

Sample Test

1. Which of the following best describes current thinking on the major purpose of social science?
  - A. Social science is designed primarily for students to acquire facts
  - B. Social science should not be taught earlier than the middle school years
  - C. A primary purpose of social sciences is the development of good citizens
  - D. Social science should be taught as an elective
2. Psychology is a social science because:
  - A. It focuses on the biological development of individuals
  - B. It focuses on the behavior of individual persons and small groups of persons
  - C. It bridges the gap between the natural and the social sciences
  - D. It studies the behavioral habits of lower animals
3. A historian would be interested in:
  - A. The manner in which scientific knowledge is advanced
  - B. The effects of the French Revolution on world colonial policy
  - C. The viewpoint of persons who have written previous "history"
  - D. All of the above
4. The sub-discipline of linguistics is usually studied under:
  - A. Geography
  - B. History
  - C. Anthropology
  - D. Economics
5. Which of the following is not generally considered to be a discipline within the social sciences?
  - A. Geometry
  - B. Anthropology
  - C. Geography
  - D. Sociology

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**6. Economics is best described as:**

- A. The study of how money is used in different societies
- B. The study of how different political systems produce goods and services
- C. The study of how human beings use limited resources to supply their necessities and wants
- D. The study of how human beings have developed trading practices through the years

**7. Which of the following is most reasonably studied under the social sciences?**

- A. Political science
- B. Geometry
- C. Physics
- D. Grammar

**8. For the historian studying ancient Egypt, which of the following would be least useful?**

- A. The record of an ancient Greek historian on Greek-Egyptian interaction
- B. Letters from an Egyptian ruler to his/her regional governors
- C. Inscriptions on stele of the Fourteenth Egyptian Dynasty
- D. Letters from a nineteenth century Egyptologist to his wife

**9. A political scientist might use all of the following except:**

- A. An investigation of government documents
- B. A geological timeline
- C. Voting patterns
- D. Polling data

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**10. A geographer wishes to study the effects of a flood on subsequent settlement patterns. Which might he or she find most useful?**

- A. A film clip of the floodwaters
- B. An aerial photograph of the river's source
- C. Census data taken after the flood
- D. A soil map of the A and B horizons beneath the flood area

**11. A social scientist observes how individual persons react to the presence or absence of noise. This scientist is most likely a:**

- A. Geographer
- B. Political Scientist
- C. Economist
- D. Psychologist

**12. As a sociologist, you would be most likely to observe:**

- A. The effects of an earthquake on farmland
- B. The behavior of rats in sensory-deprivation experiments
- C. The change over time in Babylonian obelisk styles
- D. The behavior of human beings in television focus groups

**13. An economist investigates the spending patterns of low-income individuals. Which of the following would yield the most pertinent information?**

- A. Prime lending rates of neighborhood banks
- B. The federal discount rate
- C. City-wide wholesale distribution figures
- D. Census data and retail sales figures

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**14. A teacher and a group of students take a field trip to an Indian mound to examine artifacts. This activity most closely fits under which branch of the social sciences?**

- A. Anthropology
- B. Sociology
- C. Psychology
- D. Political Science

**15. Which of the following is most closely identified as a sociologist?**

- A. Herodotus
- B. John Maynard Keynes
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Arnold Toynbee

**16. We can credit modern geography with which of the following?**

- A. Building construction practices designed to withstand earthquakes
- B. Advances in computer cartography
- C. Better methods of linguistic analysis
- D. Making it easier to memorize countries and their capitals

**17. Adam Smith is most closely identified with which of the following?**

- A. The law of diminishing returns
- B. The law of supply and demand
- C. The principle of motor primacy
- D. The territorial imperative

**18. Margaret Mead may be credited with major advances in the study of:**

- A. The marginal propensity to consume
- B. The thinking of the Anti-Federalists
- C. The anxiety levels of non-human primates
- D. Interpersonal relationships in non-technical societies

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**19. The advancement of understanding in dealing with human beings has led to a number of interdisciplinary areas. Which of the following interdisciplinary studies would NOT be considered under the social sciences?**

- A. Molecular biophysics
- B. Peace studies
- C. African-American studies
- D. Cartographic information systems

**20. Cognitive, developmental, and behavioral are three types of:**

- A. Economists
- B. Political Scientists
- C. Psychologists
- D. Historians

**21. A physical geographer would be concerned with which of the following groups of terms?**

- A. Landform, biome, precipitation
- B. Scarcity, goods, services
- C. Nation, state, administrative subdivision
- D. Cause and effect, innovation, exploration

**22. An economist might engage in which of the following activities?**

- A. An observation of the historical effects of a nation's banking practices
- B. The application of a statistical test to a series of data
- C. Introduction of an experimental factor into a specified population to measure the effect of the factor
- D. An economist might engage in all of these

**23. Political science is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Elections
- B. Economic Systems
- C. Boundaries
- D. Public Policy

**24. An anthropologist is studying a society's sororate and avunculate. In general, this scientist is studying the society's:**

- A. Level of technology
- B. Economy
- C. Kinship practices
- D. Methods of farming

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**25. Of the following lists, which includes persons who have made major advances in the understanding of psychology?**

- A. Herodotus, Thucydides, Ptolemy
- B. Adam Smith, Milton Friedman, John Kenneth Galbraith
- C. Edward Hall, E.L. Thorndike, B.F. Skinner
- D. Thomas Jefferson, Karl Marx, Henry Kissinger

**26. The writing of history is called:**

- A. Public policy analysis
- B. Historiography
- C. Historical perspective
- D. Historical analysis

**27. If geography is the study of how human beings live in relationship to the earth on which they live, why do geographers include physical geography within the discipline?**

- A. The physical environment serves as the location for the activities of human beings
- B. No other branch of the natural or social sciences studies the same topics
- C. The physical environment is more important than the activities carried out by human beings
- D. It is important to be able to subdue natural processes for the advancement of humankind

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**28. A historian might compare the governmental systems of the Roman Empire and the twentieth century United States with regard to which of the following commonalities?**

- A. Totalitarianism
- B. Technological development
- C. Constitutional similarities
- D. Federalism

**29. Capitalism and communism are alike in that they are both:**

- A. Organic systems
- B. Political systems
- C. Centrally planned systems
- D. Economic systems

**30. Which of the following demonstrates evidence of the interaction between physical and cultural anthropology?**

- A. Tall Nilotic herdsmen are often expert warriors
- B. Until recent years the diet of most Asian peoples caused them to be shorter in stature than most other peoples
- C. Native South American peoples adopted potato production after invasion by Europeans
- D. Polynesians exhibit different skin coloration than Melanesians

**31. A social scientist studies the behavior of four persons in a carpool. This is an example of:**

- A. Developmental psychology
- B. Experimental psychology
- C. Social psychology
- D. Macroeconomics

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**32. Peace studies might include elements of all of the following disciplines except:**

- A. Geography
- B. History
- C. Economics
- D. All of these might contribute to peace studies

**33. Which of the following sets of terms relates to the Davisian erosion cycle?**

- A. Youth, maturity, old age
- B. Atmospheric erosion, subsurface erosion, superficial erosion
- C. Fluvial, alluvial, estuarine
- D. Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, Illinoisian

**34. What is a drumlin?**

- A. A narrow ridge of sand, gravel, and boulders deposited by a stream flowing on, in, or under a nonmoving glacier
- B. Accumulated earth, pebbles, and stones carried by and then deposited by a glacier
- C. The active front face of a non-stagnant glacier
- D. An elongated or oval hill formed by drift material of glaciers

**35. A coral island or series of islands which consists of a reef which surrounds a lagoon describes a(n):**

- A. Needle
- B. Key
- C. Atoll
- D. Mauna

**36. What type of cloud usually produces rain?**

- A. Cirrus
- B. Cumulonimbus
- C. Altostratus
- D. Cirrostratus



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**37. Which of the following is NOT a type of rainfall?**

- A. Convectional
- B. Cyclonic
- C. Adiabatic
- D. Frontal

**38. The Mediterranean type climate is characterized by:**

- A. Hot, dry summers and mild, relatively wet winters
- B. Cool, relatively wet summers and cold winters
- C. Mild summers and winters, with moisture throughout the year
- D. Hot, wet summers and cool, dry winters

**39. The climate of Southern Florida is the \_\_\_\_\_ type.**

- A. Humid subtropical
- B. Marine West Coast
- C. Humid continental
- D. Tropical wet-dry

**40. Which of the following is an island nation?**

- A. Luxembourg
- B. Finland
- C. Monaco
- D. Nauru

**41. Which location may be found in Canada?**

- A. 27 N 93 W
- B. 41 N 93 E
- C. 50 N 111 W
- D. 18 N 120 W

**42. The highest point on the North American continent is:**

- A. Mt. St. Helen's
- B. Denali
- C. Mt. Everest
- D. Pike's Peak

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**43. Concerning the present political map of Africa, which statement most closely applies?**

- A. The modern states reflect an effort to establish political units based on ethnic groupings
- B. The international community allowed for a period of elasticity with regard to boundaries, so that a condition of relative equilibrium could develop
- C. Africans were given the task of delineating the modern states, using whatever criteria they chose
- D. The modern states reflect imposed boundaries, without regard to ethnic groupings or other indigenous considerations

**44. Which of the following areas would NOT be a primary area of hog production?**

- A. Midland England
- B. The Mekong delta of Vietnam
- C. Central Syria
- D. Northeast Iowa

**45. Indo-European languages are native languages to each of the following EXCEPT:**

- A. Germany
- B. India
- C. Italy
- D. Finland

**46. A cultural geographer is investigating the implications of The Return of the Native by Thomas Hardy. He or she is most likely concentrating on:**

- A. The reactions of British city-dwellers to the in-migration of French professionals
- B. The activities of persons in relation to poorly drained, coarse-soiled land with low-lying vegetation
- C. The capacity of riverine lands to sustain a population of edible amphibians
- D. The propagation of new crops introduced by settlers from North America

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**47. Which of the following is NOT considered to be an economic need:**

- A. Food
- B. Transportation
- C. Shelter
- D. Clothing

**48. As your income rises, you tend to spend more money on entertainment. This is an expression of the:**

- A. Marginal propensity to consume
- B. Allocative efficiency
- C. Compensating differential
- D. Marginal propensity to save

**49. A student buys a candy bar at lunch. The decision to buy a second candy bar relates to the concept of:**

- A. Equilibrium pricing
- B. Surplus
- C. Utility
- D. Substitutability

**50. If the price of Good G increases, what is likely to happen with regard to comparable Good H?**

- A. The demand for Good G will stay the same
- B. The demand for Good G will increase
- C. The demand for Good H will increase
- D. The demand for Good H will decrease

**51. A teacher has an extra \$1,000 which she wishes to invest and wants to minimize the risk. The best choice for investment, from the following, is:**

- A. Money market account
- B. Treasury bills
- C. Stock in a new company
- D. Certificate of deposit

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**52. In a command economy:**

- A. The open market determines how much of a good is produced and distributed
- B. The government determines how much of a good is produced and distributed
- C. Individuals produce and consume a specified good as commanded by their needs
- D. The open market determines the demand for a good, and then the government produces and distributes the good

**53. In a barter economy, which of the following would not be an economic factor?**

- A. Time
- B. Goods
- C. Money
- D. Services

**54. Of the following, the best example of an oligopoly in the United States is:**

- A. Automobile industry
- B. Electric power provision
- C. Telephone service
- D. Clothing manufacturing

**55. Which best describes the economic system of the United States?**

- A. Most decisions are the result of open markets, with little or no government modification or regulation
- B. Most decisions are made by the government, but there is some input by open market forces
- C. Most decisions are made by open market factors, with important regulatory functions and other market modifications the result of government activity
- D. There is joint decision making by government and private forces, with final decisions resting with the government

**56. An agreement in which a company allows a business to use its name and sell its products, usually for a fee, is called a:**

- A. Sole proprietorship
- B. Partnership
- C. Corporation
- D. Franchise

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**57. What is a major difference between monopolistic competition and perfect competition?**

- A. Perfect competition has many consumers and suppliers, while monopolistic competition does not
- B. Perfect competition provides identical products, while monopolistic competition provides similar but not identical products
- C. Entry to perfect competition is difficult, while entry to monopolistic competition is relatively easy
- D. Monopolistic competition has many consumers and suppliers, while perfect competition does not

**58. Which concept is not embodied as a right in the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?**

- A. Peaceable assembly
- B. Protection against unreasonable search and seizure
- C. Freedom of speech
- D. Petition for redress of grievances

**59. In the Constitutional system of checks and balances, a primary "check" which accrues to the President is the power of:**

- A. Executive privilege
- B. Approval of judges nominated by the Senate
- C. Veto of Congressional legislation
- D. Approval of judges nominated by the House of Representatives

**60. According to the Constitution, any amendment must be ratified by**

**\_\_\_\_\_ of the states to become a part of the Constitution:**

- A. Three-fourths
- B. Two-thirds
- C. Three-fifths
- D. Five-sixths

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**61. Collectively, the first ten Amendments to the Constitution are known as the:**

- A. Articles of Confederation
- B. Mayflower Compact
- C. Bill of Rights
- D. Declaration of the Rights of Man

**62. In the United States, if a person is accused of a crime and cannot afford a lawyer:**

- A. The person cannot be tried
- B. A court will appoint a lawyer, but the person must pay the lawyer back when able to do so
- C. The person must be tried without legal representation
- D. A court will appoint a lawyer for the person free of charge

**63. Which of the following lists elements usually considered to be responsibilities of citizenship under the American system of government?**

- A. Serving in public office, voluntary government service, military duty
- B. Paying taxes, jury duty, upholding the Constitution
- C. Maintaining a job, giving to charity, turning in fugitives
- D. Quartering of soldiers, bearing arms, government service

**64. Consider the following passage from the Mayflower Compact: "...covenant, & combine ourselves together into a Civil body politick;" This demonstrates what theory of social organization?**

- A. Darwinian
- B. Naturalistic
- C. Nonconsensual
- D. Constitutional

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**65. Why is the system of government in the United States referred to as a federal system?**

- A. There are different levels of government
- B. There is one central authority in which all governmental power is vested
- C. The national government cannot operate except with the consent of the governed
- D. Elections are held at stated periodic times, rather than as called by the head of the government

**66. Which of the following are NOT local governments in the United States?**

- A. Cities
- B. Townships
- C. School boards
- D. All of these are forms of local government

**67. The major expenditures of state governments in the United States go toward:**

- A. Parks, education, and highways
- B. Law enforcement, libraries and highways
- C. Education, highways, and law enforcement
- D. Recreation, business regulation, and education

**68. How does the government of France differ from that of the United States?**

- A. France is a direct democracy, while the United States is a representative democracy
- B. France has a unitary form of national government, while the United States has a federal form of government
- C. France is a representative democracy, while the United States is a direct democracy
- D. France does not elect a President, while the United States elects a President

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**69. In the Presidential Election of 1888, Grover Cleveland lost to Benjamin Harrison, although Cleveland received more popular votes. How is this possible?**

- A. The votes of certain states (New York, Indiana) were thrown out because of voting irregularities
- B. Harrison received more electoral votes than Cleveland
- C. None of the party candidates received a majority of votes, and the House of Representatives elected Harrison according to Constitutional procedures
- D. Because of accusations of election law violations, Cleveland withdrew his name and Harrison became President

**70. How are major party candidates chosen to run for President in the United States?**

- A. Caucuses of major party officeholders meet to select a state's choice for the party, and the candidate selected by the most states becomes the nominee
- B. Potential Presidential nominees seek pledges from each state party's chair and co-chair, and the candidate with the most pledges becomes the nominee
- C. Nationwide primaries are held by each party, to select delegates to a national nominating convention
- D. Each state party decides how to select delegates to a nominating convention; these selection processes may be caucuses, primaries, or any other method chosen by the state party



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**71. A person who receives more votes than anyone else in an election is said to have a \_\_\_\_\_ of the votes cast; a person who has over 50% of the votes in an election is said to have a \_\_\_\_\_ of the votes cast.**

- A. Plurality; majority
- B. Majority; minority
- C. Plurality; minority
- D. Majority; plurality

**72. Which of the following developments is most closely associated with the Neolithic Age?**

- A. Human use of fire
- B. First use of stone chipping instruments
- C. Domestication of plants
- D. Development of metallurgical alloys

**73. The Tigris-Euphrates Valley was the site of which two primary ancient civilizations?**

- A. Babylonian and Assyrian
- B. Sumerian and Egyptian
- C. Hyksos and Hurrian
- D. Persian and Phoenician

**74. The politics of classical Athens is best described by which of the following?**

- A. Limited democracy, including both slaves and free men
- B. One man dictatorial rule
- C. Universal democracy among free owners of property
- D. Oligarchy with a few families controlling all decisions

**75. The \_\_\_\_\_ were fought between the Roman Empire and Carthage.**

- A. Civil Wars
- B. Punic wars
- C. Caesarian Wars
- D. Persian Wars

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**76. What Holy Roman Emperor was forced to do public penance because of his conflict with Pope Gregory VII over lay investiture of the clergy?**

- A. Charlemagne
- B. Henry IV
- C. Charles V
- D. Henry VIII

**77. The \_\_\_\_\_ declared monophysitism (the belief that Jesus was completely divine with no admixture of humanity) to be a heresy?**

- A. Council of Nicaea
- B. Diet of Worms
- C. Council of Trent
- D. Council of Chalcedon

**78. The painter of the Sistine Ceiling was:**

- A. Raphael
- B. Michelangelo
- C. Leonardo da Vinci
- D. Titian

**79. Luther issued strong objection to all but which of the following practices of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century Roman Catholic Church?**

- A. The sacrament of baptism
- B. Absolution of sins through the intermediation of a priest and through ceremony
- C. The sale of indulgences, whereby the buyer may purchase purgation of sins
- D. Imposed church control over the individual conscience

**80. The first explorer to reach India by sailing around the southern tip of Africa was:**

- A. Amerigo Vespucci
- B. Vasco da Gama
- C. Ferdinand Magellan
- D. John Cabot

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**81. Vasco Nunez de Balboa accomplished which of the following?**

- A. Sighting of the Pacific Ocean from lands discovered by Europeans in the 1500's
- B. The conquest of the Inca civilization through treachery and deceit
- C. The murder of the ruler of the Aztecs and subsequent subjugation of the Empire
- D. None of the above

**82. Great Britain became the center of technological and industrial development during the nineteenth century chiefly on the basis of:**

- A. Central location relative to the population centers of Europe
- B. Colonial conquests and military victories over European powers
- C. Reliance on exterior sources of financing
- D. Resources of coal and production of steel

**83. The years 1793-94 in France, characterized by numerous trials and executions of supposed enemies of the Revolutionary Convention, were known as the:**

- A. Reign of Terror
- B. Dark Ages
- C. French Inquisition
- D. Glorious Revolution

**84. In the first aggression of World War II outside the Orient, identify the aggressor nation and the nation which was invaded:**

- A. Germany; Sudetenland
- B. Italy; Abyssinia
- C. Germany; Poland
- D. Italy; Yugoslavia

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**85. In issuing an ultimatum for Soviet ships not to enter Cuban waters in October, 1962, President John F. Kennedy, as part of his decision, used the provisions of the:**

- A. Monroe Doctrine
- B. Declaration of the Rights of Man
- C. Geneva Convention
- D. Truman Doctrine

**86. In 1990, Alberto Fujimori was elected president of:**

- A. Japan
- B. Okinawa
- C. South Korea
- D. Peru

**87. Which of the following most closely characterizes the geopolitical events of the USSR in 1991-92:**

- A. The USSR established greater military and economic control over the fifteen Soviet republics
- B. The Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) declared independence, while the remainder of the USSR remained intact.
- C. Fourteen of fifteen Soviet republics declared some degree of autonomy; the USSR was officially dissolved; the Supreme Soviet rescinded the Soviet Treaty of 1922
- D. All fifteen Soviet republics simultaneously declared immediate and full independence from the USSR, with no provisions for a transitional form of government

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**88. Chinese civilization is generally credited with the original development of which of the following sets of technologies:**

- A. Movable type and mass production of goods
- B. Wool processing and domestication of the horse
- C. Paper and gunpowder manufacture
- D. Leather processing and modern timekeeping

**89. Extensive exports of gold and copper; elaborate court and constitution; trade links on both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans; use of heavy stone architecture; these most closely characterize the civilization of:**

- A. Mwene Mutapa
- B. Chichen Itza
- C. Great Zimbabwe
- D. Muscat and Oman

**90. Which of the following is NOT one of the Pillars of Faith of Islam?**

- A. Alms-giving (zakah)
- B. Pilgrimage (hajj)
- C. Membership in a school of law (al-madhahib)
- D. Fasting (sawm)

**91. The native metaphysical outlook of Japan, usually characterized as a religion, is:**

- A. Tao
- B. Shinto
- C. Nichiren Shoju
- D. Shaolin

**92. The Native Americans of the Eastern Woodlands lived on:**

- A. Buffalo and crops such as corn, beans, and sunflowers
- B. Chiefly farming of squash, beans, and corn
- C. A variety of game (deer, bear, moose) and crops (squash, pumpkins, corn)
- D. Wolves, foxes, polar bears, walruses, and fish

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**93. Apartments built out of cliff faces; shared government by adult citizens; absence of aggression toward other groups. These factors characterize the Native American group known as:**

- A. Pueblos
- B. Comanches
- C. Seminoles
- D. Sioux

**94. Columbus first reached Western Hemisphere lands in what is now:**

- A. Florida
- B. Bermuda
- C. Puerto Rico
- D. Bahamas

**95. The "Trail of Tears" relates to:**

- A. The removal of the Cherokees from their native lands to Oklahoma Territory
- B. The revolt and subsequent migration of the Massachusetts Pilgrims under pressure from the Iroquois
- C. The journey of the Nez Perce under Chief Joseph before their capture by the U.S. Army
- D. The 1973 standoff between federal marshals and Native Americans at Wounded Knee, S.D.

**96. Bartholomeu Dias, in seeking a route around the tip of Africa, was forced to turn back. Nevertheless, the cape he discovered near the southern tip of Africa became known as:**

- A. Cape Horn
- B. Cabo Bojador
- C. Cape of Good Hope
- D. Cape Hatteras

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**97. The Middle Colonies of the Americas were:**

- A. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina
- B. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware
- C. Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey
- D. Vermont and New Hampshire

**98. Slavery arose in the Southern Colonies partly as a perceived economical way to:**

- A. Increase the owner's wealth through human beings used as a source of exchange
- B. Cultivate large plantations of cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo, and other crops
- C. Provide Africans with humanitarian aid, such as health care, Christianity, and literacy
- D. Keep ships' holds full of cargo on two out of three legs of the "triangular trade" voyage

**99. Of the following, which contributed most to penetration of western areas by colonial Americans?**

- A. Development of large ships capable of sailing upstream in rivers such as the Hudson, Susquehanna, and Delaware
- B. The invention of the steamboat
- C. Improved relations with Native Americans, who invited colonial Americans to travel west to settle
- D. Improved roads, mail service, and communications

**100. A major quarrel between colonial Americans and the British concerned a series of British Acts of Parliament dealing with:**

- A. Taxes
- B. Slavery
- C. Native Americans
- D. Shipbuilding

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**101. The first shots in what was to become the American Revolution were fired in:**

- A. Florida
- B. Massachusetts
- C. New York
- D. Virginia

**102. The U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1789, provided for:**

- A. Direct election of the President by all citizens
- B. Direct election of the President by citizens meeting a standard of wealth
- C. Indirect election of the President by electors
- D. Indirect election of the President by the U.S. Senate

**103. The area of the United States was effectively doubled through purchase of the Louisiana Territory under which President?**

- A. John Adams
- B. Thomas Jefferson
- C. James Madison
- D. James Monroe

**104. What was a major source of contention between American settlers in Texas and the Mexican government in the 1830s and 1840s?**

- A. The Americans wished to retain slavery, which had been outlawed in Mexico
- B. The Americans had agreed to learn Spanish and become Roman Catholic, but failed to do so
- C. The Americans retained ties to the United States, and Santa Ana feared the power of the U.S.
- D. All of the above were contentious issues between American settlers and the Mexican government



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**105. "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" refers to the desire of some nineteenth century Americans to:**

- A. Explore the entire Missouri River valley to its source in the Oregon Territory
- B. Insist that Mexico cede all of Texas to the U.S. or face war
- C. Demand that American territory reach to the border of Russian America
- D. Pay only \$54,040,000 for all of the Oregon Territory

**106. Which President helped postpone a civil war by supporting the Compromise of 1850?**

- A. Henry Clay
- B. Franklin Pierce
- C. Millard Fillmore
- D. James Buchanan

**107. Which American Secretary of War oversaw the purchase of Present-day southern Arizona (the Gadsden Purchase) for the purpose of building a railroad to connect California to the rest of the United States?**

- A. Henry Clay
- B. William Seward
- C. Franklin Pierce
- D. Jefferson Davis

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**108. A consequence of the Gold Rush of Americans to California in 1848 and 1849 was that:**

- A. California spent the minimum amount of time as a territory and was admitted as a slave state
- B. California was denied admission on its first application, since most Americans felt that the settlers were too "uncivilized" to deserve statehood
- C. California was purchased from Mexico for the express purpose of gaining immediate statehood
- D. California did not go through the normal territorial stage but applied directly for statehood as a free state

**109. Of the following groups of states, which were slave states?**

- A. Delaware, Maryland, Missouri
- B. California, Texas, Florida
- C. Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky
- D. Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana

**110. In the American Civil War, who was the first commander of the forces of the United States?**

- A. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant
- B. Gen. Robert E. Lee
- C. Gen. Irwin McDowell
- D. Gen. George Meade

**111. Abraham Lincoln won re-election in 1864 chiefly through:**

- A. His overwhelming force of personality and appeal to all segments of the electorate
- B. His reputation as the Great Emancipator
- C. The fact that people felt sorry for him because of his difficulties
- D. His shrewd political manipulation, clever use of patronage jobs, and wide-appeal selection of cabinet members

## TEACHER CERTIFICATION STUDY GUIDE

**112. How many states re-entered the Union before 1868?**

State	Date of Readmission
Alabama	1868
Arkansas	1868
Florida	1868
Georgia	1870
Louisiana	1868
Mississippi	1870
North Carolina	1868
South Carolina	1868
Tennessee	1866
Texas	1870
Virginia	1870

- A. 0 states
- B. 1 state
- C. 2 states
- D. 3 states

**113. The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) was established in reaction to abuses and corruption in what industry?**

- A. Textile
- B. Railroad
- C. Steel
- D. Banking

**114. Which of the following sets of inventors is correctly matched with the area in which they primarily worked?**

- A. Thomas Edison and George Westinghouse: transportation
- B. Cyrus McCormick and George Washington Carver: household appliances
- C. Alexander Graham Bell and Samuel F. B. Morse: communications
- D. Isaac Singer and John Gorrie: agriculture

**115. The Teapot Dome scandal related to:**

- A. The improper taxing of tea surpluses in Boston
- B. The improper awarding of building contracts in Washington, D.C.
- C. The improper sale of policy decisions by various Harding administration officials
- D. The improper sale of oil reserves in Wyoming

## TEACHER CERTIFICATION STUDY GUIDE

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**116. Which of the following was NOT a factor in the United States' entry into World War I?**

- A. The closeness of the Presidential election of 1916
- B. The German threat to sink all allied ships, including merchant ships
- C. The desire to preserve democracy as practiced in Britain and France as compared to the totalitarianism of Germany
- D. The sinking of the Lusitania and the Sussex

**117. What 1924 Act of Congress severely restricted immigration in the United States?**

- A. Taft-Hartley Act
- B. Smoot-Hawley Act
- C. Fordney-McCumber Act
- D. Johnson-Reed Act

**118. The first territorial governor of Florida after Florida's purchase by the United States was:**

- A. Napoleon B. Broward
- B. William P. Duval
- C. Andrew Jackson
- D. Davy Crockett

**119. President Truman suspended Gen. Douglas MacArthur from command of Allied forces in Korea because of:**

- A. MacArthur's inability to make any progress against North Korea
- B. MacArthur's criticism of Truman, claiming that the President would not allow him to pursue aggressive tactics against the Communists
- C. The harsh treatment MacArthur exhibited toward the Japanese after World War II
- D. The ability of the U.S. Navy to continue the conflict without the presence of MacArthur

## TEACHER CERTIFICATION STUDY GUIDE

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**120. Which of the following most closely characterizes the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education?**

- A. Chief Justice Warren had to cast the deciding vote in a sharply divided Court
- B. The decision was rendered along sectional lines, with northerners voting for integration and southerners voting for continued segregation
- C. The decision was 7-2, with dissenting justices not even preparing a written dissent
- D. Chief Justice Warren was able to persuade the Court to render a unanimous decision

**121. The economic practices under President Ronald Reagan ("Reaganomics") were characterized by:**

- A. Low inflation, high unemployment, high interest rates, high national debt
- B. High inflation, low unemployment, low interest rates, low national debt
- C. Low inflation, high unemployment, low interest rates, depletion of national debt
- D. High inflation, low unemployment, high interest rates, low national debt

**122. The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s refers to:**

- A. The migration of black Americans out of Harlem, and its resettlement by white Americans
- B. A movement whereby the residents of Harlem were urged to "Return to Africa"
- C. A proliferation in the arts among black Americans, centered on Harlem
- D. The discovery of lost 15<sup>th</sup> century Italian paintings in a Harlem warehouse

## TEACHER CERTIFICATION STUDY GUIDE

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**123. Which of the following is most descriptive of the conflict between the U.S. government and the Seminoles between 1818 and 1858?**

- A. There was constant armed conflict between the Seminoles and the U.S. during these years
- B. Historians discern three separate phases of hostilities (1818, 1835-42, 1855-58), known collectively as the Seminole Wars
- C. On May 7, 1858, the Seminoles admitted defeat, signed a peace treaty with the U.S., and left for Oklahoma, except for fifty-one individuals
- D. The former Seminole chief Osceola helped the U.S. defeat the Seminoles and effect their removal to Oklahoma

**124. Match the railroad entrepreneur with the correct area of development:**

- A. Henry Plant: Tampa and the West Coast
- B. Cornelius Vanderbilt: Jacksonville and the Northeast
- C. Henry Flagler: Orlando and the Central Highlands
- D. J.P. Morgan: Pensacola and the Northwest

**125. Florida's space exploration industry is centered in:**

- A. Baker County
- B. Broward County
- C. Brevard County
- D. Bradford County

## TEACHER CERTIFICATION STUDY GUIDE

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### Answer Key

1. C	34. D	67. C	100. A
2. B	35. C	68. B	101. B
3. D	36. B	69. B	102. C
4. C	37. C	70. D	103. B
5. A	38. A	71. A	104. D
6. C	39. A	72. C	105. C
7. A	40. D	73. A	106. C
8. D	41. C	74. C	107. D
9. B	42. B	75. B	108. D
10. C	43. B	76. B	109. A
11. D	44. C	77. D	110. C
12. D	45. D	78. B	111. D
13. D	46. B	79. A	112. B
14. A	47. B	80. B	113. B
15. C	48. A	81. A	114. C
16. B	49. C	82. D	115. D
17. B	50. C	83. A	116. A
18. D	51. D	84. B	117. D
19. A	52. B	85. A	118. C
20. C	53. C	86. D	119. B
21. A	54. A	87. C	120. D
22. D	55. C	88. C	121. A
23. D	56. D	89. C	122. C
24. C	57. B	90. C	123. B
25. C	58. B	91. B	124. A
26. B	59. C	92. C	125. C
27. A	60. A	93. A	
28. D	61. C	94. D	
29. D	62. D	95. A	
30. B	63. B	96. C	
31. C	64. D	97. B	
32. D	65. A	98. B	
33. A	66. D	99. D	

**Rationale with Sample Questions**

**1. Which of the following best describes current thinking on the major purpose of social science?**

- A. Social science is designed primarily for students to acquire facts
- B. Social science should not be taught earlier than the middle school years
- C. A primary purpose of social sciences is the development of good citizens
- D. Social science should be taught as an elective

**Answer: C**

C. A primary purpose of social sciences is the development of good citizens. By making students aware of the importance of their place in society, how their society and others are governed, how societies develop and advance, and how cultural behaviors arise, the social sciences are currently thought to be of primary importance in (C) developing good citizens.

**2. Psychology is a social science because:**

- A. It focuses on the biological development of individuals
- B. It focuses on the behavior of individual persons and small groups of persons
- C. It bridges the gap between the natural and the social sciences
- D. It studies the behavioral habits of lower animals

**Answer: B**

B. It focuses on the behavior of individual persons and small groups of persons. While it is true that (C) psychology draws from natural sciences, it is (B) the study of the behavior of individual persons and small groups that defines psychology as a social science. (A) The biological development of human beings and (D) the behavioral habits of lower animals are studied in the developmental and behavioral branches of psychology.



**3. A historian would be interested in:**

- A. The manner in which scientific knowledge is advanced
- B. The effects of the French Revolution on world colonial policy
- C. The viewpoint of persons who have written previous "history"
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

- D. All of the above

Historians are interested in broad developments through history (A), as well as how individual events affected the time in which they happened (B). Knowing the viewpoint of earlier historians can also help explain the common thinking among historical cultures and groups (C), so all of these answers are correct (D).

**4. The sub-discipline of linguistics is usually studied under:**

- A. Geography
- B. History
- C. Anthropology
- D. Economics

**Answer: C**

- C. Anthropology

The fields of (A) Geography, (B) History and (D) Economics may study language as part of other subjects that affect these fields of study, but taken by itself language is a defining characteristic of a culture. (C) Anthropology studies human culture and the relationships between cultures, so linguistics is included under this social science.

**5. Which of the following is not generally considered a discipline within the social sciences?**

- A. Geometry
- B. Anthropology
- C. Geography
- D. Sociology

**Answer: A**

- A. Geometry

(B) Anthropology studies the culture of groups of people. (C) Geography examines the relationship between societies and the physical place on earth where they live. (D) Sociology studies the predominant attitudes, beliefs and behaviors of a society. All three of these fields are related to the social interactions of humans, and so are considered social sciences. (A) Geometry is a field of mathematics and does not relate to the social interactions of people, so it is not considered a social science.

**6. Economics is best described as:**

- A. The study of how money is used in different societies
- B. The study of how different political systems produces goods and services
- C. The study of how human beings use limited resources to supply their necessities and wants
- D. The study of how human beings have developed trading practices through the years

**Answer: C**

- C. The study of how human beings use limited resources to supply their necessities and wants

(A) How money is used in different societies might be of interest to a sociologist or anthropologist. (B) The study of how different political systems produce goods and services is a topic of study that could be included under the field of political science. (D) The study of historical trading practices could fall under the study of history. Only (C) is the best general description of the social science of economics as a whole.

**7. Which of the following is most reasonably studied under the social sciences?**

- A. Political science
- B. Geometry
- C. Physics
- D. Grammar

**Answer: A**

- A. Political science

Social sciences deal with the social interactions of people. (B) Geometry is a branch of mathematics. (C) Physics is a natural science that studies the physical world. Although it may be studied as part of linguistics, (D) grammar is not recognized as a scientific field of study in itself. Only (A) political science is considered a general field of the social sciences.

**8. For the historian studying ancient Egypt, which of the following would be least useful?**

- A. The record of an ancient Greek historian on Greek-Egyptian interaction
- B. Letters from an Egyptian ruler to his/her regional governors
- C. Inscriptions on stele of the Fourteenth Egyptian Dynasty
- D. Letters from a nineteenth century Egyptologist to his wife

**Answer: D**

- D. Letters from a nineteenth century Egyptologist to his wife

Historians use primary sources from the actual time they are studying whenever possible. (A) Ancient Greek records of interaction with Egypt, (B) letters from an Egyptian ruler to regional governors, and (C) inscriptions from the Fourteenth Egyptian Dynasty are all primary sources created at or near the actual time being studied. (D) Letters from a nineteenth century Egyptologist would not be considered primary sources, as they were created thousands of years after the fact and may not actually be about the subject being studied.

**9. A political scientist might use all of the following except:**

- A. An investigation of government documents
- B. A geological timeline
- C. Voting patterns
- D. Polling data

**Answer: B**

B. A geological timeline

Political science is primarily concerned with the political and governmental activities of societies. (A) Government documents can provide information about the organization and activities of a government. (C) Voting patterns reveal the political behavior of individuals and groups. (D) Polling data can provide insight into the predominant political views of a group of people. (B) A geological timeline describes the changes in the physical features of the earth over time and would not be useful to a political scientist.

**10. A geographer wishes to study the effects of a flood on subsequent settlement patterns. Which might he or she find most useful?**

- A. A film clip of the floodwaters
- B. An aerial photograph of the river's source
- C. Census data taken after the flood
- D. A soil map of the A and B horizons beneath the flood area

**Answer: C**

C. Census data taken after the flood

(A) A film clip of the flood waters may be of most interest to a historian, (B) an aerial photograph of the river's source, and (D) soil maps tell little about the behavior of the individuals affected by the flood. (C) Census surveys record the population for certain areas on a regular basis, allowing a geographer to tell if more or fewer people are living in an area over time. These would be of most use to a geographer undertaking this study.

**11. A social scientist observes how individual persons react to the presence or absence of noise. This scientist is most likely a:**

- A. Geographer
- B. Political Scientist
- C. Economist
- D. Psychologist

**Answer: D**

D. Psychologist

(D) Psychologists scientifically study the behavior and mental processes of individuals. Studying how individuals react to changes in their environment falls under this social science. (A) Geographers, (B) political scientists and (C) economists are more likely to study the reactions of groups rather than individual reactions.

**12. As a sociologist, you would be most likely to observe:**

- A. The effects of an earthquake on farmland
- B. The behavior of rats in sensory deprivation experiments
- C. The change over time in Babylonian obelisk styles
- D. The behavior of human beings in television focus groups

**Answer: D**

D. The behavior of human beings in television focus groups.

Predominant beliefs and attitudes within human society are studied in the field of sociology. (A) The effects of an earthquake on farmland might be studied by a geographer. (B) The behavior of rats in an experiment falls under the field of behavioral psychology. (C) Changes in Babylonian obelisk styles might interest a historian. None of these answers fits easily within the definition of sociology. (D) A focus group, where people are asked to discuss their reactions to a certain product or topic, would be the most likely method for a sociologist of observing and discovering attitudes among a selected group.

**13. An economist investigates the spending patterns of low-income individuals. Which of the following would yield the most pertinent information?**

- A. Prime lending rates of neighborhood banks
- B. The federal discount rate
- C. Citywide wholesale distribution figures
- D. Census data and retail sales figures

**Answer: D**

D. Census data and retail sales figures

(A) Local lending rates and (B) the federal discount rate might provide information on borrowing habits, but not necessarily spending habits, and give no information on income levels. (C) Citywide wholesale distribution figures would provide information on the business activity of a city, but tell nothing about consumer activities. (D) Census data records the income levels of households within a certain area, and retail sales figures for that area would give an economist data on spending, which can be compared to income levels, making this the most pertinent source.

**14. A teacher and a group of students take a field trip to an Indian mound to examine artifacts. This activity most closely fits under which branch of the social sciences?**

- A. Anthropology
- B. Sociology
- C. Psychology
- D. Political Science

**Answer: A**

A. Anthropology

(A) Anthropology is the study of human culture and the way in which people of different cultures live. The artifacts created by people of a certain culture can provide information about the behaviors and beliefs of that culture, making anthropology the best-fitting field of study for this field trip. (B) Sociology, (C) psychology and (D) political science are more likely to study behaviors and institutions directly than through individual artifacts created by a specific culture.

**15. Which of the following is most closely identified as a sociologist?**

- A. Herodotus
- B. John Maynard Keynes
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Arnold Toynbee

**Answer: C**

- C. Emile Durkheim

(C) Durkheim (1858-1917) was the founder of the first sociological journal in France and the first to apply scientific methods of research to the study of human society. (A) Herodotus (ca. 484-425 BC) was an early Greek historian. (B) John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946) was a British economist who developed the field of modern theoretical macroeconomics. (D) Arnold Toynbee (1882-1853) was also a British economist who took a historical approach to the field.

**16. We can credit modern geography with which of the following?**

- A. Building construction practices designed to withstand earthquakes
- B. Advances in computer cartography
- C. Better methods of linguistic analysis
- D. Making it easier to memorize countries and their capitals

**Answer: B**

- B. Advances in computer cartography.

(B) Cartography is concerned with the study and creation of maps and geographical information and falls under the social science of geography.

**17. Adam Smith is most closely identified with which of the following?**

- A. The law of diminishing returns
- B. The law of supply and demand
- C. The principle of motor primacy
- D. The territorial imperative

**Answer: B**

- B. The law of supply and demand

Adam Smith was an economist who developed the theory that value was linked to the supply of a good or service compared to the demand for it. Something in low supply but high demand will have a high value. Something in great supply but low demand is worth less. This has become known as (B) the law of supply and demand. (A) The law of diminishing returns is an economic principle described by Thomas Malthus in 1798. (C) The principle of motor primacy refers to a stage in developmental psychology. (D) The territorial imperative is a theory of the origin of property outlined by anthropologist Robert Ardrey in 1966.

**18. Margaret Mead may be credited with major advances in the study of:**

- A. The marginal propensity to consume
- B. The thinking of the Anti-Federalists
- C. The anxiety levels of non-human primates
- D. Interpersonal relationships in non-technical societies

**Answer: D**

- D. Interpersonal relationships in non-technical societies

Margaret Mead (1901-1978) was a pioneer in the field of anthropology, living among the people of Samoa, observing and writing about their culture in the book Coming of Age in Samoa in 1928. (A) The marginal propensity to consume is an economic subject. (B) The thinking of the Anti-Federalists is a topic in American history. (C) The anxiety levels of non-human primates are a subject studied in behavioral psychology.



**19. The advancement of understanding in dealing with human beings has led to a number of interdisciplinary areas. Which of the following interdisciplinary studies would NOT be considered under the social sciences?**

- A. Molecular biophysics
- B. Peace studies
- C. African-American studies
- D. Cartographic information systems

**Answer: A**

- A. Molecular biophysics

(A) Molecular biophysics is an interdisciplinary field combining the fields of biology, chemistry, and physics. These are all natural sciences and not social sciences

**20. Cognitive, developmental, and behavioral are three types of:**

- A. Economist
- B. Political Scientist
- C. Psychologist
- D. Historian

**Answer: C**

- C. Psychologists

(C) Psychologists study mental processes (cognitive psychology), the mental development of children (developmental psychology), and observe human and animal behavior in controlled circumstances (behavioral psychology.)

**21. A physical geographer would be concerned with which of the following groups of terms?**

- A. Landform, biome, precipitation
- B. Scarcity, goods, services
- C. Nation, state, administrative subdivision
- D. Cause and effect, innovation, exploration

**Answer: A**

A. Landform, biome, precipitation.

(A) Landform, biome, and precipitation are all terms used in the study of geography. A landform is a physical feature of the earth, such as a hill or valley. A biome is a large community of plants or animals, such as a forest. Precipitation is the moisture that falls to earth as rain or snow. (B) Scarcity, goods, and services are terms encountered in economics. (C) Nation, state, and administrative subdivision are terms used in political science. (D) Cause and effect, innovation, and exploration are terms in developmental psychology.

**22. An economist might engage in which of the following activities?**

- A. An observation of the historical effects of a nation's banking practices
- B. The application of a statistical test to a series of data
- C. Introduction of an experimental factor into a specified population to measure the effect of the factor
- D. An economist might engage in all of these

**Answer: D**

D. An economist might engage in all of these

Economists use statistical analysis of economic data, controlled experimentation as well as historical research in their field of social science.

**23. Political science is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Elections
- B. Economic Systems
- C. Boundaries
- D. Public Policy

**Answer: D**

- D. Public policy

Political science studies the actions and policies of the government of a society. (D) Public policy is the official stance of a government on an issue and is a primary source for studying a society's dominant political beliefs. (A) Elections are also an interest of political scientists but are not a primary field of study. (B) Economic systems are of interest to an economist and (C) boundaries to a geographer.

**24. An anthropologist is studying a society's sororate and avunculate. In general, this scientist is studying the society's:**

- A. Level of technology
- B. Economy
- C. Kinship practices
- D. Methods of farming

**Answer: C**

- C. Kinship practices

Sororate and avunculate are anthropological terms referring to interfamily relationships between sisters and between men and their sisters' sons. These are terms used to describe (C) kinship practices.

**25. Of the following lists, which includes persons who have made major advances in the understanding of psychology?**

- A. Herodotus, Thucydides, Ptolemy
- B. Adam Smith, Milton Friedman, John Kenneth Galbraith
- C. Edward Hall, E.L. Thorndike, B.F. Skinner
- D. Thomas Jefferson, Karl Marx, Henry Kissinger

**Answer: C**

- C. Edward Hall, E.L. Thorndike, B.F. Skinner

Edward Hall wrote in the 1960s about the effects of overcrowding on humans, especially in large cities. E.L. Thorndike (1874-1949) was an early developer of an experimental approach to studying learning in animals and of educational psychology. B.F. Skinner (1904-1990) was a pioneer in behavioral psychology. (A) Herodotus, Thucydides, and Ptolemy were early historians. (B) Smith, Friedman, and Galbraith made significant contributions to the field of economics. (D) Jefferson, Marx, and Kissinger are figures in political science.

**26. The writing of history is called:**

- A. Public policy analysis
- B. Historiography
- C. Historical perspective
- D. Historical analysis

**Answer: B**

- B. Historiography

(B) Historiography is a term used to refer to the actual writing of history as well as the study of this type of writing. (A) Public policy analysis is part of political science. (C) Historical perspective refers to the prevailing viewpoint of a historical time, and (D) historical analysis concerns the interpretation of historical events.

- 27. If geography is the study of how human beings live in relationship to the earth on which they live, why do geographers include physical geography within the discipline?**
- A. The physical environment serves as the location for the activities of human beings
  - B. No other branch of the natural or social sciences studies the same topics
  - C. The physical environment is more important than the activities carried out by human beings
  - D. It is important to be able to subdue natural processes for the advancement of humankind

**Answer: A**

- A. The physical environment serves as the location for the activities of human beings.

Cultures will develop different practices depending on the predominant geographical features of the area in which they live. Cultures that live along a river will have a different kind of relationship to the surrounding land than those who live in the mountains, for instance. Answer (A) best describes why physical geography is included in the social science of geography. Answer (B) is false, as physical geography is also studied under other natural sciences (such as geology.) Answers (C) and (D) are matters of opinion and do not pertain to the definition of geography as a social science.

**28. A historian might compare the governmental systems of the Roman Empire and the twentieth century United States with regard to which of the following commonalities?**

- A. Totalitarianism
- B. Technological development
- C. Constitutional similarities
- D. Federalism

**Answer: D**

D. Federalism

(A) Totalitarianism is a form of government where citizens are completely subservient to the state. While this was sometimes the case during the reign of the Roman Empire, it was not common to 20<sup>th</sup> century America. (B) Technological development does not necessarily address similarities in governmental systems. (C) The Roman constitution applied to the republic of Rome but not directly to the empire as a whole. (D) Federalism is a type of governmental system where several separate states join under a common government. This describes both the United States and the Roman Empire and is the best answer.

**29. Capitalism and communism are alike in that they are both:**

- A. Organic systems
- B. Political systems
- C. Centrally planned systems
- D. Economic systems

**Answer: D**

D. Economic systems

While economic and (B) political systems are often closely connected, capitalism and communism are primarily (D) economic systems. Capitalism is a system of economics that allows the open market to determine the relative value of goods and services. Communism is an economic system where the market is planned by a central state. While communism is a (C) centrally planned system, this is not true of capitalism. (A) Organic systems are studied in biology, a natural science.

30. Which of the following demonstrates evidence of the interaction between physical and cultural anthropology?
- A. Tall Nilotic herdsman are often expert warriors
  - B. Until recent years the diet of most Asian peoples caused them to be shorter in stature than most other peoples
  - C. Native South American peoples adopted potato production after invasion by Europeans
  - D. Polynesians exhibit different skin coloration than Melanesians

**Answer: B**

- B. Until recent years the diet of most Asian peoples caused them to be shorter in stature than most other peoples.

Cultural anthropology is the study of culture. Physical anthropology studies human evolution and other biologically related aspects of human culture. Answers (A) and (D) describe physical attributes of members of different cultures but make no connection between these attributes and the behaviors of these cultures. Answer (C) describes a cultural behavior of Native Americans but makes no connection to any physical attributes of the people of this culture. Answer (B) draws a connection between a cultural behavior (diet) and a physical attribute (height) and is the best example demonstrating the interaction between cultural and physical anthropology.

**31. A social scientist studies the behavior of four persons in a carpool. This is an example of:**

- A. Developmental psychology
- B. Experimental psychology
- C. Social psychology
- D. Macroeconomics

**Answer: C**

C. Social psychology

(A) Developmental psychology studies the mental development of humans as they mature. (B) Experimental psychology uses formal experimentation with control groups to examine human behavior. (C) Social psychology is a branch of the field that investigates people's behavior as they interact within society and is the type of project described in the question. (D) Macroeconomics is a field within economics and would not apply to this project.

**32. Peace studies might include elements of all of the following disciplines except:**

- A. Geography
- B. History
- C. Economics
- D. All of these might contribute to peace studies

**Answer: D**

D. All of these might contribute to peace studies.

(D) All of these might contribute to peace studies. (A) Geography might examine the current and historical borders between two regions or nations, for instance. (B) History would contribute information on the origins of conflict and peace between peoples. Because scarcity of goods and differences in the relative wealth of nations are often factors in conflict and cooperation, (C) economics can be included in peace studies.



**33. Which of the following sets of terms relates to the Davisian erosion cycle?**

- A. Youth, maturity, old age
- B. Atmospheric erosion, subsurface erosion, superficial erosion
- C. Fluvial, alluvial, estuarine
- D. Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, Illinoisian

**Answer: A**

- A. Youth, maturity, old age

The Davisian erosion cycle was developed by physical geographer William Morris Davis to describe three main stages in the life of a stream. Davis called these stages (A) Youth, maturity, and old age. In youth, a stream is forced into channels and cuts downward to a base level. In maturity, it begins to cut away at the sides of the channel and broaden. Finally, in old age, it develops into a wide flood plain. (B) Atmospheric erosion, subsurface erosion, and superficial erosion are types of soil erosion and do not describe the Davisian cycle. (C) Fluvial, alluvial, and estuarine are geological terms referring to rivers but not to erosion. (D) Mississippian and Pennsylvanian refer to geologic periods in North America. An Illinoisian is someone from Illinois

**34. What is a drumlin?**

- A. A narrow ridge of sand, gravel, and boulders deposited by a stream flowing on, in, or under a nonmoving glacier
- C. Accumulated earth, pebbles, and stones carried by and then deposited by a glacier
- C. The active front face of a non-stagnant glacier
- D. An elongated or oval hill formed by drift material of glaciers

**Answer: D**

- D. An elongated or oval hill formed by drift material of glaciers

Glacial material moving over land sometimes form long or oval hills, usually in groups, that are oriented in the direction of the ice flow. These hills, which can be of varying composition, are called drumlins.

**35. A coral island or series of islands which consists of a reef which surrounds a lagoon describes a(n):**

- A. Needle
- B. Key
- C. Atoll
- D. Mauna

**Answer: C**

C. Atoll

An (C) atoll is a formation that occurs when a coral reef builds up around the top of a submerged volcanic peak, forming a ring or horseshoe of islands with a seawater lagoon in the center.

**36. What type of cloud usually produces rain?**

- A. Cirrus
- B. Cumulonimbus
- C. Altostratus
- D. Cirrostratus

**Answer: B**

B. Cumulonimbus

(B) Cumulonimbus clouds reach high into the sky and are usually associated with instability and thundershowers. (A) Cirrus clouds are thin and wispy and are usually seen in fair weather. (C) Altostratus clouds are thin and spread out and can sometimes produce rain if they thicken. (D) Cirrostratus clouds are high, thin clouds that are nearly transparent and do not normally produce rain.

**37. Which of the following is NOT a type of rainfall?**

- A. Convectional
- B. Cyclonic
- C. Adiabatic
- D. Frontal

**Answer: C**

- C. Adiabatic

(A) Convectional rain occurs when hot air rises quickly and is cooled and is usually accompanied by thunderstorms. (B) Cyclonic and (D) frontal rain occurs at the place where hot and cool air masses meet, called the “front.” (C) Adiabatic is a term used in physics and is not a type of rainfall.

**38. The Mediterranean type climate is characterized by:**

- A. Hot, dry summers and mild, relatively wet winters
- B. Cool, relatively wet summers and cold winters
- C. Mild summers and winters, with moisture throughout the year
- D. Hot, wet summers and cool, dry winters

**Answer: A**

- A. Hot, dry summers and mild, relatively wet winters

Westerly winds and nearby bodies of water create stable weather patterns along the west coasts of several continents and along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, after which this type of climate is named. Temperatures rarely fall below the freezing point and have a mean between 70 and 80 degrees F in the summer. Stable conditions make for little rain during the summer months.

**39. The climate of Southern Florida is the \_\_\_\_\_ type.**

- A. Humid subtropical
- B. Marine West Coast
- C. Humid continental
- D. Tropical wet-dry

**Answer: A**

- A. Humid subtropical

The (B) marine west coast climate is found on the western coasts of continents. Florida is on the eastern side of North America. The (C) humid continental climate is found over large land masses, such as Europe and the American Midwest, not along coasts such as where Florida is situated. The (D) tropical wet-dry climate occurs within about 15 degrees of the equator, in the tropics. Florida is sub-tropical. Florida is in a (A) humid subtropical climate, which extends along the East Coast of the United States to about Maryland, and along the gulf coast to northeastern Texas.

**40. Which of the following is an island nation?**

- A. Luxembourg
- B. Finland
- C. Monaco
- D. Nauru

**Answer: D**

- D. Nauru

(D) Nauru is located in Micronesia in the South Pacific and is the world's smallest island nation. (A) Luxembourg is a small principality in Europe, bordered by Belgium, France, and Germany. (B) Finland is a Scandinavian country on the Baltic Sea bordered by Norway, Sweden, and Russia. (C) Monaco is a small principality on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea that is bordered by France.

**41. Which location may be found in Canada?**

- A. 27 N 93 W
- B. 41 N 93 E
- C. 50 N 111 W
- D. 18 N 120 W

**Answer: C**

- C. 50 N 111 W

(A) 27 North latitude, 93 West longitude is located in the Gulf of Mexico. (B) 41 N 93 E is located in northwest China. (D) 18 N 120 W is in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Mexico. (C) 50 N 111 W is located near the town of Medicine Hat in the province of Alberta, in Canada.

**42. The highest point on the North American continent is:**

- A. Mt. St. Helen's
- B. Denali
- C. Mt. Everest
- D. Pike's Peak

**Answer: B**

- B. Denali

(B) Denali, also known as Mt. McKinley, has an elevation of 20,320 feet, and is in the Alaska Range of North America. It is the highest point on the continent. (A) Mt. St. Helen's, an active volcano located in the state of Washington, is 8,364 feet in elevation since its eruption in 1980. (D) Pike's Peak, located in Colorado, is 14,100 feet in elevation. (C) Mt. Everest, in the Himalayan Mountains between China and Tibet is the highest point on the earth at 29,035 feet but is not located in North America.

**43. Concerning the present political map of Africa, which statement most closely applies?**

- A. The modern states reflect an effort to establish political units based on ethnic groupings
- B. The international community allowed for a period of elasticity with regard to boundaries, so that a condition of relative equilibrium could develop
- C. Africans were given the task of delineating the modern states, using whatever criteria they chose
- D. The modern states reflect imposed boundaries, without regard to ethnic groupings or other indigenous considerations

**Answer: B**

- B. The international community allowed for a period of elasticity with regard to boundaries, so that a condition of relative equilibrium could develop.

Many African states were originally colonized by other countries and had borders drawn up (D) without regard to ethnic groupings or other indigenous considerations. With the relatively recent independence of colonial states, border disputes have arisen, but no complete delineation has taken place along ethnic or any other grounds, as described in answers (A) and (C). The international community has been involved individually and jointly, as members of the United Nations, providing diplomacy and refugee aid in some of the recent border disputes, as in that between Eritrea and Ethiopia, but has largely taken the stance that these issues should be worked out between the nations involved.

**44. Which of the following areas would NOT be a primary area of hog production?**

- A. Midland England
- B. The Mekong delta of Vietnam
- C. Central Syria
- D. Northeast Iowa

**Answer: C**

- C. Central Syria

Pork is a common ingredient in the American, English, and Vietnamese cuisine, so one would reasonably expect to find hog production in (A) Midland England, (B) The Mekong Delta of Vietnam and (D) Northeast Iowa. The population of Syria is predominantly Islamic, and Islam prohibits the eating of pork. Therefore, one would be unlikely to find extensive hog production in (C) Central Syria.

**45. Indo-European languages are native languages to each of the following EXCEPT:**

- A. Germany
- B. India
- C. Italy
- D. Finland

**Answer: D**

- D. Finland

German, the native language of (A) Germany, Hindi, the official language of (B) India, and Italian, spoken in (C) Italy, are three of the hundreds of languages that are part of the Indo-European family, which also includes French, Greek, and Russian. Finnish, the language of (D) Finland, is part of the Uralic family of languages, which also includes Estonian. It developed independently of the Indo-European family.

**46. A cultural geographer is investigating the implications of The Return of the Native by Thomas Hardy. He or she is most likely concentrating on:**

- A. The reactions of British city-dwellers to the in-migration of French professionals
- B. The activities of persons in relation to poorly drained, coarse-soiled land with low-lying vegetation
- C. The capacity of riverine lands to sustain a population of edible amphibians
- D. The propagation of new crops introduced by settlers from North America

**Answer: B**

- B. The activities of persons in relation to poorly drained, coarse-soiled land with low-lying vegetation

Thomas Hardy's novel The Return of the Native takes place in England, in a fictional region based on Hardy's home area, Dorset. Hardy describes the people and landscape of this area, which is primarily heath. A heath is a poorly drained, coarse-soiled land with low-lying vegetation, as described in answer (B). This is the most likely concentration for a cultural geographer studying Hardy's novel.

**47. Which of the following is NOT considered to be an economic need:**

- A. Food
- B. Transportation
- C. Shelter
- D. Clothing

**Answer: B**

- B. Transportation

An economic need is something that a person absolutely must have to survive. (A) Food, (C) shelter and (D) clothing are examples of these needs. While an individual may also require (B) transportation to participate in an economy, it is not considered an absolute need.



**48. As your income rises, you tend to spend more money on entertainment. This is an expression of the:**

- A. Marginal propensity to consume
- B. Allocative efficiency
- C. Compensating differential
- D. Marginal propensity to save

**Answer: A**

- A. Marginal propensity to consume

The (A) marginal propensity to consume is a measurement of how much consumption changes compared to how much disposable income changes. Entertainment expenses are an example of disposable income. Dividing your change in entertainment spending by your total change in disposable income will give you your marginal propensity to consume.

**49. A student buys a candy bar at lunch. The decision to buy a second candy bar relates to the concept of:**

- A. Equilibrium pricing
- B. Surplus
- C. Utility
- D. Substitutability

**Answer: C**

- C. Utility

As used in the social science of economics, (C) utility is the measurement of happiness or satisfaction a person receives from consuming a good or service. The decision of the student to increase his satisfaction by buying a second candy bar relates to this concept because he is spending money to increase his happiness.

**50. If the price of Good G increases, what is likely to happen with regard to comparable Good H?**

- A. The demand for Good G will stay the same
- B. The demand for Good G will increase
- C. The demand for Good H will increase
- D. The demand for Good H will decrease

**Answer: C**

- C. The demand for Good H will increase.

If Good G and Good H are viewed by consumers as equal in value but then the cost of Good G increases, it follows that consumers will now choose Good H at a higher rate, increasing the demand.

**51. A teacher has an extra \$1,000 which she wishes to invest and wants to minimize the risk. The best choice for investment, from the following, is:**

- A. Money market account
- B. Treasury bills
- C. Stock in a new company
- D. Certificate of deposit

**Answer: D**

- D. Certificate of deposit

(A) Money market funds will fluctuate in value based on international currency trading. (B) Treasury bills are issued by the federal government and carry very little risk but are available only at prices close to \$10,000. The teacher does not have enough to invest. (C) Stock in a new company is very likely to change rapidly and carries a high degree of risk. (D) Certificate of deposit is a certificate issued by a bank promising to pay a fixed amount of interest for a fixed period of time. Because most deposits are insured up to \$100,000 by the federal government, there is little risk of losing money with this investment.

**52. In a command economy:**

- A. The open market determines how much of a good is produced and distributed
- B. The government determines how much of a good is produced and distributed
- C. Individuals produce and consume a specified good as commanded by their needs
- D. The open market determines the demand for a good, and then the government produces and distributes the good

**Answer: B**

- B. The government determines how much of a good is produced and distributed.

A command economy is where (B) the government determines how much of a good is produced and distributed, as was the case in the Soviet Union and is still the case in Cuba and North Korea. A command economy is the opposite of a market economy, where (A) the open market determines how much of a good is produced and distributed.

**53. In a barter economy, which of the following would not be an economic factor?**

- A. Time
- B. Goods
- C. Money
- D. Services

**Answer: C**

- C. Money

A barter economy is one where (B) goods and (D) services are exchanged for one another and not for money. Just as in an economy with currency, (A) time is a factor in determining the value of goods and services. Since no money changes hands in a barter economy, the correct answer is (C) money.

**54. Of the following, the best example of an oligopoly in the US is:**

- A. Automobile industry
- B. Electric power provision
- C. Telephone service
- D. Clothing manufacturing

**Answer: A**

- A. Automobile industry

An oligopoly exists when a small group of companies controls an industry. In the United States at present, there are hundreds of (B) electric power providers, (C) telephone service providers and (D) clothing manufacturers. There are currently still just three major automobile manufacturers, however, making the (A) automobile industry an oligopoly.

**55. Which best describes the economic system of the United States?**

- A. Most decisions are the result of open markets, with little or no government modification or regulation
- B. Most decisions are made by the government, but there is some input by open market forces
- C. Most decisions are made by open market factors, with important regulatory functions and other market modifications the result of government activity
- D. There is joint decision making by government and private forces, with final decisions resting with the government

**Answer: C**

- C. Most decisions are made by open market factors, with important regulatory functions and other market modifications the result of government activity.

The United States does not have a planned economy, as described in answers (B) and (D) where the government makes major market decisions. Neither is the U.S. market completely free of regulation, as described in answer (A). Products are regulated for safety, and many services are regulated by certification requirements, for example. The best description of the U.S. economic system is therefore (C) Most decisions are made by open market factors, with important regulatory functions and other market modifications the result of government activity.

**56. An agreement in which a company allows a business to use its name and sell its products, usually for a fee, is called a:**

- A. Sole proprietorship
- B. Partnership
- C. Corporation
- D. Franchise

**Answer: D**

D. Franchise

A (A) sole proprietorship is where a person operates a company with his own resources. All income from this kind of business is considered income to the proprietor. A (B) partnership is an agreement between two or more people to operate a business and divide the proceeds in a specified way. A (C) corporation is a formal business arrangement where a company is considered a separate entity for tax purposes. In a (D) franchise, individuals can purchase the rights to use a company's name, designs, logos, etc., in exchange for a fee. Examples of franchise companies are McDonald's and Krispy Kreme.

**57. What is a major difference between monopolistic competition and perfect competition?**

- A. Perfect competition has many consumers and suppliers, while monopolistic competition does not
- B. Perfect competition provides identical products, while monopolistic competition provides similar but not identical products
- C. Entry to perfect competition is difficult, while entry to monopolistic competition is relatively easy
- D. Monopolistic competition has many consumers and suppliers, while perfect competition does not

**Answer: B**

- B. Perfect competition provides identical products, while monopolistic competition provides similar but not identical products.

A perfect market is a hypothetical market used in economics to discuss the underlying effects of supply and demand. To control for differences between products, it is assumed in perfect competition that all products are identical, with no differences, and the prices for these products will rise and fall based on a small number of factors. Monopolistic competition takes place in a market where each producer can act monopolistically and raise or lower the cost of its product, or change its product to make different from similar products. This is the primary difference between these two models; (B) perfect competition provides identical products, while monopolistic competition provides similar but not identical products.

**58. Which concept is not embodied as a right in the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?**

- A. Peaceable assembly
- B. Protection against unreasonable search and seizure
- C. Freedom of speech
- D. Petition for redress of grievances

**Answer: B**

B. Protection against unreasonable search and seizure

The first amendment to the Constitution reads, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the (C) freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people (A) peaceably to assemble, and to (D) petition the government for a redress of grievances." The protection against (B) unreasonable search and seizure is a constitutional right, however it is found in the fourth amendment, not the first.



**59. In the Constitutional system of checks and balances, a primary "check" which accrues to the President is the power of:**

- A. Executive privilege
- B. Approval of judges nominated by the Senate
- C. Veto of Congressional legislation
- D. Approval of judges nominated by the House of Representatives

**Answer: C**

C. Veto of Congressional legislation

The power to (C) veto congressional legislation is granted to the U.S. President in Article I of the Constitution, which states that all legislation passed by both houses of the Congress must be given to the president for approval. This is a primary check on the power of the Congress by the President. The Congress may override a presidential veto by a two-thirds majority vote of both houses, however. (A) Executive privilege refers to the privilege of the president to keep certain documents private. Answers (B) and (D) are incorrect, as Congress does not nominate judges. This is a presidential power.

60. According to the Constitution any amendment must be ratified by \_\_\_\_\_ of the states to become a part of the Constitution:

- A. Three-fourths
- B. Two-thirds
- C. Three-fifths
- D. Five-sixths

**Answer: A**

A. Three-fourths

Article V of the Constitution spells out how the document may be ratified. First, an amendment must be proposed by a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress. Then it is passed to the state legislatures. If (A) three-fourths of the states pass the amendment, it is adopted as part of the constitution. The constitution currently has 27 amendments.

**61. Collectively, the first ten Amendments to the Constitution are known as the:**

- A. Articles of Confederation
- B. Mayflower Compact
- C. Bill of Rights
- D. Declaration of the Rights of Man

**Answer: C**

C. Bill of Rights

The (A) Articles of Confederation was the document under which the thirteen colonies of the American Revolution came together and was the first governing document of the United States. The (B) Mayflower Compact was an agreement signed by several of the pilgrims aboard the Mayflower before establishing their colony at Plymouth in 1620. The (D) Declaration of the Rights of Man was the French document adopted after the French Revolution in 1789. The first ten amendments of the US Constitution, spelling out the limitations of the federal government, are referred to as (C) the Bill of Rights.

**62. In the United States, if a person is accused of a crime and cannot afford a lawyer:**

- A. The person cannot be tried
- B. A court will appoint a lawyer, but the person must pay the lawyer back when able to do so
- C. The person must be tried without legal representation
- D. A court will appoint a lawyer for the person free of charge

**Answer: D**

- D. A court will appoint a lawyer for the person free of charge

The sixth amendment to the Constitution grants the right to a speedy and public jury trial in a criminal prosecution, as well as the right to “the assistance of counsel for his defense.” This has been interpreted as the right to receive legal assistance at no charge if a defendant cannot afford one. (D) A court will appoint a lawyer for the person free of charge, is the correct answer.

**63. Which of the following lists elements usually considered responsibilities of citizenship under the American system of government?**

- A. Serving in public office, voluntary government service, military duty
- B. Paying taxes, jury duty, upholding the Constitution
- C. Maintaining a job, giving to charity, turning in fugitives
- D. Quartering of soldiers, bearing arms, government service

**Answer: B**

B. Paying taxes, jury duty, upholding the Constitution.

Only paying taxes, jury duty, and upholding the Constitution are responsibilities of citizens as a result of rights and commitments outlined in the Constitution – for example, the right of citizens to a jury trial in the Sixth and Seventh Amendments and the right of the federal government to collect taxes in Article 1, Section 8. (A) Serving in public office, voluntary government service, military duty and (C) maintaining a job, giving to charity, and turning in fugitives are all highly admirable actions undertaken by many exemplary citizens, but they are considered purely voluntary actions, even when officially recognized and compensated. The United States has none of the compulsory military or civil service requirements of many other countries. (D) The quartering of soldiers is an act, which, according to Amendment III of the Bill of Rights, requires a citizen's consent. Bearing arms is a right guaranteed under Amendment II of the Bill of Rights.

**64. Consider the following passage from the Mayflower Compact:**  
**"...covenant & combine ourselves together into a Civil body politick;"**  
**This demonstrates what theory of social organization?**

- A. Darwinian
- B. Naturalistic
- C. Nonconsensual
- D. Constitutional

**Answer: D**

D. Constitutional

(D) Constitutional social organization requires at its heart clearly stated and mutually agreed on constitutional principles, which all involved parties promise to uphold. (B) A naturalistic theory of social organization is one freely chosen by its participants and not yet bound by a clear set of constitutional principles. A (A) Darwinian theory would reflect the "survival of the fittest" element of Darwin's theory of the evolution of natural life, as applied to the relationship of different groups within a society. (C) Nonconsensual theories compel participation in a system of social organization and thus would never be characterized by the word "covenant," which means an agreement entered into freely by both parties.

**65. Why is the system of government in the United States referred to as a federal system?**

- A. There are different levels of government
- B. There is one central authority in which all governmental power is vested
- C. The national government cannot operate except with the consent of the governed
- D. Elections are held at stated periodic times, rather than as called by the head of the government

**Answer: A**

- A. There are different levels of government

(A) The United States is composed of fifty states, each responsible for its own affairs but united under a federal government. (B) A centralized system is the opposite of a federal system. (C) That national government cannot operate except with the consent of the governed is a founding principle of American politics. It is not a political system like federalism. A centralized democracy could still be consensual but would not be federal. (D) This is a description of electoral procedure, not a political system like federalism

**66. Which of the following are NOT local governments in the United States?**

- A. Cities
- B. Townships
- C. School boards
- D. All of these are forms of local government

**Answer: D**

- D. All of these are forms of local government

A local government is a body with the authority to make policy and enforce decisions on behalf of a local community. Cities and townships are by definition local, not statewide or federal, governments. A more central authority might make school policy in other countries, but, in the United States, school boards are local authorities. [However, according to the 2002 Census, several states run certain school districts themselves, without a local school board.]

**67. The major expenditures of state governments in the United States go toward:**

- A. Parks, education, and highways
- B. Law enforcement, libraries and highways
- C. Education, highways, and law enforcement
- D. Recreation, business regulation, and education

**Answer: C**

- C. Education, highways, and law enforcement

Education and highways are among the largest expenditures of state governments. Law enforcement is also significant, if much smaller than these other expenditures. Parks and recreation, business regulation, and libraries are all minor items by comparison



**68. How does the government of France differ from that of the United States?**

- A. France is a direct democracy, while the United States is a representative democracy
- B. France has a unitary form of national government, while the United States has a federal form of government
- C. France is a representative democracy, while the United States is a direct democracy
- D. France does not elect a President, while the United States elects a President

**Answer: B**

- B. France has a unitary form of national government, while the United States has a federal form of government.

The United States has a federal form of government, since its 50 states are responsible for their own affairs and do not have their governments appointed or supervised by a central government. France has a unitary form of national government, where the central government is responsible for regional as well as national affairs. Neither the U.S. nor France is a direct democracy, and both have an elected President.

**69. In the Presidential Election of 1888, Grover Cleveland lost to Benjamin Harrison, although Cleveland received more popular votes. How is this possible?**

- A. The votes of certain states (New York, Indiana) were thrown out because of voting irregularities
- B. Harrison received more electoral votes than Cleveland
- C. None of the party candidates received a majority of votes, and the House of Representatives elected Harrison according to Constitutional procedures
- D. Because of accusations of election law violations, Cleveland withdrew his name and Harrison became President

**Answer: B**

- B. Harrison received more electoral votes than Cleveland

Presidential elections, according to the United States Constitution, are decided in the Electoral College. This college mirrors the composition of the House of Representatives. The popular vote for each presidential candidate determines which slate of electors in each state is selected. Thus, while Cleveland won enough support in certain states to win a majority of the national popular vote, he did not win enough states to carry the Electoral College. If neither candidate had won the necessary majority, the House of Representatives would have made the final decision, but this did not occur in 1888. The other two answers are not envisioned by the Constitution and did not occur.

**70. How are major party candidates chosen to run for President in the United States?**

- A. Caucuses of major party officeholders meet to select a state's choice for the party, and the candidate selected by the most states becomes the nominee
- B. Potential Presidential nominees seek pledges from each state party's chair and co-chair, and the candidate with the most pledges becomes the nominee
- C. Nationwide primaries are held by each party, to select delegates to a national nominating convention
- D. Each state party decides how to select delegates to a nominating convention; these selection processes may be caucuses, primaries, or any other method chosen by the state party

**Answer: D**

- D. Each state party decides how to select delegates to a nominating convention; these selection processes may be caucuses, primaries, or any other method chosen by the state party.

A nominating convention selects each party nominee, and the delegates from each state are chosen as the state party sees fit. Caucuses are only one possible method. Pledges or nationwide primaries have never been a way of determining the nominee.

**71. A person who receives more votes than anyone else in an election is said to have a of the votes cast; a person who has over 50% of the votes in an election is said to have a of the votes cast.**

- A. Plurality; majority
- B. Majority; minority
- C. Plurality; minority
- D. Majority; plurality

**Answer: A**

- A. Plurality; majority

A majority means more than half of the whole. A plurality means the largest portion, when no one achieves a majority. A minority of the votes would be less than half of the votes.

**72. Which of the following developments is most closely associated with the Neolithic Age?**

- A. Human use of fire
- B. First use of stone chipping instruments
- C. Domestication of plants
- D. Development of metallurgical alloys

**Answer: C**

- C. Domestication of plants

The Neolithic or "New Stone" Age, as its name implies, is characterized by the use of stone implements, but the first use of stone chipping instruments appears in the Paleolithic period. Human use of fire may go back still farther and certainly predates the Neolithic era. The Neolithic period is distinguished by the domestication of plants. The development of metallurgical alloys marks the conclusion of the Neolithic Age.

**73. The Tigris-Euphrates Valley was the site of which two primary ancient civilizations?**

- A. Babylonian and Assyrian
- B. Sumerian and Egyptian
- C. Hyksos and Hurrian
- D. Persian and Phoenician

**Answer: A**

- A. Babylonian and Assyrian

(B) While the Sumerians also lived in the southern Tigris-Euphrates valley, Egyptian civilization grew up in the Nile delta (3500BC-30 BC). (C) The Hyksos were an Asiatic people who controlled the Nile Delta during the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Dynasties (1674BC-1548BC). The Hurrians (2500BC-1000BC) came from the Khabur River Valley in northern Mesopotamia, where they spread out to establish various small kingdoms in the region. (D) The Persians (648BC- early 19<sup>th</sup> century AD) had a succession of empires based in the area known as modern-day Iran. The Phoenicians were a seafaring people who dominated the Mediterranean during the first century BC.

**74. The politics of classical Athens is best described by which of the following?**

- A. Limited democracy, including both slaves and free men
- B. One man dictatorial rule
- C. Universal democracy among free owners of property
- D. Oligarchy with a few families controlling all decisions

**Answer: C**

- C. Universal democracy among free owners of property.

A citizen of Athens was a free man who owned property. Each had an equal vote in the governance of the city. All the other answers are thereby excluded by definition.

75. The \_\_\_\_\_ were fought between the Roman Empire and Carthage.

- A. Civil Wars
- B. Punic wars
- C. Caesarian Wars
- D. Persian Wars

**Answer: B**

B. Punic wars

The Punic Wars (264-146 BC) were fought between Rome and Carthage. (D) The Persian Wars were fought between Greece and Persia. (A) could refer to anything but doesn't apply to the Roman-Carthaginian conflicts. (C) is not a description of any series of conflicts.

**76. What Holy Roman Emperor was forced to do public penance because of his conflict with Pope Gregory VII over lay investiture of the clergy?**

- A. Charlemagne
- B. Henry IV
- C. Charles V
- D. Henry VIII

**Answer: B**

B. Henry IV

Henry IV (1050-1106) clashed with Pope Gregory VII by insisting on the right of a ruler to appoint members of the clergy to their offices but repented in 1077. Charlemagne & Charles V were also Holy Roman Emperors but in the 9<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, respectively. Henry VIII, King of England, broke with the Roman Church over his right to divorce and remarry in 1534.

77. The \_\_\_\_\_ declared monophysitism (the belief that Jesus was completely divine with no admixture of humanity) to be a heresy?

- A. Council of Nicaea
- B. Diet of Worms
- C. Council of Trent
- D. Council of Chalcedon

**Answer: D**

- D. Council of Chalcedon

(A) In response to the Arian heresy asserting that Christ was a created being like other created beings, the Council of Nicaea (325 AD) established the divinity of Jesus Christ by declaring him to be of the same substance as God the Father, an article of faith then enshrined in the Nicene Creed. (B) At the Diet of Worms (1521 AD), the Holy Roman Empire tried and condemned Martin Luther and his writings. (C) The Council of Trent (1545 AD-1563 AD), an ecumenical council of the Roman Catholic Church, clarified many aspects of Catholic doctrine and liturgical life in an attempt to counter the Protestant Reformation. (D) The Council of Chalcedon (451 AD) confirmed the humanity of Christ by affirming that the Virgin Mary was indeed his human mother and therefore worthy of the Greek title Theotokos ("God-bearer").

78. The painter of the Sistine Ceiling was:

- A. Raphael
- B. Michelangelo
- C. Leonardo da Vinci
- D. Titian

**Answer: B**

- B. Michelangelo

(A) Raphael (1483-1520 AD), (B) Michelangelo (1475-1564 AD), (C) Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519 AD) and (D) Titian (1488-1576 AD) were all contemporary Italian Renaissance masters, but only Michelangelo painted the Sistine Chapel ceiling (1508-1512 AD).



**79. Luther issued strong objection to all but which of the following practices of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century Roman Catholic Church?**

- A. The sacrament of baptism
- B. Absolution of sins through the intermediation of a priest and through ceremony
- C. The sale of indulgences, whereby the buyer may purchase purgation of sins
- D. Imposed church control over the individual conscience

**Answer: A**

- A. The sacrament of baptism

Absolution of sins by priests, the sale of indulgences and imposed church control over individual consciences were all practices which Martin Luther (1483-1546) and subsequent Protestants objected to on the basis that they required the Church to act as an intermediary between God and the individual believer. The sacrament of baptism, however, continues to be practiced in some form in most Protestant denominations, as the rite of initiation into the Christian community.

**80. The first explorer to reach India by sailing around the southern tip of Africa was:**

- A. Amerigo Vespucci
- B. Vasco da Gama
- C. Ferdinand Magellan
- D. John Cabot

**Answer: B**

B. Vasco da Gama

(A) Amerigo Vespucci (1454-1512) was the Italian explorer to first assert that the lands to the west of Africa and Europe were actually part of a new continent and thus the name "America" was derived from his own "Amerigo." (B) Portuguese Vasco da Gama (1469-1524) built on the discoveries of previous explorers to finally round Africa's Cape of Good Hope and open a sea route for European trade with the east and the eventual Portuguese colonization of India. (C) Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521), working for the Spanish crown, led the first successful expedition to circumnavigate the globe (1519-1522). Magellan himself actually died before the voyage was over, but his ship and 18 crewmembers did return safely to Spain. (D) John Cabot (1450-1499) was an Italian explorer working for the English crown and is thought to have been the first European to discover North America (1497) since the Vikings.

**81. Vasco Nunez de Balboa accomplished which of the following?**

- A. Sighting of the Pacific Ocean from lands discovered by Europeans in the 1500's
- B. The conquest of the Inca civilization through treachery and deceit
- C. The murder of the Aztec ruler and subsequent subjugation of the Empire
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**

A. Sighting of the Pacific Ocean from lands discovered by Europeans in the 1500's.

(A) Spanish explorer and conquistador Vasco Nunez de Balboa (1475-1519) was the first European known to have seen and sailed on the Pacific Ocean (1513) from newly discovered Panama. (B) The conquest of the Incas through treachery and deceit was carried out by Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro (1475-1541) in 1532. (C) The murder of Montezuma II, ruler of the Aztecs, and subsequent subjugation of the Empire was achieved by Spanish conquistador Hernan Cortez (1485-1547) between the years 1519 and 1521.

**82. Great Britain became the center of technological and industrial development during the nineteenth century chiefly on the basis of:**

- A. Central location relative to the population centers of Europe
- B. Colonial conquests and military victories over European powers
- C. Reliance on exterior sources of financing
- D. Resources of coal and production of steel

**Answer: D**

D. Resources of coal and production of steel

Great Britain possessed a unique set of advantages in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, making it the perfect candidate for the technological advances of the Industrial Revolution. (A) Relative isolation from the population centers in Europe meant little to Great Britain, which benefited from its own relatively unified and large domestic market, enabling it to avoid the tariffs and inefficiencies of trading on the diverse (and complicated) continent. (B) Colonial conquests and military victories over European powers were fueled by Great Britain's industrial advances in transportation and weaponry, rather than being causes of them. (C) Reliance on exterior sources of funding – while Great Britain would enjoy an increasing influx of goods and capital from its colonies, the efficiency of its own domestic market consistently generated an impressive amount of capital for investment in the new technologies and industries of the age. (D) Great Britain's rich natural resources of coal and ore enabled steel production and, set alongside new factories in a Britain's landscape, allowed the production of goods quickly and efficiently.

**83. The years 1793-94 in France, characterized by numerous trials and executions of supposed enemies of the Revolutionary Convention, were known as the:**

- A. Reign of Terror
- B. Dark Ages
- C. French Inquisition
- D. Glorious Revolution

**Answer: A**

- A. Reign of Terror

(A) The period of the French Revolution known as the Reign of Terror (1793-94) is estimated to have led to the deaths of up to 40,000 people: aristocrats, clergy, political activists, and anyone else denounced as an enemy of the Revolutionary Convention, many falsely so. (B) The Dark Ages is the term commonly used for the Early Middle Ages in Europe, from the fall of Rome in 476 to 1000. (C) The French Inquisition was the Roman Catholic Church's attempts to codify into ecclesiastical and secular law the prosecution of heretics, most notably at the time, the Albigensians, in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. (D) The Glorious Revolution (1688-1689) is the title given to the overthrow of the last Catholic British monarch, James II, in favor of his Protestant daughter Mary and her husband, the Dutch prince William of Orange.

84. In the first aggression of World War II outside the Orient, identify the aggressor nation and the nation which was invaded:

- A. Germany; Sudetenland
- B. Italy; Abyssinia
- C. Germany; Poland
- D. Italy; Yugoslavia

**Answer: B**

B. Italy; Abyssinia

(A) The Sudetenland (part of Czechoslovakia) was ceded to Nazi Germany in 1938 by the Munich Agreement of France, Britain, Italy, and Germany. The pretense for the annexation was the mistreatment of resident Germans by the Czechs. (B) Italy's invasion and annexation of Abyssinia in 1935-36 was condemned by the League of Nations but left unchallenged until the East African Campaign of World War II in 1941. Nazi Germany invaded Poland in 1939 and would occupy it until 1945. (D) After attempts to convince the Yugoslavians to join the Axis powers, Germany and Italy invaded Yugoslavia in 1941 and established the Independent State of Croatia.

**85. In issuing an ultimatum for Soviet ships not to enter Cuban waters in October 1962, President John F. Kennedy, as part of his decision, used the provisions of the:**

- A. Monroe Doctrine
- B. Declaration of the Rights of Man
- C. Geneva Convention
- D. Truman Doctrine

**Answer: A**

A. Monroe Doctrine

(A) The Monroe Doctrine, initially formulated by Presidents James Monroe (1758-1831) and John Quincy Adams (1767-1848) and later enhanced by President Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1915), opposed European colonization or interference in the Americas, perceived any such attempts as a threat to US security, and promised U.S. neutrality in conflicts between European powers and/or their already established colonies. (B) The Declaration of the Rights of Man, widely adapted in future declarations about international human rights, was formulated in France during the French Revolution and adopted by the National Constituent Assembly in 1789 as the premise of any future French constitution. (C) The Geneva Conventions (1864, 1929, and 1949, with later additions and amendments) established humanitarian and ethical standards for conduct during times of war and has been widely accepted as international law. (D) The Truman Doctrine (1947), formulated by President Harry Truman (1884-1972), provided for the support of Greece and Turkey as a means of protecting them from Soviet influence. It thereby began the Cold War (1947-1991), a period in which the U.S. sought to contain the Soviet Union by limiting its influence in other countries.

**86. In 1990, Alberto Fujimori was elected president of:**

- A. Japan
- B. Okinawa
- C. South Korea
- D. Peru

**Answer: D**

D. Peru

(A) Japan has a constitutional monarchy, symbolically led by an emperor, and has never elected presidents. (B) Okinawa is a part of Japan and as such does not elect a president. (C) With a modern history including 35 years of Japanese occupation, it is highly unlikely that South Korea would ever elect a Japanese citizen as President. (D) Alberto Fujimori, a dual citizen of Peru and Japan, was the first Asian to lead a Latin American country.

**87. Which of the following most closely characterizes the geopolitical events of the USSR in 1991-92:**

- A. The USSR established greater military and economic control over the fifteen Soviet republics
- B. The Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) declared independence, while the remainder of the USSR remained intact.
- C. Fourteen of fifteen Soviet republics declared some degree of autonomy; the USSR was officially dissolved; the Supreme Soviet rescinded the Soviet Treaty of 1922
- D. All fifteen Soviet republics simultaneously declared immediate and full independence from the USSR, with no provisions for a transitional form of government

**Answer: C**

C. Fourteen of fifteen Soviet republics declared some degree of autonomy; the USSR was officially dissolved; the Supreme Soviet rescinded the Soviet Treaty of 1922. The unraveling of the USSR in 1991-92 and the establishment of independent republics in its wake was a complex if relatively peaceful end to its existence. After a succession of declarations of autonomy by constituent states forced the dissolution of the central government, the Baltic States of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia immediately declared their independence. Other republics took longer to reconfigure their relationships to one another. There was no serious attempt by the central government to resist these changes militarily or economically.

**88. Chinese civilization is generally credited with the original development of which of the following sets of technologies:**

- A. Movable type and mass production of goods
- B. Wool processing and domestication of the horse
- C. Paper and gunpowder manufacture
- D. Leather processing and modern timekeeping

**Answer: C**

C. Paper and gunpowder manufacture

(A) While China's Bi Sheng (d. 1052) is credited with the earliest forms of movable type (1041-48), mass production was spearheaded by America's Henry Ford (1863-1947) in his campaign to create the first truly affordable automobile, the Model T Ford. (B) While wool has been processed in many ways in many cultures, production on a scale beyond cottage industries was not possible without the many advances made in England during the Industrial Revolution (18<sup>th</sup> century). Various theories exist about the domestication of the horse, with estimates ranging from 4600 BC to 2000 BC in Eurasia. Recent DNA evidence suggests that the horse may actually have been domesticated in different cultures at independent points. (C) The earliest mention of gunpowder appears in ninth century Chinese documents. The earliest examples of paper made of wood pulp come from China and have been dated as early as the second century BC. (D) Leather processing and timekeeping have likewise seen different developments in different places at different times.



**89. Extensive exports of gold and copper; elaborate court and constitution; trade links on both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans; use of heavy stone architecture; these most closely characterize the civilization of:**

- A. Mwene Mutapa
- B. Chichen Itza
- C. Great Zimbabwe
- D. Muscat and Oman

**Answer:**

- C. Great Zimbabwe

The medieval kingdom of Great Zimbabwe left the largest ruins in Africa from which archeologists have been able to discern the nature of their civilization. (B) Chichen Itza is a Mayan temple complex complete with other supporting buildings which has been excavated in Yucatan, Mexico, and is thought to date from 987 AD. (D) Muscat and Oman was an empire that dominated the southern Persian Gulf and Saudi peninsula and parts of the East African coast and Iranian Plateau. Its main export, however, was slaves.

**90. Which of the following is NOT one of the Pillars of Faith of Islam?**

- A. Alms-giving (zakah)
- B. Pilgrimage (hajj)
- C. Membership in a school of law (al-madhahib)
- D. Fasting (sawm)

**Answer: C**

- C. Membership in a school of law (al-madhahib)

The Five Pillars of Islam are the faith profession that there is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet, prayer (salah), pilgrimage to Mecca (hajj), alms-giving (zakah), and fasting during the holy month of Ramadan (sawm).

**91. The native metaphysical outlook of Japan, usually characterized as a religion, is:**

- A. Tao
- B. Shinto
- C. Nichiren Shoju
- D. Shaolin

**Answer: B**

B. Shinto

(A) Tao is the Chinese philosophical work that inspired Taoism, the religious tradition sourced in China. (B) Shinto is the system of rituals and beliefs honoring the deities and spirits believed to be native to the landscape and inhabitants of Japan. (C) Nichiren Shoju is a strand of Nichiren Buddhism, a tradition started by a Japanese Buddhist monk, Nichiren (1222-1282). (D) The Shaolin temple (originally built in 497 AD) is the Chinese Buddhist monastery considered to be the source of Zen Buddhism and its subsequent martial arts.

**92. The Native Americans of the Eastern Woodlands lived on:**

- A. Buffalo and crops such as corn, beans, and sunflowers
- B. Chiefly farming of squash, beans, and corn
- C. A variety of game (deer, bear, moose) and crops (squash, pumpkins, corn)
- D. Wolves, foxes, polar bears, walruses, and fish

**Answer: C**

C. A variety of game (deer, bear, moose) and crops (squash, pumpkins, corn)

(A) Buffalo live in the plains habitat found in Western and Midwestern North America. (B) & (C) While the Native Americans did farm the “Three Sisters” of corn, squash and beans, the woods of the East also meant that a variety of game (deer, bear, moose) were widely available for them to hunt. (D) However, wolves, foxes, walruses, polar bears, and fish are found together only within the Arctic Circle, not in eastern woodlands.

**93. Apartments built out of cliff faces; shared government by adult citizens; absence of aggression toward other groups. These factors characterize the Native American group known as:**

- A. Pueblos
- B. Comanches
- C. Seminoles
- D. Sioux

**Answer: A**

- A. Pueblos

(B) The Comanches were a nomadic Native American group that emerged around 1700 AD in the North American Plains and were decidedly aggressive towards their neighbors. (C) The Seminoles are a native American group which originally emerged in Florida in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and was made up of refugees from other Native tribes and escaped slaves. (D) The Sioux were a Native American people who originally lived in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Minnesota and clashed extensively with white settlers.

**94. Columbus first reached Western Hemisphere lands in what is now:**

- A. Florida
- B. Bermuda
- C. Puerto Rico
- D. Bahamas

**Answer: D**

- D. Bahamas

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) visited the Bahamas in 1492 and Puerto Rico in 1493 but never landed on either Bermuda or Florida.

**95. The "Trail of Tears" relates to:**

- A. The removal of the Cherokees from their native lands to Oklahoma Territory
- B. The revolt and subsequent migration of the Massachusetts Pilgrims under pressure from the Iroquois
- C. The journey of the Nez Perce under Chief Joseph before their capture by the U.S. Army
- D. The 1973 standoff between federal marshals and Native Americans at Wounded Knee, S.D.

**Answer: A**

- A. The removal of the Cherokees from their native lands to Oklahoma Territory (1838-39).

(B) There never was a revolt and migration of the Massachusetts Pilgrims under pressure from the Iroquois. (C) The 1877 journey of the Nez Perce under Chief Joseph was a strategically impressive attempt to retreat from an oncoming U.S. Army into Canada. (D) The 1973 Wounded Knee incident was the occupation of the town of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by the American Indian Movement to call attention to issues of Native American civil rights. Their action led to a 71-day standoff with U.S. Marshals, which was eventually resolved peacefully.

**97. Bartholomeu Dias, in seeking a route around the tip of Africa, was forced to turn back. Nevertheless, the cape he discovered near the southern tip of Africa became known as:**

- A. Cape Horn
- B. Cabo Bojador
- C. Cape of Good Hope
- D. Cape Hatteras

**Answer: C**

C. Cape of Good Hope

(A) Cape Horn is located at the southern tip of Chile, and therefore South America. It was discovered by Sir Francis Drake as he sailed around the globe in 1578. (B) Cabo Bojador, on the Western coast of northern Africa, was first successfully navigated by a European, Portuguese Gil Eanes, in 1434. (D) Cape Hatteras is located on the U.S. Atlantic coast, at North Carolina.

**97. The Middle Colonies of the Americas were:**

- A. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina
- B. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware
- C. Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey
- D. Vermont and New Hampshire

**Answer: B**

B. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware

(A), (C) & (D). Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina were Southern colonies, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire were New England colonies and Vermont was not one of the 13 original colonies.

**98. Slavery arose in the Southern Colonies partly as a perceived economical way to:**

- A. Increase the owner's wealth through human beings used as a source of exchange
- B. Cultivate large plantations of cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo, and other crops
- C. Provide Africans with humanitarian aid, such as health care, Christianity, and literacy
- D. Keep ships' holds full of cargo on two out of three legs of the "triangular trade" voyage

**Answer: B**

B. Cultivate large plantations of cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo, and other crops.

The Southern states, with their smaller populations, were heavily dependent on slave labor as a means of being able to fulfill their role and remain competitive in the greater U.S. economy. (A) When slaves arrived in the South, the vast majority would become permanent fixtures on plantations, intended for work, not as a source of exchange. (C) While some slave owners instructed their slaves in Christianity, provided health care or some level of education, such attention was not their primary reason for owning slaves – a cheap and ready labor force was. (D) Whether or not ships' holds were full on two or three legs of the triangular journey was not the concern of Southerners as the final purchasers of slaves. Such details would have concerned the slave traders.

99. Of the following, which contributed most to penetration of western areas by colonial Americans?
- A. Development of large ships capable of sailing upstream in rivers such as the Hudson, Susquehanna, and Delaware
  - B. The invention of the steamboat
  - C. Improved relations with Native Americans, who invited colonial Americans to travel west to settle
  - D. Improved roads, mail service, and communications

**Answer: D**

D. Improved roads, mail service and communications

(A) Because the Susquehanna, Delaware, and Hudson are limited to the northeast, they would not have helped the colonists penetrate any further West. (B) Since these were the waterways that they had immediate access to, the development of the steamboat was similarly unhelpful in this regard. (C) In general, colonist-Native American relations got worse, not better as colonists moved West, so colonists were unlikely to have been invited yet further west. (D) Improved roads, mail service, and communications made traveling west easier and more attractive because they meant not being completely cut off from news and family in the east.

**100. A major quarrel between colonial Americans and the British concerned a series of British Acts of Parliament dealing with:**

- A. Taxes
- B. Slavery
- C. Native Americans
- D. Shipbuilding

**Answer: A**

- A. Taxes

Acts of Parliament imposing taxes on the colonists always provoked resentment. Because the colonies had no direct representation in Parliament, they felt it unjust that that body should impose taxes on them, with so little knowledge of their very different situation in America and no real concern for the consequences of such taxes. (B) While slavery continued to exist in the colonies long after it had been completely abolished in Britain, it never was a source of serious debate between Britain and the colonies. By the time Britain outlawed slavery in its colonies in 1833, the American Revolution had already taken place and the United States were free of British control. (C) There was no series of British Acts of Parliament passed concerning Native Americans. (D) Colonial shipbuilding was an industry that received little interference from the British.

**101. The first shots in what was to become the American Revolution were fired in:**

- A. Florida
- B. Massachusetts
- D. New York
- D. Virginia

**Answer: B**

- B. Massachusetts

(A) At the time of the American Revolution, Florida, while a British possession, was not directly involved in the Revolutionary War. (B) The American Revolution began with the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775. (C) There would be no fighting in New York until 1776 and none in Virginia until 1781.



**102. The U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1789, provided for:**

- A. Direct election of the President by all citizens
- B. Direct election of the President by citizens meeting a standard of wealth
- C. Indirect election of the President by electors
- D. Indirect election of the President by the U.S. Senate

**Answer: C**

- C. Indirect election of the President by electors

The United States Constitution has always arranged for the indirect election of the President by electors. The question, by mentioning the original date of adoption, might mislead someone to choose B, but while standards of citizenship have been changed by amendment, the President has never been directly elected. Nor does the Senate have anything to do with presidential elections. The House of Representatives, not the Senate, settles cases where neither candidate wins in the Electoral College.

**103. The area of the United States was effectively doubled through purchase of the Louisiana Territory under which President?**

- A. John Adams
- B. Thomas Jefferson
- C. James Madison
- D. James Monroe

**Answer: B**

- B. Thomas Jefferson

(B) The Louisiana Purchase, an acquisition of territory from France, in 1803 occurred under Thomas Jefferson. (A) John Adams (1735-1826) was president from 1797-1801, before the purchase, and (C) James Madison, (1751-1836) after the Purchase (1809-1817). (D) James Monroe (1758-1831) was actually a signatory on the Purchase but also did not become President until 1817.

**104. What was a major source of contention between American settlers in Texas and the Mexican government in the 1830s and 1840s?**

- A. The Americans wished to retain slavery, which had been outlawed in Mexico
- B. The Americans had agreed to learn Spanish and become Roman Catholic, but failed to do so
- C. The Americans retained ties to the United States, and Santa Anna feared the power of the U.S.
- D. All of the above were contentious issues between American settlers and the Mexican government

**Answer: D**

D. All of the above were contentious issues between American settlers and the Mexican government. The American settlers simply were not willing to assimilate into Mexican society but maintained their prior commitments to slave holding, the English language, Protestantism, and the United States government.

**105. "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" refers to the desire of some nineteenth century Americans to:**

- A. Explore the entire Missouri River valley to its source in the Oregon Territory
- B. Insist that Mexico cede all of Texas to the U.S. or face war
- C. Demand that American territory reaches to the border of Russian America
- D. Pay only \$54,040,000 for all of the Oregon Territory

**Answer: C**

- C. Demand that American territory reaches to the border of Russian America.

"Fifty-four Forty or Fight" refers to the latitude of the northern border of the Oregon Territory with Russian Alaska. Britain and the United States were negotiating a division of the Territory, but some Americans used this slogan to campaign for demanding all of it for the United States. (A) Has the merit of speaking of Oregon Territory, although it has nothing to do with the controversy, while (B) speaks of threatening war, although the wrong one. (D) Might be tempting only because it recalls the famous Louisiana Purchase.

**106. Which President helped postpone a civil war by supporting the Compromise of 1850?**

- A. Henry Clay
- B. Franklin Pierce
- C. Millard Fillmore
- D. James Buchanan

**Answer: C**

- C. Millard Fillmore

Millard Fillmore was the President who signed the Compromise of 1850. Henry Clay was instrumental in negotiating the compromise but was never President. Presidents Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan were later involved in the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act, which undid this Compromise.

**107. Which American Secretary of War oversaw the purchase of present-day southern Arizona (the Gadsden Purchase) for the purpose of building a railroad to connect California to the rest of the United States?**

- A. Henry Clay
- B. William Seward
- C. Franklin Pierce
- D. Jefferson Davis

**Answer: D**

- D. Jefferson Davis

Jefferson Davis was the Secretary of War in question. Franklin Pierce was President at the time. Neither Henry Clay nor William Seward was ever Secretary of War.