

PRACTICE EXAM 6: PRAXIS SOCIAL STUDIES 5581 SIMULATION

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

1. The Iroquois Confederacy of pre-Columbian North America was distinctive primarily because of its
 - A. extensive use of horses for hunting and long-distance trade
 - B. development of advanced metallurgy in iron and bronze
 - C. sophisticated political union of multiple nations under a constitutional framework
 - D. permanent agricultural settlements concentrated in the Pacific Northwest

2. The Jamestown colony, established in 1607, struggled in its earliest years primarily because of
 - A. food shortages, disease, and conflict with neighboring indigenous communities
 - B. religious persecution by colonial authorities
 - C. the absence of any commercial crop suitable for export
 - D. resistance from indentured servants demanding land redistribution

3. The Triangular Trade pattern of the colonial Atlantic economy involved
 - A. trade between three British North American colonies in different climate zones
 - B. interconnected shipments of goods, enslaved Africans, and raw materials among Africa, the Americas, and Europe
 - C. trade in three principal commodities — tobacco, cotton, and sugar — among the southern colonies

D. trade among three groups — colonists, indigenous peoples, and free Africans — in the Chesapeake region

4. The Stamp Act of 1765 imposed a tax on

- A. all goods imported into the colonies from outside the British Empire
- B. tea, sugar, and molasses sold within the American colonies
- C. land sales between colonial residents within each colony
- D. printed materials such as legal documents, newspapers, and pamphlets

5. The Declaration of Independence (1776) drew most directly on the political philosophy of

- A. John Locke regarding natural rights and government by consent
- B. Thomas Hobbes regarding absolute sovereignty
- C. Niccolò Machiavelli regarding the practical exercise of power
- D. Edmund Burke regarding the wisdom of inherited tradition

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

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

7. The Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise) at the Constitutional Convention resolved the dispute over

- A. the international slave trade and its eventual termination

- B. representation in Congress between large and small states
- C. the inclusion of a Bill of Rights in the original Constitution
- D. the balance between federal and state taxing authority

8. The Federalist Papers were written primarily to

- A. defend the Articles of Confederation against proposed reforms
- B. argue against ratification of the new federal Constitution
- C. propose amendments to the Bill of Rights as drafted
- D. persuade New York voters to support ratification of the Constitution

9. The election of 1800 is sometimes called the "Revolution of 1800" because it

- A. marked the first peaceful transfer of power between competing political parties
- B. produced the first violent transfer of executive power in the new republic
- C. resulted in the dissolution of the Federalist Party at all levels of government
- D. marked the formation of the modern Democratic Party in its current form

10. The Marshall Court's decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) most directly affirmed the

- A. right of states to nullify federal laws they considered unconstitutional
- B. doctrine of implied federal powers under the Necessary and Proper Clause
- C. limitation of federal authority to powers explicitly enumerated in the Constitution
- D. supremacy of state law over federal law in matters of internal taxation

11. The Indian Removal Act of 1830, signed by President Andrew Jackson, authorized

- A. the granting of full federal citizenship to all Native Americans
- B. financial compensation for tribes whose lands had been previously seized
- C. the relocation of southeastern tribes to territory west of the Mississippi
- D. military protection for Cherokee territorial claims in Georgia

12. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 is most closely associated with

- A. the founding of the modern Republican Party
- B. the publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe
- C. the passage of the Compromise of 1850
- D. the launch of the organized women's rights movement in the United States

13. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 most directly contributed to sectional tensions by

- A. permitting slavery in territories where the Missouri Compromise had previously prohibited it
- B. ending the international slave trade in all American territories
- C. requiring Northern states to enforce the federal Fugitive Slave Act
- D. granting full citizenship to all African Americans regardless of state laws

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

- A. all enslaved people throughout the United States and its territories
- 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

15. The Reconstruction-era Fourteenth Amendment (1868) is most significant for

- A. abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude throughout the United States
- B. prohibiting the denial of voting rights on the basis of race
- C. authorizing a federal income tax to fund Reconstruction programs
- D. defining citizenship and guaranteeing equal protection of the laws

16. The Compromise of 1877 is most directly associated with

- A. the admission of new states from western territories
- B. the passage of new constitutional amendments expanding voting rights
- C. the withdrawal of remaining federal troops from the former Confederate states
- D. the federal takeover of state-run public education systems

17. The Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 was intended to

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

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

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

19. 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

20. The Progressive Era amendments to the Constitution included all of the following EXCEPT the

- A. Fifteenth Amendment prohibiting racial discrimination in voting
- B. Sixteenth Amendment authorizing the federal income tax
- C. Seventeenth Amendment establishing direct election of senators
- D. Nineteenth Amendment granting women the right to vote

21. American entry into World War I in April 1917 was triggered most directly by

- A. the German invasion of Belgium and France in 1914
- B. the Bolshevik Revolution and Russian withdrawal from the war
- C. unrestricted German submarine warfare and the Zimmermann Telegram
- D. the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo

22. The Stock Market Crash of October 1929 contributed to the Great Depression by

- A. eliminating all foreign investment in the American economy
- B. wiping out personal savings and undermining banking confidence
- C. forcing the immediate abandonment of the gold standard
- D. directly triggering immediate hyperinflation in consumer prices

23. The New Deal program that established old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and aid to dependent children was the

- A. Social Security Act of 1935
- B. National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933
- C. Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933
- D. Wagner Act of 1935

24. The internment of approximately 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II was authorized by

- A. an act of Congress requiring removal of all enemy nationals
- B. a Supreme Court ruling against Japanese American citizenship
- C. a treaty between the United States and Imperial Japan
- D. an executive order issued by President Franklin Roosevelt

25. The Marshall Plan of 1948 is best understood as

- A. a military alliance against the Soviet Union and its satellite states
- B. a treaty restricting nuclear weapons proliferation in Europe
- C. an economic aid program for the reconstruction of Western Europe
- D. a federal initiative to integrate American public schools

26. 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*

27. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 directly addressed

- A. discrimination in employment based on race or sex
- B. segregation in interstate transportation services
- C. funding for civil rights organizations across the country
- D. literacy tests and other tools used to disenfranchise African American voters

28. The Tet Offensive of January 1968 is historically significant primarily because it

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

29. 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 resignation of President Richard Nixon in August 1974
- D. the passage of constitutional amendments limiting presidential terms

30. President Reagan's economic policy, often called "Reaganomics," emphasized

- A. major tax cuts, deregulation, and increased defense spending

- B. nationalization of major American industries
- C. the replacement of Social Security with private retirement accounts
- D. major tax increases to balance the federal budget

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

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

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

- A. The withdrawal of American forces from the Middle East
- B. The invasion of Afghanistan and the passage of the PATRIOT Act
- C. The dissolution of the Department of Defense
- D. The repeal of major civil liberties protections in the Bill of Rights

33. The 2008 financial crisis was triggered most directly by

- A. the failure of major financial institutions exposed to subprime mortgage securities
- B. the bankruptcy of major American automobile manufacturers
- C. the abandonment of the U.S. dollar as the global reserve currency
- D. the collapse of the European Union banking system

34. The Election of 1860 brought to the presidency

- A. Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic Party's nominee
- B. John C. Breckinridge, the Southern Democratic candidate
- C. John Bell, the Constitutional Union candidate
- D. Abraham Lincoln, the Republican Party's nominee

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

- A. the first major engagement of the American Civil War
- B. the final battle of the war before Lee's formal surrender
- C. the strategic turning point ending Lee's invasion of the North
- D. the largest naval engagement of the Civil War period

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

- A. labor strikes in the railroad industry of the late nineteenth century
- B. the consolidation of large industrial corporations into trusts
- C. corruption scandals in the federal civil service of the period
- D. the agricultural decline of the American South after Reconstruction

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

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

38. American entry into World War II was most directly triggered by

- A. the German invasion of Poland in September 1939
- B. the German declaration of war on the Soviet Union
- C. the British appeal for direct American military intervention in Europe
- D. the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941

39. The Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962 ended when

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

40. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), implemented in 1994, was eventually replaced in 2020 by

- A. the Trans-Pacific Partnership treaty
- B. the Central American Free Trade Agreement
- C. the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)
- D. the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

SECTION II — WORLD HISTORY (Questions 41–71)

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

- A. accounting and recording commercial transactions

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

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

- A. Socrates of fifth-century Athens
- B. Plato, founder of the Academy
- C. Aristotle, founder of the Lyceum
- D. Pythagoras of the Ionian school

43. The Roman Republic ended and the Roman Empire began with the rise of

- A. Julius Caesar at the start of the Gallic Wars
- B. Augustus, the adopted heir of Julius Caesar
- C. Cicero in the late Republican period
- D. Constantine the Great in the fourth century

44. The Christian religion was officially tolerated within the Roman Empire after

- A. the destruction of the Second Temple in Jerusalem
- B. the persecutions under the emperor Diocletian
- C. the Council of Nicaea convened in 325 CE
- D. the Edict of Milan issued by Constantine in 313 CE

45. The Hagia Sophia in Constantinople was constructed under the Byzantine emperor

- A. Justinian the Great during the sixth century
- B. Constantine the Great during the fourth century
- C. Heraclius during the seventh century
- D. Basil II during the eleventh century

46. The Islamic Golden Age (roughly 8th–13th centuries) is associated with major advances in

- A. European agriculture during the medieval period
- B. Chinese imperial bureaucracy during the Tang dynasty
- C. mathematics, medicine, philosophy, and astronomy across the Muslim world
- D. indigenous Mesoamerican astronomical knowledge

47. The Crusades (1095–1291) had which of the following long-term consequences?

- A. The permanent Christian recapture and rule of Jerusalem
- B. Increased European contact with Muslim civilization and the introduction of new goods
- C. The dissolution of the Roman Catholic Church as an institution
- D. The unification of Eastern and Western Christianity under one church

48. The Renaissance, which began in fourteenth-century Italy, was characterized by

- A. the rejection of all Greek and Roman cultural traditions
- B. the consolidation of feudal social hierarchies across Europe
- C. the suppression of vernacular languages in favor of Latin
- D. a revived interest in classical learning and humanism

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

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

50. The Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire was led by

- A. Francisco Pizarro in the early 1530s
- B. Vasco da Gama in the late 1490s
- C. Hernán Cortés in the early 1520s
- D. Vasco Núñez de Balboa in the early 1510s

51. The transatlantic slave trade (c. 1500–1866) forcibly transported approximately

- A. one to two million Africans across the Atlantic
- B. twelve to thirteen million Africans across the Atlantic
- C. fifty to sixty million Africans across the Atlantic
- D. five to six million Africans across the Atlantic

52. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 in England resulted in

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

53. The Enlightenment philosopher who argued that government rests on a social contract and the consent of the governed was

- A. Niccolò Machiavelli of Florence
- B. Thomas Aquinas of medieval Italy
- C. Jean Bodin of sixteenth-century France
- D. John Locke of seventeenth-century England

54. The French Revolution began in 1789 with events including the

- A. assassination of King Louis XVI by revolutionary forces
- B. coronation of Napoleon Bonaparte as Emperor
- C. storming of the Bastille and the meeting of the Estates-General
- D. invasion of France by Austrian and Prussian armies

55. The Industrial Revolution began in eighteenth-century

- A. Britain with innovations in textile production and steam power
- B. France during the reign of Louis XV
- C. Germany under Prussian state direction
- D. the United States during the early national period

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

- A. French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte
- B. Austrian foreign minister Klemens von Metternich
- C. British Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger

D. Russian Tsar Alexander I alone

57. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels published *The Communist Manifesto* in which year?

A. 1848

B. 1789

C. 1917

D. 1871

58. The Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 led most directly to

A. Indian independence from British rule under Gandhi's leadership

B. the British East India Company's continued private rule over India

C. the British government's assumption of direct rule over India

D. the partition of India into Hindu and Muslim states

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

A. settled the borders between France and Germany after a war

B. ended the international slave trade through binding treaty obligations

C. created the League of Nations as a peacekeeping body

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

60. The assassination that triggered the outbreak of World War I in 1914 was that of

A. Tsar Nicholas II of Russia in Petrograd

B. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary in Sarajevo

- C. Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany in Berlin
- D. King George V of the United Kingdom in London

61. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) is most often criticized by historians for

- A. imposing terms harsh enough to fuel German resentment that contributed to the rise of Nazism
- B. requiring Germany to pay reparations to the victorious Allied powers
- C. dismantling the German military by reducing the army to 100,000 men
- D. transferring German colonies to the League of Nations as mandates

62. The Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917 was led most prominently by

- A. Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky exclusively
- B. Mikhail Gorbachev during early Soviet history
- C. Vladimir Lenin returning from Swiss exile
- D. Alexander Kerensky and the Provisional Government

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

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

64. The Holocaust during the Second World War was the systematic murder of

- A. approximately one million Russian prisoners of war

- B. approximately two million Soviet civilians by occupying forces
- C. approximately four million civilians of various European nationalities
- D. approximately six million European Jews along with millions of other targeted groups

65. The Yalta Conference of February 1945 brought together

- A. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin to plan postwar settlement
- B. Truman, Attlee, and Stalin at the war's conclusion
- C. Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito to coordinate Axis strategy
- D. Eisenhower, de Gaulle, and Tito on European recovery

66. 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 within the United Nations

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

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

68. 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 Egypt
- D. signed a defense treaty with the Soviet Union

69. The Vietnam War ended in 1975 with

- A. the formal partition of Vietnam between the North and South
- B. the American military victory and South Vietnamese stabilization
- C. the negotiation of a power-sharing government in Saigon
- D. the fall of Saigon to North Vietnamese forces and reunification

70. 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

71. The fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 symbolized

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

SECTION III — GEOGRAPHY (Questions 72–90)

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

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

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

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

74. A formal region is best defined as a region

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

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

- A. caused by the gravitational pull of the moon on Earth's atmosphere
- B. produced exclusively by warm tropical ocean currents

- C. caused by the Earth's rotation, deflecting movement to the right in the Northern Hemisphere
- D. found only in the upper layers of the troposphere

76. The rain shadow effect occurs when

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

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

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

78. The total fertility rate (TFR) represents

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

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

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

80. A universalizing religion is best characterized as one that

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

81. The cultural landscape of a region refers to

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

82. Edge cities are characterized by

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

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

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

84. 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

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

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

86. The Three Gorges Dam, the world's largest hydroelectric facility, 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

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

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

88. Urban sprawl is most commonly characterized by

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

89. The Great Divergence in economic history refers to

- A. the unification of Eastern and Western European economies after the Cold War
- B. the dramatic gap in wealth and industrial development that opened between Western Europe and the rest of the world during the Industrial Revolution
- C. the convergence of Asian and African economies with European living standards
- D. the gradual elimination of global economic inequality during the twentieth century

90. Devolution refers to

- A. the dissolution of national governments into smaller independent states
- B. the formation of supranational unions of multiple countries
- C. the centralization of authority following constitutional reform

D. the transfer of powers from a central government to subnational units

SECTION IV — CIVICS (Questions 91–122)

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

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

92. The Articles of Confederation required which of the following supermajorities for amendments to the Articles themselves?

- A. Unanimous consent of all thirteen states
- B. Two-thirds approval of state legislatures
- C. Approval by three-fourths of state ratifying conventions
- D. Approval by a national constitutional convention

93. The Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise) at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 resolved the dispute between

- A. proponents and opponents of the international slave trade
- B. supporters and opponents of executive veto authority
- C. those favoring religious tests for federal office and those opposing them
- D. large states and small states over representation in Congress

94. The principle of judicial review allows federal courts to

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

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

97. The doctrine of incorporation refers to the process by which the Supreme Court has

- A. extended the protections of the Bill of Rights to overseas U.S. territories
- B. defined the limits of federal corporate regulation under the Commerce Clause
- C. established the constitutional status of corporations under the Fourteenth Amendment
- D. applied most provisions of the Bill of Rights to state governments through the Fourteenth Amendment

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

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

99. The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution establishes that

- A. the Constitution, federal laws made pursuant to it, and treaties prevail over conflicting state laws
- B. the President holds supreme authority during national emergencies
- 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

100. The originalist approach to constitutional interpretation holds that

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

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

- A. a vote of the entire membership of the House of Representatives
- B. appointment by the President of the United States
- C. nomination by the Senate Majority Leader

D. seniority based on years of service in Congress

102. A pocket veto occurs when

- A. the President vetoes legislation by formally returning it to Congress with objections
- B. Congress overrides a presidential veto through a two-thirds vote in both houses
- C. the Supreme Court rules legislation unconstitutional after presidential signature
- D. the President fails to sign a bill within ten days while Congress is adjourned

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

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

104. Bills relating to federal revenue must constitutionally originate in the

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

105. The War Powers Resolution of 1973 sought to

- A. reassert congressional authority over the use of military force by the executive branch

- B. expand presidential authority to commit American forces to combat without congressional authorization
- C. authorize the President to negotiate trade agreements without Senate ratification
- D. provide funding for ongoing military operations in Southeast Asia

106. Federal entitlement spending is best described as

- A. spending subject to annual appropriations decisions in Congress
- B. discretionary funding for federal agencies and operations
- C. emergency funding for natural disaster response
- D. spending required by existing law for programs like Social Security and Medicare

107. 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 state and local recipients in how funds are used within a defined area
- C. detailed federal supervision of every dollar spent by recipient governments
- D. their availability only to wealthy state and local governments

108. The Twenty-Fourth Amendment (1964) prohibited

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

109. *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District* (1969) is most directly associated with which constitutional principle?

- A. The right to privacy in family decisions
- B. The right of states to regulate public school curricula
- C. The free speech rights of public school students
- D. The federal government's authority over interstate commerce

110. Which of the following best describes the typical effect of single-member plurality electoral systems?

- A. They produce highly proportional representation of small parties in legislatures
- B. They eliminate political parties as significant features of democratic competition
- C. They require runoff elections in nearly every legislative race
- D. They tend to produce two-party competition because votes for third parties are typically wasted

111. Political action committees (PACs) and Super PACs differ in that Super PACs

- A. operate exclusively at the state level rather than the federal level
- B. can raise and spend unlimited amounts on independent political activity but cannot directly coordinate with candidates
- C. are subject to stricter contribution limits than traditional PACs
- D. can directly contribute unlimited amounts to candidate campaigns

112. The principal agents of political socialization include all of the following EXCEPT

- A. the family as the most influential agent
- B. schools and educational institutions across communities
- C. mathematical proofs and laws of physics

D. religious institutions and peer groups

113. A poll's margin of error reflects

- A. the statistical uncertainty in estimating population values from a sample of finite size
- B. the percentage of respondents who refused to answer particular questions
- C. the proportion of respondents who provided dishonest answers
- D. the rate at which polling firms produce inaccurate results

114. A parliamentary system differs from a presidential system most importantly in that

- A. parliamentary systems do not hold regular elections
- B. presidential systems do not have political parties
- C. the executive in a parliamentary system is drawn from and accountable to the legislative majority
- D. parliamentary systems lack judicial review of legislative actions

115. Proportional representation electoral systems tend to produce which of the following outcomes?

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

116. The United Nations General Assembly differs from the Security Council in that

- A. the General Assembly is composed of all member states with one vote each
- B. only the General Assembly can authorize the use of military force

- C. only Security Council members are required to pay UN dues
- D. the General Assembly meets only during international crises

117. The Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution

- A. lowered the voting age from twenty-one to eighteen
- B. abolished the poll tax in federal elections
- C. established direct election of United States senators
- D. granted women the right to vote nationally in 1920

118. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is widely considered effective primarily because

- A. it abolished all forms of voter registration in the United States
- B. it dramatically expanded African American voter registration and political participation
- C. it required all states to adopt identical voter identification laws
- D. it eliminated political parties' influence over voter mobilization

119. 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 in Article VI
- C. the opening words of the Preamble, "We the People of the United States"
- D. the prohibition of religious tests for federal office

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

- A. are reserved to the states or the people

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

121. The President serves as

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

122. NATO is best described as

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

SECTION V — ECONOMICS (Questions 123–140)

123. The Production Possibilities Curve typically appears as a curve bowed outward from the origin because

- A. resources are not equally productive across different uses, producing the law of increasing opportunity cost
- B. resources are equally well-suited to producing all goods
- C. consumer preferences shift continuously over time
- D. inflation increases the cost of producing all goods proportionally

124. A traditional economy is characterized primarily by

- A. central government planning of production and distribution
- B. the dominance of free markets and private property
- C. the role of custom and tradition in determining what is produced and how
- D. the absence of any economic activity above subsistence

125. A normal good is defined as a good for which

- A. supply is independent of price changes
- B. demand rises as consumer income rises
- C. demand falls as consumer income rises
- D. supply equals demand at every possible price level

126. A price ceiling set below the equilibrium price typically produces

- A. economic surpluses of the affected good
- B. neither surpluses nor shortages because the market adjusts perfectly
- C. a permanent reduction in producer profits with no other effects
- D. shortages of the affected good

127. The four factors of production earn returns paid in the form of

- A. rent, wages, interest, and profit
- B. taxes, subsidies, transfers, and grants
- C. fees, dues, fines, and assessments
- D. dividends, capital gains, royalties, and bonuses

128. 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. firms maximize profit by producing where marginal revenue equals marginal cost
- D. economic decisions can be made without considering scarcity or opportunity cost

129. A natural monopoly is most commonly found in

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

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

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

131. 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

132. Public goods are characterized by which two features?

- A. High prices and limited availability in markets
- B. Non-rivalry in consumption and non-excludability
- C. Profitable production and easy excludability
- D. Production by government enterprises only

133. 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 comparisons across years
- D. measures only manufactured goods and excludes services

134. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to

- A. measure inflation through the cost of a representative basket of consumer goods and services
- B. determine the federal income tax rates for individual taxpayers
- C. set the federal funds rate target for monetary policy decisions
- D. track total federal government spending across fiscal years

135. Frictional unemployment refers to

- A. long-term unemployment caused by mismatches between workers' skills and available jobs
- B. unemployment caused by downturns in the business cycle
- C. unemployment caused by predictable seasonal variations in particular industries
- D. short-term, often voluntary unemployment as workers transition between jobs

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

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

137. The federal funds rate is the interest rate at which

- A. the Federal Reserve lends directly to the United States Treasury
- B. consumers obtain federally insured home mortgage loans
- C. banks lend reserves to one another overnight
- D. the federal government lends to state and local governments

138. Contractionary monetary policy designed to combat inflation typically involves

- A. raising interest rates and slowing the growth of the money supply
- B. cutting federal taxes to stimulate consumer spending
- C. increasing federal spending on infrastructure projects
- D. lowering interest rates and expanding the money supply

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

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

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 markets
- D. the productivity of agricultural land in different regions

PRACTICE EXAM 6 — ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

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

1. C — The Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) Confederacy united five (later six) nations under the Great Law of Peace, a sophisticated constitutional framework. Some scholars argue this political union influenced later European political thought, including aspects of American federalism.
2. A — Jamestown's earliest years were marked by food shortages, disease (especially malaria and dysentery), and conflict with the Powhatan Confederacy. The "Starving Time" of 1609–1610 reduced the colony from roughly 500 to 60 settlers before resupply ships arrived.
3. B — The Triangular Trade involved interconnected shipments of goods, enslaved Africans, and raw materials among Africa, the Americas, and Europe. Manufactured goods went from Europe to Africa, enslaved people from Africa to the Americas, and raw materials like sugar and tobacco from the Americas to Europe.
4. D — The Stamp Act of 1765 imposed a tax on printed materials such as legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, and playing cards. The tax was widely resented because it was a direct internal tax imposed without colonial representation in Parliament.
5. A — The Declaration of Independence drew most directly on John Locke's theories of natural rights and government by consent. Jefferson's prose echoes Locke's *Two Treatises of Government* so directly that scholars have documented numerous parallel passages and concepts.
6. C — The Articles of Confederation gave the central government authority to declare war and conduct foreign affairs through Congress. The Articles notably lacked the power to tax individuals, regulate interstate commerce, or enforce its own laws.
7. B — The Great Compromise resolved the dispute over representation in Congress between large states (favoring representation by population) and small states (favoring equal representation per state) by creating a bicameral legislature: the population-based House and the state-based Senate.
8. D — The Federalist Papers were a series of 85 essays written under the pseudonym "Publius" by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, published in New York newspapers specifically to persuade New York voters to ratify the Constitution at a moment when ratification was deeply uncertain.
9. A — The 1800 election marked the first peaceful transfer of executive power between competing political parties — from the Federalists to the Democratic-Republicans. This had been by no means

guaranteed in the early republic and was widely seen as a profound demonstration of constitutional resilience.

10. B — *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) affirmed the doctrine of implied federal powers under the Necessary and Proper Clause, upholding Congress's authority to charter a national bank. Marshall also famously held that "the power to tax involves the power to destroy," forbidding state taxation of federal institutions.
11. C — The Indian Removal Act of 1830 authorized the relocation of southeastern tribes to territory west of the Mississippi. The most infamous result was the Trail of Tears (1838–1839), the forced removal of the Cherokee Nation from Georgia in which roughly 4,000 Cherokee died.
12. D — Seneca Falls in 1848 launched the organized women's rights movement, where Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott authored the Declaration of Sentiments demanding political and legal equality. The Republican Party was founded later, in 1854; *Uncle Tom's Cabin* appeared in 1852.
13. A — The Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed slavery in territories where the Missouri Compromise (1820) had previously prohibited it, replacing the geographic line with popular sovereignty. The Act provoked massive Northern outrage, sparked "Bleeding Kansas," and led directly to the formation of the Republican Party.
14. 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.
15. D — The Fourteenth Amendment defined citizenship to include all persons born or naturalized in the United States and guaranteed due process and equal protection of the laws against state action. It is the constitutional foundation of modern civil rights law.
16. C — The Compromise of 1877 resolved the disputed 1876 election by giving Republican Rutherford B. Hayes the presidency in exchange for the withdrawal of remaining federal troops from the South. The withdrawal effectively ended Reconstruction and opened the way for the Jim Crow regime.
17. A — The Dawes Act sought to assimilate Native Americans by breaking up communal tribal lands into individual allotments and selling the "surplus" to white settlers. The result was the loss of nearly two-thirds of remaining Native American lands.
18. B — The Populist movement drew its primary support from farmers facing falling crop prices, rising debt, and the high freight rates charged by railroad monopolies. The People's Party platform of 1892 demanded free coinage of silver, a graduated income tax, and railroad regulation.

19. 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.
20. A — The Fifteenth Amendment was a Reconstruction-era amendment, ratified in 1870, not a Progressive Era amendment. The Sixteenth (1913), Seventeenth (1913), Eighteenth (1919), and Nineteenth (1920) were all Progressive Era amendments.
21. C — American entry into World War I in April 1917 was triggered most directly by unrestricted German submarine warfare and the Zimmermann Telegram, in which Germany proposed an alliance with Mexico against the United States. President Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war on April 2, 1917.
22. B — The Crash of 1929 contributed to the Great Depression by wiping out personal savings and undermining banking confidence. The contraction of consumer spending and business investment that followed deepened into the Depression as poor policy responses compounded the crisis.
23. A — The Social Security Act of 1935 established old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and aid to dependent children. It is the foundation of the modern American welfare state and remains the largest single federal program by expenditure.
24. D — Japanese American internment was authorized by Executive Order 9066, signed by President Franklin Roosevelt in February 1942. Approximately 120,000 Japanese Americans, two-thirds of whom were U.S. citizens, were forcibly relocated to internment camps.
25. C — The Marshall Plan was an enormous American economic aid program for the reconstruction of Western Europe after World War II. It is credited with both rebuilding war-torn economies and binding Western Europe to the American-led Cold War alliance.
26. 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.
27. D — The Voting Rights Act of 1965 outlawed literacy tests and other discriminatory devices and authorized federal oversight of elections in jurisdictions with histories of voting discrimination. It dramatically expanded African American voter registration and political participation in the South.
28. A — Tet was a tactical defeat for North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces, but it shattered American public confidence that the war was being won. The contrast between official optimism and the visible scale of the offensive eroded public support and accelerated American withdrawal.
29. C — 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.

30. A — 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.
31. D — 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.
32. B — September 11 led most directly to the invasion of Afghanistan in October 2001 and to the passage of the USA PATRIOT Act, which dramatically expanded federal surveillance and law enforcement authority. The Department of Homeland Security was established the following year.
33. A — 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.
34. D — 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.
35. C — 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.
36. B — The Sherman Antitrust Act outlawed monopolistic combinations "in restraint of trade" in response to the consolidation of large industrial corporations into trusts during the Gilded Age. Early enforcement was weak, but the Act laid the foundation for later antitrust action.
37. A — 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.
38. D — American entry into World War II was triggered by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Germany declared war on the United States four days later, drawing the United States into the European theater as well.
39. B — 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.

40. C — NAFTA was replaced by the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), which entered into force on July 1, 2020. The new agreement updated NAFTA provisions on labor, environment, intellectual property, and digital trade.

SECTION II — WORLD HISTORY (Questions 41–71)

41. A — 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. C — Aristotle, founder of the Lyceum, taught Alexander the Great as a youth and wrote on logic, ethics, politics, biology, and other subjects. His systematic approach to knowledge influenced Western thought for two millennia.
43. B — The Roman Republic ended and the Empire began with the rise of Augustus (Octavian), the adopted heir of Julius Caesar, who became the first emperor in 27 BCE after defeating Mark Antony and Cleopatra. Augustus preserved republican forms while concentrating real power in himself.
44. D — Christianity was officially tolerated within the Roman Empire after the Edict of Milan, issued by Constantine in 313 CE, ending official persecution. Constantine's own conversion and the later edict of Theodosius (380 CE) made Christianity the state religion.
45. A — The Hagia Sophia in Constantinople was constructed under the Byzantine emperor Justinian during the sixth century (532–537 CE). It served as a Christian cathedral for nearly a thousand years before being converted to a mosque after the Ottoman conquest of 1453.
46. C — The Islamic Golden Age saw major advances in mathematics (algebra, the decimal system from India), medicine (al-Razi, Ibn Sina), philosophy (al-Farabi, Ibn Rushd), and astronomy. Centers of learning at Baghdad, Córdoba, and elsewhere preserved and extended Greek and Indian knowledge.
47. B — The Crusades increased European contact with Muslim civilization and brought new goods (spices, silk, sugar), ideas (preserved classical learning), and technologies into Western Europe. The immediate religious objectives largely failed, but the cultural and economic consequences were profound.
48. D — The Renaissance was characterized by a revived interest in classical learning and humanism, emphasizing the dignity and creative potential of human beings. Renaissance artists, writers, and thinkers drew inspiration from Greek and Roman models while producing new cultural achievements.
49. A — 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.

50. C — The Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire was led by Hernán Cortés between 1519 and 1521, supported by tens of thousands of indigenous allies who resented Aztec rule. Catastrophic disease and the political fragmentation of central Mexico were major factors in the conquest.
51. B — The transatlantic slave trade forcibly transported approximately 12 to 13 million Africans across the Atlantic between roughly 1500 and 1866, with perhaps 1.8 million dying during the Middle Passage. The trade was central to the economic development of the Atlantic world.
52. A — 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 — John Locke argued in *Two Treatises of Government* (1689) that legitimate government rests on the consent of the governed and exists to protect natural rights to life, liberty, and property. Locke's framework profoundly shaped the American Founders.
54. C — The French Revolution began in 1789 with the storming of the Bastille on July 14 and the meeting of the Estates-General in May, which became the National Assembly. King Louis XVI was executed in 1793; Napoleon's coronation came much later in 1804.
55. A — 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 was organized primarily by Austrian foreign minister Klemens von Metternich. The Congress sought to restore the pre-revolutionary balance of power, establish monarchical legitimacy, and prevent future revolutions, producing decades of relative European peace.
57. A — Marx and Engels published *The Communist Manifesto* in 1848, the same year as the wave of revolutions across Europe. The pamphlet articulated the framework of class struggle and historical materialism that would shape Marxist political movements for the next 150 years.
58. C — 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.
59. D — 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.
60. B — Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated by Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914. The assassination triggered the chain of ultimatums and mobilizations that produced the First World War within six weeks.

61. A — The Treaty of Versailles is most often criticized for imposing terms harsh enough — particularly the war guilt clause, reparations, and territorial losses — to fuel German resentment that later contributed to the rise of Nazism. The treaty is widely regarded as a contributor to the conditions that produced the Second World War.
62. C — The Bolshevik Revolution was led most prominently by Vladimir Lenin, who returned from Swiss exile in April 1917 and led the October seizure of power. Stalin and Trotsky played significant roles, but Lenin was the ideological architect and political leader.
63. B — The strength and stability of liberal democratic institutions did NOT facilitate the rise of totalitarian movements; the weakness of those institutions did. Economic collapse, resentment over Versailles, and the use of mass propaganda all contributed to the rise of fascism, Nazism, and Stalinism.
64. D — The Holocaust was the systematic Nazi murder of approximately six million European Jews, alongside millions of other targeted groups including Roma, Soviet POWs, Polish civilians, disabled people, and gay men. Its bureaucratic, industrial character distinguished it from earlier genocides.
65. A — The Yalta Conference of February 1945 brought together Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin to plan the postwar settlement, including the occupation zones of Germany, the establishment of the United Nations, and the Soviet entry into the war against Japan.
66. 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.
67. B — The Korean War ended with an armistice in 1953 that left Korea divided along the 38th parallel, where it remains today. No formal peace treaty has ever been signed, and the conflict technically continues in legal terms.
68. A — The Suez Crisis began when Egyptian President 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.
69. D — The Vietnam War ended in 1975 with the fall of Saigon to North Vietnamese forces and the reunification of Vietnam under Communist rule. The collapse of South Vietnam followed the withdrawal of American forces under the 1973 Paris Peace Accords.
70. 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.

71. A — 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.

SECTION III — GEOGRAPHY (Questions 72–90)

72. B — An equal-area projection preserves area at the expense of shape. Land masses are shown in their true relative sizes, but shapes are distorted, often appearing elongated or compressed. The Peters projection is the best-known equal-area world map.
73. D — 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.
74. A — A formal region is defined by one or more uniform measurable features. Political units, climate zones, and language regions are all formal regions. They contrast with functional regions (defined by connections to a node) and vernacular regions (defined by perception).
75. C — The Coriolis effect is the apparent deflection of moving air and water caused by the Earth's rotation, deflecting movement to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. It shapes prevailing wind patterns and ocean currents globally.
76. B — 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.
77. D — 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.
78. A — 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.
79. C — Ongoing armed conflict in destination countries is a push factor (driving people to leave), not a pull factor (attracting migrants to a destination). Better wages, educational opportunities, and family reunification are all classic pull factors.
80. B — A universalizing religion actively seeks converts and aims for a global community of believers. Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism are the major universalizing religions. Ethnic religions like Hinduism and Judaism are tied closely to particular peoples and places.
81. A — The cultural landscape refers to the visible imprint of human cultures on the physical environment — agricultural patterns, architectural styles, religious structures, language on signage, and the layout of settlements. It is a central concept in cultural geography.

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

SECTION IV — CIVICS (Questions 91–122)

91. C — 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. A — The Articles of Confederation required unanimous consent of all thirteen states for amendments to the Articles themselves. This requirement made meaningful amendment effectively impossible and contributed to the decision to draft an entirely new constitution.

93. D — The Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise) resolved the dispute between large states (favoring representation by population) and small states (favoring equal representation per state) by creating a bicameral legislature: the population-based House and the state-based Senate.
94. B — 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 doctrine of incorporation refers to the Supreme Court's progressive application of most Bill of Rights protections to state governments through the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause. Originally, the Bill of Rights restricted only the federal government.
98. B — 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).
99. A — 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.
100. C — 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.
101. A — The Speaker of the House of Representatives is selected by a vote of the entire membership of the House at the start of each new Congress. The Speaker is typically the leader of the majority party and is second in line for the presidency under the Presidential Succession Act.
102. D — A pocket veto occurs when the President fails to sign a bill within ten days while Congress is adjourned, preventing the bill from becoming law. If Congress is in session during those ten days, an unsigned bill becomes law automatically. The pocket veto cannot be overridden because Congress is not in session.

103. B — Senate confirmation of presidential nominees, including federal judges, requires a simple majority of senators present and voting. The previous tradition of needing 60 votes to overcome filibusters on judicial nominations was eliminated for lower-court judges in 2013 and for Supreme Court justices in 2017.
104. C — 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.
105. A — The War Powers Resolution of 1973, passed over Nixon's veto, sought to reassert congressional authority over the use of military force. It requires the President to notify Congress within 48 hours of committing armed forces to action and to withdraw forces within 60 days absent congressional authorization.
106. D — Federal entitlement spending — Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and similar programs — is required by existing law and not subject to annual appropriations decisions. It is also called mandatory spending and now consumes more than 60 percent of the federal budget.
107. 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.
108. 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).
109. C — *Tinker v. Des Moines* held that public school students "do not shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate," upholding students' rights to wear black armbands protesting the Vietnam War. It is a foundational decision on student speech rights.
110. D — Single-member plurality systems tend to produce two-party competition because votes for third parties are typically wasted (Duverger's Law). The structure rewards consolidation around two large parties capable of competing for outright pluralities in individual districts.
111. B — Super PACs, established after the Supreme Court's *Citizens United v. FEC* (2010) decision, can raise and spend unlimited amounts on independent political activity but cannot directly coordinate with candidates or contribute directly to campaigns. Traditional PACs are subject to contribution limits.
112. C — Mathematical proofs and laws of physics are not agents of political socialization. The genuine major agents — family, schools, religious institutions, peer groups, the media, and major life experiences — shape political beliefs and identities across the life course.

113. A — A poll's margin of error reflects the statistical uncertainty in estimating population values from a sample of finite size. A typical national poll with a sample of about 1,000 has a margin of error of approximately ± 3 percentage points at a 95 percent confidence level.
114. C — In a parliamentary system, the executive (prime minister and cabinet) is drawn from and accountable to the legislative majority. The PM continues in office only as long as the legislature continues to support the government.
115. B — 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.
116. A — The General Assembly is composed of all UN member states, each with one vote, while the Security Council has only fifteen members (five permanent, ten elected). The Security Council, not the General Assembly, has the authority to authorize the use of military force.
117. D — The Nineteenth Amendment, ratified in 1920, granted women the right to vote nationally. It was the culmination of a movement that began at Seneca Falls in 1848 and intensified in the early twentieth century under leaders like Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice Paul.
118. B — The Voting Rights Act of 1965 dramatically expanded African American voter registration and political participation, particularly in the South. Its effectiveness has been documented in the rapid increase in Black voter registration in covered jurisdictions in the years following its enactment.
119. C — 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.
120. A — 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.
121. B — 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.
122. D — 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.

SECTION V — ECONOMICS (Questions 123–140)

123. A — The Production Possibilities Curve is bowed outward from the origin because resources are not equally productive across different uses. As more of one good is produced, increasingly less

suitable resources must be diverted from the other good — producing the law of increasing opportunity cost.

124. C — A traditional economy is characterized by the role of custom and tradition in determining what is produced and how it is distributed. Economic decisions follow inherited patterns rather than market signals or central planning.
125. B — A normal good is one for which demand rises as consumer income rises. The demand curve shifts rightward when income increases. An inferior good shows the opposite pattern — demand falls as income rises.
126. D — A price ceiling set below the equilibrium price typically produces shortages because quantity demanded exceeds quantity supplied at the artificially low price. Rent control is the classic example.
127. A — The four factors of production earn returns paid in the form of rent (land), wages (labor), interest (capital), and profit (entrepreneurship). These returns reflect the economic role each factor plays in production.
128. C — Marginal analysis is central to microeconomics because firms maximize profit by producing where marginal revenue equals marginal cost; consumers maximize satisfaction where marginal benefit equals marginal cost. The principle applies broadly across economic decisions.
129. B — A natural monopoly arises in industries with extremely high fixed costs and significant economies of scale, such that a single producer can serve the entire market more efficiently than multiple competitors. Public utilities are classic examples.
130. D — 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.
131. 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.
132. B — 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.
133. 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.

134. 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.
135. D — Frictional unemployment refers to short-term, often voluntary unemployment as workers transition between jobs, enter the labor force, or relocate. It is normal and even desirable in a dynamic economy.
136. B — The Federal Reserve's "dual mandate" requires it to promote maximum employment and stable prices. The mandate was formalized in the Federal Reserve Reform Act of 1977 and shapes how the Fed weighs trade-offs between unemployment and inflation.
137. C — The federal funds rate is the interest rate at which banks lend reserves to one another overnight to meet reserve requirements. It is the Federal Reserve's primary policy interest rate, influenced through open market operations.
138. A — Contractionary monetary policy designed to combat inflation involves raising interest rates and slowing the growth of the money supply. Higher interest rates discourage borrowing and spending, reducing aggregate demand and putting downward pressure on prices.
139. D — Comparative advantage holds that two countries can both gain from international trade when each specializes in producing the goods in which it has lower opportunity costs. Even if one country has absolute advantage in every good, both countries can benefit by specializing according to comparative advantage.
140. B — The Gini coefficient measures income or wealth inequality within a country, ranging from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (maximum inequality). It is the most widely used summary statistic of inequality and allows comparison across countries and over time.