

PRACTICE EXAM 11: PRAXIS SOCIAL STUDIES 5581 SIMULATION

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

1. The Anasazi (Ancestral Puebloan) people of the American Southwest are best known for
 - A. constructing temple-mound complexes along the Mississippi River valley
 - B. building elaborate cliff dwellings and developing sophisticated irrigation systems
 - C. establishing extensive trade networks with Aztec city-states
 - D. organizing the first political confederation north of Mexico

2. Roger Williams's founding of Rhode Island in 1636 was significant because the colony
 - A. established religious liberty and separation of church and state as founding principles
 - B. developed the first plantation economy based on enslaved African labor
 - C. served as the political capital of New England under royal authority
 - D. abolished private property in favor of communal landholding

3. Bacon's Rebellion of 1676 in colonial Virginia is significant because it
 - A. produced the first written colonial constitution in North America
 - B. established Virginia's representative government under royal authority
 - C. successfully overthrew British colonial rule in the Chesapeake region
 - D. revealed tensions over frontier policy and led to greater reliance on enslaved African labor

4. The Great Awakening of the 1730s and 1740s in the American colonies was primarily a

- A. political movement demanding independence from British rule
- B. scientific movement promoting Enlightenment rationalism
- C. religious revival movement emphasizing personal conversion and emotional preaching
- D. labor movement organizing colonial workers against royal governors

5. The French and Indian War (1754–1763) ended with the Treaty of Paris, which

- A. transferred most French territory in North America to Britain
- B. established the boundary between Canada and the American colonies at the Great Lakes
- C. recognized French sovereignty over the Mississippi River valley
- D. created an independent Native American buffer state in the Ohio Valley

6. The Boston Massacre of March 1770 occurred when

- A. American Patriots destroyed British tea cargo in Boston Harbor
- B. British soldiers fired into a crowd of colonists, killing five
- C. American minutemen ambushed a British supply column near Lexington
- D. British forces burned Boston in retaliation for tax resistance

7. Thomas Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense* (1776) was significant because it

- A. defended the legitimacy of British rule over the American colonies
- B. proposed a constitutional monarchy for the new United States
- C. opposed the convening of the Second Continental Congress
- D. persuaded many colonists to support American independence

8. The Three-Fifths Compromise at the Constitutional Convention determined how enslaved people would be counted for purposes of

- A. eligibility to vote in federal elections under the new Constitution
- B. military conscription during national emergencies
- C. representation in Congress and direct taxation
- D. citizenship rights under the new Constitution

9. The Bill of Rights, ratified in 1791, was added to the Constitution primarily because

- A. Anti-Federalists demanded explicit protections for individual liberties
- B. European nations refused to recognize American independence without it
- C. Native American tribes required formal protections for tribal sovereignty
- D. the Articles of Confederation had explicitly required such amendments

10. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 effectively doubled the territory of the United States and was acquired from

- A. Spain after a brief military conflict in the Gulf of Mexico
- B. Britain following the resolution of disputes over Canadian boundaries
- C. Native American tribes through a series of treaty negotiations
- D. France during Napoleon's preparations for European war

11. The Monroe Doctrine, articulated in 1823, declared that the United States would

- A. annex all remaining Spanish colonies in the Americas immediately
- B. maintain strict neutrality in all conflicts within the Americas
- C. oppose further European colonization or intervention in the Western Hemisphere

D. transfer responsibility for hemispheric security to Britain

12. The Second Great Awakening of the early nineteenth century is most directly associated with

A. the rise of secular philosophical movements in American universities

B. religious revivalism that fueled reform movements including abolitionism and temperance

C. the establishment of a national church under federal authority

D. the formal separation of religion from American public life

13. The Mexican-American War (1846–1848) ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which

A. transferred vast territory in the present-day American Southwest to the United States

B. established the southern border of Texas at the Nueces River

C. recognized California as a Mexican territory under joint administration

D. required the United States to pay reparations to Mexico for the war

14. The Compromise of 1850 included all of the following provisions EXCEPT

A. the admission of California as a free state

B. popular sovereignty in New Mexico and Utah territories

C. a stringent new federal Fugitive Slave Act

D. the immediate emancipation of all enslaved people in the District of Columbia

15. The Emancipation Proclamation, issued by President Lincoln in January 1863, applied to

A. all enslaved people throughout the United States immediately

B. only enslaved people in areas still in rebellion against the Union

- C. only enslaved people in the loyal border states under Union control
- D. only enslaved people who had enlisted in the Union Army

16. The Reconstruction-era Fifteenth Amendment (1870) prohibited

- A. discrimination in employment based on race or sex characteristics
- B. literacy tests in state and federal voter registration processes
- C. denial of the right to vote on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude
- D. segregation of public accommodations such as restaurants and hotels

17. The Compromise of 1877 effectively ended Reconstruction by

- A. withdrawing remaining federal troops from former Confederate states
- B. repealing the Reconstruction Amendments to the Constitution
- C. dissolving the Republican Party in southern states
- D. transferring federal authority to a coalition of Northern Democrats

18. The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 was passed primarily in response to

- A. labor strikes in the railroad industry during the Gilded Age
- B. growing demands for women's suffrage in industrial states
- C. corruption scandals in the federal civil service system
- D. the consolidation of large industrial corporations into trusts

19. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) established which doctrine that would govern American race relations for decades?

- A. The "clear and present danger" test for restricting speech
- B. The "separate but equal" doctrine permitting racial segregation
- C. The exclusionary rule barring illegally obtained evidence
- D. The doctrine of substantive due process protecting economic liberty

20. The muckrakers of the Progressive Era were

- A. corporate executives leading industrial consolidation
- B. religious revivalists promoting moral reform crusades
- C. investigative journalists exposing corruption and social problems
- D. agricultural organizers promoting farmer cooperatives

21. 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. federal regulatory authority over interstate commerce

22. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) was rejected by the United States Senate primarily because of concerns about

- A. the territorial losses imposed on Germany after the war
- B. the war reparations imposed on the Allied powers
- C. the redrawing of borders in the Middle East under the mandate system

D. American obligations under the League of Nations covenant

23. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), established by the New Deal, primarily

- A. provided emergency cash relief payments to families with children
- B. financed home mortgages for working-class families nationwide
- C. brought electrification, flood control, and economic development to a poor region
- D. coordinated American war production for the Second World War

24. The Lend-Lease Act of 1941 authorized President Franklin Roosevelt to

- A. declare war on Germany without further congressional authorization
- B. provide military equipment to nations whose defense was deemed vital
- C. impose comprehensive price controls on consumer goods during wartime
- D. require all American men of military age to register for conscription

25. The Truman Doctrine (1947) committed the United States to

- A. supporting "free peoples" resisting subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures
- B. maintaining strict neutrality in all post-war European conflicts
- C. transferring atomic weapons to the United Nations for international control
- D. forming a permanent military alliance with the Soviet Union

26. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (the G.I. Bill) provided returning veterans with

- A. permanent housing in federally constructed neighborhoods
- B. lifetime medical care through federally operated facilities

- C. preferential placement in federal civil service positions
- D. funding for higher education and low-interest home loans

27. The Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) overturned which earlier doctrine?

- A. The federal supremacy doctrine established in *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- B. The "separate but equal" doctrine established in *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- C. The doctrine of states' rights established in *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- D. The principle of judicial review established in *Marbury v. Madison*

28. The Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962 ended when

- A. the United States invaded Cuba and removed the Castro regime
- B. the United Nations took direct administrative control of Cuban territory
- C. Cuba severed all diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union
- D. the Soviet Union agreed to remove its missiles in exchange for American concessions

29. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed in the immediate aftermath of which civil rights demonstration?

- A. The Montgomery Bus Boycott led by Martin Luther King Jr.
- B. The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in 1963
- C. The Selma to Montgomery march, including "Bloody Sunday"
- D. The Greensboro lunch counter sit-ins of 1960

30. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment (1971) is most closely associated with which of the following developments?

- A. The Vietnam War and arguments about the rights of those subject to the draft
- B. The civil rights movement and federal voting protections for minorities
- C. The women's liberation movement and equal protection for women
- D. The environmental movement and federal regulatory authority

31. The Watergate scandal led most directly to

- A. the impeachment and removal of President Nixon by the Senate
- B. the abolition of the Electoral College through constitutional amendment
- C. the passage of constitutional amendments limiting presidential terms
- D. the resignation of President Richard Nixon in August 1974

32. Reaganomics during the 1980s emphasized

- A. major tax increases combined with comprehensive spending cuts
- B. major tax cuts, deregulation, and increased defense spending
- C. nationalization of major American industries
- D. the replacement of Social Security with private retirement accounts

33. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 prohibited discrimination based on disability in

- A. only federal government employment and federally funded education
- B. only commercial buildings constructed after the law's enactment
- C. employment, public accommodations, transportation, and telecommunications

D. only public school admissions and university facilities

34. The September 11, 2001 attacks led most directly to which of the following federal actions?

A. The invasion of Afghanistan and the passage of the PATRIOT Act

B. The withdrawal of American forces from the Middle East

C. The dissolution of the Department of Defense as restructured

D. The repeal of major civil liberties protections in the Bill of Rights

35. The 2008 financial crisis is most directly associated with which of the following developments?

A. The bankruptcy of major American automobile manufacturers without federal aid

B. The collapse of the European Union banking system entirely

C. The abandonment of the U.S. dollar as the global reserve currency

D. The failure of major financial institutions exposed to subprime mortgages

36. The Election of 1860 brought to the presidency

A. John C. Breckinridge, the Southern Democratic candidate

B. Abraham Lincoln, the Republican Party's nominee

C. Stephen A. Douglas, the Northern Democratic nominee

D. John Bell, the Constitutional Union candidate

37. The Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863) is widely regarded as

A. the strategic turning point of the American Civil War

B. the largest naval engagement of the Civil War period

- C. the first major battle fought on Confederate territory
- D. the final battle that ended the Civil War in Virginia

38. The Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883 established

- A. the system of patronage appointments in federal agencies
- B. mandatory retirement ages for federal officeholders
- C. merit-based competitive examinations for federal hiring
- D. a uniform federal pay scale for all government employees

39. The Spanish-American War of 1898 most directly resulted in

- A. the establishment of a long-term American military alliance with Spain
- B. the abolition of European colonialism throughout the Western Hemisphere
- C. the immediate independence of all former Spanish colonies in the Caribbean
- D. the United States acquiring overseas colonial possessions for the first time

40. The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s is best understood as

- A. a religious revival centered in the African American Baptist church
- B. a cultural flowering of African American literature, music, and art in New York
- C. a federal program funding African American artists and writers
- D. a movement opposing African American migration to Northern cities

SECTION II — WORLD HISTORY (Questions 41–71)

41. The Code of Hammurabi (c. 1754 BCE) is significant primarily because it

- A. is among the earliest known comprehensive written legal codes
- B. established the first democratic government in human history
- C. abolished slavery throughout the Babylonian Empire
- D. introduced monotheism to the ancient Near East

42. The Persian Empire under Cyrus the Great and Darius I is significant because it

- A. established the first democratic government in human history
- B. unified the Mediterranean basin under a single political authority
- C. abolished slavery throughout its vast territories
- D. pioneered administrative practices including provincial governors and religious tolerance

43. Classical Athenian democracy of the fifth century BCE differed from modern American democracy primarily in that

- A. Athens used elected representatives rather than direct citizen voting
- B. Athens restricted political participation to adult male citizens, excluding women and the enslaved
- C. Athens excluded the wealthy from political participation
- D. Athens lacked any system of voting on public questions

44. The Han dynasty of China (206 BCE–220 CE) is most closely associated with

- A. the replacement of the Confucian civil service system with hereditary aristocracy

- B. the conversion of China to Buddhism as the state religion
- C. the adoption of Confucianism as the official state ideology
- D. the construction of the Great Wall as a single continuous structure

45. The Byzantine Empire's Code of Justinian (sixth century CE) is significant primarily because it

- A. compiled and systematized Roman law in a form that influenced later European legal systems
- B. introduced Christianity as the official religion of the Byzantine Empire
- C. established democratic governance throughout the Byzantine territories
- D. unified Byzantine and Persian legal traditions under a single code

46. The rise and rapid spread of Islam in the seventh and eighth centuries was facilitated by

- A. the unanimous support of all Christian and Jewish populations in conquered regions
- B. the absence of organized military resistance anywhere in the Mediterranean
- C. the conversion of the Roman Emperor in Constantinople
- D. the political weakness of the Byzantine and Sasanian empires after long wars

47. The Sunni-Shia division within Islam emerged most directly from

- A. theological disputes about the divine nature of the Qur'an
- B. cultural conflicts between Arab and non-Arab Muslims
- C. disagreement over legitimate succession to leadership of the Muslim community
- D. the introduction of Islam to non-Arab regions of the world

48. The Black Death of 1347–1351 produced which of the following long-term effects in Western Europe?

- A. The strengthening of feudal labor obligations as lords reasserted control
- B. A significant decline in serfdom and increased bargaining power for surviving peasants
- C. The unification of Europe under a single political authority
- D. The complete disappearance of the Catholic Church as an institution

49. The Renaissance that began in fourteenth-century Italy was characterized primarily by

- A. a renewed interest in classical Greek and Roman learning, art, and philosophy
- B. the rejection of all classical learning in favor of medieval scholasticism
- C. the unification of Western and Eastern Christianity under a single church
- D. the abandonment of Latin as a language of scholarship

50. Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses (1517) challenged

- A. the political authority of the Holy Roman Emperor over German lands
- B. Catholic teachings on the Eucharist and the Trinity
- C. the legitimacy of the German princes against Rome
- D. the Catholic Church's sale of indulgences and other practices

51. The Council of Trent (1545–1563) was most directly a response to the

- A. Mongol invasion of Eastern Europe in earlier centuries
- B. Protestant Reformation and the resulting division of Western Christendom
- C. Ottoman conquest of Constantinople in 1453
- D. discovery of the Americas and the resulting need to evangelize indigenous peoples

52. 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

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

- A. produced casualties greater than any war until the twentieth century
- B. resulted in the dissolution of all colonial empires of the era
- C. involved every major military power existing at the time
- D. was fought across multiple continents including Europe, North America, and Asia

54. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (August 1789) is the foundational document of

- A. the early phase of the French Revolution
- B. the British constitutional monarchy under William and Mary
- C. the Spanish Bourbon Restoration after Napoleon
- D. the American Bill of Rights ratified in 1791

55. The Industrial Revolution began in eighteenth-century Britain with innovations including

- A. internal combustion engines burning gasoline and diesel fuel
- B. electric motors powered by hydroelectric generation
- C. textile production technology and steam engine development

D. assembly line manufacturing of standardized parts

56. The Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) was organized primarily to

A. plan the Allied invasion of Napoleonic France

B. restore the pre-revolutionary balance of power and prevent future revolutions

C. divide European colonial possessions among the great powers

D. establish democratic governments throughout continental Europe

57. The Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 led the British government to

A. assume direct rule over India, ending the East India Company's governance role

B. grant immediate independence to the entire Indian subcontinent

C. partition India along religious lines between Hindus and Muslims

D. abandon all British territorial claims in South Asia

58. The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885 is significant because it

A. settled the borders between France and Germany after the Franco-Prussian War

B. ended the international slave trade through binding treaty obligations

C. established rules for European partition of Africa with no African representation

D. created the League of Nations as an international peacekeeping body

59. The First World War (1914–1918) ended with the signing of

A. the Atlantic Charter signed by Roosevelt and Churchill

B. the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk between Germany and Russia

- C. the Munich Agreement of 1938 between Britain and Germany
- D. the Treaty of Versailles imposing harsh terms on Germany

60. The Russian Revolution of October 1917 brought to power the

- A. Mensheviks under Alexander Kerensky
- B. Bolsheviks under Vladimir Lenin
- C. Constitutional Democrats under Pavel Milyukov
- D. Tsarists supporting the Romanov dynasty

61. The Munich Agreement of September 1938 is widely cited as a failed example of

- A. appeasement of Nazi Germany's territorial demands
- B. successful collective security through the League of Nations
- C. effective economic sanctions against aggressive states
- D. coordinated military action by the Allied powers

62. The dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 led most directly to

- A. the German surrender in Europe ending the war on the continent
- B. the formation of the United Nations as a peacekeeping body
- C. the immediate beginning of the Cold War with the Soviet Union
- D. the surrender of Japan and the formal end of the Second World War

63. The decolonization of Asia and Africa after 1945 was driven by all of the following factors EXCEPT

- A. weakened European powers after the Second World War

- B. organized nationalist movements in colonized territories
- C. American and Soviet support for European colonial empires
- D. new international anti-colonial norms enshrined in the United Nations

64. India achieved independence from Britain in 1947 under the leadership of

- A. Subhas Chandra Bose and Indira Gandhi during wartime exile
- B. Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru of the Indian National Congress
- C. Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan from the Muslim League alone
- D. Sardar Patel and B. R. Ambedkar working without Congress support

65. The Suez Crisis of 1956 began when Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser

- A. nationalized the Suez Canal Company
- B. invaded Israel through the Sinai Peninsula
- C. requested American military intervention in the Middle East
- D. signed a defense treaty with the Soviet Union

66. The Cuban Revolution of 1959 brought to power the regime of

- A. Juan Perón in close alliance with the United States
- B. Salvador Allende through a democratic election
- C. Augusto Pinochet through a military coup
- D. Fidel Castro after overthrowing Fulgencio Batista

67. The Cultural Revolution in China (1966–1976) was launched by

- A. Deng Xiaoping in response to economic stagnation
- B. Zhou Enlai during a moment of succession crisis
- C. Mao Zedong to renew revolutionary fervor and remove rivals
- D. Hua Guofeng to consolidate power after Mao's death

68. The Iranian Revolution of 1979 resulted in

- A. the establishment of a secular democratic republic in Iran
- B. the establishment of an Islamic Republic under Ayatollah Khomeini
- C. the restoration of the Pahlavi dynasty under the Shah
- D. the formal alliance of Iran with the United States against Iraq

69. The fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989 symbolized

- A. the formal beginning of the European Union as a political entity
- B. the consolidation of Soviet power in Central Europe
- C. the end of the Korean War's lingering tensions
- D. the collapse of communist regimes across Eastern Europe

70. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the formal end of the Cold War occurred in

- A. 1991, with the formal dissolution of the Soviet Union
- B. 1989, with the fall of the Berlin Wall
- C. 1995, several years after political transitions
- D. 2001, following the September 11 terrorist attacks

71. The European Union introduced the euro currency in

- A. 1985 with the signing of the Schengen Agreement
- B. 1957 with the Treaty of Rome
- C. 1999, with physical notes and coins entering circulation in 2002
- D. 2009 following the global financial crisis

SECTION III — GEOGRAPHY (Questions 72–90)

72. A Mercator projection is most useful for which of the following purposes?

- A. Showing the true relative areas of countries near the equator and the poles
- B. Comparing population densities across countries on a single visual scale
- C. Producing visually balanced world reference maps with minimal distortion
- D. Marine navigation, because straight lines represent constant compass bearings

73. A region defined by daily commuting patterns and economic interactions surrounding a major city is best classified as

- A. a vernacular region defined by cultural perception
- B. a functional region organized around a central node
- C. a formal region defined by uniform political boundaries
- D. a physical region defined by climate and terrain

74. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) integrate

- A. multiple layers of spatial data for analysis and decision-making

- B. only satellite imagery from low-Earth-orbit platforms
- C. only census data from national statistical agencies
- D. only weather data from meteorological observatories

75. Plate tectonics theory holds that the Earth's lithosphere

- A. consists of layers stratified by density without horizontal movement
- B. has remained essentially unchanged since the formation of the planet
- C. is divided into plates that move and interact, producing earthquakes and volcanoes
- D. is a single continuous shell that is gradually thinning

76. The greenhouse effect is caused by

- A. ozone depletion in the stratosphere over polar regions
- B. urban heat island effects from dense built environments
- C. solar radiation reflected from polar ice caps
- D. atmospheric gases trapping infrared radiation near the Earth's surface

77. A Mediterranean climate is characterized by

- A. uniform precipitation distributed evenly throughout the year
- B. mild wet winters and hot dry summers
- C. extreme temperature ranges with continental seasonality
- D. cold dry winters and hot humid summers

78. The Sahel region of Africa is characterized as a

- A. transitional semi-arid zone between the Sahara and tropical Africa
- B. dense tropical rainforest covering equatorial Africa
- C. high-altitude plateau of East Africa
- D. coastal mangrove ecosystem of West Africa

79. The Demographic Transition Model describes a typical sequence in which

- A. populations grow continuously without ever stabilizing over time
- B. populations decline steadily from initial high levels
- C. countries move from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as they industrialize
- D. countries experience identical demographic patterns regardless of economic development

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

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

81. The largest religion in the world by number of adherents is

- A. Christianity, with approximately 2.4 billion adherents worldwide
- B. Hinduism, concentrated primarily in South Asia
- C. Islam, the second-largest world religion
- D. Buddhism, distributed across East and Southeast Asia

82. A pidgin language differs from a creole language primarily in that

- A. a creole is restricted to coastal trading communities
- B. a pidgin uses non-Roman writing systems while a creole uses Roman script
- C. a pidgin is a simplified contact language while a creole has become a fully developed first language
- D. a pidgin is older than any creole language

83. The four sectors of economic activity, in order from primary to quaternary, are

- A. agriculture, services, manufacturing, and information
- B. extraction of raw materials, manufacturing, services, and information-based services
- C. manufacturing, services, agriculture, and trade
- D. services, manufacturing, agriculture, and trade

84. A nation-state is most accurately defined as

- A. a state whose population shares a single national identity
- B. any country recognized as a member of the United Nations
- C. a state organized as a federation of sovereign provinces
- D. a multinational empire ruling diverse populations

85. Geometric political boundaries are characterized by

- A. their reflection of cultural and ethnic divisions among neighboring populations
- B. their drawing as straight lines, often along latitude or longitude
- C. their alignment with major rivers, mountains, or other physical features
- D. their establishment through the natural settlement of distinct ethnic groups

86. Megacities are conventionally defined as urban areas with populations exceeding

- A. 1 million residents in a metropolitan area
- B. 50 million residents across multiple municipalities
- C. 100 million residents within a single country
- D. 10 million residents in a single urban area

87. Urban sprawl is most commonly characterized by

- A. low-density, automobile-dependent development that consumes large amounts of land
- B. high-density vertical development concentrated in city centers
- C. the conversion of suburban land back to agricultural production
- D. the abandonment of metropolitan areas in favor of rural settlement

88. The Great Divergence in economic geography refers to

- A. the recent shift of manufacturing from developed to developing economies
- B. the global trend toward urbanization in the twentieth century
- C. the dramatic gap in wealth that opened between Western Europe and the rest of the world
- D. the divergence of climate patterns between hemispheres in recent decades

89. Devolution refers to

- A. the dissolution of national governments into smaller independent states
- B. the transfer of powers from a central government to subnational units
- C. the formation of supranational unions of multiple countries
- D. the centralization of authority following constitutional reform

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. Amazon River of South America
- D. Yangtze River of China

SECTION IV — CIVICS (Questions 91–122)

91. According to social contract theory, the legitimate authority of government rests on

- A. the consent of the governed who agree to surrender certain natural liberties
- B. the historical traditions of any given political community
- C. the natural authority of property owners over their dependents
- D. the divine right of monarchs to rule through hereditary succession

92. The Articles of Confederation failed primarily because the national government

- A. concentrated too much power in a single chief executive
- B. exercised excessive control over state economic policy
- C. lacked authority to tax, regulate commerce, or enforce its own laws
- D. imposed religious requirements that violated colonial traditions

93. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 is significant because it

- A. created the executive branch under the Articles of Confederation

- B. established a process for admitting new states and prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory
- C. authorized the federal government to negotiate treaties with European powers
- D. abolished slavery throughout the United States

94. The principle of judicial review allows federal courts to

- A. propose constitutional amendments to Congress for ratification
- B. impeach and remove federal officials, including the President
- C. issue executive orders binding on all federal agencies
- D. declare laws and executive actions unconstitutional

95. The First Amendment's Establishment Clause prohibits

- A. governmental establishment of, or excessive entanglement with, religion
- B. all references to religion in any public setting whatsoever
- C. the public expression of religious beliefs by individual citizens
- D. the registration of religious organizations as nonprofit institutions

96. The Supreme Court's decision in *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) established that

- A. the federal government must provide funding for state criminal justice systems
- B. juries in criminal cases must be drawn from a defendant's home community
- C. states must provide attorneys to criminal defendants who cannot afford to hire their own
- D. the federal government must regulate state criminal procedure through Justice oversight

97. The Necessary and Proper Clause of the Constitution authorizes Congress to

- A. nullify state laws conflicting with federal policy
- B. override Supreme Court decisions through ordinary legislation
- C. amend the Constitution by simple majority vote
- D. make all laws "necessary and proper" for executing its enumerated powers

98. The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution establishes that

- A. the President holds supreme authority during national emergencies
- B. the Constitution, federal laws, and treaties prevail over conflicting state laws
- C. the Supreme Court has supreme authority over all matters of federal law
- D. state constitutions are supreme within the territorial boundaries of each state

99. The originalist approach to constitutional interpretation holds that

- A. the Constitution should be interpreted according to the meaning its words had when ratified
- B. the Constitution should be amended frequently to reflect contemporary values
- C. the Constitution's meaning is determined exclusively by Supreme Court precedent
- D. the Constitution should be interpreted in light of constantly evolving moral standards

100. *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) established that police must inform suspects in custody of

- A. the maximum sentence they could receive if convicted at trial
- B. the names and addresses of all witnesses against them
- C. their right to remain silent and their right to an attorney
- D. their right to a trial by jury within thirty days of arrest

101. A presidential veto can be overridden by

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

102. The filibuster, used to extend debate in the Senate, can typically be ended through

- A. a simple majority vote of senators present and voting
- B. a cloture vote requiring 60 senators
- C. an executive order issued by the President
- D. a ruling by the Chief Justice of the United States

103. The President serves as

- A. the Commander in Chief of the armed forces and chief executive
- B. the only authority empowered to pass federal legislation
- C. the chief justice of the federal judicial system
- D. the leader of the legislative branch under the Constitution

104. The Twenty-Second Amendment (1951) limits the President to

- A. four years in office without exception or reelection
- B. ten years in office regardless of election results
- C. lifetime tenure if approved by Congress
- D. two elected terms in office

105. Mandatory federal spending consists primarily of

- A. discretionary funding for military procurement
- B. annual appropriations for federal agencies
- C. Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and other entitlement programs
- D. emergency disaster relief funding

106. Block grants distributed by the federal government are characterized by

- A. their restriction to a single state government in any given fiscal year
- B. broad discretion granted to recipients in how funds are used within a defined area
- C. their availability only to wealthy state and local governments
- D. detailed federal supervision of every dollar spent by recipient governments

107. The Twenty-Fourth Amendment (1964) prohibited

- A. poll taxes in federal elections
- B. employment discrimination based on race
- C. segregation in public accommodations
- D. literacy tests in state voter registration

108. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits

- A. all forms of religious instruction in federally funded schools
- B. the use of standardized testing in federal college admissions
- C. discrimination based on race in higher education funding
- D. discrimination based on sex in federally funded education programs

109. Voter turnout in U.S. presidential elections is generally

- A. higher than in most other developed democracies
- B. lower than in most other developed democracies
- C. roughly equal to turnout in midterm congressional elections
- D. consistently above 90 percent of the voting-eligible population

110. Interest groups influence the political process most directly through

- A. controlling the nomination of all federal judges
- B. requiring members of Congress to follow group voting instructions
- C. lobbying, campaign contributions, grassroots mobilization, and litigation
- D. operating their own independent court systems

111. Public opinion is most reliably measured through

- A. statistically representative survey research with carefully designed questions
- B. counting letters written to elected officials by constituents
- C. analyzing comments posted on social media platforms
- D. interviewing politicians and lobbyists about voter sentiment

112. Parliamentary systems differ from presidential systems primarily in that the executive in a parliamentary system is

- A. directly elected by voters in a separate national election
- B. appointed by the head of state without legislative approval
- C. limited to a single fixed term independent of legislative confidence

D. drawn from and accountable to the legislative majority

113. Proportional representation electoral systems tend to produce

- A. the complete elimination of all political parties
- B. strict two-party competition with no minor parties
- C. the exclusive election of independent candidates
- D. multi-party legislatures and frequent coalition governments

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

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

115. NATO is best described as

- A. a collective defense alliance currently composed of more than thirty member states
- B. a global trade organization regulating international tariffs
- C. a humanitarian organization coordinating disaster relief
- D. a research organization studying climate and ocean patterns

116. The Paris Agreement of 2015 commits signatory countries to

- A. immediately eliminate all greenhouse gas emissions worldwide
- B. transfer climate authority to a single supranational governing body

- C. limit global warming to "well below" 2°C above pre-industrial levels
- D. abandon all fossil fuel use within fifteen years of signing

117. The doctrine of incorporation refers to the Supreme Court's progressive 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 provisions of the Bill of Rights to state governments through the Fourteenth Amendment

118. *Citizens United v. FEC* (2010) held that

- A. all corporate political spending must be disclosed to federal regulators
- B. corporations and unions have free speech rights to make independent political expenditures
- C. corporations and unions may not make any independent political expenditures
- D. campaign contributions to candidates may be unlimited if disclosed publicly

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

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

120. Bills relating to federal revenue must constitutionally 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

121. 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"

122. The Tenth Amendment provides that powers not delegated to the federal government

- A. become powers of the federal courts
- B. are reserved to the states or the people
- C. are automatically transferred to the President
- D. require approval by two-thirds of both houses of Congress

SECTION V — ECONOMICS (Questions 123–140)

123. The fundamental economic problem that gives rise to the discipline of economics is

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

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

- A. Scarcity, opportunity cost, and the trade-offs an economy faces
- B. The relationship between inflation and unemployment in macroeconomics
- C. The aggregation of household consumption into national output
- D. The relationship between exchange rates and trade balances

125. The opportunity cost of attending college full-time is best described as

- A. the total amount of tuition and fees paid to the institution
- B. the average salary of college graduates in the workforce
- C. the cost of textbooks and required course materials only
- D. the wages and benefits forgone by not working full-time during enrollment

126. The law of demand states that, all else equal, as the price of a good rises,

- A. the quantity demanded rises in proportion to the price
- B. the quantity demanded falls
- C. consumer income automatically increases to compensate
- D. the quantity demanded remains constant regardless of price

127. A shortage in a competitive market occurs when

- A. quantity demanded exceeds quantity supplied at the prevailing price
- B. quantity supplied exceeds quantity demanded at the prevailing price
- C. the government imposes a price floor above the equilibrium price
- D. firms voluntarily reduce production despite stable demand

128. The four factors of production are

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

129. Marginal analysis is the central decision-making tool of microeconomics because

- A. economic decisions are made by considering totals rather than incremental changes
- B. economic decisions never depend on costs or benefits
- C. economic decisions can be made without considering scarcity or opportunity cost
- D. firms maximize profit by producing where marginal revenue equals marginal cost

130. A natural monopoly is most likely to emerge in industries with

- A. agricultural commodity production in competitive markets
- B. extremely high fixed costs and significant economies of scale
- C. retail clothing and apparel sales in shopping districts
- D. restaurants and personal service businesses in urban areas

131. Antitrust laws in the United States are primarily intended to

- A. eliminate all forms of competition among firms
- B. nationalize private corporations into government ownership
- C. promote competition by prohibiting monopolization and certain anticompetitive practices
- D. regulate the prices charged by all American businesses

132. A negative externality occurs when

- A. a transaction imposes costs on parties not directly involved in the transaction
- B. a firm fails to maximize profits during a recession
- C. consumer income falls during economic downturns
- D. inflation reduces the purchasing power of nominal wages

133. Public goods are characterized by

- A. high prices and limited availability in markets
- B. profitable production and easy excludability
- C. production by government enterprises only
- D. non-rivalry in consumption and non-excludability

134. Real GDP differs from nominal GDP in that real GDP

- A. counts all transactions including illegal market activity
- B. excludes government spending from total output
- C. is measured in inflation-adjusted dollars, allowing meaningful cross-year comparisons
- D. measures only manufactured goods and excludes services

135. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used primarily to measure

- A. inflation through the cost of a representative basket of consumer goods
- B. average household savings rates across income groups
- C. the unemployment rate among urban industrial workers
- D. the value of corporate stock prices on major exchanges

136. A worker who has lost a job because of a downturn in the business cycle is best classified as experiencing

- A. frictional unemployment
- B. cyclical unemployment
- C. structural unemployment
- D. seasonal unemployment

137. The Federal Reserve System's primary tools for conducting monetary policy include

- A. setting federal income tax rates and Social Security benefit levels
- B. determining the federal minimum wage and unemployment rules
- C. negotiating international trade agreements and tariff schedules
- D. open market operations, the reserve requirement, and the discount rate

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

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

139. The principle of comparative advantage holds that nations gain from international trade by

- A. specializing in the goods in which they have lower opportunity costs
- B. eliminating all imports through high tariffs
- C. limiting trade to nations with similar resource endowments
- D. producing exclusively the goods in which they have absolute advantage

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 value of currency in international exchange
- D. the productivity of agricultural land

PRACTICE EXAM 11 — ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

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

1. B — The Anasazi (Ancestral Puebloan) people built elaborate cliff dwellings such as those at Mesa Verde and developed sophisticated irrigation systems to support agriculture in arid landscapes. Their culture flourished from roughly 100 to 1300 CE before climate stress and other factors led to dispersal across the Southwest.
2. A — Roger Williams founded Rhode Island in 1636 on the principle of religious liberty after his banishment from Massachusetts Bay. The colony established separation of church and state as a founding principle, providing refuge for Quakers, Jews, and other religious minorities ahead of similar developments elsewhere.
3. D — Bacon's Rebellion revealed tensions between landed planters and frontier settlers over Native American policy and land access. The aftermath accelerated Virginia's transition from indentured servitude toward a labor system based on enslaved Africans, who could not similarly threaten the planter elite.
4. C — The Great Awakening was a religious revival movement emphasizing personal conversion experiences and emotional preaching by figures like Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield. It crossed colonial boundaries, weakened established churches, and contributed to the emerging American identity that would shape the Revolution.
5. A — The Treaty of Paris (1763) transferred most French territory in North America to Britain, including Canada and territory east of the Mississippi. The British victory eliminated the French threat but created new fiscal burdens that led to colonial taxation and ultimately the American Revolution.
6. B — The Boston Massacre occurred when British soldiers fired into a hostile crowd of colonists in March 1770, killing five including Crispus Attucks. The incident was effectively used as anti-British propaganda by Patriots like Paul Revere despite the soldiers' subsequent acquittal.
7. D — Paine's *Common Sense*, published in January 1776, persuaded many colonists to support American independence by attacking monarchy and arguing for republican government in plain, accessible prose. It sold an extraordinary 120,000 copies within three months and decisively shifted public opinion toward separation from Britain.

8. C — The Three-Fifths Compromise determined that three-fifths of the enslaved population would be counted for purposes of representation in Congress and direct taxation. The compromise increased Southern political power while extracting fiscal concessions, embedding slavery into the constitutional structure.
9. A — The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution primarily because Anti-Federalists during the ratification debate demanded explicit protections for individual liberties against the new federal government. Several states ratified the Constitution conditional on the addition of such amendments.
10. D — The Louisiana Purchase was acquired from France in 1803 during Napoleon's preparations for European war. Napoleon needed cash and could not defend the territory; the purchase doubled American territory for \$15 million and remains one of the most consequential land transactions in history.
11. C — The Monroe Doctrine declared that the United States would oppose further European colonization or intervention in the Western Hemisphere. Initially the doctrine relied on British naval power for enforcement; only in the late nineteenth century did it become a unilateral American foreign policy commitment.
12. B — The Second Great Awakening fueled reform movements including abolitionism, temperance, women's rights, and prison reform. Religious revivals from the 1790s through the 1840s created networks of activists committed to perfecting American society through moral reform.
13. A — The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo transferred vast territory in the present-day American Southwest — including California, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming — from Mexico to the United States. The United States paid Mexico \$15 million.
14. D — The Compromise of 1850 abolished the slave trade in Washington, D.C., but did NOT emancipate enslaved people there. Slavery itself continued in the District until 1862. The other listed provisions — California's admission as a free state, popular sovereignty in New Mexico/Utah, and the Fugitive Slave Act — were all included.
15. B — The Emancipation Proclamation declared free only those enslaved people in areas still in rebellion against the Union. It did not apply to loyal border states or Confederate areas already under Union control. Universal abolition required the Thirteenth Amendment in 1865.
16. C — The Fifteenth Amendment prohibited denial of the right to vote on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The amendment was effectively nullified across the South within a generation through poll taxes, literacy tests, and racial terror, until federal protections were restored a century later.
17. A — The Compromise of 1877 ended Reconstruction primarily by withdrawing remaining federal troops from Southern states. The withdrawal removed federal protection for African American

political participation, opening the way for the Jim Crow regime of disenfranchisement and segregation.

18. D — The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 was passed primarily in response to the growing concentration of corporate power in industrial trusts during the Gilded Age. Early enforcement was weak, but the Act laid the foundation for later antitrust action against Standard Oil and other monopolies.
19. B — *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) established the "separate but equal" doctrine permitting racial segregation in public facilities. The decision provided constitutional cover for Jim Crow laws across the South until it was overturned by *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954.
20. C — Muckrakers were investigative journalists who exposed corruption and social problems during the Progressive Era. Figures like Ida Tarbell (Standard Oil), Upton Sinclair (meatpacking), and Lincoln Steffens (urban political corruption) drove public demand for reform.
21. 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.
22. D — The Senate's rejection of the Treaty of Versailles, led by Henry Cabot Lodge, focused on concerns about American sovereignty under the League of Nations covenant — particularly Article X, which committed members to mutual defense. As a result, the United States never joined the League.
23. C — The TVA was a New Deal program that brought electrification, flood control, and economic development to the Tennessee River valley — a poor rural region that had been bypassed by previous private investment. It remains one of the most ambitious regional development projects in American history.
24. B — Lend-Lease authorized the President to provide military equipment and supplies to nations whose defense the President deemed vital to American security — most importantly Britain and the Soviet Union. It marked a major step away from neutrality before formal American entry into World War II.
25. A — The Truman Doctrine pledged to support "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures." Initially applied to Greece and Turkey, the doctrine became foundational to American Cold War containment policy.
26. D — The G.I. Bill provided returning World War II veterans with funding for higher education and low-interest home loans. The legislation transformed American higher education and homeownership patterns and contributed substantially to postwar middle-class expansion.
27. B — *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine established in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), declaring that segregated educational facilities are inherently

unequal. The unanimous opinion became the constitutional foundation of the modern civil rights movement.

28. D — The Cuban Missile Crisis ended when Soviet leader Khrushchev agreed to remove missiles from Cuba in exchange for an American pledge not to invade Cuba and the quiet removal of American missiles from Turkey. The thirteen-day standoff brought the world closer to nuclear war than any other Cold War moment.
29. C — The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed in the immediate aftermath of the Selma to Montgomery march, including the brutal "Bloody Sunday" attack on demonstrators at the Edmund Pettus Bridge. The march's televised violence created decisive momentum for federal voting rights legislation.
30. A — The Twenty-Sixth Amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18, partly in response to the argument that 18-year-olds drafted to fight in Vietnam should also be entitled to vote. The Vietnam War provided the political momentum for the amendment's rapid ratification.
31. D — Watergate led most directly to Richard Nixon's resignation on August 9, 1974, after the release of incriminating tape recordings made his impeachment and removal certain. The Senate did not in fact remove him because he resigned first.
32. B — Reaganomics emphasized major tax cuts (the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and the Tax Reform Act of 1986), deregulation across multiple industries, and a substantial defense buildup. Federal deficits expanded substantially under these policies.
33. C — The ADA prohibited discrimination based on disability in employment, public accommodations, transportation, and telecommunications. It required accessibility in physical and communication environments and was a landmark civil rights achievement signed by President George H. W. Bush.
34. A — September 11 led most directly to the invasion of Afghanistan in October 2001 (toppling the Taliban government that had sheltered al-Qaeda) and to the passage of the USA PATRIOT Act, which dramatically expanded federal surveillance and law enforcement authority.
35. D — The 2008 financial crisis was triggered by the failure of major financial institutions exposed to subprime mortgage securities, most prominently the September 2008 collapse of Lehman Brothers. The crisis required massive federal intervention, including the Troubled Asset Relief Program.
36. B — The Election of 1860 brought Abraham Lincoln, the Republican Party's nominee, to the presidency. His victory in a four-way race triggered the secession of South Carolina and ten other Southern states, leading directly to the Civil War.

37. A — Gettysburg, fought July 1–3, 1863, ended Lee's invasion of the North and is widely regarded as the strategic turning point of the Civil War. Combined with the Union victory at Vicksburg the same week, it shifted the strategic balance decisively in favor of the Union.
38. C — The Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883 established merit-based competitive examinations for federal hiring, beginning the gradual replacement of the spoils system with a professional civil service. It was passed in the wake of President Garfield's assassination by a disappointed office-seeker.
39. D — The Spanish-American War resulted in the United States acquiring Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines from Spain, establishing the United States as an imperial power for the first time. Cuba was nominally independent under American supervision through the Platt Amendment.
40. B — The Harlem Renaissance was a flowering of African American literature, music, and art centered in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City during the 1920s. Figures included Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, Duke Ellington, and many others.

SECTION II — WORLD HISTORY (Questions 41–71)

41. A — The Code of Hammurabi (c. 1754 BCE) is among the earliest known comprehensive written legal codes, featuring graduated penalties based on social class and the principle of *lex talionis* ("an eye for an eye"). It established the principle that laws should be publicly knowable rather than arbitrary.
42. D — The Persian Empire pioneered administrative practices including provincial governors (satraps), an extensive royal road system, and notable religious tolerance toward conquered populations. These innovations enabled effective rule over a vast territory stretching from the Indus to the Mediterranean.
43. B — Athenian democracy restricted political participation to adult male citizens, excluding women, enslaved people, and foreigners (metics). Within that restricted citizen body, however, Athens practiced direct democracy in which citizens voted personally on legislation and judicial decisions.
44. C — The Han dynasty adopted Confucianism as the official state ideology and consolidated the imperial framework first established by the Qin. The Han also developed the civil service examination system based on mastery of Confucian classics, which would shape Chinese governance for two millennia.
45. A — The Code of Justinian (the *Corpus Juris Civilis*), compiled in the sixth century under Emperor Justinian, systematized centuries of Roman legal development. It became the foundation of legal systems throughout continental Europe and Latin America and influences modern civil law traditions today.

46. D — Islam's rapid seventh-century expansion was facilitated by the political and military weakness of the Byzantine and Sasanian empires, which had exhausted themselves in long wars against one another. Many subject populations welcomed or accepted Muslim rule as preferable to their previous overlords.
47. C — The Sunni-Shia division emerged from disagreement over legitimate succession after Muhammad's death in 632. Sunnis accepted the legitimacy of the early caliphs and broader community as the source of authority; Shia held that legitimate leadership belonged to Muhammad's direct descendants through his son-in-law Ali.
48. B — The Black Death killed approximately one-third of Europe's population, producing a labor shortage that significantly increased the bargaining power of surviving peasants and accelerated the breakdown of serfdom in Western Europe. It also strained religious institutions and produced anti-Jewish pogroms in many regions.
49. A — The Renaissance was characterized by a renewed interest in classical Greek and Roman learning, art, and philosophy. Renaissance humanism emphasized the dignity and creative potential of human beings and produced extraordinary cultural achievements in painting, sculpture, literature, and political analysis.
50. D — Luther's Ninety-Five Theses challenged the Catholic Church's sale of indulgences (payments offering remission of sin's temporal punishment) and other practices. Posted on October 31, 1517, the document sparked the Protestant Reformation that divided Western Christendom.
51. B — The Council of Trent (1545–1563) was the Catholic Counter-Reformation's formal response to the Protestant challenge. It clarified Catholic doctrine, reformed Church practices, and energized Catholic missionary work. It rejected most Protestant theological innovations while addressing some genuine abuses.
52. 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.
53. D — 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.
54. A — The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, adopted by the French National Assembly in August 1789, articulated the foundational principles of the French Revolution: liberty, equality, property, security, and resistance to oppression. It echoes Enlightenment political philosophy.
55. C — The Industrial Revolution began in eighteenth-century Britain with innovations in textile production (the spinning jenny, the water frame) and the development of the steam engine. Britain's coal reserves, capital, agricultural surplus, and stable property rights all contributed.

56. B — The Congress of Vienna sought to restore the pre-revolutionary balance of power, establish monarchical legitimacy, and prevent future revolutions. Organized primarily by Austrian foreign minister Klemens von Metternich, the Congress produced decades of relative European peace.
57. A — The Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 led the British government to assume direct rule over India, ending the East India Company's governance role. Queen Victoria was eventually proclaimed Empress of India in 1877, beginning the formal era of the British Raj.
58. C — The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885 established rules among European powers for the partition of Africa, with no African representation. It effectively divided the continent among European powers and shaped colonial boundaries that persist in modified form today.
59. D — The First World War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in June 1919. The treaty imposed harsh terms on Germany (the war guilt clause, reparations, territorial losses, military restrictions) and established the League of Nations.
60. B — The October Revolution of 1917 brought to power the Bolsheviks under Vladimir Lenin. The Bolsheviks withdrew Russia from World War I through the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and established the world's first Communist state, eventually consolidated as the Soviet Union in 1922.
61. A — The Munich Agreement of September 1938 is widely cited as a failed example of appeasement. By allowing Hitler to annex the Sudetenland in exchange for promises of no further demands, Britain and France emboldened German aggression that culminated in the invasion of Poland a year later.
62. D — The atomic bombings of Hiroshima (August 6, 1945) and Nagasaki (August 9, 1945) led most directly to Japan's surrender on September 2, 1945, ending the Second World War. The bombings remain the only wartime use of nuclear weapons in history.
63. C — American and Soviet support for European colonial empires did NOT drive decolonization. Both superpowers, for very different reasons, opposed European empires after 1945. Decolonization was driven by weakened European powers, organized nationalist movements, and new international anti-colonial norms.
64. B — Indian independence in 1947 was led most prominently by Mohandas Gandhi, whose nonviolent civil disobedience campaigns built mass support for independence, and Jawaharlal Nehru, who became India's first prime minister. Independence was accompanied by the catastrophic Partition.
65. A — The Suez Crisis of 1956 began when Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal Company on July 26, 1956. Britain, France, and Israel responded with a coordinated military operation that ultimately failed under American and Soviet pressure.

66. D — The Cuban Revolution of 1959 brought Fidel Castro to power after overthrowing dictator Fulgencio Batista. Castro's regime soon aligned with the Soviet Union and survived more than a half-century of American hostility.
67. C — The Cultural Revolution (1966–1976) was launched by Mao Zedong to renew revolutionary fervor and remove rivals within the Communist Party. The campaign resulted in massive social upheaval, persecution of intellectuals, and significant economic disruption before ending with Mao's death.
68. B — The Iranian Revolution of 1979 resulted in the establishment of an Islamic Republic under Ayatollah Khomeini, replacing the pro-Western Shah. The revolution dramatically reshaped Middle Eastern politics and produced the Iran Hostage Crisis at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.
69. D — The fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989 symbolized the collapse of communist regimes across Eastern Europe. Within months, virtually every East European Communist government fell, and within two years the Soviet Union itself dissolved.
70. A — The Soviet Union officially dissolved on December 26, 1991. The events of 1989 — the fall of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of Communist regimes across Eastern Europe — preceded the Soviet collapse. By 1991, the dissolution of the USSR ended the Cold War in formal terms.
71. C — The European Union introduced the euro in 1999 as electronic currency, with physical notes and coins entering circulation in 2002. The euro is now the official currency of 20 EU member states and represents one of the most significant integrations in European history.

SECTION III — GEOGRAPHY (Questions 72–90)

72. D — The Mercator projection's defining feature is that any straight line on the map represents a constant compass bearing, making it ideal for marine navigation. The trade-off is severe area distortion at high latitudes, where land masses appear vastly larger than they actually are.
73. B — A region defined by daily commuting patterns and economic interactions surrounding a major city is a functional region organized around a central node. Metropolitan areas, trade hinterlands, and broadcast coverage areas are all examples of functional regions defined by connections rather than uniform features.
74. A — GIS integrates multiple layers of spatial data — terrain, demographics, infrastructure, environment — for analysis and decision-making. It is particularly powerful for problems requiring synthesis across multiple types of spatial information.
75. C — Plate tectonics theory holds that the Earth's lithosphere is divided into plates that move and interact, producing earthquakes, volcanoes, mountain building, and ocean basin formation. The theory unified geology in the 1960s and explains a vast range of geophysical phenomena.

76. D — The greenhouse effect is caused by atmospheric gases — carbon dioxide, methane, water vapor, and others — trapping infrared radiation near the Earth's surface. The natural greenhouse effect makes Earth habitable; anthropogenic increases are driving contemporary climate change.
77. B — A Mediterranean climate is characterized by mild wet winters and hot dry summers. It occurs in regions including the Mediterranean Basin, central California, central Chile, the Western Cape of South Africa, and parts of southwestern and southern Australia.
78. A — The Sahel is a transitional semi-arid zone between the Sahara to the north and tropical Africa to the south, stretching across the continent from Senegal to Sudan. It is highly vulnerable to drought, desertification, and food insecurity.
79. C — The Demographic Transition Model describes a typical sequence in which countries move from high birth and death rates, through a period of rapid population growth as death rates fall first, to low birth and death rates as societies industrialize and urbanize.
80. D — 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.
81. A — Christianity is the world's largest religion with approximately 2.4 billion adherents, reflecting its global spread through missionary activity and colonization. Islam is second at roughly 1.9 billion; Hinduism follows at about 1.2 billion.
82. C — A pidgin is a simplified contact language that emerges between groups speaking different first languages, used primarily for trade or work. A creole develops when a pidgin becomes the first language of subsequent generations and acquires fully developed grammar and vocabulary.
83. B — The four sectors are primary (extraction of raw materials), secondary (manufacturing), tertiary (services), and quaternary (information-based services). Pre-industrial economies are dominated by the primary sector; post-industrial economies are dominated by tertiary and quaternary services.
84. A — A nation-state is a state whose population shares a single national identity. True nation-states are relatively rare; most states are multinational, containing multiple national groups, and many nations lack states of their own.
85. B — Geometric political boundaries are drawn as straight lines, often along latitude or longitude, without regard to physical or cultural features. The U.S.–Canada border west of the Great Lakes and many African borders established at the Berlin Conference are examples.
86. D — Megacities are conventionally defined as urban areas with populations exceeding 10 million people. There are now more than 35 megacities globally, the great majority in the developing world, including Tokyo, Delhi, Shanghai, São Paulo, and Mexico City.

87. A — Urban sprawl is characterized by low-density, automobile-dependent development that consumes large amounts of land per resident. It is associated with extensive suburban housing, strip commercial development, and highway-oriented infrastructure.
88. C — The Great Divergence refers to the dramatic gap in wealth and industrial development that opened between Western Europe (and later North America) and the rest of the world during the Industrial Revolution. The gap began narrowing in the late twentieth century with rapid Asian growth.
89. B — Devolution is the transfer of powers from a central government to subnational units in response to regional pressures. Examples include the Scottish and Welsh devolved governments within the United Kingdom and the autonomous regions of Spain.
90. D — 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.

SECTION IV — CIVICS (Questions 91–122)

91. A — Social contract theory holds that legitimate government rests on the consent of the governed, who agree to surrender certain natural liberties in exchange for security and order. The framework, developed by Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau, was foundational to American constitutional thought.
92. C — The Articles of Confederation failed primarily because the national government lacked authority to tax, regulate commerce, or enforce its own laws. The result was an ineffective national government unable to pay debts, enforce treaties, or respond to crises like Shays' Rebellion.
93. B — The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established a process for organizing territories and admitting new states from the lands north of the Ohio River and prohibited slavery in those territories. It was the most significant achievement of the Confederation Congress.
94. D — Judicial review allows federal courts to declare laws and executive actions unconstitutional. Established in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), it has become a defining feature of American constitutionalism and the federal judiciary's principal check on the other two branches.
95. A — The Establishment Clause prohibits governmental establishment of, or excessive entanglement with, religion. It does not prohibit all religious expression or all references to religion in public settings; it limits governmental endorsement and support of particular religions or religion in general.
96. C — *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) held that states must provide attorneys to criminal defendants who cannot afford to hire their own. The decision applied the Sixth Amendment right to counsel to state criminal proceedings and transformed American criminal procedure.
97. D — The Necessary and Proper Clause (Article I, Section 8, Clause 18) authorizes Congress to make all laws "necessary and proper" for carrying out its enumerated powers. The Clause is the

constitutional foundation of Congress's implied powers, as established in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819).

98. B — The Supremacy Clause (Article VI) establishes that the Constitution, federal laws made pursuant to it, and treaties are "the supreme Law of the Land," prevailing over conflicting state laws. It is the structural foundation of federal authority over conflicting state legislation.
99. A — Originalism holds that the Constitution should be interpreted according to the meaning its words would have had to those who drafted and ratified them. It is one of several competing interpretive approaches, alongside textualism, living constitutionalism, structuralism, and purposivism.
100. C — *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) held that suspects in custody must be informed of their right to remain silent and their right to an attorney before being interrogated. The "Miranda warning" became a foundational protection of Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights.
101. D — 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. B — The filibuster in the Senate can be ended through a cloture vote requiring 60 senators (three-fifths of the chamber). The cloture requirement effectively means that most non-budget legislation requires 60 votes rather than a simple majority of 51 to pass the Senate.
103. A — The President serves as Commander in Chief of the armed forces and as the chief executive of the federal government. The President does not pass legislation (Congress does), is not a judicial officer, and is constitutionally part of the executive branch.
104. D — The Twenty-Second Amendment limits the President to two elected terms in office. It was adopted in 1951 in response to Franklin Roosevelt's four consecutive elections. A vice president who serves more than two years of another's term may be elected only once thereafter.
105. C — Mandatory federal spending consists primarily of Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and other entitlement programs whose spending levels are determined by existing law rather than annual appropriations. Mandatory spending has grown to consume more than 60 percent of the federal budget.
106. B — Block grants are characterized by broad discretion granted to state and local recipients in how funds are used within a defined policy area. They contrast with categorical grants, which are restricted to specific narrowly defined purposes.
107. A — The Twenty-Fourth Amendment (1964) prohibited poll taxes in federal elections. Poll taxes had been used to disenfranchise low-income voters and African Americans in the South. The Supreme Court extended the ban to state elections in *Harper v. Virginia Board of Elections* (1966).

108. D — Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination based on sex in any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. It has had wide-ranging effects on women's athletics, professional schools, and educational opportunities.
109. B — Voter turnout in U.S. presidential elections is generally lower than in most other developed democracies, typically 50 to 65 percent of the voting-eligible population. Many other developed democracies achieve turnout of 75 percent or higher.
110. C — Interest groups influence the political process most directly through lobbying (direct communication with officials), campaign contributions (often through PACs and Super PACs), grassroots mobilization, and litigation in the courts.
111. A — Public opinion is most reliably measured through statistically representative survey research with carefully designed questions. Random sampling, appropriate weighting, and well-constructed questions produce reliable estimates within known margins of error.
112. D — In parliamentary systems, the executive (prime minister and cabinet) is drawn from and accountable to the legislative majority. The PM is the leader of the majority party or coalition and continues in office only as long as the legislature continues to support the government.
113. D — Proportional representation electoral systems allocate legislative seats in proportion to vote shares, allowing smaller parties to win representation. The result is typically multi-party legislatures and frequent coalition governments, in contrast to the two-party tendency of single-member plurality systems.
114. B — The United Nations 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. A — 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. 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.
118. 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.

119. C — 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 and is second in line for the presidency under the Presidential Succession Act.
120. A — Bills relating to federal revenue must constitutionally 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.
121. 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.
122. B — The Tenth Amendment provides that powers not delegated to the federal government by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states or the people. This is the constitutional articulation of the principle of reserved powers.

SECTION V — ECONOMICS (Questions 123–140)

123. C — 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. D — The opportunity cost of attending college full-time is the value of the next-best alternative given up — primarily the wages and benefits forgone by not working full-time during enrollment. Tuition and fees are explicit costs; the forgone wages are the implicit (opportunity) cost.
126. B — The law of demand states that as the price of a good rises, the quantity demanded falls, all else equal. The relationship is captured graphically as a downward-sloping demand curve. The intuition is that fewer consumers are willing and able to buy at higher prices.
127. A — A shortage occurs when quantity demanded exceeds quantity supplied at the prevailing price. Shortages typically arise when prices are set below equilibrium (by price ceilings or temporarily out-of-equilibrium markets). The price mechanism then pushes prices up toward equilibrium.
128. C — 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). Their respective earnings are rent, wages, interest, and profit.
129. D — Marginal analysis is the central decision-making tool because economic actors maximize at the margin. Firms maximize profit by producing where marginal revenue equals marginal cost; consumers maximize satisfaction where marginal benefit equals marginal cost.

130. B — A natural monopoly arises in industries with extremely high fixed costs and economies of scale, such that a single producer can serve the entire market more efficiently than multiple competitors. Public utilities — historically water, electricity, and natural gas distribution — are classic examples.
131. C — Antitrust laws — most importantly the Sherman Act (1890) and Clayton Act (1914) — are intended to promote competition by prohibiting monopolization, anticompetitive mergers, and certain anticompetitive practices. They preserve competitive markets rather than eliminating competition.
132. A — A negative externality occurs when a transaction imposes costs on parties not directly involved in the transaction. Pollution from a factory is the canonical example: the factory and its customers benefit from the transaction, but neighbors bear costs the parties to the transaction do not pay.
133. D — Public goods are characterized by non-rivalry (one person's consumption does not reduce another's) and non-excludability (it is difficult or impossible to exclude non-payers). National defense, lighthouses, and basic scientific research share these features. Markets typically underprovide public goods.
134. C — Real GDP is measured in inflation-adjusted dollars, allowing meaningful comparisons across years. Nominal GDP measures output in current prices and conflates increases in actual production with increases in the price level. Real GDP is the standard measure for analyzing economic growth.
135. A — The Consumer Price Index measures inflation through the cost of a representative basket of consumer goods and services. It is calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is the most widely used inflation measure for adjusting wages, benefits, and tax brackets.
136. B — Cyclical unemployment results from downturns in the business cycle, when aggregate demand falls and firms reduce hiring. Frictional unemployment reflects normal job transitions; structural unemployment reflects skill mismatches; seasonal unemployment reflects predictable seasonal variations.
137. D — The Federal Reserve's primary tools for conducting monetary policy are open market operations (buying and selling government securities, the most frequently used tool), the reserve requirement (rarely changed), and the discount rate. Tax rates and Social Security are fiscal policy, not monetary policy.
138. C — Expansionary fiscal policy designed to combat a recession typically includes increases in government spending, tax cuts, or both. These actions stimulate aggregate demand and typically increase the budget deficit during the recession.
139. A — The principle of comparative advantage holds that nations gain from international trade by specializing in the goods in which they have lower opportunity costs of production. Even if one

country has absolute advantage (or disadvantage) in every good, both countries can benefit from specialization.

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.