

# PRACTICE EXAM 10: PRAXIS SOCIAL STUDIES 5581 SIMULATION

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## SECTION I — UNITED STATES HISTORY (Questions 1–40)

1. The Pueblo Revolt of 1680 in present-day New Mexico is significant because it

- A. permanently ended Spanish rule over the entire American Southwest
- B. resulted in the first formal treaty between Spanish and Native authorities
- C. successfully expelled Spanish colonizers for over a decade before their return
- D. established a unified Pueblo political system across the region

2. The headright system used in colonial Virginia provided

- A. land grants to settlers who paid for the passage of new immigrants
- B. cash bounties to soldiers serving in colonial militias
- C. tax exemptions for newly arrived European immigrants
- D. trading licenses to Native American intermediaries

3. The Salem Witch Trials of 1692 occurred in which colonial setting?

- A. The Virginia Colony in the Chesapeake region
- B. The Plymouth Colony along the southern Massachusetts coast
- C. The Pennsylvania Colony under Quaker leadership
- D. The Massachusetts Bay Colony in Puritan New England

4. The Albany Plan of Union, proposed by Benjamin Franklin in 1754, would have

- A. dissolved colonial legislatures in favor of royal governors
- B. created a unified colonial government for defense and Native American relations
- C. established a colonial alliance with the French against Britain
- D. transferred legislative authority from Britain to the American colonies

5. The Olive Branch Petition (1775) is best described as

- A. a final colonial appeal to King George III seeking reconciliation
- B. a colonial declaration of war against the British Empire
- C. a treaty negotiated between the Continental Congress and France
- D. a proposed boundary settlement with Native American nations

6. The Articles of Confederation gave the central government the authority to

- A. impose direct taxes on individual citizens
- B. regulate commerce among the several states
- C. declare war and conduct foreign affairs
- D. enforce its own laws through a federal judiciary

7. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in territory

- A. west of the Appalachian Mountains in modern Kentucky
- B. south of the Ohio River in modern Mississippi
- C. west of the Mississippi River in the Louisiana Purchase area
- D. north of the Ohio River in the modern Midwest

8. President George Washington's Farewell Address (1796) advised against

- A. permanent alliances with foreign powers
- B. the establishment of a national bank
- C. the adoption of a written constitution
- D. the development of a standing federal army

9. The Hartford Convention of 1814–1815 is most closely associated with

- A. the planning of the American Revolution
- B. New England Federalist opposition to the War of 1812
- C. the drafting of the United States Constitution
- D. the negotiation of the Treaty of Ghent

10. The Trail of Tears (1838–1839) involved the forced removal of which Native American nation?

- A. The Sioux from the Dakotas to reservations in the Pacific Northwest
- B. The Navajo from the Southwest to reservations in the Great Plains
- C. The Cherokee from Georgia and surrounding states to present-day Oklahoma
- D. The Iroquois from New York to reservations in the Ohio Valley

11. The American Anti-Slavery Society, founded in 1833, was led by figures including

- A. William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass
- B. John C. Calhoun and Robert Hayne
- C. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster
- D. Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren

12. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 required

- A. immediate emancipation of enslaved people in the District of Columbia
- B. southern states to abolish slavery within twenty years
- C. the federal government to compensate enslavers for lost property
- D. federal officials and citizens to assist in capturing escaped enslaved people

13. The Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 centered most directly on which issue?

- A. The proper response to British interference with American shipping
- B. The expansion of slavery into the western territories
- C. The annexation of Cuba as a new slave state
- D. The federal regulation of railroad construction

14. The Reconstruction-era Black Codes were enacted in former Confederate states to

- A. extend full citizenship rights to formerly enslaved people
- B. distribute confiscated plantation land to freedmen and women
- C. restrict the freedoms of formerly enslaved African Americans
- D. provide voting rights protections to Republican voters

15. The transcontinental railroad, completed in 1869, was significant because it

- A. connected the eastern American rail network to the Pacific coast
- B. brought immediate prosperity to all Native American peoples
- C. eliminated the need for shipping through the port of New Orleans
- D. linked the eastern American economy to California through Mexico

16. The Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor were

- A. agricultural cooperatives organized to combat falling crop prices
- B. corporate trusts that consolidated industrial production
- C. Progressive Era political parties promoting antitrust regulation
- D. major late-nineteenth-century labor organizations with differing strategies

17. The Spanish-American War of 1898 was triggered by events including the

- A. Boxer Rebellion in northern China
- B. explosion of the USS \*Maine\* in Havana harbor
- C. Russian advance into Manchuria
- D. Japanese annexation of the Korean Peninsula

18. The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 established

- A. the central banking system of the United States
- B. the federal income tax structure under the Sixteenth Amendment
- C. the system of direct election of United States senators
- D. the federal regulatory authority over interstate commerce

19. The Scopes Trial of 1925 in Tennessee centered on which of the following issues?

- A. The constitutionality of state-mandated school segregation
- B. The constitutionality of Prohibition as enforced by federal agents
- C. The teaching of evolution in public schools
- D. The legal status of labor union organizing in southern states

20. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 is most often criticized by economic historians for

- A. lowering tariffs and contributing to American trade deficits
- B. raising tariffs and worsening the global Depression by reducing trade
- C. eliminating federal authority to negotiate trade agreements
- D. transferring tariff authority entirely to state governments

21. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), established by the New Deal, primarily

- A. provided cash relief payments to families with dependent children
- B. constructed federally owned electrical generation facilities
- C. financed home mortgages for working-class families
- D. employed young men in conservation work on public lands

22. American entry into World War II began with the Japanese attack on

- A. Manila in the Philippines in May 1942
- B. Wake Island in the central Pacific
- C. Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941
- D. Midway Atoll in the spring of 1942

23. The Manhattan Project produced the

- A. atomic bombs used at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945
- B. first commercial nuclear power plant in the United States
- C. interstate highway system connecting major American cities
- D. radar systems deployed along the Atlantic coast during the war

24. The Highway Act of 1956 is most directly associated with

- A. federal regulation of commercial trucking rates
- B. the construction of the Interstate Highway System
- C. the transfer of state highways to federal ownership
- D. the elimination of federal funding for rural roads

25. The Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962 was triggered by

- A. the Cuban government's request for United States military intervention
- B. a Soviet ground invasion of the Caribbean nation of Haiti
- C. an attempted assassination of Cuban leader Fidel Castro
- D. American discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles deployed in Cuba

26. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was signed by which president?

- A. Lyndon B. Johnson
- B. John F. Kennedy
- C. Richard Nixon
- D. Dwight D. Eisenhower

27. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibited

- A. religious discrimination in public school admissions
- B. age discrimination in higher education employment
- C. sex discrimination in federally funded education programs
- D. discrimination based on disability in federal programs

28. The OPEC oil embargo of 1973 was a response to

- A. the discovery of major oil reserves in the North Sea
- B. American military assistance to Israel during the Yom Kippur War
- C. the formation of the European Economic Community
- D. the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

29. The Reagan Doctrine of the 1980s emphasized

- A. supporting anti-communist insurgencies in the developing world
- B. negotiation of comprehensive arms control treaties with Moscow
- C. American withdrawal from active Cold War engagement
- D. recognition of Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe

30. The 1957 desegregation crisis at Central High School in which city required federal intervention by President Eisenhower?

- A. Birmingham, Alabama, in opposition to Governor Wallace
- B. Montgomery, Alabama, following the bus boycott
- C. Little Rock, Arkansas, where Governor Faubus blocked integration
- D. Selma, Alabama, during voting rights demonstrations

31. The Iran Hostage Crisis (1979–1981) began when

- A. American forces invaded Iran during the Iran-Iraq War
- B. Iranian revolutionaries seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran
- C. Iranian fighter aircraft attacked an American naval vessel

D. American oil installations in the Persian Gulf were seized

32. The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 entitled eligible workers to

- A. fully paid maternity and paternity leave for twelve weeks
- B. universal childcare subsidies through the federal government
- C. mandatory employer-provided health insurance for dependents
- D. unpaid leave for family or medical reasons without losing their jobs

33. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (2010) included an individual mandate that

- A. required most Americans to maintain health insurance coverage or pay a penalty
- B. required all employers to provide health insurance to full-time workers
- C. required all hospitals to accept Medicare and Medicaid patients
- D. required all states to expand Medicaid to additional residents

34. The Battle of Saratoga (1777) is considered a turning point in the American Revolution primarily because it

- A. ended major British military operations in the southern colonies
- B. resulted in the capture of Boston by Continental forces
- C. helped persuade France to enter the war as an American ally
- D. forced the British to withdraw all troops from North America

35. The Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 is most significant because it

- A. demonstrated that the Articles of Confederation could not enforce federal authority

- B. demonstrated that the new federal government could enforce its laws
- C. led to the immediate repeal of the federal excise tax on whiskey
- D. resulted in the abolition of state militias under federal authority

36. The Republican Party emerged in the mid-1850s primarily in opposition to

- A. the protective tariff policies favored by Whigs
- B. the gold standard advocated by Democrats
- C. American intervention in European political conflicts
- D. the expansion of slavery into the western territories

37. The Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 was intended to

- A. assimilate Native Americans by breaking up tribal lands into individual allotments
- B. expand tribal sovereignty over traditional Native American lands
- C. provide reparations to tribes whose lands had been seized
- D. restrict immigration from Asia to the western United States

38. The Populist movement of the 1890s drew its primary support from

- A. urban industrial workers in the Northeast
- B. wealthy industrialists seeking new markets
- C. farmers facing falling crop prices and rising debt
- D. recent immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe

39. The Tet Offensive of January 1968 in Vietnam is significant primarily because it

- A. resulted in the immediate American military victory in Vietnam
- B. shattered American public confidence that the war was being won
- C. prompted the resignation of President Johnson on the night of the offensive
- D. produced the immediate withdrawal of all American forces

40. The Camp David Accords (1978) established peace between

- A. North Korea and South Korea
- B. India and Pakistan over Kashmir disputes
- C. Cuba and the United States during the Cold War
- D. Egypt and Israel under Carter's mediation

## **SECTION II — WORLD HISTORY (Questions 41–71)**

41. The Sumerian invention of cuneiform writing was originally developed primarily for

- A. religious texts and prayers to local deities
- B. literary works and epic poetry composition
- C. accounting and recording commercial transactions
- D. military communications and battle orders

42. The ancient Hebrew religious tradition contributed to subsequent civilization most significantly by introducing

- A. ethical monotheism — worship of a single morally demanding God

- B. democratic political institutions
- C. alphabetic writing systems
- D. the use of iron for tools and weapons

43. The classical Indian system of \*varna\* organized society into

- A. democratic citizens, foreign residents, and enslaved people
- B. religious leaders, merchants, and laborers in three categories
- C. hereditary monarchs, appointed officials, and common subjects
- D. priests, warriors, merchants and farmers, and laborers

44. The Silk Road network connecting China to the Mediterranean transmitted

- A. exclusively luxury silk products with no other significance
- B. goods, ideas, religions, technologies, and diseases across Eurasia
- C. only European manufactured goods to East Asian markets
- D. only military forces between competing Eurasian empires

45. The Tang dynasty of China (618–907 CE) is often described as

- A. a cosmopolitan golden age that absorbed Buddhist and Persian influences
- B. a period of isolation from foreign cultural influences
- C. the dynasty that first introduced Confucian civil service exams
- D. the dynasty that constructed the Great Wall in its modern form

46. The Magna Carta (1215) is significant because it

- A. created the modern British parliamentary system in its current form
- B. abolished the feudal manorial system in England
- C. established the principle that even the king is subject to law
- D. granted political rights to all English subjects regardless of class

47. The Hundred Years' War (1337–1453) was fought primarily between

- A. the Holy Roman Empire and the Ottoman Empire
- B. England and France
- C. Spain and the Islamic Caliphate of Córdoba
- D. Italy and the Byzantine Empire

48. The fall of Constantinople in 1453 marked the end of the

- A. Holy Roman Empire centered on Vienna
- B. Mongol Empire's western territories
- C. Ottoman Empire's expansion into Europe
- D. Byzantine Empire after a thousand-year continuation of Roman rule

49. The Spanish \*Reconquista\*, completed in 1492, refers to

- A. the Christian recapture of the Iberian Peninsula from Muslim rule
- B. the Spanish reconquest of Portugal under Philip II
- C. the recapture of Spanish-American territories from indigenous rebellions
- D. the Spanish recapture of the Mediterranean from Ottoman expansion

50. The Aztec Empire was conquered by Spanish forces under the leadership of

- A. Francisco Pizarro
- B. Christopher Columbus
- C. Hernán Cortés
- D. Vasco da Gama

51. The Tokugawa Shogunate's policy of *\*sakoku\** (1630s–1850s) involved

- A. aggressive Japanese expansion into Korea and China
- B. the conversion of Japan to Christianity as the official religion
- C. the formal abolition of the samurai warrior class
- D. near-total isolation of Japan from Europe and most of the outside world

52. The *Encyclopédie*, edited by Denis Diderot, was a foundational text of

- A. the Italian Renaissance
- B. the European Enlightenment
- C. the Protestant Reformation
- D. the Counter-Reformation

53. Adam Smith's *\*The Wealth of Nations\** (1776) articulated the foundational principles of

- A. classical economics and the case for free markets
- B. Marxist economic theory and class struggle
- C. mercantilist trade policy under royal authority
- D. Keynesian fiscal stimulus during recessions

54. The "Scramble for Africa" by European powers occurred primarily during which period?

- A. The early sixteenth century during the Age of Exploration
- B. The late seventeenth century during the slave trade
- C. The mid-twentieth century after the Second World War
- D. The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

55. The Russian Revolution of 1917 occurred in which months according to the Western (Gregorian) calendar?

- A. January and June, marking the beginning and end of the year
- B. March and November (formerly February and October in Russia)
- C. May and September, in the spring and fall
- D. March (formerly February in Russia) and December (formerly November)

56. The rise of totalitarian movements in interwar Europe was facilitated by all of the following EXCEPT

- A. economic collapse during the Great Depression
- B. resentment over the terms of the Treaty of Versailles
- C. the strength and stability of liberal democratic institutions
- D. the use of mass propaganda and modern political organization

57. The Yalta Conference of February 1945 brought together

- A. Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito to coordinate Axis strategy
- B. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin to plan postwar settlement
- C. Truman, Attlee, and Stalin at the war's conclusion

D. Eisenhower, de Gaulle, and Tito on European recovery

58. The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League both supported

- A. the continuation of British colonial governance indefinitely
- B. the immediate annexation of India to neighboring Asian powers
- C. the elimination of religious differences as a basis for political organization
- D. the eventual independence of India from British rule, though differing on its terms

59. The Korean War (1950–1953) ended with

- A. an armistice that left Korea divided along the 38th parallel
- B. the unification of Korea under a single democratic government
- C. the absorption of all Korea into communist China
- D. the formal independence of Korea under United Nations administration

60. The Holocaust during World War II was the systematic murder of approximately

- A. one million Russian prisoners of war by Nazi authorities
- B. two million Soviet civilians by occupying forces
- C. six million European Jews along with millions of other targeted groups
- D. four million civilians of various European nationalities

61. The classical Greek philosopher who taught Alexander the Great and wrote on logic, ethics, and politics was

- A. Socrates of fifth-century Athens

- B. Plato, founder of the Academy
- C. Pythagoras of the Ionian school
- D. Aristotle, founder of the Lyceum

62. The Roman Empire's success in administering its vast territories was largely due to

- A. the elimination of all local cultural and religious traditions
- B. a sophisticated system of governance integrating diverse provinces through law
- C. the rejection of Greek philosophical and cultural influences
- D. the establishment of a strict hereditary caste system across all provinces

63. The Five Pillars of Islam include all of the following EXCEPT

- A. the requirement to convert non-Muslims by all available means
- B. the declaration of faith (\*shahada\*)
- C. ritual prayer five times daily (\*salat\*)
- D. fasting during the holy month of Ramadan (\*sawm\*)

64. The medieval European feudal system was characterized primarily by

- A. centralized royal authority extending to all subjects equally
- B. universal suffrage among all members of medieval Christian society
- C. hierarchical relationships of personal loyalty between lords and vassals
- D. the dominance of urban merchant guilds over rural agricultural production

65. The Scientific Revolution of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is most closely associated with the work of

- A. Confucius, Buddha, and Laozi
- B. Plato, Aristotle, and Socrates
- C. Augustine, Aquinas, and Anselm
- D. Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton

66. The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) divided overseas claims between

- A. France and England
- B. Spain and Portugal
- C. England and the Netherlands
- D. Spain and the Ottoman Empire

67. The transatlantic slave trade, operating from approximately 1500 to 1866, forcibly transported how many Africans to the Americas?

- A. Approximately 12 to 13 million Africans
- B. Approximately 1 to 2 million Africans
- C. Approximately 50 to 60 million Africans
- D. Approximately 100 to 150 million Africans

68. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 in England resulted in

- A. the establishment of an absolute monarchy under James II
- B. the dissolution of Parliament for nearly a century
- C. the constitutional limitation of royal authority and parliamentary supremacy

D. the formal union of England with France

69. The Seven Years' War (1756–1763) is sometimes called the first "world war" because it

A. involved every major military power existing at the time

B. was fought across multiple continents including Europe, North America, and Asia

C. produced casualties greater than any war until the twentieth century

D. resulted in the dissolution of all colonial empires of the era

70. The Latin American wars of independence (c. 1808–1826) were facilitated most directly by

A. direct military assistance from the United States and the British navy

B. the abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish Empire in 1812

C. the formation of a continental Latin American congress in 1810

D. Napoleon's invasion of the Iberian Peninsula in 1808 creating a crisis of legitimacy

71. The assassination that triggered the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 was that of

A. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary in Sarajevo

B. Tsar Nicholas II of Russia in Petrograd

C. Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany in Berlin

D. King George V of the United Kingdom in London

**SECTION III — GEOGRAPHY (Questions 72–90)**

72. An equal-area projection preserves which property at the expense of others?

- A. Direction, allowing accurate compass bearings between two points
- B. Distance from a single specified central point on the map
- C. Area, with shape distorted to maintain accurate sizes of land masses
- D. Both shape and distance, as a balanced compromise projection

73. A topographic map differs from a political map in that it primarily shows

- A. demographic patterns of population distribution
- B. the locations of major cities and transportation hubs
- C. national and state boundaries with detailed legal descriptions
- D. terrain features and elevation through contour lines

74. The longitude of the Prime Meridian, by international convention, runs through

- A. Paris, France
- B. Greenwich, England
- C. Rome, Italy
- D. Washington, D.C.

75. A formal region is best defined as a region

- A. defined by one or more uniform measurable features
- B. organized around a central node such as a city or transportation hub

- C. defined by people's shared cultural perceptions and identities
- D. recognized only through informal historical traditions

76. The Coriolis effect describes the apparent deflection of moving air and water

- A. caused by the gravitational pull of the moon on Earth's atmosphere
- B. produced exclusively by warm tropical ocean currents
- C. caused by the Earth's rotation, deflecting movement to the right in the Northern Hemisphere
- D. found only in the upper layers of the troposphere

77. The rain shadow effect occurs when

- A. clouds form rapidly over warm tropical oceans during summer months
- B. polar air masses descend toward the equator in winter
- C. ocean currents transport moisture inland across coastal mountains
- D. mountains force moist air upward, dropping precipitation on the windward side

78. The boreal forest, also called taiga, is found primarily in

- A. tropical regions of Central and South America
- B. high northern latitudes of Eurasia and North America
- C. the temperate Mediterranean basin
- D. equatorial highlands of East Africa

79. A demographic transition from Stage 3 to Stage 4 typically occurs as

- A. birth rates fall and approach already-low death rates

- B. countries experience an unprecedented baby boom
- C. countries adopt restrictive immigration laws
- D. death rates rise sharply due to a public health crisis

80. The total fertility rate (TFR) represents

- A. the percentage of women employed in the formal labor market
- B. the proportion of the population over the age of sixty-five
- C. the number of births per thousand population per year
- D. the average number of children a woman would have over her lifetime

81. Pull factors that attract international migrants include all of the following EXCEPT

- A. better wages and employment opportunities
- B. educational opportunities for migrants and their children
- C. ongoing armed conflict in destination countries
- D. family reunification with previously migrated relatives

82. A universalizing religion is best characterized as one that

- A. is restricted to a single ethnic or national group
- B. actively seeks converts and aims for a global community of believers
- C. teaches that there is no spiritual reality beyond the natural world
- D. has been formally endorsed by the United Nations

83. The cultural landscape of a region refers to

- A. the visible imprint of human cultures on the physical environment
- B. the political boundaries that divide one region from another
- C. exclusively the physical terrain unaffected by human activity
- D. the climate patterns that shape ecosystems within the region

84. Which of the following is the largest religion practiced in Latin America?

- A. Hinduism
- B. Buddhism
- C. Islam
- D. Roman Catholicism

85. Edge cities are characterized by

- A. dense apartment housing in the historic urban core
- B. rural communities just beyond a metropolitan area's outer ring
- C. concentrations of office, retail, and entertainment outside downtowns
- D. industrial districts converted to residential lofts in city centers

86. The von Thünen model of agricultural land use predicts that

- A. agricultural intensity decreases with distance from a market center
- B. all agricultural production will eventually concentrate in a single region
- C. all crops are equally profitable regardless of transportation costs
- D. urban populations will always rely entirely on imported food

87. The Human Development Index combines income with which two other indicators?

- A. Per capita military spending and energy consumption
- B. Population growth and urbanization
- C. Industrial output and exchange rates
- D. Life expectancy and education

88. A multinational state is best defined as a state

- A. composed exclusively of citizens with shared ancestry and language
- B. containing more than one nation or major ethnic group within its borders
- C. that is a member of multiple supranational organizations
- D. organized around a single religious tradition

89. A relict boundary is best described as a former boundary that

- A. no longer functions but remains visible in the cultural landscape
- B. has been newly redrawn following a recent political settlement
- C. is currently under active dispute between neighboring states
- D. follows a major river or watershed dividing two countries

90. The Three Gorges Dam, the world's largest hydroelectric facility by installed capacity, is located on the

- A. Mekong River of Southeast Asia
- B. Indus River of South Asia
- C. Yangtze River of China

D. Amazon River of South America

**SECTION IV — CIVICS (Questions 91–122)**

91. Aristotle classified governments based on the number of rulers and whether they ruled in the common interest. The corrupt form of rule by one is

- A. aristocracy when virtuous citizens lead
- B. polity when the middle class governs broadly
- C. democracy when the many rule
- D. tyranny when a single ruler rules selfishly

92. The English political philosopher who argued in *\*Two Treatises of Government\** that legitimate government rests on the consent of the governed and protects natural rights to life, liberty, and property was

- A. Thomas Hobbes of seventeenth-century England
- B. John Locke of seventeenth-century England
- C. Edmund Burke of eighteenth-century Britain
- D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau of eighteenth-century Geneva

93. The Constitutional Convention of 1787 was originally convened to

- A. revise the Articles of Confederation rather than draft a new constitution
- B. ratify the Bill of Rights for the new federal government
- C. negotiate a peace treaty with Britain after the Revolution
- D. establish the boundaries of the Northwest Territory

94. Federalism in the U.S. constitutional system refers to

- A. separation of powers among three branches of the federal government
- B. the requirement that all states adopt identical legal codes
- C. the division of power between the federal government and the states
- D. the supremacy of federal courts over all state courts in every matter

95. The principle of checks and balances is best illustrated by which of the following?

- A. The President's authority to issue executive orders without congressional involvement
- B. The Supreme Court's authority to schedule its own term and caseload
- C. State governors' authority over their state National Guard units
- D. The Senate's authority to confirm or reject presidential nominations

96. The First Amendment protects all of the following freedoms EXCEPT

- A. the right to keep and bear arms in defense of self and community
- B. the free exercise of religion without governmental interference
- C. freedom of speech and of the press from government censorship
- D. the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government

97. The Fourth Amendment protects against

- A. cruel and unusual punishment after conviction
- B. compelled self-incrimination during criminal proceedings
- C. unreasonable searches and seizures by government officials
- D. excessive bail set during pretrial release proceedings

98. \*Miranda v. Arizona\* (1966) established that suspects in police custody must be informed of their

- A. right to a public trial within ninety days of arrest
- B. right to remain silent and right to an attorney before interrogation
- C. right to refuse to consent to lawful searches of their property
- D. right to be released on personal recognizance during pretrial proceedings

99. The Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause has been the constitutional basis for

- A. the federal government's authority to regulate interstate commerce
- B. the establishment of the Federal Reserve System in 1913
- C. the prohibition of poll taxes in federal elections
- D. major civil rights victories including \*Brown v. Board of Education\*

100. The Constitution provides that bills for raising revenue must originate in the

- A. House of Representatives, where they are subject to amendment by the Senate
- B. Senate, where they are subject to amendment by the House
- C. Office of the President for submission to Congress
- D. Joint Committee on Taxation for review by both chambers

101. The presidential veto power can be overridden by

- A. a simple majority vote in both houses of Congress
- B. a unanimous Supreme Court ruling against the President
- C. a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress
- D. a three-fourths vote in the Senate alone

102. The President's role as Commander in Chief is established in

- A. the War Powers Resolution of 1973
- B. an executive order issued during the Civil War
- C. Article I of the Constitution enumerating congressional powers
- D. Article II of the Constitution defining executive powers

103. The presidential Cabinet includes the heads of executive departments such as

- A. the Federal Reserve and the Securities and Exchange Commission
- B. State, Treasury, Defense, Justice, and Homeland Security
- C. the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Trade Commission
- D. the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior under the legislative branch

104. Federal judges are selected through

- A. presidential nomination and Senate confirmation
- B. nationwide elections held every six years for each judicial circuit
- C. appointment by state governors with senatorial approval
- D. selection by the Chief Justice of the United States from a national pool

105. \*Marbury v. Madison\* (1803) established the principle that

- A. state courts must apply federal law in all civil cases
- B. the President's removal authority over executive officials is unlimited
- C. only Congress may interpret the meaning of constitutional provisions
- D. federal courts may declare laws and executive actions unconstitutional

106. The Tenth Amendment reserves to the states or the people

- A. all enumerated powers granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8
- B. exclusive authority to regulate interstate commerce among the states
- C. powers not delegated to the federal government nor prohibited to the states
- D. the power to coin money and fix standards of weights and measures

107. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 most directly addressed

- A. employment discrimination based on race or sex characteristics
- B. literacy tests and other tools used to disenfranchise African American voters
- C. segregation in public accommodations such as restaurants and hotels
- D. unequal funding of public schools across racial lines

108. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment, ratified in 1971,

- A. lowered the voting age from twenty-one to eighteen
- B. established direct election of United States senators
- C. abolished the poll tax in federal elections
- D. extended the presidential term limit to two terms

109. Voter turnout in U.S. presidential elections typically falls within which range?

- A. Approximately 70 to 80 percent in nearly every cycle
- B. Approximately 25 to 35 percent in most elections
- C. Approximately 90 to 95 percent in highly contested races
- D. Approximately 50 to 65 percent of the voting-eligible population

110. Political action committees (PACs) influence federal elections primarily by

- A. controlling the nomination of all federal judges
- B. operating independent court systems for campaign disputes
- C. raising funds and contributing to political candidates and causes
- D. setting policy agendas for both major political parties

111. The principal agents of political socialization include

- A. the Federal Reserve, the Treasury, and tax authorities
- B. the family, schools, religious institutions, peer groups, and media
- C. supranational organizations like the United Nations
- D. private corporations and their advertising activities

112. A presidential system differs from a parliamentary system primarily in that

- A. presidential systems lack regular elections
- B. parliamentary systems do not have political parties
- C. presidential systems use proportional representation electoral rules
- D. the executive in a parliamentary system is drawn from the legislature

113. Single-member plurality electoral systems tend to produce

- A. two-party competition because votes for third parties are typically wasted
- B. multi-party legislatures with frequent coalition governments
- C. proportional representation of all political viewpoints
- D. nonpartisan elections in nearly every district

114. The United Nations Security Council includes how many permanent veto-wielding members?

- A. Seven, with rotating membership for two of them
- B. Ten, equal to the number of elected members
- C. Fifteen, identical to the total Security Council membership
- D. Five — the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China

115. NATO is best described as

- A. a global trade organization promoting free trade among Western democracies
- B. a collective defense alliance currently composed of more than thirty members
- C. a humanitarian organization coordinating disaster relief
- D. a research organization studying climate and ocean patterns

116. The Paris Agreement of 2015 committed signatory countries to

- A. immediately eliminate all greenhouse gas emissions
- B. transfer climate authority to a single supranational body
- C. limit global warming to "well below" 2°C above pre-industrial levels
- D. abandon all fossil fuel use within fifteen years

117. A major function of supranational organizations like the European Union is to

- A. coordinate economic, political, and legal cooperation while pooling some sovereignty
- B. preserve unlimited national sovereignty across all member states
- C. impose identical national constitutions on all member states
- D. dissolve member-state governments in favor of a single federal authority

118. The doctrine of incorporation refers to the Supreme Court's gradual application of

- A. corporate rights to political expenditures under the First Amendment
- B. federal regulatory authority to overseas territories of the United States
- C. international treaties to domestic constitutional interpretation
- D. most Bill of Rights provisions to state governments through the Fourteenth Amendment

119. \*Citizens United v. FEC\* (2010) held that

- A. campaign contributions to candidates may be unlimited if disclosed publicly
- B. corporations and unions have free speech rights to make independent political expenditures
- C. all corporate political spending must be reported to federal regulators
- D. independent political expenditures are subject to strict federal limits

120. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is selected by

- A. a vote of the entire membership of the House of Representatives
- B. appointment by the President of the United States
- C. nomination by the Senate Majority Leader
- D. seniority based on years of service in Congress

121. Senate confirmation of presidential nominees to the federal judiciary requires

- A. a two-thirds supermajority of senators present and voting
- B. concurrent approval by the House of Representatives
- C. a simple majority of senators present and voting
- D. unanimous consent of all senators

122. The principle of popular sovereignty in the U.S. Constitution is most directly expressed in

- A. the Three-Fifths Compromise within Article I
- B. the Supremacy Clause of Article VI
- C. the prohibition of religious tests for federal office
- D. the opening words of the Preamble, "We the People of the United States"

**SECTION V — ECONOMICS (Questions 123–140)**

123. The fundamental economic problem addressed by the discipline of economics is

- A. inflation arising in market economies
- B. scarcity of resources relative to unlimited human wants
- C. unequal distribution of income within nations
- D. fluctuations in international exchange rates

124. The Production Possibilities Curve (PPC) illustrates which of the following concepts?

- A. Scarcity, opportunity cost, and trade-offs in resource allocation
- B. The relationship between inflation and unemployment in the macroeconomy
- C. The gradual aggregation of household consumption into national output
- D. The relationship between exchange rates and the trade balance

125. A market economy coordinates economic activity primarily through

- A. central government planning of all production and distribution
- B. inherited customs and traditional rules of resource use

- C. prices and the voluntary exchanges of buyers and sellers
- D. religious authorities setting just prices for essential goods

126. The law of demand states that, holding other factors constant, as the price of a good rises,

- A. the quantity supplied automatically rises in proportion
- B. consumer income immediately increases to compensate
- C. the price elasticity of demand approaches zero
- D. the quantity demanded falls

127. A surplus in a competitive market occurs when

- A. consumer demand exceeds the available supply of a good
- B. the quantity supplied exceeds the quantity demanded at the prevailing price
- C. the government imposes a price ceiling below the equilibrium price
- D. firms voluntarily reduce production despite stable demand

128. The four factors of production are

- A. land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship
- B. money, machinery, materials, and management
- C. supply, demand, prices, and profits
- D. consumers, producers, governments, and foreign trade

129. Marginal cost is best defined as

- A. the average cost across all units already produced

- B. the largest single cost incurred during production
- C. the total fixed cost divided by total units produced
- D. the additional cost of producing one more unit of output

130. Perfect competition is characterized by

- A. a single firm controlling the entire market
- B. a small number of large firms strategically reacting to one another
- C. many sellers offering identical products with free entry and exit
- D. firms producing differentiated products with significant brand power

131. A natural monopoly is most commonly associated with

- A. industries with large fixed costs and significant economies of scale
- B. agricultural commodity production in competitive markets
- C. retail clothing and apparel sales in shopping districts
- D. restaurants and personal services in urban areas

132. Government intervention in markets is most commonly justified by economists in cases involving

- A. transactions between voluntary buyers and sellers in normal markets
- B. externalities, public goods, information asymmetries, and market power
- C. industries with many small firms competing on price and quality
- D. markets where consumer preferences shift across seasonal cycles

133. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the total

- A. wealth held by a country's residents at a single point in time
- B. average income earned by households in a country
- C. volume of international trade conducted by a country's businesses
- D. market value of final goods and services produced within a country

134. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures inflation through

- A. the cost of a representative basket of consumer goods and services
- B. the average wages of urban industrial workers
- C. the value of corporate stock prices on major exchanges
- D. household savings rates across different income groups

135. Frictional unemployment refers to

- A. unemployment caused by mismatches between worker skills and job requirements
- B. unemployment driven by downturns in the macroeconomic business cycle
- C. short-term unemployment as workers transition between jobs
- D. unemployment produced by predictable seasonal variations in work

136. The Federal Reserve System's "dual mandate" requires it to

- A. coordinate monetary policy with the Treasury's debt management
- B. promote maximum employment and stable prices
- C. regulate state-chartered banks and supervise consumer protection
- D. provide monetary support for federal fiscal stimulus programs

137. The Federal Reserve's most frequently used monetary policy tool is

- A. setting the reserve requirement for member banks
- B. changing the discount rate charged to commercial banks
- C. directly extending consumer loans to American households
- D. open market operations involving government securities

138. Expansionary fiscal policy designed to combat a recession typically involves

- A. increases in government spending, tax cuts, or both
- B. reductions in government spending paired with tax increases
- C. increases in interest rates and reductions in money supply
- D. restrictions on international trade and capital flows

139. According to the principle of comparative advantage, two countries can both gain from trade when

- A. one country has absolute advantage in producing every good
- B. tariff barriers protect domestic industries from foreign competition
- C. each specializes in producing the goods in which it has lower opportunity costs
- D. both countries produce identical goods using identical methods

140. The Gini coefficient is used to measure

- A. the rate of inflation in consumer prices over time
- B. income or wealth inequality within a country
- C. the productivity of agricultural land in different regions
- D. the value of a country's currency in international exchange

# PRACTICE EXAM 10 — ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

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## SECTION I — UNITED STATES HISTORY (Questions 1–40)

1. C — The Pueblo Revolt of 1680, led by Popé, successfully expelled Spanish colonizers from New Mexico for over a decade before their return in 1692. It was the most successful indigenous uprising against European colonization in North American history and produced lasting concessions in the Spanish colonial relationship with Pueblo peoples.
2. A — The headright system granted 50-acre land parcels to settlers who paid the passage of new immigrants to Virginia. The system was designed to attract labor and population and concentrated land ownership among those wealthy enough to pay multiple passages, accelerating the rise of plantation society.
3. D — The Salem Witch Trials occurred in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in Puritan New England in 1692, resulting in the execution of twenty people. The trials reflect the religious tensions, political instability, and social anxieties of late seventeenth-century Puritan society.
4. B — The Albany Plan of Union proposed by Franklin in 1754 would have created a unified colonial government for defense and Native American relations during the French and Indian War. The plan was rejected by both colonial legislatures and the British government, but it foreshadowed later cooperative efforts.
5. A — The Olive Branch Petition was a final colonial appeal to King George III in July 1775 seeking reconciliation and avoidance of full-scale war. King George rejected the petition and proclaimed the colonies in rebellion, hardening the path toward independence.
6. C — The Articles of Confederation gave the central government authority to declare war and conduct foreign affairs. It notably lacked the power to tax individuals, regulate interstate commerce, or enforce its own laws — weaknesses that ultimately led to its replacement by the Constitution.
7. D — The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in territory north of the Ohio River — the area that would become Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. It was among the earliest significant federal restrictions on slavery and established a framework for admitting new states.

8. A — Washington's Farewell Address advised against permanent alliances with foreign powers, warning that they would entangle the new nation in European disputes. This isolationist orientation toward Europe defined American foreign policy for over a century.
9. B — The Hartford Convention of 1814–1815 was a meeting of New England Federalists who opposed the War of 1812 and discussed possible constitutional amendments and even secession. The convention discredited the Federalist Party, which collapsed soon after the war's successful conclusion.
10. C — The Trail of Tears (1838–1839) involved the forced removal of the Cherokee from Georgia and surrounding states to present-day Oklahoma. Roughly 4,000 Cherokee — about one-quarter of the nation — died from exposure, disease, and starvation along the way.
11. A — The American Anti-Slavery Society was led by figures including William Lloyd Garrison, publisher of *The Liberator*, and Frederick Douglass, formerly enslaved orator and writer. The Society pursued immediate, uncompensated emancipation and broke with gradualist colonization approaches.
12. D — The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 required federal officials and citizens to assist in capturing escaped enslaved people, even in free states. The law inflamed Northern opinion against slavery and was widely resisted through state personal liberty laws and direct action by abolitionists.
13. B — The Lincoln-Douglas debates centered on the expansion of slavery into the western territories, particularly in light of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the *Dred Scott* decision. Douglas defended popular sovereignty while Lincoln argued that slavery's expansion was morally and politically intolerable.
14. C — Black Codes were enacted in former Confederate states to restrict the freedoms of formerly enslaved African Americans, controlling labor, movement, and civil rights. Their enactment provoked Radical Republicans in Congress to override President Andrew Johnson's lenient Reconstruction policies.
15. A — The transcontinental railroad connected the eastern American rail network to the Pacific coast at Promontory Summit, Utah, where the Central Pacific and Union Pacific lines met on May 10, 1869. The completion dramatically reduced cross-country travel time and accelerated western settlement.
16. D — The Knights of Labor (founded 1869) and the American Federation of Labor (founded 1886) were major late-nineteenth-century labor organizations with differing strategies. The Knights pursued broad reform and inclusive membership; the AFL under Samuel Gompers focused on skilled craft unions and "bread and butter" issues.
17. B — The Spanish-American War was triggered by events including the explosion of the USS *Maine* in Havana harbor in February 1898, which killed 266 American sailors. The cause of the explosion remains debated, but yellow journalism blamed Spain and inflamed public opinion.

18. A — The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 established the central banking system of the United States. The Fed was created in response to recurring financial panics, including the Panic of 1907, and was structured as a hybrid public-private institution with regional reserve banks.
19. C — The Scopes Trial was prosecuted under Tennessee's Butler Act, which prohibited the teaching of evolution in public schools. The trial dramatized the cultural conflict between religious traditionalism and scientific modernism in 1920s America.
20. B — The Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930 raised tariffs to historically high levels, provoking retaliatory tariffs from trading partners and worsening the global Depression by sharply reducing international trade. It is widely regarded as a major policy error of the early Depression era.
21. D — The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was a New Deal program that employed young men in conservation work on public lands — planting trees, building trails, fighting fires, and improving parks. It provided wages, food, and housing while addressing youth unemployment.
22. C — American entry into World War II began with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The attack killed approximately 2,400 Americans and led to a declaration of war the following day.
23. A — The Manhattan Project was the secret American program that produced the atomic bombs used at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. It involved tens of thousands of scientists and workers across multiple sites and remains the only wartime use of nuclear weapons in history.
24. B — The Highway Act of 1956 authorized the construction of the Interstate Highway System, the largest public works project in American history at the time. It was justified partly as a Cold War defense measure and dramatically reshaped American transportation, settlement, and commerce.
25. D — The Cuban Missile Crisis was triggered by American discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles deployed in Cuba, ninety miles from the Florida coast. The thirteen-day standoff brought the world closer to nuclear war than any other moment of the Cold War.
26. A — The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson on July 2, 1964, after a successful effort to break the longest filibuster in Senate history. Johnson invoked the memory of his assassinated predecessor John F. Kennedy in pressing for the law's passage.
27. C — Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibited sex discrimination in any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. It has had wide-ranging effects on women's athletics, professional school admissions, and educational opportunities.
28. B — The OPEC oil embargo of 1973 was a response to American military assistance to Israel during the Yom Kippur War. The embargo produced the first major oil crisis of the modern era, dramatically raising prices and reshaping American energy policy.

29. A — The Reagan Doctrine emphasized supporting anti-communist insurgencies in the developing world. The policy supported groups including the Contras in Nicaragua, the mujahideen in Afghanistan, and UNITA in Angola, marking a more confrontational approach than détente.
30. C — The 1957 desegregation crisis at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, where Governor Orval Faubus blocked integration, required federal intervention by President Eisenhower. Eisenhower deployed the 101st Airborne Division to enforce the court-ordered admission of nine Black students.
31. B — The Iran Hostage Crisis began on November 4, 1979, when Iranian revolutionaries seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and held 52 American hostages for 444 days. The crisis dominated the final year of the Carter presidency and contributed to his defeat in 1980.
32. D — The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 entitled eligible workers to up to twelve weeks of unpaid leave for family or medical reasons without losing their jobs or health benefits. The law applied to employers with fifty or more employees and was a major workplace benefits expansion.
33. A — The Affordable Care Act's individual mandate required most Americans to maintain health insurance coverage or pay a penalty. The mandate was upheld by the Supreme Court in *NFIB v. Sebelius* (2012) under the taxing power, and the penalty was effectively eliminated by Congress in 2017.
34. C — Saratoga's strategic significance lay in convincing France to enter the war as an American ally in 1778. French money, supplies, and naval power were ultimately decisive in securing American independence. The southern campaign and Boston had separate trajectories.
35. B — The Whiskey Rebellion was a Pennsylvania uprising against the federal excise tax on whiskey. President Washington personally led federalized militia to suppress it. The episode demonstrated that the new federal government could enforce its laws — a sharp contrast to the impotence of the Articles era during Shays' Rebellion.
36. D — The Republican Party emerged in 1854 primarily in opposition to the expansion of slavery into the western territories, especially in the wake of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The party's commitment was not to immediate abolition but to preventing slavery's geographic spread.
37. A — The Dawes Act sought to assimilate Native Americans by breaking up communal tribal lands into individual allotments and selling the "surplus" to white settlers. The result was the loss of nearly two-thirds of remaining Native American lands.
38. C — The Populist movement drew its primary support from farmers facing falling crop prices, rising debt, and the high freight rates charged by railroad monopolies. The People's Party platform of 1892 demanded free coinage of silver, a graduated income tax, and railroad regulation.

39. B — Tet was a tactical defeat for North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces, but it shattered American public confidence that the war was being won. The contrast between official optimism and the visible scale of the offensive eroded public support for the war.
40. D — The Camp David Accords (1978) established peace between Egypt and Israel, leading to the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty of 1979. The Accords were brokered by President Jimmy Carter and remain one of the most significant diplomatic achievements in modern Middle Eastern history.

## SECTION II — WORLD HISTORY (Questions 41–71)

41. C — Cuneiform was originally developed primarily for accounting and recording commercial transactions in ancient Sumer. Only later did it expand to other uses, including literature like the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, religious texts, and legal codes.
42. A — The Hebrew religious tradition introduced ethical monotheism — the worship of a single God characterized by moral demands on followers — to the ancient Near East. This concept profoundly shaped Christianity and Islam and remains a foundational contribution to global religious thought.
43. D — The classical Indian *varna* system organized society into four categories: priests (Brahmins), warriors (Kshatriyas), merchants and farmers (Vaishyas), and laborers (Shudras), with Dalits or "Untouchables" considered outside the system entirely. The system was hierarchical, hereditary, and central to Hindu social organization.
44. B — The Silk Road network transmitted goods, ideas, religions (Buddhism spread from India to China along these routes), technologies, and unfortunately diseases across Eurasia. It was the most important system of long-distance overland trade in the premodern world.
45. A — The Tang dynasty is often described as a cosmopolitan golden age that absorbed Buddhist, Persian, and Central Asian influences. The Tang capital at Chang'an was perhaps the largest city in the world and a major center of cultural exchange.
46. C — Magna Carta (1215) established the foundational principle that even the king is subject to law. While its immediate provisions were modest, the principle of legal limitation on royal authority became foundational to constitutional government in England and beyond.
47. B — The Hundred Years' War (1337–1453) was fought primarily between England and France, beginning over disputed claims to the French throne. It produced significant developments in military technology, including the longbow and early gunpowder weapons.
48. D — The fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks in 1453 marked the end of the Byzantine Empire after a thousand-year continuation of Roman rule. It is sometimes used to mark the conventional end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of the early modern period.

49. A — The Spanish *Reconquista* refers to the centuries-long Christian recapture of the Iberian Peninsula from Muslim rule, completed with the conquest of the Emirate of Granada in 1492. The same year saw the expulsion of Spanish Jews and Columbus's first voyage to the Americas.
50. C — The Aztec Empire was conquered by Spanish forces under Hernán Cortés between 1519 and 1521, supported by tens of thousands of indigenous allies who resented Aztec rule. Catastrophic disease and the political fragmentation of central Mexico were major factors in the conquest.
51. D — The Tokugawa policy of *sakoku* involved near-total isolation of Japan from Europe and most of the outside world from the 1630s to the 1850s. The policy excluded most foreigners, restricted Japanese travel abroad, and prohibited Christianity.
52. B — The *Encyclopédie*, edited by Denis Diderot and published from 1751 to 1772, was a foundational text of the European Enlightenment. It sought to compile and disseminate all human knowledge and embodied the Enlightenment commitment to reason and empirical inquiry.
53. A — Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations* (1776) articulated the foundational principles of classical economics and the case for free markets. Smith argued that competition among self-interested actors, guided by an "invisible hand," typically produces social benefits.
54. D — The "Scramble for Africa" occurred primarily during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Between 1870 and 1914, European powers expanded their control of African territory from less than 10 percent to approximately 90 percent of the continent.
55. B — The Russian Revolution occurred in March (formerly February in the Russian Julian calendar) and November (formerly October) of 1917. The "February Revolution" overthrew the Tsar; the "October Revolution" brought the Bolsheviks to power.
56. C — The strength and stability of liberal democratic institutions did NOT facilitate the rise of totalitarian movements; the weakness of those institutions did. Economic collapse, resentment over Versailles, and the use of mass propaganda all contributed to the rise of fascism, Nazism, and Stalinism.
57. B — The Yalta Conference of February 1945 brought together Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin to plan the postwar settlement, including the occupation zones of Germany, the establishment of the United Nations, and the Soviet entry into the war against Japan.
58. D — Both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League supported the eventual independence of India from British rule, though they differed sharply on its terms — the Muslim League under Jinnah ultimately demanded a separate Muslim state, leading to Partition in 1947.
59. A — The Korean War ended with an armistice in 1953 that left Korea divided along the 38th parallel, where it remains today. No formal peace treaty has ever been signed, and the Korean War technically continues in legal terms.

60. C — The Holocaust was the systematic Nazi murder of approximately six million European Jews, alongside millions of other targeted groups including Roma, Soviet POWs, Polish civilians, disabled people, and gay men. Its bureaucratic, industrial character distinguished it from earlier genocides.
61. D — Aristotle, founder of the Lyceum, taught Alexander the Great as a youth and wrote on logic, ethics, politics, biology, and other subjects. His systematic approach to knowledge influenced Western thought for two millennia and shaped both Christian and Islamic intellectual traditions.
62. B — Rome's success at administering vast and diverse territories rested on a sophisticated system of provincial governance, infrastructure (roads and aqueducts), Roman law, and the gradual extension of citizenship to provincial elites. Rome generally tolerated local cultures and religions rather than eliminating them.
63. A — Islam includes no Pillar requiring forced conversion of non-Muslims. The Five Pillars are *shahada* (declaration of faith), *salat* (ritual prayer), *zakat* (almsgiving), *sawm* (fasting during Ramadan), and *hajj* (pilgrimage to Mecca). The Qur'an explicitly states that "there is no compulsion in religion."
64. C — Feudalism was characterized by hierarchical relationships of personal loyalty between lords and vassals, organized around landholding (fiefs) and military service obligations. The system reflected the political fragmentation that followed the collapse of Carolingian central authority.
65. D — The Scientific Revolution is most closely associated with figures like Copernicus (heliocentrism), Galileo (telescopic observation), and Newton (laws of motion and universal gravitation). Their work fundamentally transformed European understanding of the natural world and established the foundations of modern science.
66. B — The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), mediated by Pope Alexander VI, divided non-Christian overseas claims between Spain and Portugal. Spain received lands west of an imagined line in the Atlantic; Portugal received lands east of it. The line ultimately gave Brazil to Portugal and most of the Americas to Spain.
67. A — The transatlantic slave trade forcibly transported approximately 12 to 13 million Africans to the Americas between roughly 1500 and 1866, with perhaps 1.8 million dying during the Middle Passage. The trade was central to the economic development of the Atlantic world.
68. C — The Glorious Revolution of 1688 deposed James II in favor of William and Mary, established parliamentary supremacy over the monarchy, and produced the English Bill of Rights of 1689. It is considered foundational to modern constitutional government.
69. B — The Seven Years' War was fought across Europe (where it pitted Prussia and Britain against Austria, France, Russia, and Sweden), North America (the French and Indian War), the Caribbean, West Africa, and India. Its global scope distinguishes it from earlier purely European conflicts.

70. D — Napoleon's 1808 invasion of the Iberian Peninsula deposed both the Spanish and Portuguese monarchies and created a crisis of legitimacy in their American colonies. Creole elites increasingly came to favor independence, and the wars of independence followed across most of Spanish and Portuguese America.
71. A — Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated by Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914. The assassination triggered the chain of ultimatums and mobilizations that produced the First World War within six weeks.

### **SECTION III — GEOGRAPHY (Questions 72–90)**

72. C — An equal-area projection preserves area at the expense of shape. Land masses are shown in their true relative sizes, but shapes are distorted, often appearing elongated or compressed. The Peters projection is the best-known equal-area world map.
73. D — A topographic map primarily shows terrain features and elevation through contour lines. Each line connects points of equal elevation, allowing the map to represent three-dimensional landscape on a two-dimensional surface. Topographic maps are essential for hiking, surveying, and military operations.
74. B — The Prime Meridian, by international convention since 1884, runs through Greenwich, England. The convention established the basis for global coordinated time (Greenwich Mean Time) and the international system of longitude.
75. A — A formal region is defined by one or more uniform measurable features. Political units, climate zones, and language regions are all formal regions. They contrast with functional regions (defined by connections to a node) and vernacular regions (defined by perception).
76. C — The Coriolis effect is the apparent deflection of moving air and water caused by the Earth's rotation, deflecting movement to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. It shapes prevailing wind patterns and ocean currents globally.
77. D — The rain shadow effect occurs when mountains force moist air upward, dropping precipitation on the windward side and leaving the leeward side dry. The Atacama Desert (rain shadow of the Andes) and the Mojave (rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada) are classic examples.
78. B — The boreal forest, also called taiga, is found primarily in high northern latitudes of Eurasia and North America. It is the world's largest land biome and is dominated by coniferous trees adapted to cold continental climates.
79. A — The transition from Stage 3 to Stage 4 of the Demographic Transition Model occurs as birth rates fall and approach already-low death rates, producing population stabilization. Most developed countries are in Stage 4 today.

80. D — Total Fertility Rate represents the average number of children a woman would have over her lifetime at current age-specific fertility rates. A TFR of approximately 2.1 is the replacement rate; below 2.1, population will eventually decline absent immigration.
81. C — Ongoing armed conflict in destination countries is a push factor (driving people to leave), not a pull factor (attracting migrants to a destination). Better wages, educational opportunities, and family reunification are all classic pull factors.
82. B — A universalizing religion actively seeks converts and aims for a global community of believers. Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism are the major universalizing religions. Ethnic religions like Hinduism and Judaism are tied closely to particular peoples and places.
83. A — The cultural landscape refers to the visible imprint of human cultures on the physical environment — agricultural patterns, architectural styles, religious structures, language on signage, and the layout of settlements. It is a central concept in cultural geography.
84. D — Roman Catholicism is the largest religion in Latin America, reflecting the long history of Spanish and Portuguese colonization and missionary activity. Protestant Christianity has grown rapidly in recent decades but remains a minority in most countries.
85. C — Edge cities are concentrations of office, retail, and entertainment activity outside traditional downtowns, typically located along beltways and highway interchanges in metropolitan suburbs. They emerged as a distinctive urban form in the late twentieth century.
86. A — The von Thünen model predicts that agricultural intensity decreases with distance from a market center because transportation costs make distant land less profitable for high-value crops. The model demonstrates the influence of transportation costs on land use patterns.
87. D — The Human Development Index combines income (GNI per capita) with life expectancy and education indicators (mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling). HDI provides a broader measure of development than GDP alone.
88. B — A multinational state contains more than one nation or major ethnic group within its borders. Russia, India, Canada, and Belgium are major multinational states. The mismatch between national groups and political boundaries is a frequent source of tension.
89. A — A relict boundary is a former boundary that no longer functions but remains visible in the cultural landscape. The former East-West German border, for example, can still be detected in differences in settlement patterns, architecture, and economic indicators.
90. C — The Three Gorges Dam, the world's largest hydroelectric facility by installed capacity, is located on the Yangtze River in central China. It produces approximately 22,500 megawatts of electricity, but has been criticized for environmental and social costs including the displacement of over a million people.

#### SECTION IV — CIVICS (Questions 91–122)

91. D — In Aristotle's classification, the corrupt form of rule by one is tyranny — a ruler governing for personal benefit rather than the common good. Aristotle distinguished between rule by one (monarchy/tyranny), few (aristocracy/oligarchy), and many (polity/democracy in his usage), with the second term in each pair representing the corrupt form.
92. B — John Locke argued in *Two Treatises of Government* (1689) that legitimate government rests on the consent of the governed and protects natural rights to life, liberty, and property. Locke's framework directly shaped the Declaration of Independence and remains foundational to American constitutional thought.
93. A — The Constitutional Convention of 1787 was originally convened to revise the Articles of Confederation rather than draft a new constitution. The delegates exceeded their mandate by drafting an entirely new framework, which was then submitted to state ratifying conventions.
94. C — Federalism in the U.S. constitutional system refers to the division of power between the federal government and the states. Separation of powers (among branches) and federalism (between national and state levels) are distinct constitutional principles working together.
95. D — The Senate's authority to confirm or reject presidential nominations is a textbook example of checks and balances: one branch (executive) makes the appointment, but another branch (legislative) must approve it. Each branch's specific powers limit the others' freedom of action.
96. A — The right to keep and bear arms is protected by the Second Amendment, not the First. The First Amendment protects freedom of religion (Establishment and Free Exercise), speech, press, assembly, and petition.
97. C — The Fourth Amendment protects against unreasonable searches and seizures by government officials, generally requiring probable cause and a warrant. Cruel and unusual punishment is prohibited by the Eighth Amendment; self-incrimination by the Fifth.
98. B — *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) established that suspects in police custody must be informed of their right to remain silent and their right to an attorney before interrogation. The "Miranda warning" became a foundational protection of Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights.
99. D — The Equal Protection Clause has been the constitutional basis for major civil rights victories including *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), *Loving v. Virginia* (1967), *Obergefell v. Hodges* (2015), and many others. It is the principal vehicle through which constitutional equality is enforced against state action.
100. A — Bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives, per Article I, Section 7. The Senate may amend revenue bills, but origination is reserved to the House. The provision reflects the framers' concern that taxation be initiated in the chamber more directly responsive to the people.

101. C — A presidential veto can be overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress. The supermajority requirement is one of the most important checks on legislative power and reflects the Framers' desire to require broad consensus for legislation passed over presidential objection.
102. D — The President's role as Commander in Chief is established in Article II of the Constitution defining executive powers. The role gives the President broad authority over the conduct of military operations, though Congress retains the power to declare war and to fund the military.
103. B — The presidential Cabinet includes the heads of executive departments such as State, Treasury, Defense, Justice, and Homeland Security, along with several others. There are currently 15 Cabinet departments, with their heads serving as the President's principal advisors.
104. A — Federal judges are selected through presidential nomination and Senate confirmation, then serve "during good behavior" — effectively life tenure, removable only by impeachment. The process is one of the most consequential checks the executive and legislative branches have on the long-term direction of the judiciary.
105. D — *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) established the principle that federal courts may declare laws and executive actions unconstitutional. The decision transformed the federal judiciary into a coequal branch of government and is foundational to American constitutional law.
106. C — The Tenth Amendment reserves to the states or the people powers not delegated to the federal government nor prohibited to the states. It is the constitutional articulation of the principle of reserved powers and a touchstone for arguments about federalism.
107. B — The Voting Rights Act of 1965 most directly addressed literacy tests and other tools used to disenfranchise African American voters in the South. The Act dramatically increased African American voter registration and political participation.
108. A — The Twenty-Sixth Amendment, ratified in 1971, lowered the voting age from twenty-one to eighteen, partly in response to the argument that 18-year-olds drafted to fight in Vietnam should also be entitled to vote. It was ratified faster than any other amendment.
109. D — Voter turnout in U.S. presidential elections typically falls within approximately 50 to 65 percent of the voting-eligible population. The 2020 election produced the highest turnout in over a century at approximately 66 percent, but lower turnout is more typical historically.
110. C — Political action committees influence federal elections primarily by raising funds and contributing to political candidates and causes within the limits of federal campaign finance law. Super PACs, established after *Citizens United* (2010), can spend unlimited amounts on independent activity.
111. B — The principal agents of political socialization include the family, schools, religious institutions, peer groups, and the media. The family is generally the most influential, particularly for partisan identification and basic political values.

112. D — In a parliamentary system, the executive (prime minister and cabinet) is drawn from and accountable to the legislative majority. The PM continues in office only as long as the legislature continues to support the government, distinguishing parliamentary systems fundamentally from presidential ones.
113. A — Single-member plurality electoral systems tend to produce two-party competition because votes for third parties are typically wasted (Duverger's Law). The structure rewards consolidation around two large parties capable of competing for outright pluralities in individual districts.
114. D — The UN Security Council includes five permanent veto-wielding members: the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China. Ten other members are elected to two-year terms by the General Assembly.
115. B — NATO is a collective defense alliance currently composed of more than thirty member states (currently 32, after Finland and Sweden joined). Article 5 commits members to mutual defense — the foundational principle of the alliance.
116. C — The Paris Agreement of 2015 commits signatory countries to limit global warming to "well below" 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. Each country sets its own nationally determined contributions toward these goals.
117. A — Supranational organizations like the European Union coordinate economic, political, and legal cooperation while pooling some sovereignty — transferring authority from member states to common institutions in defined areas. This distinguishes them from looser forms of international cooperation.
118. D — The doctrine of incorporation refers to the Supreme Court's progressive application of most provisions of the Bill of Rights to state governments through the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause. Originally the Bill of Rights restricted only the federal government.
119. B — *Citizens United v. FEC* (2010) held that corporations and unions have free speech rights to make independent political expenditures. The decision led directly to the rise of Super PACs that can raise and spend unlimited amounts on independent political activity.
120. A — The Speaker of the House of Representatives is selected by a vote of the entire membership of the House at the start of each new Congress. The Speaker is typically the leader of the majority party. The Speaker is second in line for the presidency under the Presidential Succession Act.
121. C — Senate confirmation of presidential nominees, including federal judges, requires a simple majority of senators present and voting. The previous tradition of needing 60 votes to overcome filibusters on judicial nominations was eliminated for lower-court judges in 2013 and for Supreme Court justices in 2017.

122. D — The principle of popular sovereignty is most directly expressed in the opening words of the Preamble: "We the People of the United States." This phrase signifies that the Constitution emanates from the people themselves, who are the ultimate source of governmental authority.

### **SECTION V — ECONOMICS (Questions 123–140)**

123. B — Scarcity — the limited availability of resources relative to unlimited human wants — is the foundational economic problem that gives rise to the discipline of economics. Without scarcity, no choices would be necessary and economics would not exist as a field of study.
124. A — The Production Possibilities Curve illustrates scarcity, opportunity cost, and the trade-offs an economy faces in choosing how to allocate limited resources between competing uses. Movement along the curve illustrates opportunity cost; outward shifts represent economic growth.
125. C — A market economy coordinates economic activity primarily through prices and the voluntary exchanges of buyers and sellers. Prices serve as signals that aggregate dispersed information about preferences, costs, and availability.
126. D — The law of demand states that as price rises, quantity demanded falls, holding other factors constant. The relationship is captured graphically as a downward-sloping demand curve.
127. B — A surplus occurs when the quantity supplied exceeds the quantity demanded at the prevailing price. Surpluses typically arise when prices are above equilibrium (e.g., when price floors are set above the equilibrium price). The price mechanism then pushes prices down toward equilibrium.
128. A — The four factors of production are land (natural resources), labor (human effort), capital (manufactured goods used in production), and entrepreneurship (the organizing function that combines the others and bears risk).
129. D — Marginal cost is the additional cost of producing one more unit of output. Marginal analysis is central to firm decision-making: profit-maximizing firms produce up to the point where marginal cost equals marginal revenue.
130. C — Perfect competition is characterized by many sellers offering identical products with free entry and exit, and individual firms acting as price takers. It produces both allocative and productive efficiency in equilibrium and serves as the theoretical benchmark for market analysis.
131. A — A natural monopoly is most commonly associated with industries having large fixed costs and significant economies of scale, such that one firm can supply the market more efficiently than multiple competitors. Public utilities (water, electricity, natural gas distribution) are classic examples.
132. B — Government intervention in markets is most commonly justified by economists in cases of market failure — externalities, public goods, information asymmetries, and significant market power. Even economists most skeptical of government intervention generally accept the case for action in these specific situations.

133. D — Gross Domestic Product measures the total market value of final goods and services produced within a country in a given period. GDP is calculated through the expenditure approach as  $C + I + G + (X - M)$ .
134. A — The Consumer Price Index measures inflation through the cost of a representative basket of consumer goods and services typically purchased by urban consumers. It is calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and used to adjust Social Security payments and many wage and contract terms.
135. C — Frictional unemployment refers to short-term, often voluntary unemployment as workers transition between jobs, enter the labor force, or relocate. It is normal and even desirable in a dynamic economy and contrasts with structural, cyclical, and seasonal unemployment.
136. B — The Federal Reserve's "dual mandate" requires it to promote maximum employment and stable prices. The mandate was formalized in the Federal Reserve Reform Act of 1977 and shapes how the Fed weighs trade-offs between unemployment and inflation in setting monetary policy.
137. D — The Federal Reserve's most frequently used monetary policy tool is open market operations involving government securities. Buying securities injects money into the economy; selling securities removes money. The reserve requirement and discount rate are used less frequently.
138. A — Expansionary fiscal policy designed to combat a recession typically involves increases in government spending, tax cuts, or both. These actions stimulate aggregate demand and typically increase the budget deficit during the recession.
139. C — Comparative advantage holds that two countries can both gain from trade when each specializes in producing the goods in which it has lower opportunity costs. Even a country with absolute advantage in every good can benefit from specializing according to comparative advantage.
140. B — The Gini coefficient measures income or wealth inequality within a country, ranging from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (maximum inequality). It is the most widely used summary statistic of inequality and allows comparison across countries and over time.