

# PRACTICE EXAM 3: PRAXIS SOCIAL STUDIES 5581 SIMULATION

---

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

1. The headright system used in colonial Virginia provided
  - A. cash bounties to soldiers serving in colonial militias
  - B. tax exemptions for newly arrived European immigrants
  - C. trading licenses to Native American intermediaries
  - D. land grants to settlers who paid for the passage of new immigrants
  
2. The Salem Witch Trials of 1692 occurred in which colonial setting?
  - A. The Massachusetts Bay Colony in Puritan New England
  - B. The Plymouth Colony along the southern Massachusetts coast
  - C. The Virginia Colony in the Chesapeake region
  - D. The Pennsylvania Colony under Quaker leadership
  
3. The Albany Plan of Union, proposed by Benjamin Franklin in 1754, would have
  - A. dissolved colonial legislatures in favor of royal governors
  - B. established a colonial alliance with the French against Britain
  - C. created a unified colonial government for defense and Native American relations
  - D. transferred legislative authority from Britain to the American colonies

4. The Quartering Act of 1765 required colonists to

- A. accept paper money issued by the Bank of England
- B. provide housing and supplies for British troops stationed in the colonies
- C. pay direct taxes assessed on imported manufactured goods
- D. swear oaths of personal loyalty to the reigning British monarch

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

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

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

- A. declare war and conduct foreign affairs
- B. impose direct taxes on individual citizens
- C. regulate commerce among the several states
- 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 and Tennessee
- B. south of the Ohio River in modern Mississippi and Alabama
- C. north of the Ohio River in the modern Midwest
- D. west of the Mississippi River in the Louisiana Purchase area

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

- A. the establishment of a national bank
- B. permanent alliances with foreign powers
- 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. the drafting of the United States Constitution
- C. the negotiation of the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812
- D. New England Federalist opposition to the War of 1812

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

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

11. The American System, championed by Henry Clay, included all of the following components EXCEPT

- A. a high protective tariff to support American manufacturing
- B. the immediate abolition of slavery in all American territories
- C. a national bank to stabilize currency and credit
- D. federal funding of internal improvements like roads and canals

12. The Wilmot Proviso (1846) sought to

- A. end the practice of indentured servitude in northern states
- B. require the federal government to compensate freed enslaved people
- C. prohibit slavery in any territory acquired from Mexico
- D. restrict immigration from non-Protestant European countries

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

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

14. The Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863) is generally considered

- A. the first major engagement of the Civil War
- B. the final battle of the war before Lee's surrender
- C. the largest battle ever fought in North America
- D. the strategic turning point ending Lee's invasion of the North

15. President Lincoln's "Ten Percent Plan" for Reconstruction proposed that

- A. ten percent of all federal officeholders be African American
- B. former Confederate states accept federal oversight for ten years
- C. former Confederate states could rejoin the Union once ten percent of their voters swore loyalty
- D. the federal government distribute ten percent of plantation lands to freedmen

16. The Freedmen's Bureau, established in March 1865, primarily provided

- A. land grants of forty acres to every formerly enslaved family
- B. food, medical care, education, and legal assistance to formerly enslaved people
- C. military training to African American veterans of the Civil War
- D. employment placement services for former Confederate soldiers

17. The Compromise of 1877 effectively ended Reconstruction by

- A. withdrawing remaining federal troops from Southern 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 Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was significant because it

- A. abolished restrictions on Chinese immigration to the West Coast
- B. extended American citizenship to Chinese laborers already in the country
- C. permitted Chinese laborers to bring family members from China
- D. was the first federal law restricting immigration based on nationality

19. 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

20. The Treaty of Paris (1898) ending the Spanish-American War transferred which territories to the United States?

- A. Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines
- B. Hawaii, Cuba, and Alaska
- C. Mexico, Central America, and Cuba
- D. Panama, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico

21. President Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom" agenda produced all of the following EXCEPT

- A. the Federal Reserve Act establishing the Federal Reserve System
- B. the immediate ratification of the League of Nations covenant
- C. the Clayton Antitrust Act strengthening competition law
- D. the Federal Trade Commission Act regulating unfair business practices

22. The Eighteenth Amendment (1919) and the Volstead Act established

- A. women's suffrage at the federal level
- B. direct election of United States senators
- C. the federal income tax structure
- D. national prohibition of alcoholic beverages

23. The Scopes Trial of 1925 was prosecuted under a Tennessee statute that

- A. prohibited the teaching of evolution in public schools
- B. required mandatory religious instruction in elementary education
- C. banned interracial marriage between residents of different races

D. authorized warrantless searches of suspected Communist organizations

24. 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. eliminating federal authority to negotiate trade agreements

C. raising tariffs and worsening the global Depression by reducing trade

D. transferring tariff authority entirely to state governments

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

A. provided cash relief payments to families with dependent children

B. employed young men in conservation work on public lands

C. constructed federally owned electrical generation facilities

D. financed home mortgages for working-class families

26. The Wagner Act of 1935 (National Labor Relations Act) guaranteed workers

A. the right to organize unions and bargain collectively

B. a federal minimum wage and maximum-hours protections

C. universal health insurance through federal payroll taxes

D. retirement pensions through state-administered programs

27. The internment of Japanese Americans during World War II was upheld by the Supreme Court in

A. *\*Schenck v. United States\** (1919)

B. *\*Plessy v. Ferguson\** (1896)

C. \*Brown v. Board of Education\* (1954)

D. \*Korematsu v. United States\* (1944)

28. The Marshall Plan of 1948 provided economic aid for the reconstruction of

A. Eastern Europe behind the Iron Curtain

B. Latin America after wartime economic disruption

C. Western European nations recovering from World War II

D. Japan and the broader East Asian region

29. NATO, founded in 1949, was characterized as

A. an economic alliance focused on free trade among member states

B. a collective defense alliance among Western democracies

C. a humanitarian organization coordinating European refugee resettlement

D. a research consortium studying nuclear physics for peaceful purposes

30. The G.I. Bill (Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944) 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

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

A. the construction of the Interstate Highway System

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

32. 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. American discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles deployed in Cuba
- D. an attempted assassination of Cuban leader Fidel Castro

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

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

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

- A. The Montgomery Bus Boycott
- B. The March on Washington
- C. The Greensboro lunch counter sit-ins
- D. The Selma to Montgomery march

35. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibited

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

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

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

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

- A. North Korea and South Korea
- B. Egypt and Israel
- C. India and Pakistan
- D. Cuba and the United States

38. The Iran-Contra affair during the Reagan administration involved

- A. covert military operations in Cuba and the Caribbean
- B. illegal campaign contributions from foreign governments
- C. unauthorized intelligence sharing with Soviet officials
- D. the secret diversion of arms-sale profits to Nicaraguan rebels

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

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

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

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

## **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. accounting and recording commercial transactions
- C. literary works and epic poetry
- D. military communications and battle orders

42. The Egyptian pharaoh was understood by ancient Egyptians to be

- A. both a god and the intermediary between the gods and humanity
- B. a strictly secular ruler with no religious significance

- C. an elected official chosen by priestly councils
- D. a hereditary military commander without religious authority

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

- A. the use of iron for tools and weapons
- B. democratic political institutions
- C. alphabetic writing systems
- D. ethical monotheism — worship of a single morally demanding God

44. 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. priests, warriors, merchants and farmers, and laborers
- D. hereditary monarchs, appointed officials, and common subjects

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

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

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

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

47. The Byzantine Empire is best understood as

- A. a successor state to the Mongol Empire centered on the Black Sea
- B. an Islamic caliphate based in Constantinople
- C. a confederation of Slavic principalities in Eastern Europe
- D. the eastern continuation of the Roman Empire centered on Constantinople

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

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

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

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

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

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

51. 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

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

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

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

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

54. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 in England produced which key constitutional document?

- A. The Petition of Right
- B. The Magna Carta
- C. The English Bill of Rights of 1689
- D. The Act of Supremacy

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

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

56. 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

57. The Napoleonic Code (1804) profoundly influenced legal systems in

- A. continental Europe and Latin America
- B. the United States and the British Commonwealth
- C. East Asia and the Indian subcontinent
- D. sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East

58. The Opium Wars (1839–1842 and 1856–1860) resulted in

- A. the British abolition of opium imports into the British Empire
- B. the establishment of equal trading rights between China and European powers
- C. unequal treaties imposing extraterritoriality and treaty ports on China
- D. the Chinese conquest of British trading posts in Southeast Asia

59. The Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising against

- A. Mughal authority in northern India
- B. British East India Company rule in India
- C. Dutch colonial authority in Indonesia
- D. Japanese expansion into Manchuria

60. The unification of Italy was completed in 1871 with the addition of which city?

- A. Florence, the cultural center of the Renaissance
- B. Milan, the industrial heart of northern Italy
- C. Venice, the major port of the Adriatic
- D. Rome, ending the Pope's temporal sovereignty

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

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

62. The Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905) was significant because it

- A. resulted in the partition of Korea between Russia and Japan
- B. produced the first treaty between Japan and the United States
- C. ended Russia's eastward expansion across Siberia
- D. was the first major modern military victory of an Asian power over a European one

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

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

64. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March 1918) ended

- A. the Russian Civil War between Bolsheviks and White forces
- B. Russian participation in the First World War on punitive terms
- C. the territorial dispute between Russia and Japan
- D. the Russo-Polish War over the eastern frontier

65. The Long March (1934–1935) is most closely associated with

- A. the Chinese Communist Party's strategic retreat under Mao Zedong
- B. the Indian independence movement's nonviolent resistance campaigns
- C. the Soviet Union's mass deportations of ethnic minorities

D. the Japanese military advance across mainland Southeast Asia

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

A. successful collective security through the League of Nations

B. effective economic sanctions against aggressive states

C. appeasement of Nazi Germany's territorial demands

D. coordinated military action by the Allied powers

67. The Battle of Stalingrad (1942–1943) is generally regarded as

A. the first major engagement between American and German forces

B. the largest naval battle of the Second World War

C. the German strategic victory that opened the Caucasus to Axis advance

D. the catastrophic German defeat marking the strategic turn of the Eastern Front

68. The Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 established

A. the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly

B. the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank

C. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

D. the European Coal and Steel Community

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

A. the eventual independence of India from British rule, though differing on its terms

B. the continuation of British colonial governance indefinitely

- C. the immediate annexation of India to neighboring Asian powers
- D. the elimination of religious differences as a basis for political organization

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Area, with shape distorted to maintain accurate sizes of land masses
- B. Direction, allowing accurate compass bearings between any two points
- C. Distance from a single specified central point on the map
- 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. national and state boundaries with detailed legal descriptions
- B. terrain features and elevation through contour lines
- C. demographic patterns of population distribution
- D. the locations of major cities and transportation hubs

74. A choropleth map showing presidential election results by state would best be described as a type of

- A. reference map showing locational information
- B. flow map showing movement patterns
- C. cartogram distorting size to represent quantities
- D. thematic map showing the distribution of a phenomenon

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

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

76. A formal region is best defined as a region

- A. organized around a central node such as a city or transportation hub
- B. defined by people's shared cultural perceptions and identities
- C. defined by one or more uniform measurable features
- D. recognized only through informal historical traditions

77. 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. caused by the Earth's rotation, deflecting movement to the right in the Northern Hemisphere
- C. produced exclusively by warm tropical ocean currents
- D. found only in the upper layers of the troposphere

78. 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 and leaving the leeward side dry

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

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

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

- A. countries experience an unprecedented baby boom
- B. countries adopt restrictive immigration laws
- C. birth rates fall and approach already-low death rates

D. death rates rise sharply due to a public health crisis

81. The total fertility rate (TFR) represents

A. the percentage of women employed in the formal labor market

B. the average number of children a woman would have over her lifetime at current age-specific fertility rates

C. the proportion of the population over the age of sixty-five

D. the number of births per thousand population per year

82. 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. family reunification with previously migrated relatives

D. ongoing armed conflict in destination countries

83. A universalizing religion is best characterized as one that

A. actively seeks converts and aims for a global community of believers

B. is restricted to a single ethnic or national group

C. teaches that there is no spiritual reality beyond the natural world

D. has been formally endorsed by the United Nations

84. The cultural landscape of a region refers to

A. exclusively the physical terrain unaffected by human activity

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

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

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

86. Edge cities are characterized by

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

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

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

88. 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. Life expectancy and education
- D. Industrial output and exchange rates

89. A multinational state is best defined as a state

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

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

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

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

91. According to Aristotle's classification of governments, the corrupt form of rule by the few is

- A. tyranny
- B. oligarchy

C. democracy

D. aristocracy

92. The English political philosopher who argued in *\*Leviathan\** that life in the state of nature would be "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short" was

A. John Locke

B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

C. Thomas Hobbes

D. Edmund Burke

93. The ratification of the United States Constitution required approval by

A. nine of the thirteen states under the original Article VII

B. all thirteen states acting unanimously

C. two-thirds of state legislatures within ten years

D. a national constitutional convention representing all states

94. The Three-Fifths Compromise was eventually rendered moot by which constitutional development?

A. The Twelfth Amendment establishing separate ballots for President and Vice President

B. The Eleventh Amendment limiting suits against states in federal court

C. The Sixteenth Amendment authorizing the federal income tax

D. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments abolishing slavery and establishing equal protection

95. The Bill of Rights was ratified in which year?

- A. 1789, the same year the Constitution took effect
- B. 1791, two years after the new federal government began operations
- C. 1798, alongside the Alien and Sedition Acts
- D. 1803, the same year as the \*Marbury v. Madison\* decision

96. The First Amendment's religion clauses include

- A. an Establishment Clause and a Free Exercise Clause
- B. a Free Press Clause and a Conscience Clause
- C. a Naturalization Clause and a Tolerance Clause
- D. a Public Welfare Clause and a Public Morals Clause

97. The Second Amendment protects

- A. the right to vote in federal and state elections
- B. freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures
- C. the right to keep and bear arms
- D. the right to a speedy and public trial

98. The Fifth Amendment includes all of the following protections EXCEPT

- A. protection against double jeopardy
- B. the right to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury
- C. the right against self-incrimination
- D. the requirement of due process of law

99. The Eighth Amendment prohibits

- A. unreasonable searches and seizures by federal officers
- B. the establishment of a national religion by Congress
- C. trials in civil cases without a jury of peers
- D. excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishment

100. The case that established the principle that the President is not above the law in the context of criminal evidence was

- A. *\*United States v. Nixon\** (1974)
- B. *\*Marbury v. Madison\** (1803)
- C. *\*McCulloch v. Maryland\** (1819)
- D. *\*Brown v. Board of Education\** (1954)

101. The Supreme Court's decision in *\*Roe v. Wade\** (1973) was based primarily on

- A. the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment
- B. the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment
- C. a constitutional right to privacy emerging from several amendments
- D. the Privileges and Immunities Clause of Article IV

102. *\*Obergefell v. Hodges\** (2015) held that

- A. corporations have free speech rights under the First Amendment
- B. the right to marry is a fundamental right that includes same-sex couples
- C. states may impose voter identification requirements without federal review

D. the Affordable Care Act's individual mandate is constitutional

103. A House of Representatives congressional district has approximately how many residents?

- A. Roughly 760,000 residents based on the 2020 reapportionment
- B. Exactly 100,000 residents in every district nationwide
- C. Approximately 1.5 million residents per district nationwide
- D. A variable number depending on how each state defines its districts

104. A congressional committee that combines members of both the House and Senate to negotiate differences between the two chambers' versions of a bill is called a

- A. standing committee
- B. select committee
- C. joint committee
- D. conference committee

105. The President's primary role in the legislative process includes

- A. drafting all federal legislation submitted to Congress
- B. presiding over both houses of Congress during debates
- C. signing legislation into law or vetoing it with stated objections
- D. determining the order in which legislation is considered on the floor

106. The President serves as

- A. the chief justice of the United States Supreme Court

- B. the head of state and head of government of the United States
- C. the elected leader of the majority party in the House of Representatives
- D. the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board

107. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is part of

- A. the Executive Office of the President
- B. the legislative branch under congressional oversight
- C. the Department of the Treasury
- D. an independent regulatory commission

108. Independent regulatory commissions like the Federal Communications Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission are characterized by

- A. direct daily supervision by the Office of the President
- B. exclusive judicial functions, with no rule-making authority
- C. members serving at the pleasure of the President with no fixed terms
- D. members serving fixed staggered terms with limited presidential removal authority

109. Federal discretionary spending is best described as spending that

- A. is required by existing law for entitlement programs
- B. cannot be changed without constitutional amendment
- C. is set annually through the appropriations process
- D. is funded entirely by state and local governments

110. The federal debt represents

- A. the annual difference between government spending and revenue
- B. the accumulated total of past deficits, minus surpluses, owed by the federal government
- C. the total amount of currency in circulation in the economy
- D. the federal government's annual interest payments to bondholders

111. The Twenty-Fifth Amendment addresses

- A. women's suffrage in federal and state elections
- B. the prohibition of poll taxes in federal elections
- C. the lowering of the voting age to eighteen
- D. presidential succession and disability

112. \*Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission\* (2010) held that

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

113. The "wall of separation between church and state" is a phrase associated with

- A. Thomas Jefferson's interpretation of the First Amendment
- B. James Madison's draft of the Bill of Rights
- C. John Adams's annotations to the Constitution
- D. George Washington's Farewell Address

114. The right to a court-appointed attorney for indigent criminal defendants was established in

- A. *\*Mapp v. Ohio\** (1961)
- B. *\*Miranda v. Arizona\** (1966)
- C. *\*Gideon v. Wainwright\** (1963)
- D. *\*Tinker v. Des Moines\** (1969)

115. Voter turnout in U.S. midterm congressional elections is typically

- A. higher than presidential election turnout in nearly every cycle
- B. lower than presidential election turnout, often by 15 to 20 percentage points
- C. exactly equal to presidential election turnout
- D. consistently above 75 percent of eligible voters

116. The Electoral College currently consists of how many electors?

- A. 100, equal to the number of senators
- B. 270, the number required to win the presidency
- C. 435, equal to the number of representatives
- D. 538, equal to senators plus representatives plus three for D.C.

117. A direct democracy mechanism by which voters can remove an elected official before the end of their term is called a

- A. recall election
- B. referendum
- C. initiative

D. judicial review

118. A semi-presidential system is best described as one in which

- A. only the executive is directly elected, with no separate legislature
- B. a hereditary monarch shares power with an elected parliament
- C. an elected president coexists with a prime minister accountable to the legislature
- D. a presidium of party officials selects all major government officeholders

119. The veto power exercised by permanent members of the United Nations Security Council allows them to

- A. propose amendments to the United Nations Charter
- B. block any substantive Security Council resolution they oppose
- C. expel member states from the General Assembly
- D. impose binding economic sanctions without further approval

120. The European Union's Schengen Area allows for

- A. free movement of capital across all global financial markets
- B. unrestricted commercial trade between EU member states only
- C. coordinated military deployments by EU member states
- D. passport-free travel across most participating European states

121. NATO's Article 5 commits member states to

- A. mutual defense, treating an attack on one as an attack on all

- B. economic sanctions against any non-democratic state
- C. shared command of all member-state nuclear arsenals
- D. mandatory contributions of three percent of GDP to defense

122. The Paris Agreement of 2015 commits signatory countries to

- A. limit global warming to "well below" 2°C above pre-industrial levels
- B. eliminate all greenhouse gas emissions by 2030
- C. abandon fossil fuel use entirely within fifteen years
- D. transfer climate-related sovereignty to a single international body

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

123. A point inside the production possibilities curve represents

- A. a level of output that requires economic growth to reach
- B. an inefficient use of resources that could produce more without trade-offs
- C. an unattainable combination of outputs given current resources
- D. the optimal balance between consumer and capital goods

124. A command economy is one in which

- A. consumer preferences fully determine production decisions
- B. economic decisions are coordinated through markets and prices
- C. economic activity follows traditional customs and inherited patterns
- D. central planners decide what is produced, how, and for whom

125. A complementary good for coffee would most likely be

- A. cream and sugar, which are typically consumed with coffee
- B. tea, which is a substitute beverage for coffee
- C. orange juice, which is consumed at different times than coffee
- D. bottled water, which is consumed independently of coffee

126. A leftward shift of the supply curve in a market is most likely caused by

- A. an increase in the number of producers entering the market
- B. a technological improvement reducing production costs
- C. an increase in the cost of inputs used in production
- D. a government subsidy paid to producers in the industry

127. Price elasticity of demand is highest for which type of goods?

- A. Necessities with few available substitutes
- B. Luxury goods with many available substitutes
- C. Goods purchased habitually with little price awareness
- D. Goods regulated by government price ceilings

128. The marginal cost of producing one more unit is best understood as

- A. the average cost across all units already produced
- B. the total fixed cost divided by total output
- C. the largest single cost incurred during production
- D. the additional cost incurred to produce one more unit of output

129. In monopolistic competition, firms

- A. produce differentiated products with some price-setting power
- B. produce identical products with no influence over price
- C. operate as a single dominant firm in the market
- D. coordinate prices through formal cartel agreements

130. An oligopoly is most accurately described as a market structure with

- A. one firm controlling the entire industry
- B. a small number of large firms whose actions affect each other
- C. a large number of small firms producing identical goods
- D. completely free entry of new firms with no strategic interaction

131. A natural monopoly is characterized by

- A. complete absence of fixed costs in production
- B. perfect information available to all market participants
- C. economies of scale so large that one firm can supply the market most efficiently
- D. exclusive control of a unique mineral resource

132. A positive externality occurs when

- A. a transaction generates benefits that fall on parties not directly involved
- B. a firm earns profits exceeding its variable costs
- C. consumers experience satisfaction from purchasing a normal good
- D. inflation increases the nominal value of fixed-rate contracts

133. The expenditure approach to calculating GDP includes which of the following components?

- A. Wages, rent, interest, and corporate profits
- B. Imports, exports, savings, and investments
- C. Federal, state, and local tax revenue
- D. Consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports

134. Inflation that results from rising production costs is best classified as

- A. demand-pull inflation caused by excess aggregate demand
- B. cost-push inflation caused by rising input costs
- C. built-in inflation caused by self-reinforcing wage-price expectations
- D. hyperinflation caused by collapsing currency value

135. Cyclical unemployment results from

- A. workers transitioning between jobs during normal labor market activity
- B. mismatches between workers' skills and the jobs available in the economy
- C. downturns in the business cycle that reduce aggregate demand
- D. predictable seasonal variations in particular industries

136. M1, the most liquid measure of the money supply, includes

- A. currency in circulation and demand deposits
- B. corporate stocks and bonds
- C. real estate held as investment property
- D. precious metals stored in bank vaults

137. Fractional reserve banking refers to the practice by which

- A. central banks hold all customer deposits as physical reserves
- B. depositors receive only a fraction of their deposits when withdrawing funds
- C. interest rates on deposits are determined by a fraction of the federal funds rate
- D. banks hold only a portion of deposits as reserves and lend the remainder

138. Open market operations conducted by the Federal Reserve involve

- A. setting the federal minimum wage and unemployment insurance benefits
- B. buying and selling government securities to influence the money supply
- C. directly extending consumer loans to American households
- D. coordinating fiscal policy with the United States Treasury

139. Comparative advantage exists when a country can produce a good

- A. at lower opportunity cost than another country can
- B. using fewer total resources than any other country
- C. without importing any inputs from foreign sources
- D. exclusively for domestic consumption rather than export

140. A trade deficit occurs when a country's

- A. budget deficit exceeds its trade surplus
- B. domestic production exceeds domestic consumption
- C. imports exceed its exports during a given period
- D. currency rises in value against major trading partners

# PRACTICE EXAM 3 — ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

---

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

1. D — 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 to the colony and concentrated land ownership among those wealthy enough to pay multiple passages, accelerating the rise of plantation society.
2. A — 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.
3. C — 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.
4. B — The Quartering Act of 1765 required colonists to provide housing and supplies for British troops stationed in the colonies. The act was widely resented as a financial burden imposed without colonial consent and contributed to the broader pattern of grievances leading to revolution.
5. D — 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. A — 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. C — 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. B — 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, paired with a focus on hemispheric interests, defined American foreign policy for over a century.

9. D — 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. A — 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. B — The American System emphasized economic nationalism through tariffs, a national bank, and internal improvements — not the abolition of slavery. Henry Clay was a slaveholder who supported the program of national economic development without challenging the existing institution of slavery.
12. C — The Wilmot Proviso, attached to an 1846 appropriations bill, sought to prohibit slavery in any territory acquired from Mexico in the Mexican-American War. Though it failed to pass, it dramatized the sectional conflict over slavery's expansion that increasingly defined antebellum politics.
13. A — 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.
14. D — 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.
15. C — Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan proposed that former Confederate states could rejoin the Union once ten percent of their voters swore loyalty to the United States and accepted emancipation. The plan was lenient and intended to bring Southern states back quickly; it was superseded by harsher Radical Reconstruction after Lincoln's assassination.
16. B — The Freedmen's Bureau provided food, medical care, education, and legal assistance to formerly enslaved people and impoverished white Southerners. Land redistribution was discussed but never systematically implemented, and the Bureau was abolished in 1872 amid declining political support.
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 Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was the first federal law restricting immigration based on nationality, banning Chinese laborers from entry and denying naturalization to Chinese already in the country. It represented a major precedent for later restrictive immigration laws.
19. C — The Pendleton Civil Service Act 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.
20. A — The Treaty of Paris (1898) ending the Spanish-American War transferred Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the United States. Cuba was granted nominal independence but remained under American supervision through the Platt Amendment.
21. B — Wilson's "New Freedom" produced the Federal Reserve Act, the Clayton Antitrust Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Act among other reforms. The League of Nations covenant was negotiated after World War I and was ultimately rejected by the Senate, never ratified by the United States.
22. D — The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act established national prohibition of alcoholic beverages, which lasted from 1920 to 1933. Prohibition produced the rise of organized crime and significant social conflict, and was repealed by the Twenty-First Amendment.
23. A — 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.
24. C — 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.
25. B — 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.
26. A — The Wagner Act of 1935 (National Labor Relations Act) guaranteed workers the right to organize unions and bargain collectively, and established the National Labor Relations Board to enforce these rights. It was foundational to the dramatic growth of organized labor in the late 1930s and 1940s.
27. D — *Korematsu v. United States* (1944) upheld Japanese American internment under Executive Order 9066. The decision is now widely repudiated and was officially condemned by Congress in the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which provided reparations to surviving internees.

28. C — The Marshall Plan provided economic aid for the reconstruction of Western European nations recovering from World War II. The program is credited with both rebuilding war-torn economies and binding Western Europe to the American-led Cold War alliance.
29. B — NATO, founded in 1949, was a collective defense alliance among Western democracies, established as the first peacetime military alliance in American history. Article 5 of the founding treaty commits members to mutual defense if any member is attacked.
30. 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.
31. A — 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.
32. C — 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.
33. B — 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.
34. D — 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.
35. A — 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.
36. C — 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.
37. B — 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.
38. D — The Iran-Contra affair involved the secret sale of arms to Iran and the diversion of profits to fund the Nicaraguan Contras, despite a congressional ban on such aid. The scandal damaged the Reagan administration but did not result in presidential impeachment.

39. A — 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.
40. C — 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.

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

41. B — 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 Egyptian pharaoh was understood to be both a god and the intermediary between the gods and humanity. This divine kingship was a defining feature of Egyptian political and religious culture and shaped the elaborate burial practices and monumental architecture of ancient Egypt.
43. D — 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.
44. C — 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.
45. A — 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.
46. B — 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.
47. D — The Byzantine Empire was the eastern continuation of the Roman Empire centered on Constantinople, surviving for roughly a thousand years after the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 CE. It preserved Greek learning and Christian religious tradition until its fall in 1453.
48. A — 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.

49. C — 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.
50. B — 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.
51. 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.
52. D — 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.
53. B — 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.
54. C — The Glorious Revolution of 1688 produced the English Bill of Rights of 1689, which established parliamentary supremacy, limited royal authority, and protected specific civil liberties. It became foundational to constitutional government and influenced later American constitutional thought.
55. D — 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.
56. 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.
57. A — The Napoleonic Code (1804) profoundly influenced legal systems in continental Europe and Latin America, shaping civil law traditions in dozens of countries. Its principles of equality before the law, property rights, and religious tolerance remain influential today.
58. C — The Opium Wars resulted in unequal treaties imposing extraterritoriality (immunity of foreign citizens from Chinese law), treaty ports open to foreign trade, and significant territorial concessions including the cession of Hong Kong to Britain. The treaties initiated a "century of humiliation" in Chinese historical memory.
59. B — The Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising against British East India Company rule in India. After the rebellion was suppressed, the British government assumed direct rule, ending Company governance and beginning the formal era of the British Raj.

60. D — Italian unification was completed in 1871 with the addition of Rome, ending the Pope's temporal sovereignty over the Papal States. The new kingdom established Rome as its capital, and the Pope retreated into the Vatican as a "prisoner."
61. A — 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.
62. D — The Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905) was the first major modern military victory of an Asian power over a European one. Japan's victory over Russia signaled Japan's emergence as a great power and challenged European assumptions about racial and military hierarchies.
63. C — 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.
64. B — The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March 1918) ended Russian participation in the First World War on punitive terms, transferring vast territory from Russia to Germany. Lenin accepted the harsh terms to consolidate Bolshevik power against domestic opposition.
65. A — The Long March (1934–1935) is most closely associated with the Chinese Communist Party's strategic retreat under Mao Zedong, covering roughly 6,000 miles to escape Nationalist encirclement. The march established Mao's leadership and became central to Communist Party mythology.
66. C — 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.
67. D — Stalingrad was the catastrophic German defeat that marked the strategic turn of the Eastern Front. An entire German army (the Sixth Army) was destroyed, and the Soviet Union began its long advance westward that eventually reached Berlin in 1945.
68. B — The Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to promote international monetary cooperation and provide development financing. These institutions remain central to the global economic system.
69. A — 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.
70. C — The Suez Crisis of 1956 began when Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal on July 26, 1956. Britain, France, and Israel responded with a coordinated military operation that ultimately failed under American and Soviet pressure.

71. D — 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 in 1976.

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

72. A — 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. B — 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. D — A choropleth map is a type of thematic map that uses shading to show the distribution of a phenomenon across predefined areas. Election results by state, population density by county, and per capita income by country are common choropleth applications.
75. A — 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.
76. C — 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).
77. B — 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.
78. 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.
79. A — 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.
80. C — 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.

81. B — 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.
82. 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.
83. A — 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.
84. C — 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.
85. 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.
86. A — 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.
87. B — 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.
88. C — 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.
89. A — 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.
90. D — 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.

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

91. B — In Aristotle's classification, the corrupt form of rule by the few is oligarchy. Aristotle's six-part classification distinguishes 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. C — Thomas Hobbes argued in *Leviathan* (1651) that life in the state of nature would be "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short" without a sovereign authority. His solution was the social contract: rational individuals surrender natural liberty to a sovereign in exchange for security.
93. A — The original Article VII of the Constitution required ratification by nine of the thirteen states. New Hampshire became the ninth ratifying state in June 1788, allowing the Constitution to take effect, though the remaining states ratified within a few years.
94. D — The Three-Fifths Compromise was rendered moot by the Thirteenth Amendment (1865), which abolished slavery, and the Fourteenth Amendment (1868), which established equal citizenship and counted all persons fully for representation purposes.
95. B — The Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791, two years after the new federal government began operations under the Constitution. The amendments addressed Anti-Federalist concerns about individual liberties and remain the most cited part of the Constitution today.
96. A — The First Amendment's religion clauses are the Establishment Clause ("Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion") and the Free Exercise Clause ("or prohibiting the free exercise thereof"). Together they establish the principle of religious liberty under American constitutional law.
97. C — The Second Amendment protects the right to keep and bear arms. Its meaning has been the subject of significant Supreme Court interpretation, most importantly in *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008), which recognized an individual right to possess firearms for traditionally lawful purposes.
98. B — The right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury is in the Sixth Amendment, not the Fifth. The Fifth Amendment includes grand jury indictment, double jeopardy protection, the right against self-incrimination, due process, and just compensation for property taken by eminent domain.
99. D — The Eighth Amendment prohibits excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishment. It applies to both pretrial and post-conviction stages of criminal procedure and shapes contemporary debates over capital punishment and prison conditions.
100. A — *United States v. Nixon* (1974) established that the President is not above the law in the context of criminal evidence, requiring Nixon to surrender Watergate-related tape recordings. The decision led directly to Nixon's resignation seventeen days later.
101. C — *Roe v. Wade* (1973) was based primarily on a constitutional right to privacy emerging from "penumbras" of several amendments (First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Fourteenth). The decision was overturned by *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* (2022).

102. B — *Obergefell v. Hodges* (2015) held that the right to marry is a fundamental right that includes same-sex couples, requiring all states to recognize same-sex marriages. The decision was based on the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment.
103. A — A House congressional district has approximately 760,000 residents based on the 2020 reapportionment. The Constitution requires congressional districts to be apportioned by population, with each district within a state containing roughly equal numbers of residents.
104. D — A conference committee combines members of both the House and Senate to negotiate differences between the two chambers' versions of a bill. The compromise version produced by the conference committee must then be approved by both chambers in identical form before going to the President.
105. C — The President's primary role in the legislative process is to sign legislation into law or veto it with stated objections. The President may also propose legislation and exert political pressure, but the formal constitutional role is to act on bills passed by Congress.
106. B — The President serves as both head of state (the symbolic representative of the nation) and head of government (the chief executive of the federal government). Most parliamentary systems separate these roles, with a ceremonial monarch or president as head of state and a prime minister as head of government.
107. A — The Office of Management and Budget is part of the Executive Office of the President. OMB prepares the President's annual budget proposal and oversees the management and performance of executive branch agencies.
108. D — Independent regulatory commissions are characterized by members serving fixed staggered terms with limited presidential removal authority, insulating them from direct political control. The structure was deliberately designed to allow specialized regulatory expertise and continuity across administrations.
109. C — Federal discretionary spending is set annually through the appropriations process, in contrast to mandatory spending like Social Security and Medicare that flows automatically from existing law. Discretionary spending now constitutes roughly one-third of the federal budget.
110. B — The federal debt represents the accumulated total of past deficits, minus surpluses, owed by the federal government. It has grown substantially due to a combination of structural factors (demographic aging) and specific events (wars, tax cuts, financial crisis, COVID-19 pandemic).
111. D — The Twenty-Fifth Amendment (1967) addresses presidential succession and disability. It clarifies the line of succession to the presidency and establishes procedures for handling presidential disability, including temporary transfer of authority to the Vice President.

112. C — *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.
113. A — The "wall of separation between church and state" is associated with Thomas Jefferson, who used the phrase in an 1802 letter to the Danbury Baptists. The phrase has become foundational to American interpretation of the First Amendment's Establishment Clause.
114. C — *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) established the right to a court-appointed attorney for indigent criminal defendants. The decision applied the Sixth Amendment right to counsel to state criminal proceedings and transformed American criminal procedure.
115. B — Voter turnout in U.S. midterm congressional elections is typically lower than presidential election turnout, often by 15 to 20 percentage points. The drop-off pattern is one of the most consistent features of American electoral participation.
116. D — The Electoral College consists of 538 electors, equal to senators (100) plus representatives (435) plus three for the District of Columbia under the Twenty-Third Amendment. A candidate must receive a majority of these votes — 270 — to win the presidency.
117. A — A recall election is a direct democracy mechanism by which voters can remove an elected official before the end of their term. Recall procedures vary by state and apply primarily to state and local officials; the federal Constitution provides no recall mechanism.
118. C — A semi-presidential system features both a directly elected president and a prime minister accountable to the legislature. France, Russia, and Portugal are examples. The system combines features of presidential and parliamentary systems.
119. B — The veto power exercised by permanent members of the UN Security Council allows them to block any substantive Security Council resolution they oppose. The five permanent members — the United States, Britain, France, Russia, and China — each hold this veto.
120. D — The European Union's Schengen Area allows for passport-free travel across most participating European states. It includes most EU member states plus a few non-EU countries, and is considered one of the most visible achievements of European integration.
121. A — NATO's Article 5 commits member states to mutual defense, treating an attack on one member as an attack on all. Article 5 has been formally invoked only once, by the United States after the September 11, 2001 attacks.
122. A — 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.

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

123. B — A point inside the Production Possibilities Curve represents an inefficient use of resources that could produce more without trade-offs. Inefficiency may result from unemployment, underutilization of capital, or other failures to use available resources effectively.
124. D — A command economy is one in which central planners decide what is produced, how it is produced, and for whom. The Soviet Union and Maoist China are historical examples. Most modern economies are mixed, combining market mechanisms with significant government roles.
125. A — A complementary good for coffee would most likely be cream and sugar, which are typically consumed with coffee. Complementary goods are those whose consumption rises and falls together — the price of one affects demand for the other in the same direction.
126. C — A leftward shift of the supply curve is most likely caused by an increase in the cost of inputs used in production. Higher input costs reduce the quantity producers are willing to supply at any given price. New producers, technology, and subsidies all shift supply rightward, not leftward.
127. B — Price elasticity of demand is highest for luxury goods with many available substitutes. When the price of a luxury rises, consumers can easily switch to substitutes, producing large changes in quantity demanded. Necessities and habitual goods are typically inelastic.
128. D — Marginal cost is the additional cost incurred to produce 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.
129. A — In monopolistic competition, firms produce differentiated products with some price-setting power based on branding, quality, location, or features. Restaurants, hair salons, and clothing retailers are typical examples. Many firms compete, but each has some market power through differentiation.
130. B — An oligopoly is characterized by a small number of large firms whose actions significantly affect each other. Strategic interaction among firms is the defining feature. Auto manufacturing, commercial aviation, and soft drink production are typical oligopolistic markets.
131. C — A natural monopoly arises from economies of scale so large that one firm can supply the market most efficiently. Public utilities historically water, electricity, and natural gas distribution share this characteristic and have typically been regulated rather than allowed to operate freely.
132. A — A positive externality occurs when a transaction generates benefits that fall on parties not directly involved. Vaccinations, education, and basic scientific research all produce positive externalities. Markets typically underprovide goods with positive externalities, justifying public subsidies.

133. D — The expenditure approach to GDP includes consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports (exports minus imports). The formula is  $GDP = C + I + G + (X - M)$ . It is the standard approach to calculating national output.
134. B — Cost-push inflation results from rising production costs — typically higher input prices for energy, raw materials, or labor. The 1970s oil shocks produced cost-push inflation; demand-pull inflation, in contrast, results from excess aggregate demand pulling prices up.
135. C — Cyclical unemployment results from downturns in the business cycle that reduce aggregate demand and thus firm hiring. It contrasts with frictional (job transitions), structural (skills mismatches), and seasonal unemployment.
136. A — M1 includes currency in circulation and demand deposits — the most liquid forms of money used for daily transactions. M2 adds less liquid forms like savings deposits and money market accounts. Stocks, real estate, and precious metals are not part of standard money supply measures.
137. D — Fractional reserve banking is the practice by which banks hold only a portion of deposits as reserves and lend the remainder. The system creates money through the multiplier effect and is foundational to modern banking, though it requires deposit insurance and central bank backing to maintain stability.
138. B — Open market operations involve the Federal Reserve buying and selling government securities to influence the money supply. Buying securities injects money into the economy; selling securities removes money. It is the Fed's most frequently used monetary policy tool.
139. A — Comparative advantage exists when a country can produce a good at lower opportunity cost than another country can. Even a country with absolute advantage in every good can still benefit from specializing according to comparative advantage. The principle was articulated by David Ricardo in 1817.
140. C — A trade deficit occurs when a country's imports exceed its exports during a given period. Trade deficits are offset by capital inflows in the balance of payments. Persistent trade deficits can produce political tensions but are not inherently signs of economic weakness.