications.

7. Historically, debates about the role of a free press in U.S. society have arisen most frequently during:
A. international conflicts involving the United States.
B. tightly contested presidential elections.
C. political scandals involving the judicial branch of government.
D. periods of widespread economic dislocation.

7. Correct Response: A. (SMR Code: 4.7) Discussion of the role of a free press in U.S. society tends to become particularly contentious during periods when the nation is involved in international conflicts. On one hand, the press still has an obligation to keep the public informed about the major issues of the day; on the other hand, reporting that is critical of the U.S. war effort may be viewed as unpatriotic.

12. Under the First Amendment, which of the following actions is protected as a right of

8. Which of the following best matches a model of economic organization with a
free speech?
A. distributing political campaign posters that contain obscenities
B. speaking to a gathering of citizens in a way that incites them to riot
C. writing an article with false information to damage another's reputation
D. publishing a political cartoon that mocks the actions of government officials

major strength of that economic model?
A. command: is less likely than other economic systems to have problems related to scarcity
B. mixed: combines the economic productivity of a market system with the distributional equality of a command system
C. traditional: is more likely than other economic systems to use democratic procedures to make basic economic decisions
D. market: provides a strong basis for the expression of individual initiative

10. Use the excerpt below from the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution to answer the question that follows.
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.
The passage above best defines which of the following governmental principles?
A. separation of powers
B. federalism
C. constitutional supremacy
D. checks and balances

5. Which of the following excerpts from the Articles of Confederation best expresses the main concern of Antifederalist critics of the U.S. Constitution?
A. "No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled. . . ."
B. "No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies. . . ."
C. "Each State retains its sovereignty, . . . and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in
Congress assembled."
D. "Full faith and credit shall be
given in each of these States to
the records, acts, and judicial
proceedings of the courts and
magistrates of every other State."
Correct Response: C. As strong advocates of local self-rule, Antifederalists feared that the
powerful central government created by the U.S. Constitution threatened the autonomy of
state and local governments. Response C, which describes the Articles of Confederation's
commitment to state sovereignty, reflects this concern.

Use the excerpt below from an 1821 Supreme Court decision by John Marshall to answer
the two questions that follow.
The American states, as well as the American people, have believed that a close and firm union is
essential to their liberty and to their happiness. They have been taught by experience that this
union cannot exist without a government for the entire nation. They have been taught by the
same experience that this government would be useless, that it would disappoint all their hopes,
unless it had the sovereignty that belongs to independent nations.
To this supreme government ample powers are given. The people of the United States have
declared that they are given "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure
domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure
the blessings of liberty" to themselves and their posterity. With ample powers given to this
supreme government for these purposes are connected many specific limitations on the
sovereignty of the states.
The powers of the Union on the subjects of war, peace, and commerce, and on many others, are in
themselves limitations of the sovereignty of the states. In addition to these, the sovereignty of the
states is given up in many instances where it benefits the people. In such cases, no other power
may be conferred on Congress than a power to maintain the principles established in the
Constitution.

6. Marshall's assertion that the American people have learned from experience that
a national government would be useless without the "sovereignty that belongs to
independent nations" was most likely a reference to which of the following?
A. the restrictions placed on George Washington by the Continental
Congress
B. the weaknesses of Congress under the Articles of Confederation
C. the difficulties experienced by early presidents in establishing U.S.
foreign policy
D. the presidential actions that resulted in the War of 1812
Correct Response: B. The Articles of Confederation made Congress responsible for a broad range of matters but failed to give it the powers necessary to carry out those duties. With each state jealously guarding its own authority, Congress had neither the power nor the financial resources to function effectively. Marshall's allusion to the need for a national government with true "sovereignty" refers to this state of affairs.

18. Read the excerpt below from the Twenty-fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; then answer the question that follows.
The right of citizens to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or any other tax.
Which of the following best describes the main purpose of the excerpt above?
A. to reduce the influence of interest groups in the electoral process
B. to eliminate discriminatory barriers to participation in the electoral process
C. to encourage states to devise more equitable ways of raising revenue
D. to prevent the use of public funds for partisan political purposes
Correct Response: B. Poll taxes require individuals who wish to vote in elections to pay a tax to the state or locality for the privilege of voting. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, poll taxes were one of a host of devices that southern states developed to discourage African American voters. The elimination of poll taxes removed a major discriminatory barrier to African American participation in the electoral process.

10. The government that was established under the Articles of Confederation would best be described as a:
A. tight alliance of states designed to
7. Use the excerpt below from the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution to answer the question that follows.
The powers not delegated to the
promote the economic development of all regions.
B. parliamentary system of government that combined legislative and executive power in a single body.
C. presidential system of government that subordinated local interests to the national interest.
D. loose alliance of states designed to safeguard the independence of each state.

United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.
The passage above best defines which of the following governmental principles?
A. separation of powers
B. federalism
C. constitutional supremacy
D. checks and balances

Use the excerpt below from an 1821 Supreme Court decision by John Marshall to answer the two questions that follow.
The American states, as well as the American people, have believed that a close and firm union is essential to their liberty and to their happiness. They have been taught by experience that this union cannot exist without a government for the entire nation. They have been taught by the same experience that this government would be useless, that it would disappoint all their hopes, unless it had the sovereignty that belongs to independent nations.
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The powers of the Union on the subjects of war, peace, and commerce, and on many others, are in themselves limitations of the sovereignty of the states. In addition to these, the sovereignty of the states is given up in many instances where it benefits the people. In such cases, no other power may be conferred on Congress than a power to maintain the principles established in the Constitution.

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A. the restrictions placed on George Washington by the Continental Congress
B. the weaknesses of Congress during

25. Which of the following excerpts from the Constitution of the State of Illinois best illustrates the operation of the principle of checks and balances in state government?
A. "In the year following each Federal decennial census year, the General Assembly shall redistrict the Legislative Districts and the Representative Districts."
B. "Each house [of the General Assembly]
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<tr>
<th>the Confederation period</th>
<th>shall determine the rules of its proceedings, judge the elections, returns and qualifications of its members and choose its officers.</th>
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<tr>
<td>C. the difficulties experienced by early presidents in establishing U.S. foreign policy</td>
<td>C. &quot;The General Assembly shall enact laws only by bill. Bills may originate in either house, but may be amended or rejected by the other.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. the presidential actions that resulted in the War of 1812</td>
<td>D. &quot;The Governor may return a bill together with specific recommendations for change to the house in which it originated.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<th>3. Which of the following best describes the primary concern of nearly half the amendments that have been added to the U.S. Constitution since the ratification of the Bill of Rights?</th>
<th>29. One of the classic problems of government has been to achieve a balance between freedom and order. Initiatives by U.S. political leaders to reconcile this dilemma have focused on an effort to combine which of the following aims of the U.S. Constitution?</th>
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<tr>
<td>A. broadening the powers of state and local governments</td>
<td>A. ensuring domestic tranquility and securing the blessings of liberty</td>
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<td>B. providing a constitutional basis for an expanding executive bureaucracy</td>
<td>B. establishing justice and forming a more perfect union</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. redefining Congress's power to levy and collect taxes</td>
<td>C. ensuring domestic tranquility and providing for the common defense</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>D. expanding the electorate and modifying the electoral process</strong></td>
<td>D. establishing justice and promoting the general welfare</td>
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<tr>
<th>8. Writing about the debate surrounding Missouri's admission to the Union in 1821, Thomas Jefferson likened it to &quot;a fire bell in the night&quot; that 'awakened and filled me with terror.' Which of the following best explains why Jefferson found the controversy so disturbing?</th>
<th>5. Read the excerpt below from the U.S. Constitution; then answer the question that follows.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>A. The final compromise banned slavery in areas of the Louisiana Purchase north of 36° 30' N.</td>
<td>In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. The excerpt above best illustrates the meaning of which of the following terms?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B. Members of Congress divided along sectional lines on most votes related to the issue of slavery.</strong></td>
<td>A. original jurisdiction</td>
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<td>C. Missouri's proposed state constitution contained a provision barring free blacks from settling in the state.</td>
<td>B. equal protection of the laws</td>
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<td>D. Missouri was likely to be surrounded by free states as settlers moved into other parts of the region.</td>
<td>C. judicial restraint</td>
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<td><strong>D. procedural due process</strong></td>
<td>D. procedural due process</td>
</tr>
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5. Which of the following most influenced the decision to include a Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution?
   A. the debate between small states and large states at the Constitutional Convention
   B. the arguments in *The Federalist Papers*
   C. the developments that resulted in the enactment of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787
   D. Antifederalist criticism of the Constitution

6. According to the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, "[In no case] shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation." This provision was included in the Bill of Rights for which of the following purposes?
   A. to ensure that the government does not require excessive bail or impose excessive fines
   B. to regulate the government's power of eminent domain
   C. to prevent the government from demanding the quartering of soldiers in private homes
   D. to protect personal property from unreasonable searches and seizures

7. Use the information in the box below to answer the question that follows.
   - Fifteenth Amendment: asserts that voting rights could not be denied on account of race or previous servitude
   - Seventeenth Amendment: provides for the direct election of senators
   - Nineteenth Amendment: grants voting rights to women
   - Twenty-sixth Amendment: extends voting privileges to persons 18 years of age or older
   Which of the following best describes the main purpose of these four amendments to the U.S. Constitution?
   A. to expand popular participation in the political process
   B. to eliminate inconsistencies in state voting laws
   C. to make it easier for citizens to exercise their right to vote
   D. to increase the accountability of elected officials

8. According to the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person . . . the equal protection of the laws." Which of the following best describes the main purpose of this constitutional provision?
   A. to extend the police powers of the federal government
   B. to eliminate differences in the structure and operation of state and federal courts
   C. to clarify the federal government's power to bring suit against the states
   D. to extend the protections contained in the Bill of Rights to all Americans

- explain the major principles of government and political philosophy contained within the Constitution, especially separation of powers and federalism.
Use the excerpt below from an 1821 Supreme Court decision by John Marshall to answer the two questions that follow.

The American states, as well as the American people, have believed that a close and firm union is essential to their liberty and to their happiness. They have been taught by experience that this union cannot exist without a government for the entire nation. They have been taught by the same experience that this government would be useless, that it would disappoint all their hopes, unless it had the sovereignty that belongs to independent nations.

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The powers of the Union on the subjects of war, peace, and commerce, and on many others, are in themselves limitations of the sovereignty of the states. In addition to these, the sovereignty of the states is given up in many instances where it benefits the people. In such cases, no other power may be conferred on Congress than a power to maintain the principles established in the Constitution.

7. The views expressed in the passage can best be characterized as a:
A. liberal interpretation of the Bill of Rights.
B. strict constructionist interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.
C. nationalist interpretation of federalism.
D. conservative interpretation of the principle of separation of powers.
Correct Response: C. The central idea explored in this passage is the concept of federalism—the consolidation of several independent states that retain limited powers of government under the common sovereignty of a larger state. In his decision, Marshall asserted that the authority of the central government must supersede the authority of individual state governments. Only by limiting the authority of the separate states, he believed, could the national government function as the Constitution intended.

9. Which of the following was a major factor in the decision of the U.S. government to take a less active role in national economic matters than did most Western European governments during the late nineteenth century?
A. the domination of the U.S. government by southern and western agricultural interests
B. the weak organization of the two major political parties in the United States
C. the strength of political traditions such as the separation of powers and federalism in the United States
D. the relatively small turnout for most national elections in the United States
7. Which of the following accurately describes a feature of the foreign policymaking process in the U.S. government?
A. Most policy disagreements between the Department of Defense and the Department of State are resolved through discussion with the full Cabinet.
B. The structure and operation of the congressional committee system sharply limits the President's ability to pursue foreign policy initiatives in crisis situations.
C. Decisions concerning long-term foreign policy goals are usually based on the proposals of international organizations.
D. Greater access to the latest foreign intelligence data gives the President an advantage over Congress in any disagreement between the two concerning a given policy.

8. Use the excerpt below adapted from the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka to answer the question that follows.
In these days, it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he or she is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms. . . . Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other "tangible" factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does. We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. This excerpt best illustrates which of the following democratic principles?
I. establishment of universal rights
II. respect for differing opinions
III. compromise in civic affairs
IV. equal opportunity for all individuals
A. I and II only
B. I and IV only
C. II and III only
D. III and IV only

8. Which of the following illustrate the operation of the system of checks and balances established by the U.S. Constitution?
I. Congress rejects a territory's petition for statehood.
II. The Supreme Court renders a decision in a case involving a conflict between two states.
III. The president vetoes a congressional bill.
IV. The House of Representatives impeaches a federal judge.

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IV. The House of Representatives impeaches a federal judge.
A. I and II only  
B. II and IV only  
C. I and III only  
D. III and IV only  

Correct Response: D. The U.S. Constitution provides for checks and balances among the three branches of the federal government—the legislative, executive, and judicial. A presidential veto of a congressional bill is an example of the balance of power between the executive and legislative branches. The impeachment of a federal judge by the House of Representatives is an example of the balance of power between the legislative and judicial branches.

89. Which of the following excerpts from the U.S. Constitution best embodies the concept of federalism?  
A. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."  
B. "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain."  
C. "The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."  
D. "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills."

90. The main effect of formal changes to the U.S. Constitution has been to:  
A. determine the specific meaning of language contained in the Constitution.  
B. reinforce the system of checks and balances.  
C. make the Constitution more democratic than the original document.  
D. expand the powers of the executive branch of government.

91. Which of the following best describes the significance of the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)?  
A. It established the principle of  

93. In which of the following ways can the federal executive branch check the power of the federal judicial branch?  
A. The president appoints Supreme
constitutional supremacy.
B. It was the first case in which the Court recognized the right of executive privilege.
C. It set a precedent for the doctrine of judicial review.
D. It was the first case in which the Court ruled a state law unconstitutional.

15. Which of the following excerpts from the U.S. Constitution best embodies the concept of federalism?
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D. "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills."

3. Read the excerpt below from an 1845 article in the Democratic Review by John O'Sullivan; then answer the question that follows.
California will probably be the next area to break away from Mexico. Americans are already beginning to settle there. A population will soon occupy the region which Mexico cannot dream of dominating. These people will necessarily become independent. All this without the action of our government, without the responsibility of our people, is a natural course of events.
The excerpt above best represents an application of which of the following?
A. the Monroe Doctrine
B. the concept of popular sovereignty
C. the American System
D. the concept of Manifest Destiny

9. Use the excerpt below from an 1821 Supreme Court decision by John Marshall to answer the question that follows.
The American states, as well as the American people, have believed that a close and firm union is essential to their liberty and to their happiness. They have been taught by experience that this union cannot exist without a government for the entire nation. They have been taught by the same experience that this government would be useless, that it would disappoint all their hopes, unless it had the sovereignty that belongs to independent nations.
To this supreme government ample powers are given. The people of the United States have declared that they are given "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" to themselves and their posterity. With ample powers given to this supreme government for these
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on Congress than a power to maintain the principles established in the Constitution.
The views expressed in the passage can
best be characterized as a:
A. liberal interpretation of the Bill of
Rights.
B. strict constructionist interpretation
of the U.S. Constitution.
C. conservative interpretation of the
principle of separation of powers.
D. nationalist interpretation of
federalism.

Which of the following best describes the main purpose of written constitutions in
democratic societies?
A. to establish guidelines for competition
among political parties
B. to set social goals for all levels of
government
C. to establish criteria for assessing the
effectiveness of laws
D. to hold those who govern
accountable to the governed

During the debates over the ratification of
the U.S. Constitution, a major difference
between Federalists and Antifederalists
was that the Antifederalists were more
likely to emphasize the need for:
A. guaranteeing the government the
power to establish and maintain a
strong national defense.
B. guarding individual rights against
potential abuses of governmental
authority.
C. providing government the authority
to support and regulate the national
economy.
D. protecting the rights of states to
enter into trade agreements with
foreign countries.

Correct Response: B. (SMR Code: 2.2)
Governmental tyranny was a major concern of
Antifederalists.
In addition to being staunch advocates of local
self-rule, they strongly supported measures to
protect
individual liberties. One of their main
criticisms of the U.S. Constitution as it was
originally drafted was
its failure to include a Bill of Rights.
3. Which of the following is the best example of an application of the doctrine of Manifest Destiny?
A. the expulsion of American Indians from the southeastern states during the 1820s
B. the settlement of Utah by Mormon migrants from the East during the 1840s
C. the acquisition of California in the Mexican-American War of the 1840s
D. the creation of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska during the 1850s

Correct Response: C. (SMR Code: 2.3) The doctrine of Manifest Destiny was based on the belief that the United States had a providential mission to democratize the Western Hemisphere through territorial expansion. Proponents of the doctrine thus viewed the acquisition of California from Mexico in the 1840s as an important step in the realization of their aims.

Use the excerpt below from an 1821 Supreme Court decision by John Marshall to answer the two questions that follow.
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8. The views expressed in the passage can best be characterized as a:
A. liberal interpretation of the Bill of Rights.
B. strict constructionist interpretation

8. The U.S. Supreme Court would most likely apply the concept of federalism in which of the following cases?
A. a case involving a land dispute between two states
of the U.S. Constitution.
C. conservative interpretation of the principle of separation of powers.
**D. nationalist interpretation of federalism.**

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<tr>
<th>21. Which of the following best describes a major difference between common law and statute law?</th>
<th>22. A federal system of government would most likely work better than a unitary system of government in which of the following types of nations?</th>
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<tr>
<td>A. Common law protects the rights of citizens; statute law defines the duties of citizens.</td>
<td>A. <strong>a large nation with a heterogeneous population</strong> and conflicting needs</td>
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<td>B. Common law is used to resolve civil disputes; statute law is used in criminal trials.</td>
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<td>C. Common law limits governmental power; statute law limits personal freedoms.</td>
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<td><strong>D. Common law is based on judicial decisions; statute law is created by legislatures.</strong></td>
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<th>23. One can best distinguish totalitarian from authoritarian governments by examining which of the following features of their political systems?</th>
<th>11. Which of the following is most important for effective individual participation in democratic self-government?</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. <strong>the pervasiveness of governmental control over nongovernmental elements of society</strong></td>
<td>A. understanding the structure and functions of the government created by the U.S. Constitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. the relationship between the central government and local units of government</td>
<td>B. demonstrating a willingness to support political candidates of either major party</td>
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<td>C. the extent to which interest groups are able to influence the policymaking process</td>
<td>C. <strong>being able to make informed judgments about the advantages and disadvantages of public policies</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td>D. the relationship between the executive and judicial branches of government</td>
<td>D. recognizing factors that influence the policymaking process and outcome of elections</td>
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<tr>
<th>7. Which of the following best describes the historical context in which the concept of &quot;natural rights&quot; first emerged?</th>
<th>4. To become part of the U.S. Constitution, a proposed amendment must be:</th>
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<td>A. the revival of humanist learning during the Renaissance</td>
<td>A. approved by a majority in both houses of Congress and ratified by two-thirds of the states.</td>
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<td>D. recognizing factors that influence the policymaking process and outcome of elections</td>
<td><strong>D. Common law is based on judicial decisions; statute law is created by legislatures.</strong></td>
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<td>B. the interactions between Europeans and other cultures during the Age of Exploration</td>
<td>B. approved by the president and ratified by a majority of the states.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. the Enlightenment quest for basic laws governing human behavior</td>
<td>C. approved by two-thirds in each house of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the states.</td>
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<td>D. the reaction to the human costs of the early Industrial Revolution</td>
<td>D. approved by the Supreme Court and ratified by two-thirds of the states</td>
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9. Use the excerpt below from the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Schenck v. United States* (1919) to answer the question that follows.

The most stringent protection of free speech would not protect a man in falsely shouting fire in a theatre and causing a panic. . . . The question in every case is whether the words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent. It is a question of proximity and degree.

Which of the following statements is the best summary of the Court's decision in this case?

A. The legality of an act of free speech depends upon the intent of the speaker.

B. Congress has the right to define whether an act of free speech is either harmful or beneficial.

C. The legality of an act of free speech is determined by the extent to which the statement is correct.

D. An act of free speech is punishable by law only when it jeopardizes the well-being of others.

10. In *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954), the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed segregation in public schools. The Court's decision in the case most influenced the evolving interpretation of which of the following constitutional provisions?

A. the freedom of assembly clause of the First Amendment

B. the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment

C. the reserved powers clause of the Tenth Amendment

D. the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment

11. In *Ableman v. Booth* (1859), the U.S. Supreme Court denied state courts the right to issue rulings that conflicted with the decisions of federal courts. The Court's decision in the case most influenced the evolving interpretation of which of the following constitutional principles?

A. popular sovereignty

B. federalism

12. Use the excerpt below from the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Pickering v. Board of Education* (1968) to answer the question that follows.

Teachers are, as a class, the members of a community most likely to have informed and definite opinions as to how funds allocated to the operation of the schools should be spent. . . .

In a case such as this, absent proof of false
statements knowingly or recklessly made by him, a teacher's exercise of his right to speak on issues of public importance may not furnish the basis for his dismissal from public employment.

Based on the excerpt above, which of the following conclusions can be drawn about the Court's opinion in this case?

A. Teachers involved in disputes about school operations may never be dismissed by school boards.

B. When making statements about school operations, teachers must provide irrefutable evidence for all assertions.

C. School boards have the right to dismiss teachers who question the motives of board members.

D. The Constitution does not protect teachers who purposely make misleading statements about public issues.

4. In *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that "the States have no power, by taxation or otherwise, to retard, impede, burden, or in any manner control, the operations of the constitutional laws enacted by Congress to carry into execution the powers vested in the general government." The court's decision in this case clarified which of the following features of the government established by the U.S. Constitution?

A. separation of powers

B. federalism

C. checks and balances

D. bicameralism

4. Correct Response: B. (SMR Code: 4.4) The U.S. Supreme Court decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* limited the ability of states to interfere with the execution of laws enacted by the federal government. In so doing, it helped clarify the federal distribution of power between state governments and the federal government established by the U.S. Constitution.

21. **Read the passage below; then answer the question that follows.**

In primeval times, people lived in an anarchic state of nature. To reduce the disorder and uncertainty associated with such an existence, they formed

1. Historically, oligarchic forms of government have most often appeared in societies in which:

A. competition among different social classes undermined social harmony.

2. Trace the evolution of political parties, describe their differing visions for the country, and analyze their impact on economic development policies.
communities in which individuals gave up their unlimited freedom to ensure the safety and well-being of all. The passage above best describes a basic premise of which of the following theories of how government developed?
A. divine right theory
B. force theory
C. social contract theory
D. evolutionary theory

28. Which of the following statements best explains how an economic system based on principles of free enterprise benefits consumers?
A. Consumer sovereignty ensures that the needs and wants of all consumers will be met.
B. Collaboration among producers results in high product quality and fair consumer prices.
C. Voluntary exchange ensures that all transactions are economically advantageous for consumers.
D. Competition among businesses results in greater choice for consumers.

30. A major difference between redistribution and reciprocity as forms of exchange is that redistribution:
A. provides a means for individuals and groups to create and strengthen social and political relationships.
B. is less likely to involve conflict over who receives what share of goods and resources.
C. is more likely to rely on a central authority to determine how goods will be shared among recipients.
D. permits individuals and groups to pass resources back and forth among themselves.

15. Which of the following best describes the primary aim of Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations* (1776)?
A. to analyze the relationship between economic development and population growth
B. to examine the causes and consequences of fluctuations in the general level of business activity
C. to demonstrate the self-adjusting nature of market activity in a free-enterprise system
D. to show how changes in the availability of money influence production and employment

Correct Response: C. In *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith sought to demonstrate that competitive markets functioned as an "invisible hand" that checked unfair pricing and directed resources to their most productive uses. In this free-enterprise system, market activity replaced
the state as the main force regulating economic life.

16. Which of the following best describes how a society's economic system may influence its social structure?
A. Traditional economies tend to provide substantial opportunities for social mobility.
B. Class differences tend to be particularly marked in unregulated market economies.
C. Age and gender considerations are the main determinants of social differentiation in mixed economies.
D. There is no social or material basis for status differentiation in command economies.
Correct Response: B. The wealth generated by unregulated markets tends to be distributed unequally. Unhindered by any government-imposed restraints, the largest share of the wealth generated by economic activity flows to a small number of individuals in various industries who have gained control over the means of production. As a result, the disparity between those at the top of the economic pyramid and those in the middle and bottom is considerable. This disparity creates marked class differences in terms of income, property ownership, education, social standing, and political influence.

7. Which line on the chart below correctly matches a U.S. economic interest group with a form of government legislation that group is most likely to support?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Interest Group</th>
<th>Likely to Support Legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>investment bankers</td>
<td>reducing the scope of antitrust laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>family farm operators</td>
<td>deregulating the activities of commercial banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>industrial unions</td>
<td>reducing barriers to foreign imports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>business corporations</td>
<td>increasing the power of corporate stockholders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Line 1
B. Line 2
C. Line 3
Correct Response: A. The financing of mergers and acquisitions is a major source of income to investment banks. Any legislation that reduced the scope of antitrust laws would remove a potential obstacle to the arrangement of these transactions.

1. A political scientist would most likely use the concept of states' rights to examine which of the following questions?
   - A. the use of state subsidies to induce businesses to move from one state to another state
   - B. the structure and procedures of the electoral college
   - C. the operation of the system of checks and balances in state government
   - **D. the role of federalism in the system of government established by the U.S. Constitution**

10. Which of the following best explains why, during the 1820s, political parties in the United States abandoned congressional caucuses and began holding national conventions to nominate presidential candidates?
   - A. Because congressional caucuses were often unable to agree on a candidate, party leaders felt that having national conventions decide such questions would make the selection process more efficient and less acrimonious.
   - B. Because congressional caucuses limited the number of people involved in the selection process, retaining this method of nominating candidates would have exposed parties to charges of undemocratic behavior.
   - C. Because not all states were represented in congressional caucuses, party leaders believed that allowing national conventions to nominate presidential candidates would reduce intersectional disputes within the party.
   - D. Because the congressional caucus represented only one branch of government, retaining this method of nominating candidates would have exposed parties to charges of attempting to destroy the system of checks and balances.

5. Which of the following best matches a major U.S. foreign policy initiative with the aim that it was primarily designed to achieve?
   - **A. Monroe Doctrine: to keep European powers out of the Western Hemisphere**
   - B. Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points:

27. Which of the following best describes the influence that a particular major event had on the evolution of political parties in the United States?
   - A. The adoption of a national convention by the Democrats during the Jackson administration enabled the party to dominate the executive
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Which of the following was a major factor in the decision of the U.S. government to take a less active role in national economic matters than did most Western European governments during the late nineteenth century?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. the domination of the U.S. government by southern and western agricultural interests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. the weak organization of the two major political parties in the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. the strength of political traditions such as the separation of powers and federalism in the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. the relatively small turnout for most national elections in the United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20. Conservative politicians would be more likely than liberal politicians to support which of the following solutions to the problem discussed in the passage?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Increase payroll deductions for all contributors to the Social Security retirement fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Give all citizens more responsibility for saving for their own retirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Eliminate the income cap at which contributors cease making payments to the Social Security retirement fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Allow groups not currently covered to participate in the Social Security retirement program.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>9. During the last three decades of the twentieth century, U.S. political parties declined in power on the national level largely because of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. growing public disinterest in foreign policy issues after the Vietnam War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. an increase in the number of congressional districts that neither party is able to control consistently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. voters' growing frustration with congressional gridlock.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. the increased influence of political action committees and the media on the electoral process.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
- identify historical, cultural, economic and geographic factors that led to the formation of distinct regional identities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2J</th>
<th>9. Which of the following best illustrates how experience and culture influence human perceptions of regions?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. A Canadian is more likely than a Guatemalan to view Latin America as a culture region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. An Italian is more likely than a Spaniard to view Western Europe as a culture region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. A South African is more likely than an Egyptian to view sub-Saharan Africa as a culture region.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. A Malaysian is more likely than a Thai to view Southeast Asia as a culture region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 14. An anthropologist can best avoid making ethnocentric judgments about elements of another culture by: |
| A. locating the cultural elements within a range of possible values relative to the anthropologist's own culture. |
| B. exploring the meaning of the cultural elements within the value system of the culture to which it belongs. |
| C. abandoning all efforts to put the cultural elements in a moral or ethical framework. |
| D. comparing the cultural elements to parallel aspects of a culture different than that of the anthropologist. |

| 10. When the U.S. economy enters the contraction phase of the business cycle, a government that bases its actions on the Keynesian model of economic policy would most likely take steps to: |
| A. increase the purchasing power of consumers. |
| B. ensure that government spending does not exceed current revenue. |
| C. increase the rate of taxation on large firms. |
| D. limit the importation of products that compete with U.S. goods. |

| 2. An anthropologist wishes to conduct research to investigate the role of a particular technological innovation in a region's cultural evolution. Which of the following best describes the sequence of steps that would most commonly be followed in conducting this type of research project? |
| A. develop a research design—collect data—form a hypothesis |
| B. form a hypothesis—develop a research design—collect data |
| C. collect data—form a hypothesis—develop a research design |
| D. develop a research design—form a hypothesis—collect data |

| 5. Which of the following most influenced patterns of population distribution in the trans-Mississippi West during the late nineteenth century? |
| A. average annual precipitation in a given area |
| B. the route of major railway lines |
| C. supplies of wood and other building materials in a given area |

<p>| 4. The demographic transition from a society characterized by high birthrates to one characterized by declining birthrates is most often associated with the shift from a: |
| A. rural, agrarian culture to an urban, industrial culture. |
| B. hunting economy to a handicraft economy. |</p>
<table>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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</table>
| 7. | The concept of *region* facilitates the examination of geographic phenomena mainly by providing geographers with:  
A. a means of distinguishing between the human and physical causes of environmental modifications.  
B. a convenient and manageable unit for studying the earth's human and natural environments.  
C. a framework for evaluating the feasibility of solutions to most geographic problems.  
D. a means of establishing criteria for assessing human modifications of the natural environment. |
| 8. | Coastal beaches, sand dunes found in desert areas, and landforms created by glaciers all result from which of the following physical processes?  
A. deposition  
B. sea floor spreading  
C. faulting  
D. tectonic processes |
| 9. | New York City has most influenced |
U.S. economic development during the twentieth century through its role in:
A. promoting scientific and technological innovation.
B. providing sea and air facilities for the export of U.S. goods.
C. pioneering business management systems.
D. mobilizing investment capital for major business initiatives.
Correct Response: D. As the home of major stock exchanges and the nation's largest and most powerful investment banks, New York City has been a leading national source of investment capital. During the nineteenth century, New York financiers played a vital role in the industrialization of the U.S. economy. Even today, few of the country's more substantial business enterprises can operate for long without recourse to New York City's financial community.

18. A researcher interested in quantifying the agricultural productivity of a rural region in Indonesia interviews a representative sample of local farmers to determine the acreage of each of their farms. Assuming the total area of land cultivated in the region is known, which of the following kinds of information would be most useful in establishing the agricultural productivity of the region from this sample of farmers?
A. the number of people living on each farm actively participating in food production
B. the total amount of agricultural goods produced during the year on each farm
C. the area of each farm devoted to regular crop production, orchards, and pastureland
D. the annual income received for all agricultural goods produced on each farm

1. An economic geographer is planning a study to test the validity of the profitmaximization theory of industrial location. The geographer can best ensure the study's credibility by focusing attention on which of the following matters when developing a research design?
A. the average distance firms in the research sample traveled to relocate
B. the range of industries represented by firms in the research sample
C. the average capitalization of firms in the research sample
D. the variety of regions represented by firms in the research sample

21. Which of the following best describes the value of the regionalization process for the study of geographic issues?
A. It provides a context for examining issues and events that focuses

28. Use the map below of the state of Illinois to answer the question that follows.
attention on the interdependence of peoples and places.
B. It helps geographers deal with the uneven distribution of human populations when examining issues and events.
C. It provides a context for examining issues and events that serves as an intermediate step between local places and the entire globe.
D. It helps geographers understand the full complexity of relationships between humans and the environment.

In which of the lettered areas on the map above would one find the greatest quantities of the fertile soil that helped make Illinois one of the nation's leading five corn-producing states?
A. Area A
B. Area B
C. Area C
D. Area D

13. Which of the following types of state-bystate thematic maps would best illustrate one way in which the Pacific Coast region differs from other regions of the United States?
A. rates of literacy
B. proportion of manufacturing jobs to service jobs
C. population growth rates
D. proportion of women in the work force

Correct Response: C. (SMR Code: 6.1) As has been the case since 1950, the population growth rate of the Pacific Coast region during the 1990s exceeded the national average. Whereas national population growth was 9.6 percent between 1990 and 1999, California registered an 11.2 percent increase, Oregon grew at a 16.7 percent rate, and Washington's population increased 18.3 percent.

15. Which of the following statements best explains why dairy farming is a major type of agriculture in New England, New York, and the upper Great Lakes states, while cotton farming is an important agricultural activity across the South?
A. Because the South industrialized later than the North did, the southern economy remained more dependent on the large-scale production of commercial crops.
B. The warm climate of the South provides the lengthy growing season that cotton requires, while dairy farming is well suited to

Correct Response: B. (SMR Code: 6.3) Although scientists have recently developed cotton plants that will thrive in a relatively short growing season, most U.S. cotton production has taken place in regions such as Texas and the Southeast, where warm climates provide a lengthy growing season. Climate has also influenced the location of U.S. dairy farms. The humid, cool summers of New England, New York, and the upper Great Lakes states provide particularly favorable conditions for the cultivation of the forage
areas that have a cool climate with adequate rainfall.
C. The different agricultural traditions that early settlers brought to these regions predisposed farmers to engage in different types of farming.
D. The soil of the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains of the South is sand, silt, and clay, while the soil in the northeast and north central lowlands contains glacial deposits.

crops and feed grains eaten by dairy animals.

9. Which of the following best illustrates how experience and culture influence human perceptions of regions?
A. A Canadian is more likely than a Guatemalan to view Latin America as a culture region.
B. An Italian is more likely than a Spaniard to view Western Europe as a culture region.
C. A South African is more likely than an Egyptian to view sub-Saharan Africa as a culture region.
D. A Malaysian is more likely than a Thai to view Southeast Asia as a culture region.

15. The fundamental geographic theme of region is used by geographers mainly to:
A. define areas that exhibit unity in terms of specified criteria.
B. identify and analyze linkages among areas.
C. assess an area's advantages and disadvantages for human settlement.
D. map the position of areas on the earth's surface.

- describe the westward movement, expansion of U.S. borders, and government policies toward American Indians and foreign nations during the Early Republic.

2K

2. Use the map below to answer the question that follows.
Which of the following is a common misunderstanding caused by this map of the United States?
A. the location of bordering countries to the United States
B. the location and size of Alaska and Hawaii
C. the distinction between a continent and a country
D. the size of the United States in the Northern Hemisphere

8. An individual driving from Kansas City to Phoenix would pass through which of the following North American ecosystems?
A. prairie—mountain—desert
B. steppe—mountain—broadleaf forest
C. prairie—broadleaf forest—desert
D. steppe—desert—needle leaf forest

9. Which of the following statements best describes the resource base of the United States?
A. The United States possesses major reserves of important raw materials, but the projected costs of extraction are so high that many of these resources are of limited value.
B. The United States has a broadly diversified resource base, though high depletion rates and uncertain energy prospects could cause problems in the future.
C. Long-standing disregard for the environmental consequences of economic activity has sharply reduced the U.S. resource base and made the country almost completely dependent on other nations for its raw material needs.
D. Although the United States has a relatively narrow resource base, the raw materials that it does possess are likely to be extremely valuable in a postindustrial economic world.

9. Which of the following best illustrates how experience and culture influence human perceptions of regions?
   A. A Canadian is more likely than a Guatemalan to view Latin America as a culture region.
   B. An Italian is more likely than a Spaniard to view Western Europe as a culture region.
   C. A South African is more likely than an Egyptian to view sub-Saharan Africa as a culture region.
   D. A Malaysian is more likely than a Thai to view Southeast Asia as a culture region.

6. The U.S. government's current relationship with American Indian tribal governments is most similar to its relations with:
   A. U.S. corporations, since American Indian tribes have incorporated as business entities.
   B. political interest groups, since American Indian tribal governments are voluntary organizations with no powers for actual selfgovernment.
   C. U.S. states, since American Indian tribal governments have the right to assert jurisdiction over their members.
   D. other sovereign nations, since American Indian tribal governments have the right to make agreements with foreign governments.

   Although tribal governments have limited authority over non-Indians on reservations, federal law gives them the power to establish tribal law enforcement agencies and enforce tribal law against American Indians on reservation lands.

- identify the roles of Blacks (both slave and free), American Indians, the Irish and other immigrants, women and children in the political, cultural and economic life of the new count

2L

2. Which of the following most accurately describes an important development in
U.S. women's history?
A. The creation of large business corporations during the late nineteenth century eliminated gender division in most areas of manufacturing.
B. Feminism became a major force in U.S. social, cultural, and political life with the adoption of the women's suffrage amendment to the Constitution in 1920.
C. The civil rights movement and antiwar crusade were important sources of inspiration for the feminist movement of the 1960s.
D. The New Deal reforms of Franklin Roosevelt eliminated major barriers to women's full participation in U.S. economic life.

2.3 Civil War and Reconstruction.
- recognize the origin and the evolution of the anti-slavery movement, including the roles of free Blacks and women, and the response of those who defended slavery.

3. In which of the following ways did the antislavery organization formed by William Lloyd Garrison in the early 1830s most resemble existing African American antislavery societies in the North?
A. Garrison believed the U.S. Constitution was an antislavery document.
B. Garrison was a strong advocate of women's rights.
C. Garrison felt that abolitionist involvement in politics compromised abolitionist principles.
D. Garrison demanded the immediate abolition of slavery.

- describe evidence for the economic, social and political causes of the Civil War, including the constitutional debates over the doctrine of nullification and secession.

11. Read the passage below; then answer the question that follows.

26. Rising intersectional tension within the United States during the 1850s most often
During the first half of the 1800s, Eli Whitney and others had developed interchangeable parts. This development in turn called for a division of labor. For instance, a shoemaker no longer made an entire shoe. Instead, in a large shoe factory, one worker might run a machine that cut only heels. Another might run a machine that shaped soles. All the different parts were then brought together at a central location and assembled by other workers into a shoe.

One result of the developments described in the passage was to:
A. decrease the importance of workers in the production process.
B. expand the variety of goods that a factory could produce.
C. increase the amount of satisfaction that workers derived from their labor.
D. reduce the price of goods produced using the new methods.

3. Which line on the chart accurately matches a major event of the 1840s or 1850s with an explanation of how that event influenced the coming of the U.S. Civil War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Influence on the Coming of the Civil War</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mexican War of 1846–1848</td>
<td>It destroyed the political balance between sections by adding areas with a long history of slavery to the national domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compromise of 1850</td>
<td>It created a strong anti-northern feeling in the South by reducing the effectiveness of the fugitive slave law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854</td>
<td>It reinforced the belief in states' rights by encouraging the concept of popular sovereignty in the territories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dred Scott decision of 1857</td>
<td>It created a strong anti-southern feeling in the North by sanctioning slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Line 1
B. Line 2
C. Line 3
D. Line 4
• identify the major battles of the Civil War and the comparative strengths and weaknesses of the Union and the Confederacy.

20

14. Which of the following best describes the position taken by the state of Illinois during the Civil War?
A. Illinois reflected the nation's North-South division but eventually joined the North.
B. Following the election of Lincoln as president, Illinois quickly gave its support to the North.
C. Illinois was a staunch advocate of neutrality and did not join either side in the conflict.
D. Due to pressure from the state's cotton growers, Illinois gave its support to the South.

Correct Response: D. (SMR Code: 2.4)
General Grant's defeat of Confederate forces at Vicksburg in July 1863 enabled the Union to establish control of the Mississippi River, separating the southwestern states Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas from the eastern states of the Confederacy.

4. Which of the following best describes the significance of a major military turning point of the Civil War?
A. The Union defeat at Fredericksburg led Abraham Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
B. The Union victory at Gettysburg destroyed Democratic hopes of defeating Lincoln in 1864.
C. Confederate losses in the Battle of Antietam forced Southern commanders to adopt a defensive strategy for the remainder of the war.
D. The Battle of Vicksburg consolidated Union control of the Mississippi River and divided the Confederacy in two.

Correct Response: D. (SMR Code: 2.4)
General Grant's defeat of Confederate forces at Vicksburg in July 1863 enabled the Union to establish control of the Mississippi River, separating the southwestern states Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas from the eastern states of the Confederacy.

• describe the character of Reconstruction, factors leading to its abandonment, and the rise of Jim Crow practices.

10. The events following Rosa Parks's refusal to give up her bus seat to a white passenger in Montgomery, Alabama, in

79. The civil rights movement of the 1960s sought to address unresolved issues that had been major topics of national debate
1955 best illustrate which of the following themes in American history?
A. Change occurs only as a result of conflict between peoples.
**B. Individual actions can be important in determining the course of history.**
C. Events of historical importance require a great deal of time to unfold.
D. The most enduring changes come about when each side is willing to compromise.

During the:
- **A. Reconstruction era following the Civil War.**
- B. Gilded Age of the late nineteenth century.
- C. Progressive Era of the early twentieth century.
- D. Great Depression of the 1930s.

30. Which of the following national developments was most significantly influenced by Chicago's Haymarket Riot of 1886?
- A. the creation of trusts and holding companies by major U.S. corporations
- B. the emergence of the Progressive movement
- C. the decline of the Knights of Labor and rise of the American Federation of Labor
- D. the enactment of immigration restriction legislation

29. Which of the following best describes the significance of the Montgomery bus boycott of 1955 for the postwar civil rights movement?
- A. It demonstrated the effectiveness of direct, nonviolent resistance.
- B. It prompted civil rights leaders to initiate voter registration campaigns.
- C. It enhanced the credibility of leaders in the black nationalist movement.
- D. It made economic issues an integral part of the civil rights agenda.

1. The civil rights movement and other related developments of the 1960s most influenced the study of sociology in the United States by:
   - A. focusing attention on the role social relations play in shaping individual behavior.
   - B. providing the impetus for the creation of innovative research methodologies.
   - C. encouraging research designed to improve contemporary social life.
   - D. renewing interest in structural-functional interpretation of social interaction.

4. The political conflicts of the Reconstruction period centered on which of the following questions?
- A. **What is the role of the federal government in the affairs of a state?**
- B. Should the United States acquire territory outside the North America?
- C. What is the role of agricultural in an industrializing economy?
- D. Is the regulation of business activity a legitimate function of government?

4. Under the leadership of Martin Luther King Jr., the major aim of the civil rights movement between 1955 and 1964 was to:
   - A. achieve racial equality through legal

3. Which of the following best summarizes the primary goal of Hispanic political activists in the 1960s led by Reies López Tijerina?

---

79
action against discriminatory laws.  
**B. abolish racial segregation through the use of nonviolent civil disobedience.**  
C. bolster group pride through the promotion of black nationalism.  
D. eliminate economic disparities through the encouragement of black enterprise.

5. The civil rights movement of the 1960s sought to address unresolved issues that had been major topics of national debate during the:  
**A. Reconstruction era following the Civil War.**  
B. Gilded Age of the late nineteenth century.  
C. Progressive Era of the early twentieth century.  
D. Great Depression of the 1930s.

10. Which of the following factors strongly influenced the patterns of spatial mobility of African Americans during the first half of the twentieth century in the United States?  
I. the development of transportation facilities linking the Southwest to national markets  
II. the mechanization of agricultural operations throughout much of the South  
III. the changing labor needs of manufacturing industries in northern industrial centers  
IV. the growing diversification of economic activity along the Pacific Coast  
**A. I and II only**  
**B. I and IV only**  
**C. II and III only**  
**D. III and IV only**

8. Which of the following is the most accurate description of African American population movements within the United States before 1945?  
A. The development of the southern textile industry after 1880 prompted many African Americans to move from rural to urban areas within the South.  
B. The mechanization of southern agriculture during the late nineteenth century forced many African Americans to seek new homes in the Southwest and Far West.  
C. Many African Americans moved north during World War I to seek employment opportunities created during World War I.  

8. Minority proponents of ethnic separatism are most likely to use which of the following arguments to justify their position?  
A. Avoidance of the majority group will reduce intergroup prejudices and suspicions.  
B. Self-segregation will foster individualism among minority group members.  
C. Avoidance of the majority group will reduce conflict among members of the minority group.  
D. Self-segregation will enable minority group members to preserve their culture.
by a labor shortage in northern manufacturing plants.
D. The creation of the Fair Employment Practices Commission in 1941 induced many African Americans who had earlier migrated to northern cities to return to the South.

| 6. Which of the following most influenced the northward migration of African Americans during the early twentieth century? |
|---|---|
| A. an overproduction crisis in the southern textile industry |
| B. the extension of the southern railroad network |
| C. the job opportunities provided by mobilization for World War I |
| D. the social reforms enacted by northern progressives |

**Correct Response: C. (SMR Code: 2.6)**
Economic improvement was a central aim of African Americans who moved northward during the early twentieth century. The employment opportunities provided by mobilization for World War I thus spurred a major increase in African American migration to northern urban centers.

| 7. Which of the following most influenced public sentiment toward passage of the woman suffrage amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1919? |
|---|---|
| A. the intellectual achievements of women in literature and the arts |
| B. the organizational work of women in the Progressive movement |
| C. the reform activities of women in the settlement house movement |
| D. the economic power of women in war industries |

**Correct Response: B. (SMR Code: 2.7)**
During the Progressive era, U.S. women participated in a broad range of reform movements. They made effective use of the organizational skills developed through these activities in their efforts to mobilize public support for the woman suffrage amendment.

| 12. Since its inception in 1969 as the political voice of young Mexican Americans, La Raza Unida has focused most consistently on: |
|---|---|
| A. establishing educational institutions to promote the assimilation of Mexican Americans |
| B. cultivating ties with the Democratic party to increase the number of Mexican American elected officials |
| C. working together with business associations to create jobs for Mexican Americans |

**Correct Response: D. (SMR Code: 2.12)**
Since its formation, La Raza Unida has worked to organize social and cultural programs designed to preserve the cultural heritage of Mexican Americans. It has also functioned as an independent community organization committed to bettering the lives of Mexican Americans.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. Which of the following best matches a civil rights group with the strategy that the group most often championed during the 1960s?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee: using legal action to overturn unjust laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. NAACP: forming separate communities to achieve economic independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Southern Christian Leadership Conference: using civil disobedience to eliminate segregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. National Urban League: organizing at the workplace to improve the status of black workers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. Which of the following most accurately describes an important development in U.S. women's history?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. The creation of large business corporations during the late nineteenth century eliminated gender division in most areas of manufacturing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Feminism became a major force in U.S. social, cultural, and political life with the adoption of the women's suffrage amendment to the Constitution in 1920.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. The New Deal reforms of Franklin Roosevelt eliminated major barriers to women's full participation in U.S. economic life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. The civil rights movement and antiwar crusade were important sources of inspiration for the feminist movement which championed women's liberation in the 1960s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Which of the following is the most accurate description of changes that occurred in U.S. society after the civil rights movement of the 1960s?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. As antidiscrimination laws were enacted, discriminatory attitudes declined in the general population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Although racial discrimination was largely abolished, little was done to reduce discrimination based on gender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Advances toward legal equality were not matched by corresponding economic changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. The elimination of discriminatory voting laws caused a general surge in political participation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. Use the excerpt below from the Seneca Falls Declaration (1848) to answer the question that follows.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caution indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and passing causes . . . But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, following unchangingly the same object, shows a plan to bring them under absolute control and tyranny, it is their duty to throw off such govern-ment, and to provide new safeguards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffering of women under this government, and such is now the necessity which forces them to demand the equal position to which they are entitled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Which of the following best describes why Elizabeth Cady Stanton adopted the
mode of presentation illustrated in the excerpt above?
A. **to link the movement for women's rights to the republican ideals of the Revolutionary era**
B. to criticize the moderate positions of existing women's rights organizations
C. to establish the basis for a coalition between women and other groups deprived of their political rights
D. to remind political leaders of women's contributions to the Revolutionary cause

### 2.4 The Rise of Industrial America.
- recognize the pattern of urban growth in the United States, the impact of successive waves of immigration in the nineteenth century, and the response of renewed nativism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. Which of the following factors most influenced the location of large towns in Colorado in the late nineteenth century?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. <strong>proximity to sections of the western railroad system</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. access to navigable lakes and rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. proximity to areas of scenic beauty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. access to swift running streams that could power millwheels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Which of the following best describes the historical context in the United States during the 1830s in which Horace Mann called for universal education?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. <strong>A wide range of organizations with a strong commitment to self-improvement had arisen to champion various reform causes.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. The evangelicalism of an earlier period had given way to a religious rationalism that stressed the importance of learning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Restrictive voting laws continued to prevent many citizens from participating in elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Changes in the U.S. economy had substantially increased the number of jobs requiring some form of higher education.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>97. Which of the following best describes a major difference between contemporary U.S. families and families in colonial America during the eighteenth century?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Contemporary families are more likely to function as integrated parts of a broader kin network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Contemporary families are more likely to view children as consumers rather than as producers.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 76. In his well-known 1893 essay, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History," Frederick Jackson Turner declared: |
| "The legislation which most developed the powers of the national government, and played the largest part in its activity, was conditioned on the frontier." |
| The strongest support for Turner’s assertion is found in legislation that |
C. The members of contemporary families are more likely to share common interests.
D. Contemporary families are likely to assume a broader range of community responsibilities.

9. What would be the likely consequence of a U.S. government policy that led to an increase in the value of the dollar?
A. Exports of agricultural goods would increase.
B. The U.S. trade deficit would increase. 
C. The import of capital goods would decrease. 
D. The U.S. unemployment rate would decrease.

110. As part of a history unit on urbanization in the nineteenth-century United States, a middle school teacher emphasizes ways in which farmers from surrounding areas met the food needs of city dwellers while purchasing goods produced in urban workshops and factories. The teacher could best reinforce instruction on this topic by relating it to which of the following economic concepts?
A. competitive markets
B. interdependence
C. factors of production
D. supply and demand
B. Rising labor costs prompted a major transfer of industrial operations from the Northeast and Midwest to the South and West.
C. Industrialization eliminated most existing locational advantages, thereby reducing regional differences in economic development.
D. The West's near monopoly of vital mineral resources enabled it to overtake the Northeast as the nation's most prosperous region.

5. Which of the following best describes a major consequence of the strategy of "pure and simple unionism" adopted by the American Federation of Labor (AFL) during the late nineteenth century?
A. The AFL sought to forge coalitions with socialists and other groups committed to the overthrow of the wage system.
B. The AFL focused on the organization of skilled workers who could exert some leverage in negotiations with employers.
C. The AFL abandoned strikes and boycotts to concentrate on political initiatives related to labor's concerns.
D. The AFL became a champion of the rights of the recent immigrants who comprised a growing proportion of the factory workforce.

6. In the 1912 presidential election, Theodore Roosevelt championed a system that he called the New Nationalism. His opponent, Woodrow Wilson, proposed a scheme that he dubbed the New Freedom. A major difference between the two programs was that Wilson placed greater emphasis on:
A. creating regulatory agencies.
B. promoting economic competition.
C. increasing workers' wages.
D. conserving natural resources.

23. Which of the following best describes a major difference between contemporary U.S. families and families in colonial America during the eighteenth century?
A. Contemporary families are more likely to function as integrated parts of a broader kin network.
B. Contemporary families are more likely to view children as consumers rather than as producers.
C. The members of contemporary families are more likely to share common interests.

12. A major aim of companies involved in the corporate consolidation movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was to:
A. achieve price stability during a period of business uncertainty by reducing competitive pressures within their industry.
B. reduce pressure for government regulation by establishing a system of welfare capitalism that provided a host of benefits to wage earners.
C. forge cooperative production...
D. Contemporary families are likely to assume a broader range of community responsibilities.

arrangements with foreign firms that manufactured similar types of products.
D. check the growing power of radical workers' organizations that championed programs calling for a redistribution of wealth.

10. The use of consumer boycotts to raise public awareness of violations of human rights is most closely associated in the United States with the efforts of:
A. Cesar Chavez in support of migrant farmworkers.
B. Jane Addams in support of homeless immigrants.
C. A. Philip Randolph in support of industrial laborers.
D. Eleanor Roosevelt in support of victims of racial oppression.
Correct Response: A. As head of the United Farm Workers of America, Cesar Chavez made consumer boycotts a major part of his efforts to enlist public support for union initiatives. The favorable publicity generated by the boycotts, and the attention they gave to the plight of migrant farm workers in the United States, influenced public opinion and persuaded the major growers to sign bargaining agreements with Chavez's union that significantly improved the working and living conditions of farm laborers.

5. Which of the following best describes a major physical feature of urban centers in the United States during the last quarter of the nineteenth century?
A. Factories were often constructed around the periphery of cities to facilitate the transport of goods.
B. The extension of mass transit systems enabled many urban dwellers to move to new suburbs.
C. In most urban neighborhoods, different social groups lived in close proximity to each other.
D. Innovations in tenement construction substantially reduced overcrowding in inner-city neighborhoods.
Correct Response: B. (SMR Code: 2.5) In many U.S. cities, the mechanization of mass transit began during the late 1870s. The extension of these lines in subsequent decades marked the beginnings of urban sprawl, as increasing numbers of city dwellers moved to outlying suburbs.
10. In which of the following ways has Asian immigration to the United States since 1960 differed most from earlier periods of Asian immigration?

A. Asian immigrants who arrived after 1960 were more likely to settle on the West Coast.
B. Chain migration has played a larger role in immigration from Asia since 1960 than it did in earlier periods.
C. Asian immigrants who arrived after 1960 were more likely to settle in small towns and rural areas.
D. Immigration from Asia since 1960 has been from a wider range of countries than it was in earlier periods.

**Correct Response:** D. (SMR Code: 2.10)

Before 1960, the overwhelming majority of Asian Americans were from China, Japan, or the Philippines. Since then, there has been a substantial increase in immigration from the Indian subcontinent, Korea, the mainland countries of Southeast Asia, and other parts of Asia.

13. A major sociological difference between preindustrial and postindustrial societies is that:

A. people are less likely to integrate religious and secular concerns in a preindustrial society.
B. an individual's sense of self is more likely to be shaped by his or her occupational role in a preindustrial society.
C. gender roles are likely to be less rigidly defined in a preindustrial society.
D. social status is more likely to be determined by nonmonetary standards in a preindustrial society.

**Correct Response:** C. (SMR Code: 5.4)

Although skilled workers played a vital role in the rise of the United Automobile Workers of America, many leaders of craft-based unions opposed the creation of a union that would include all workers in an industry. They feared that mixing skilled and unskilled workers in a single union would undermine the prestige and privileges of the craft workers whom they represented.

13. In its formative years during the 1930s, the United Automobile Workers of America not only faced opposition from intransigent employers but also had to contend with obstructionism from:

A. skilled workers who viewed themselves as a "labor aristocracy."
B. communist organizers who believed unionization would undermine the potential for revolutionary change.
C. leaders of craft-based unions who opposed industrial unionism.
D. federal officials who feared the
**impact of unionization on the global competitiveness of auto firms.**

- understand the impact of major inventions on the Industrial Revolution and the quality of life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2R</th>
<th>7. Which of the following demographic changes would most likely provide greater opportunities for upward social mobility in the United States?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>A. a decline in the birth rate among the families of white-collar workers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>B. an increase in the percentage of thirty-six to forty-five year olds in the total population</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>C. an increase in the birth rate among the families of blue-collar workers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>D. a decrease in the percentage of sixteen to twenty-five-year-olds in the total population</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 5. In which of the following types of U.S. families would one expect to find gender differences most clearly reflected in the division of work roles? |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. a rural landowning family of the late eighteenth century |
| B. a rural tenant family of the early twentieth century |
| **C. an urban middle-class family of the mid-nineteenth century** |
| D. an urban working-class family of the late twentieth century |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. Which of the following best describes the relationship between wealth, prestige, and power in the United States?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Although wealth strongly influences the distribution of power in the United States, it has almost no relationship to prestige.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Wealth reinforces but does not totally determine prestige and power in the United States.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Although wealth is a major determinant of prestige in the United States, it has little effect on the distribution of power.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. Wealth, power, and prestige are independent aspects of social ranking in the United States.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>7. Between 1650 and 1974, the world's population doubled three times, a rate of increase considerably more rapid than population growth before that time. This increase in the world's population growth is generally considered a consequence of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. One significant impediment that often hinders a developing country's efforts toward economic development is that:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. a significant portion of the territory in developing countries is either unsettled or unsuitable for settlement.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. the success of new global trade networks in redistributing agricultural products.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B. improving health practices and industrialization.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. the utilization of land for the expansion of agriculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. advances in travel and communications technology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. The intervention of the United States in Central and South America in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was largely motivated by a desire to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. support U.S. and European colonization in the region.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. end the landed aristocracy's suppression of the poor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. prevent military dictators from coming to power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. maximize U.S. economic investment in the region.</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

99. Throughout history, a major effect of technological innovation on the production process has been to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. reduce the amount of human labor required to produce a given quantity of goods.</th>
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<tr>
<td>B. increase the complexity of productive tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. increase the level of satisfaction that workers derive from their productive activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. reduce the amount of raw materials used in productive activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. During the late twentieth century, economic globalization stimulated industrial growth in many developing countries. Which of the following best describes a major change that accompanied economic development in these countries?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Agricultural production declined.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. The income gap between rich and poor decreased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Average family size increased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. The population density of urban areas increased.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correct Response: D.** Most industrial growth in developing countries occurs in urban areas. This stimulates migration from rural areas to cities, which causes an increase in the population density of urban centers.

5. The demographic transition from a society characterized by high birth rates to one characterized by declining birth rates is most often associated with the shift from a:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. rural, agrarian culture to an urban,</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. Which of the following statements accurately describes a likely effect of a recent economic trend in the United States?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. The use of large amounts of borrowed capital to finance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Which of the following statements accurately describes a likely effect of a recent economic trend in the United States?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>industrial culture.</th>
<th>corporate takeovers is likely to lead to a decline in long-term corporate planning.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. hunting economy to a handicraft economy.</td>
<td>B. Globalization of the U.S. banking industry is likely to lead to an increase in the national trade deficit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. nomadic, pastoral culture to a settled, agricultural culture.</td>
<td>C. The increase in the level of consumer debt is likely to lead to a decrease in interest rates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. manufacturing economy to a service economy.</td>
<td>D. Increased automation of industrial processes is likely to lead to an increase in the price of manufactured goods.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Which of the following played a major role in the spread of both communist and fascist ideologies in Europe between World War I and World War II?

A. the territorial provisions of the Treaty of Versailles
B. the growth of capitalism in many parts of the continent
C. the military policies of the League of Nations
D. the economic devastation caused by the Great Depression

**Correct Response:** D. (SMR Code: 1.3) The economic devastation caused by the Great Depression created fertile ground for the spread of communism and fascism in Europe by discrediting democratic governments that for a time seemed unable to cope with the mounting economic distress. Exploitation of this discontent played a particularly important role in Hitler's rise to power in Germany.

10. Which of the following had the greatest influence on the outcome of World War II in Europe?

A. the productive capacity of U.S. factories
B. the military experience of Allied general officers
C. the economic resources of the British Empire
D. the strategic errors of the German high command

**Correct Response:** A. (SMR Code: 1.3) Regardless of what happened on the battlefield, it was clear by 1942 that the Axis powers in Europe had lost the war of production. The $37.5 billion of war materiel produced by U.S. factories in that year was nearly triple the output of German manufacturers. In later years, conditions only worsened for Germany, as Axis production declined and U.S. output increased by leaps and bounds.

12. Which of the following most influenced the emergence of a global economy during the final quarter of the twentieth century?

A. changing patterns of international population movement
B. advances in information technology
C. changes in the international

**Correct Response:** B. (SMR Code: 1.3) Advances in information technology have produced a degree of global interdependence that was unimaginable a mere century ago. Most parts of the world have experienced the impact of the computer revolution, which contributed to the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. In which of the following ways did urbanization in twentieth-century Latin America differ most from the earlier experience of Western Europe?</td>
<td><strong>Correct Response:</strong> B. (SMR Code: 6.3) Although urbanization produced numerous social problems in nineteenth-century Europe, industrialization provided ample employment opportunities for urban residents. This was not the case in most parts of twentieth-century Latin America, where urban population growth outpaced job creation, making paid work difficult to find for many rural migrants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. A major difference between industrial and postindustrial economies is that postindustrial economies are likely to place greater emphasis on:</td>
<td><strong>D. the importance of information as a key productive resource.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The Gross Domestic Product is a measure for which of the following?</td>
<td>A. the value added to domestic goods and services</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>B. the amount of domestic firms' unsold inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>C. the total value of domestic output in a given year</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. the annual average domestic cost of living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. The increased use of steam power by U.S. manufacturers during the first half of the nineteenth century most influenced the:</td>
<td>A. location and productivity of factories.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>B. division of labor in factories.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. variety of goods produced in factories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. quality of goods produced in factories.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. A major sociological difference between preindustrial and postindustrial societies is that:</td>
<td>A. people are less likely to integrate religious and secular concerns in a preindustrial society.</td>
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<td>B. an individual's sense of self is more likely to be shaped by his or her occupational role in a preindustrial society.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. gender roles are likely to be less rigidly defined in a preindustrial society.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. In which of the following ways did World War II most influence the process of decolonization in Africa and Asia?
A. It reduced European investment in Asian and African colonies.
B. It weakened the economies of major colonial powers.
C. It reduced global dependence on Asian and African resources.
D. It destroyed prewar alliances among major colonial powers.

16. Which of the following would most likely happen if the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar appreciated in value in relation to the Japanese yen?
A. Japanese tourists would be more likely to vacation in the United States.
B. U.S. businesses would increase their sales in Japanese markets.
C. Japanese manufacturers would be more likely to obtain raw materials in the United States.
D. U.S. consumers would increase their purchase of Japanese goods.

23. Which of the following statements about children in the United States is most accurate?
A. They have been inadequately acculturated to the broader cultural system in which they live.
B. Their sense of self is a product of exposure to conflicting values, which has made it difficult to establish a clear personal identity.
C. They lack sufficient social experience to create a predominant social identity.
D. The formation of their sense of self has been influenced by family and community values as well as broader cultural values.

25. Which of the following best explains why social stratification tends to become less rigid as a society industrializes?
A. Opportunities for advancement expand as a society places greater value on individual abilities.
B. Birth is no longer an important determinant of social status.
C. Related advances in transportation and communication encourage movement from rural to urban areas.
D. Increases in a society's total wealth promote greater social mobility.

2. Which of the following best explains why the family is a less significant agent of socialization in contemporary U.S. society than it was a half-century ago?
A. Many children spend a large amount of time watching television while both parents work.
B. Training for many occupations in today's economic world occurs at the workplace.

21. The ways in which scientific breakthroughs influenced broader social developments in nineteenth-century Europe can best be seen in the effect:
A. Louis Pasteur's germ theory of disease had on demographic trends.
B. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution had on attitudes toward gender relations.
C. Michael Faraday's work on
C. Peer group influences on child behavior have increased markedly in recent years.

D. Most schools today are bureaucratic institutions managed by trained professionals with little parental input.

### Question 6
Which of the following most accurately describes how socioeconomic stratification affects different social groups in contemporary U.S. society?

A. The higher one's social class, the greater the likelihood a person will suffer from psychological distress.

B. A decline in national affluence is likely to have a more negative effect on high-income groups than on low-income groups.

C. The lower one's social class, the shorter a person's life expectancy is likely to be.

D. An increase in national wealth is likely to benefit low-income groups more than it does high-income groups.

### Question 7
Which of the following best matches a stage in the life cycle of social movements with a distinguishing characteristic of that stage?

A. Preliminary stage: Leaders frame demands in moderate terms in order to mobilize support for the movement.

B. Popular stage: Decision making is divided among different bodies within the movement.

C. Formal organization stage: Ideologies are formulated to give the movement unity and direction.

D. Institutional stage: Leadership by strategists gives way to leadership by reformers and prophets.

### Question 25
Throughout history, a major effect of technological innovation on the production process has been to:

A. reduce the amount of human labor required to produce a given quantity of goods.

B. increase the complexity of productive tasks.

C. increase the level of satisfaction that workers derive from their productive activities.

D. reduce the amount of raw materials used in productive activities.

### Question 10
The growing emphasis on self-fulfillment in U.S. culture during the past several decades is most responsible for which of the following trends in contemporary family life?

A. an increase in the percentage of adults living with their parents.

B. an increase in the percentage of unmarried couples living together.

C. an increase in the percentage of childless couples.

D. an increase in the percentage of extended families living in one household.

### Question 26
Read the passage below; then answer the question that follows.

The Soviet model for economic development that was used in Eastern Europe was disastrous for the environment. Success was measured by the output of goods, usually with a limited magnetism had on manufacturing processes.

D. Gregor Mendel's discovery of the laws of heredity had on educational trends.

### Question 36
As part of a history unit on urbanization in the nineteenth-century United States, a middle school teacher emphasizes ways in which farmers from surrounding areas met the food needs of city dwellers while purchasing goods produced in urban workshops and factories. The teacher
investment and virtually no concern for any environmental degradation that might accompany a successful venture. Natural resources were usually wasted because the system underpriced their value. A continuing example of such waste is the great amounts of water used in Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Romania, and Bulgaria, where consumption rates are double those in Western Europe. Information contained in the passage can best be used to explore which of the following questions?
A. Who decides what should be produced in a command economy?
**B. What measures should be used to calculate the costs of economic growth?**
C. Which natural resources are most deserving of protection?
D. What is the proper balance between government aims and consumer needs?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct Response</th>
<th>4. Which of the following most directly influenced social and cultural change within and among nations during the second half of the twentieth century?</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>B. advances in communication technology</td>
<td>A. the activities of international human rights organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. the activities of international economic organizations</td>
<td>D. advances in medical science and genetic engineering</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correct Response:** B. During the late twentieth century, advances in communication technology—most notably via the Internet—transformed how people work and interact with each other by greatly facilitating the exchange of information. The vast amounts of information that the computer revolution made readily accessible played a major role in the development of an increasingly interdependent world.

7. A major difference between industrial and postindustrial economies is that postindustrial economies are likely to place greater emphasis on:

| 8. The Gross Domestic Product is a measure for which of the following? |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. the value added to domestic goods and services | B. interdependence | C. factors of production | D. supply and demand |

| 4. Which of the following most directly influenced social and cultural change within and among nations during the second half of the twentieth century? |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| B. advances in communication technology | C. the activities of international economic organizations |
| D. advances in medical science and genetic engineering | A. the activities of international human rights organizations |

**Correct Response:** B. During the late twentieth century, advances in communication technology—most notably via the Internet—transformed how people work and interact with each other by greatly facilitating the exchange of information. The vast amounts of information that the computer revolution made readily accessible played a major role in the development of an increasingly interdependent world.
| A. the adoption of practices designed to bolster aggregate demand. | B. the amount of domestic firms' unsold inventory |
| B. the regulation of major business enterprises by the government. | C. the total value of domestic output in a given year |
| C. the reduction of inequities in the distribution of goods and services. | D. the annual average domestic cost of living |

**D. the importance of information as a key productive resource.**

13. A major sociological difference between preindustrial and postindustrial societies is that:
- A. people are less likely to integrate religious and secular concerns in a preindustrial society.
- B. an individual's sense of self is more likely to be shaped by his or her occupational role in a preindustrial society.
- C. gender roles are likely to be less rigidly defined in a preindustrial society.
- D. social status is more likely to be determined by nonmonetary standards in a preindustrial society.

17. The increased use of steam power by U.S. manufacturers during the first half of the nineteenth century most influenced the:
- A. location and productivity of factories.
- B. division of labor in factories.
- C. variety of goods produced in factories.
- D. quality of goods produced in factories.

**Correct Response: A. (SMR Code: 2.8)**

During the 1920s, farmers on the southern Great Plains removed more than 5 million acres of the native prairie and steppe grasses that covered the region. When drought struck during the 1930s, killing the grass cover, the nutrient-rich topsoil had no protection against heavy winds. The resulting dust storms blew away as much as three to four inches of topsoil in many areas.

8. Which of the following was most responsible for the economic and environmental disaster that struck the southern Great Plains during the 1930s?
- A. the removal of the natural grass cover through plowing and cultivation
- B. an increase in population that outstripped the region's natural supplies of water
- C. widespread tenant farming and a resulting lack of long-term farm investment
- D. the imposition of federal regulations on agricultural production and commodity prices

**Correct Response: A. (SMR Code: 2.8)**

During the 1920s, farmers on the southern Great Plains removed more than 5 million acres of the native prairie and steppe grasses that covered the region. When drought struck during the 1930s, killing the grass cover, the nutrient-rich topsoil had no protection against heavy winds. The resulting dust storms blew away as much as three to four inches of topsoil in many areas.

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- A. the adoption of practices designed to...
- B. the amount of domestic firms' unsold inventory

8. The Gross Domestic Product is a measure for which of the following?
- A. the value added to domestic goods and services
- B. the amount of domestic firms' unsold inventory
bolster aggregate demand.
B. the regulation of major business enterprises by the government.
C. the reduction of inequities in the distribution of goods and services.
D. the importance of information as a key productive resource.

| Unsold inventory | C. the total value of domestic output in a given year | D. the annual average domestic cost of living |

17. The increased use of steam power by U.S. manufacturers during the first half of the nineteenth century most influenced the:
A. location and productivity of factories.
B. division of labor in factories.
C. variety of goods produced in factories.
D. quality of goods produced in factories.

10. Which of the following is an important benefit of investing in an Individual Retirement Account?
A. The money invested can be accessed at any time without penalty.
B. The accounts generally earn higher interest rates than standard accounts.
C. The money invested and interest earned is not taxed until withdrawal.
D. A person can invest unlimited funds in the account each year.

9. Which of the following events was most likely prompted by consumer sovereignty?
A. A book publisher responds to a rise in profits by increasing the dividend distributed to investors.
B. A computer company responds to a decline in profits by installing more efficient machinery in its assembly plant.
C. A clothing store responds to an increase in profits by opening a leather goods department.
D. A shoe company responds to a decline in profits by improving the durability of its products.

8. Which of the following international developments had the most enduring impact on U.S. political life during the twentieth century?
A. the events surrounding the start of World War I
B. the creation of the Soviet Union in 1917

- WORLD WAR I
Correct Response: B. The creation of the Soviet Union in 1917 had a major impact on twentieth-century history. This was especially so after World War II, when the Soviet Union and the United States emerged as the world's two most powerful nations. The competition between these two superpowers created a bipolar global order that lasted until the Soviet Union's collapse during the early 1990s.

23. The spread of nationalist sentiment most influenced which of the following nineteenth-century developments?
A. the emergence of socialist political parties in France
B. growing demands for the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
C. the expansion of the suffrage in Great Britain
D. increasing opposition to czarist rule in the Russian Empire

2. During the 1920s, domestic disillusionment with U.S. participation in World War I was a key factor in popular demands that the U.S. government:
A. increase military spending.
B. support the League of Nations.
C. reduce barriers to world trade.
D. withdraw from international affairs.

1. The New Deal reforms of President Franklin D. Roosevelt most directly influenced which of the following aspects of the U.S. economy?
A. the ability of U.S. producers to compete in foreign markets
B. the effect of economic activities on the environment
C. the freedom of consumers to purchase whatever goods they desired
D. the relationship between employers and organized labor

13. Which of the following best describes a major consequence of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal?
A. It was responsible for a significant redistribution of wealth from the wealthiest Americans to the nation's working people.
B. It weakened the influence of urban political machines in local, state, and national politics.
C. It established the principle that government has a responsibility to assist those in need during periods of economic distress.
D. It increased the political influence of the agricultural regions at the expense of manufacturing centers.

• WORLD WAR II

17. A historian is looking for a useful

28. The origins of the Cold War can be traced
context in which to analyze U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union after World War II. The historian would be best advised to examine which of the following?
A. the consequences of imposing harsh terms on Germany in the treaty that ended World War I
B. the failure of the League of Nations to obtain the active support of leading international powers
C. the consequences of British and French appeasement at the Munich Conference of 1938
D. the failure of the United States to anticipate the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941

to U.S.-Soviet differences concerning which of the following postwar questions?
A. What institutions should be created to reform the international trading system?
B. What should be done to end the Chinese Civil War?
C. How much power should the United Nations have to resolve international disputes?
D. What types of governments should be formed in Eastern Europe?

7. Use the excerpt below from a 1947 speech by President Harry S. Truman in support of U.S. aid to Greece and Turkey; then answer the question that follows.

It is necessary only to glance at a map to realize that the survival and integrity of the Greek nation are of grave importance in a much wider situation. If Greece should fall under the control of an armed minority, the effect upon its neighbor, Turkey, would be immediate and serious. Confusion and disorder might well spread throughout the entire Middle East. Moreover, the disappearance of Greece as an independent state would have a profound effect upon those countries in Europe whose peoples are struggling against great difficulties to maintain their freedoms and their independence while they repair the damages of war. It would be an unspeakable tragedy if these countries, which have struggled so long against overwhelming odds, should lose that victory for which they have sacrificed so much. . . . Discouragement and possibly failure would quickly be the lot of neighboring peoples striving to maintain their freedom and independence.

Truman's observations in the passage can best be described as an:
A. effort to define a U.S. sphere of interest in the Middle East.
B. early statement of the domino theory.
C. effort to establish criteria for making a nation a U.S. protectorate.
D. updated version of the balance of power theory.

9. The aging of the generation born immediately after World War II in the United States has caused greatest

7. Which of the following best describes a major geopolitical consequence of the two world wars of the twentieth century?
20. In which of the following ways did World War II most influence the process of decolonization in Africa and Asia?
A. It reduced European investment in Asian and African colonies.
B. It weakened the economies of major colonial powers.
C. It reduced global dependence on Asian and African resources.
D. It destroyed prewar alliances among major colonial powers.

7. Which of the following was a major cause of both World War I and World War II?
A. Increased economic rivalry stemming from concerns about widespread unemployment
B. Imperialist competition among leading European powers in Asia and Africa
C. The nationalist ambitions of governments interested in expanding their power and territory
D. An alliance system that encouraged reckless behavior on the part of member nations

9. A major difference between the foreign policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman was that Truman:
A. Placed greater emphasis on collective security.
B. Was more concerned with advancing U.S. economic interests around the globe.
C. Adopted a more aggressive stance toward the Soviet Union.
D. Was more concerned about promoting decolonization in Asia and Africa.

Correct Response: C. (SMR Code: 2.9)
Although there were signs prior to his death that Roosevelt was beginning to lose patience with Stalin, he tended to be flexible in all his policies, foreign as well as domestic; he also thought that many of Stalin's demands were reasonable. By contrast, Truman had less tolerance for ambiguity and tended to view the world in black and white terms. He decided early that Soviet intentions were aggressive and determined to vigorously contain any expansion of Soviet power or...
20. In which of the following ways did World War II most influence the process of decolonization in Africa and Asia?
A. It reduced European investment in Asian and African colonies.
**B. It weakened the economies of major colonial powers.**
C. It reduced global dependence on Asian and African resources.
D. It destroyed prewar alliances among major colonial powers.

5. The domino theory most influenced which of the following U.S. foreign policy initiatives?
A. the airlift of food and supplies to Berlin in 1948
B. the shipment of arms to Israel during the 1960s and 1970s
C. the escalation of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia during the 1960s
D. the naval quarantine of Cuba during the Cuban missile crisis of 1962

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**Read the passage below; then answer the two questions that follow.**

When the Roosevelt Administration initiated the Social Security program during the 1930s, contributors paid one percent of their first $3,000 into the retirement fund. By 1990, contributions had increased to 7.6 percent of income up to $57,000. Nevertheless, the system today is threatened with bankruptcy. According to one estimate, by 2035 demands for payments will exceed expected tax revenue by $7 trillion.

19. A policy analyst who is exploring the origins of the problem described above would be best advised to focus on which of the following?
A. economic developments related to the growth of the nation's foreign trade deficit
B. demographic developments related to changes in immigration law
C. economic developments related to the decline of the nation's manufacturing base
**D. demographic developments related to the post–World War II baby boom**
4. It has been said that the contemporary world has too many nationalities and too few nations. This observation best explains which of the following developments of the 1990s?
A. the Persian Gulf War resulting from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait
B. conflict between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China concerning the legitimacy of the Taiwanese government
C. conflict concerning political boundaries in what was once the country of Yugoslavia
D. the dissolution of East Germany's communist government and creation of a united Germany

9. Which of the following questions has been most problematic regarding the use of nuclear power as a reliable source of energy?
A. Can effective training programs be designed to teach workers how to operate nuclear plants safely?
B. Can nuclear power be produced in a way that causes less damage to the environment than is typically caused by coal-burning power plants?
C. Can effective procedures be devised for the long-term, safe storage and disposal of radioactive wastes?
D. Can discharges of radioactive materials into the environment during normal plant operation be prevented?

2. As a leader of the Indian independence movement, Mohandas Gandhi sought to expand the movement's aims by combining:
A. appeals for Indian freedom with plans for industrial development.
B. nationalist demands with proposals for the creation of separate Muslim and Hindu states.
C. defiance of British laws with reform of the Indian caste system.
D. declarations of Indian dignity with criticism of the radicalism of other movement leaders, such as Nehru.

14. One can best distinguish between a command economy and a market economy by:
A. examining the relative importance of international commerce in the two systems.
B. analyzing the use of technology by producers in the two systems.
C. comparing basic production processes in the two systems.
D. determining how decisions about basic economic questions are made in the two systems.

20. Which of the following Cold War developments prompted a major reorientation in federal educational policy in the United States?
A. the overthrow of China's nationalist government by communist forces in 1949
B. the successful launching of a satellite, Sputnik, by the Soviet Union in 1957
C. the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962
D. the Nixon administration's détente
policy toward China and the Soviet Union

Correct Response: B. In response to the Soviet Union's successful launch of an earth-orbiting satellite in 1957, Congress in 1958 passed the National Defense Education Act. This measure promoted a reorientation in federal education policy that placed special emphasis on the teaching of science and foreign languages in the nation's schools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question 9</th>
<th>Question 13</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Which of the following best describes the reason for the founding of the Organization of American States in 1948?</td>
<td>13. During the latter half of the twentieth century, many Latin American cities experienced tremendous population growth in contrast to surrounding rural areas. Which of the following best explains the reasons for this population shift?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. With the start of the Cold War, a unified front was needed in the Western Hemisphere to confront the perceived threat of the spread of communism.</td>
<td>A. Latin American cities became centers of technological innovation, attracting investment and immigrants from abroad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. After World War II, a common set of laws was needed throughout the hemisphere to extradite war criminals who had fled to South America.</td>
<td>B. The increase in white collar jobs available in urban areas attracted great numbers of rural residents to the cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. With the onset of the Cold War, the United States needed naval bases in Latin America for its aircraft carriers that were too large to pass through the Panama Canal.</td>
<td>C. Birth rates in Latin American cities outpaced birth rates in rural areas because of better nutrition and health care available in cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. After World War II, Latin American countries balked at joining the United Nations and sought instead to establish a similar organization that focused exclusively on the needs of the Western Hemisphere.</td>
<td>D. Civil strife, natural disasters, and poverty led rural populations to flee to poor urban neighborhoods in search of work and safety.</td>
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<th>Question 19</th>
<th>Question 11</th>
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<tr>
<td>19. Scientists tracked the migration routes of caribou and polar bears in the Alaskan wilderness and then mapped the data. All the migration routes were indicated on the map. In which of the following ways could geographers planning oil pipeline routes through the region best use these data?</td>
<td>11. Which of the following have strongly influenced contemporary land use and development patterns in the southwestern states of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. using animals' movement patterns to locate sources of water in the region</td>
<td>I. ample supplies of coal, iron ore, and other minerals used in manufacturing industries</td>
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<td>B. scheduling work to avoid seasonal encounters with migrating polar</td>
<td>II. widespread automobile ownership to minimize transportation problems associated with low-density settlement patterns</td>
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<td>III. easy access to timber resources</td>
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<td>Question</td>
<td>Correct Answer</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Bears are protected by federal law and are found primarily in the</td>
<td>D. determining pipeline routes that would cause the least interference with animals' normal migration</td>
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<td>northeastern United States. What is the most important step in</td>
<td>suitable for use in residential construction</td>
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<td>designing an oil pipeline to connect the Alaskan pipeline to the</td>
<td>IV. development of ways to make groundwater resources available for crop irrigation and human</td>
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<td>Gulf of Mexico?</td>
<td>consumption</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A. I and III only</td>
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<td>B. I and IV only</td>
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<td>C. II and III only</td>
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<td>D. II and IV only</td>
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<td>25. Which of the following best explains how the development of</td>
<td>29. Which of the following best explains why, since the 1970s, the economies of New Zealand and</td>
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<td>suburban residential areas often contributes to regional flooding</td>
<td>Australia have become more integrated with Asia and less integrated with Europe and the United</td>
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<td>of streams and rivers?</td>
<td>States?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A. Increased quantities of water enter the regional hydrosphere because of microclimatic</td>
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<td>changes.</td>
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<td>B. Large areas of land are no longer available to absorb runoff during storms.</td>
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<td>C. Water flows are concentrated in fewer regional streams and rivers.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D. Widespread removal of plants and trees reduces the rate of water evaporation after storms.</td>
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<td>30. Which of the following best illustrates the role of nationalisms</td>
<td>3. Which of the following best describes the main purpose of the Organization of Petroleum</td>
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<tr>
<td>in global affairs during the 1990s?</td>
<td>Exporting Countries (OPEC)?</td>
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<td>A. the creation of the World Trade Organization</td>
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<td>B. ongoing conflict between Israelis and Palestinians</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D. U.S. military intervention in the Gulf War</td>
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<tr>
<td>Powers Act of 1973?</td>
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</table>
A. to define the responsibilities of the Department of Defense  
B. to reaffirm Congress's power to appropriate funds for national defense  
C. to ensure that the military is subject to civilian control  
D. to restrain the president's ability to deploy forces outside the United States

Concern about the possible misuse of presidential authority in conducting the Vietnam War. Its main purpose was to restrict the president's power to send U.S. troops overseas without the approval of Congress.

25. Which of the following is the best measure of productivity growth in the U.S. economy?

A. increases in new orders for consumer goods and materials  
B. increases in national income per worker hour  
C. increases in inventories on hand and on order  
D. increases in corporate profits as a percentage of gross national income

26. Which of the following actions would the Federal Reserve Board most likely take to control rising inflation?

A. Reduce the proportion of paper currency and coins in the money supply.  
B. Lower the reserve requirements for member banks.  
C. Increase the purchase of government bonds in its open market operations.  
D. Raise the federal funds rate on loans to member banks.

24. Which of the following best describes a major function of the World Bank?

A. to reduce barriers to international trade through the manipulation of the global money supply  
B. to encourage private investment in developing nations through loan guarantees  
C. to stabilize international exchange rates through the regulation of global capital flows  
D. to promote technological innovation in developed nations through loans to start-up businesses

12. *Korematsu v. U.S.* was a 1944 U.S. Supreme Court case involving the internment of Japanese Americans living along the West Coast. As a loyal American citizen with no criminal record, Korematsu argued that the internment did not apply to him. Which of the following would have been the strongest constitutional basis for Korematsu's suit?

A. the freedom of petition clause of the First Amendment  
B. the unenumerated rights of the people clause of the Ninth Amendment  
C. the privileges and immunities clause of Article 4  
D. the equal protection of the laws clause of the Fourteenth Amendment

24. The formation of the European Union in 1993 was primarily a response to which of the following?

26. The policymaking powers of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Environmental Protection
| A. the spread of international terrorism | 11. The continuing influence of the views expressed in the excerpt above can best be seen in the policies of which of the following contemporary organizations? |
| B. the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization | A. Organization of Petroleum Exporting States |
| C. the breakup of the Soviet Union | B. World Trade Organization |
| D. the increased interdependence of the global economy | C. World Bank |
| Agency are based on which of the following? | D. U.S. Federal Reserve Board |
| A. judicial injunctions | 11. Correct Response: B. (SMR Code: 5.6) A major objective of the World Trade Organization is to eliminate tariffs, quotas, and other restrictions on the international exchange of goods and services. This is exactly the type of economic policy that Smith was urging the British government to adopt in the eighteenth century. |
| B. presidential appointment authority | 12. Which of the following will most likely occur if the federal government imposes a minimum wage that is below the equilibrium? |
| C. executive orders | A. Employment in high-skill jobs will decrease. |
| D. delegated legislative authority | B. Wages in low-skill jobs will remain unchanged. |
| 12. Correct Response: B. (SMR Code: 5.3) The main purpose of minimum wage legislation is to protect workers at the bottom of the wage hierarchy. These are typically workers in jobs that require the least skill. If the equilibrium wage rate for workers in such jobs is above the federally mandated minimum, minimum wage legislation will have no effect on their earnings. | C. Wages in high-skill jobs will fall. |
| | D. Employment in low-skill jobs will increase. |
Domain 3: California History

3.1 The Pre-Columbian Period through the Gold Rush.
- identify the impact of California's physical geography on its history.
  3A

- describe the geography, economic activities, folklore and religion of California’s American Indian peoples.
  3B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, most American Indians in southern and south central California were members of:</th>
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<tr>
<td>A. small, independent groups organized on the basis of lineage and clan.</td>
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<td>B. large political confederacies that controlled substantial amounts of land.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. unstratified societies without chiefs or social hierarchies.</td>
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<td>D. nomadic bands that were constantly on the move throughout the region.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family descent was the main determinant of community membership and organization among American Indians in southern and south central California during the early sixteenth century. Most peoples of the region belonged to lineages—large extended families whose members were related to each other, with several related lineages forming a clan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- discuss the impact of Spanish exploration and colonization, including the mission system and its influence on the development of the agricultural economy of early California.
  3C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Which of the following best describes a basic feature of the cultural geography of New Mexico?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. The first Spanish settlers established communities in the central Rio Grande Valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. The Sangre de Cristo mountain range is the traditional homeland of most of the state's Native Americans.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. The eastern third of New Mexico is the most culturally diverse region of the state.</td>
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<td>D. Most citizens who trace their ancestry to Mexico live in the northwest corner of the state.</td>
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<th>4. Correct Response: A.</th>
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- describe Mexican rule in California.
  3D
• state the causes of the war between Mexico and the United States and its consequences for California.

3E

• describe the discovery of gold and its cultural, social, political and economic effects in California, including its impact on American Indians and Mexican nationals

3F

3.2 Economic, Political, and Cultural Development Since the 1850’s.
• identify key principles of the California Constitution, including the Progressive-era reforms of initiative, referendum and recall, and they recognize similarities and differences between it and the U. S. Constitution.

3G

11. Which of the following best describes a major difference between state government and local government in the United States?
A. State governments devote a larger proportion of their expenditures to educational services than do local governments.
B. Local governments are more reliant on sales taxes as a source of revenue than are state governments.
C. Unlike local governments, officials in state governments are most often elected rather than appointed.
D. State governments are more often based on a system of checks and balances than are local governments.

12. Which of the following best illustrates the way in which supporters of direct democracy have influenced the development of the government in the United States?
A. During the anti-Federalist campaign, citizens called for a Bill of Rights to be included in the U.S. Constitution.
B. During the Jacksonian era, an effort was made to remove property restrictions on voting.
C. During the Progressive era, citizens succeeded in instituting the use of referenda and initiatives in policymaking at the state level.
D. During the 1960s, an effort was made to ban states from requiring voters to pay toll taxes.

30. Use the excerpt below from the Illinois State Constitution to answer the question that follows.
In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation and have a copy thereof; . . . and to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.
The excerpt above best defines which of the following rights?

A. due process of law
B. right of appeal
C. equal protection of the laws
D. freedom of petition

9. Which of the following best describes a major difference between state government and local government in the United States?

A. State governments devote a larger proportion of their expenditures to educational services than do local governments.
B. State governments are more often based on a system of checks and balances than are local governments.
C. Unlike local governments, officials in state governments are most often elected rather than appointed.
D. Local governments are more reliant on sales taxes as a source of revenue than are state governments.

10. Which of the following best explains why Michigan adopted a state income tax in 1967?

A. to finance the development of forested areas in the Upper Peninsula
B. to reduce state reliance on revenue from property taxes
C. to increase state spending on education and other government services
D. to encourage manufacturers to construct new plants in Michigan

13. Use the excerpt below from the Arizona Constitution to answer the question that follows.

No standing army shall be kept up by this state in time of peace, and no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of its owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

One can best understand the historical origins of the provision above by examining events surrounding which of the following conflicts?

A. Black Hawk War
B. American Revolution
C. War of 1812
D. U.S. Civil War

14. Use the privileges and immunities clause of the Arizona Constitution, quoted below, to answer the question that follows.

No law shall be enacted granting to any citizen, class of citizens, or corporation other than municipal, privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens or corporations.

Which of the following best describes the main purpose of this clause of the Arizona Constitution?

A. to clarify the limits of the privileges and immunities granted to citizens
B. to ensure that all citizens share the same privileges and immunities
C. to describe the privileges and immunities of citizens
D. to specify which citizens enjoy which privileges and immunities
<table>
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<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<td>15. Use the excerpt below from the Arizona Constitution to answer the question that follows. The liberty of conscience secured by the provisions of this constitution shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state. The main purpose of the provision above is to achieve a balance between: A. moral values and political interests. B. freedom and order. C. secular requirements and religious concerns. D. rights and privileges.</td>
<td>B. freedom and order.</td>
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<td>16. Which of the following best describes the structure of the Arizona state legislature? A. two senators and six representatives from fifteen legislative districts B. two senators and four representatives from twenty legislative districts C. one senator and two representatives from thirty legislative districts D. four senators and eight representatives from ten legislative districts</td>
<td>C. one senator and two representatives from thirty legislative districts</td>
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<td>17. Which of the following best describes a major function of the Arizona state legislature? A. to appoint the directors of state administrative agencies B. to determine the constitutionality of state laws and local ordinances C. to supervise the Arizona National Guard in peacetime D. to appropriate money needed to operate state government</td>
<td>D. to appropriate money needed to operate state government</td>
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<td>18. Which of the following excerpts from the Arizona Constitution best illustrates the operation of the system of checks and balances in Arizona state government? A. &quot;Every bill shall be read by sections on three different days, unless in case of emergency, two-thirds of either house deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.&quot; B. &quot;A judge retired by the supreme court shall be considered to have retired voluntarily. A judge removed by the supreme court is ineligible for judicial office in this state.&quot; C. &quot;Every bill passed by the legislature, before it becomes a law, shall be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and it shall become a law as provided in this constitution.&quot; D. &quot;All commissions shall issue in the name of the state, and shall be signed by the governor, sealed with the seal of the state, and attested by the secretary of state.&quot;</td>
<td>C. &quot;Every bill passed by the legislature, before it becomes a law, shall be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and it shall become a law as provided in this constitution.&quot;</td>
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<td>19. According to the Arizona Constitution, which of the following requirements must be met before a city can frame a charter for its own government? A. The city must acquire approval from</td>
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<td>20. The Arizona Constitution prohibits which of the following corporate activities? A. the purchase of public lands for business operations B. the issuance of corporate bonds</td>
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the Arizona state legislature.

**B. The city's population must be greater than 3,500.**

C. The city must acquire approval from its county board of supervisors.

D. The city must have been incorporated for at least five years.

15. Which of the following best illustrates the continuing effect of Progressive era reforms in California?

A. nonpartisan elections
B. bank regulation
C. taxation of corporate income
D. initiative lawmaking

**Correct Response: D. (SMR Code: 3.2)**

Initiative law-making that allows voters to bypass the regular legislative process has been an important feature of California government since the Progressive era. In recent decades, California voters have approved initiatives on issues such as limiting property taxes, outlawing race and gender preferences in government employment, and restricting government services to illegal immigrants.

- identify patterns of immigration to California, including the Dust Bowl migration, and discuss their impact on the cultural, economic, social and political development of the state.

3H

- identify the effects of federal and state law on the legal status of immigrants.

3I

- describe historical and contemporary perspectives on cultural diversity in the United States and in California. Candidates understand the development and identify the locations of California’s major economic activities: mining, large-scale agriculture, entertainment, recreation, aerospace, electronics and international trade.

3J

8. During the first half of the twentieth century, the Michigan economy was most influenced by federal decisions about which of the following?

A. trade and tariff legislation
B. conservation and the environment

**C. war and national defense**

D. taxation and monetary policy

13. Which of the following international economic developments would most likely have the greatest effect on the Texas economy?

A. The World Trade Organization uses its power to reduce the tariff rates placed on clothing imports by member nations.

B. The president of the United States signs a trade bill granting the People's Republic of China most-favored-nation status.

C. The International Monetary Fund loans the Mexican government money needed to stabilize the
D. Member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agree to limit output in order to increase world oil prices.

14. The ongoing conversion of prime farmland to nonagricultural use in California has largely been a consequence of which of the following political or economic forces?
A. falling commodity prices and increased industrial zoning
B. rising real estate values and local property taxes
C. growing needs for public roads and low-income housing
D. falling prime lending rates and declining inflation

Correct Response: B. (SMR Code: 6.2)
Efforts to slow the pace of farmland conversion in California have been largely ineffective in the face of rising real estate values caused by the demand for new suburban subdivisions. Moreover, despite laws to tax farmland at its agricultural value, rising local property taxes have given agricultural landowners in many areas further incentive to sell out to developers.

7. Which of the following has most benefited the Michigan economy in the twentieth century?
A. the passage of the Full Employment Act of 1946
B. the expansion of the clothing industry
C. the creation of new methods of iron-ore processing
D. the development of alternative energy sources

3K

5. Which of the following has most strongly influenced contemporary land use and development patterns in the southwestern states of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas?
A. ample supplies of coal, iron ore, and other minerals used in manufacturing industries
B. substantial federal facilities serving both civilian and military needs
C. easy access to timber resources

27. Which of the following types of land use places the greatest demands on a region's water resources?
A. mining and quarrying
B. irrigated agriculture
C. durable goods manufacturing
D. commercial forestry

- identify factors leading to the development of California's water delivery system, and describe its relationship to California geography.
suitable for use in residential construction

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<th><strong>D. development of ways to make ground-water resources available for crop irrigation and human consumption</strong></th>
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