

Sample Test

1. **Divisions of time in history (periodizations) may be determined by all but which of the following? (Easy) (Skill 1.1)**
 - A. Date
 - B. Geography
 - C. Cultural Advances
 - D. Individual Historians
2. **The “father of history” is considered to be: (Easy) (Skill 1.1)**
 - A. Aristotle
 - B. Thucydides
 - C. Plato
 - D. Herodotus
3. **Which of the following would not be considered a primary source? (Rigorous) (Skill 1.3)**
 - A. An 1863 newspaper account of the Gettysburg address
 - B. The text of the Gettysburg Address
 - C. A historical analysis of the Gettysburg Address
 - D. A narrative account of the Gettysburg Address from a spectator in the crowd
4. **The study of social behavior of minority groups would be in the area of: (Average Rigor) (Skill 1.4)**
 - A. Psychohistory
 - B. Psychology
 - C. Sociology
 - D. Cultural Geography

5. **“Participant observation” is a method of study most closely associated with and used in: (Rigorous) (Skill 1.4)**
- A. Anthropology
 - B. Archaeology
 - C. Sociology
 - D. Political Science
6. **The study of a people’s language and writing would be part of all of the following except: (Rigorous) (Skill 1.4)**
- A. Sociology
 - B. Archaeology
 - C. History
 - D. Geography
7. **The study of past human cultures based on physical artifacts is: (Average Rigor)(Skill 1.4)**
- A. History
 - B. Anthropology
 - C. Cultural Geography
 - D. Archaeology
8. **Which of the following is not one of the schools of narrative history? (Rigorous) (Skill 1.5)**
- A. Comparative Sociological
 - B. Economic
 - C. Intellectual
 - D. Political-Institutional
9. **The early ancient civilizations developed systems of government: (Rigorous) (Skill 2.1)**
- A. To provide for defense against attack
 - B. To regulate trade
 - C. To regulate and direct the economic activities of the people as they worked together in groups
 - D. To decide on the boundaries of the different fields during planting seasons

10. The principle of zero in mathematics is the discovery of which ancient civilization? *(Average Rigor) (Skill 2.1)*
- A. Egypt
 - B. Persia
 - C. India
 - D. Babylon
11. Which ancient civilization is credited with being the first to develop irrigation techniques through the use of canals, dikes, and devices for raising water? *(Average Rigor) (Skill 2.1)*
- A. The Sumerians
 - B. The Egyptians
 - C. The Babylonians
 - D. The Akkadians
12. Bathtubs, hot and cold running water, and sewage systems with flush toilets were developed by the: *(Average Rigor) (Skill 2.1)*
- A. Minoans
 - B. Mycenaeans
 - C. Phoenicians
 - D. Greeks
13. An early cultural group was so skillful in navigating on the seas that they were able to sail at night guided by stars. They were the: *(Average Rigor) (Skill 2.1)*
- A. Greeks
 - B. Persians
 - C. Minoans
 - D. Phoenicians
14. Of the legacies of the Roman Empire listed below, the most influential, effective and lasting is: *(Rigorous) (Skill 2.2)*
- A. The language of Latin
 - B. Roman law, justice, and political system
 - C. Engineering and building
 - D. The writings of its poets and historians

15. Which of the following areas would NOT be a primary area of hog production? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 2.3*)

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

16. The first ancient civilization to introduce and practice monotheism was the: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 2.3*)

- A. Sumerians
- Minoans
- Phoenicians
- Hebrews

17. Much of the history of Sub-Saharan Africa was recorded by _____ historians. (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 2.4*)

- A. Islamic
- B. Christian
- C. Buddhist
- D. Hindu

18. India's greatest ruler is considered to be: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 2.5*)

- A. Akbar
- B. Ashoka
- C. Babur
- D. Jahangeer

19. Which one of the following is not an important legacy of the Byzantine Empire? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 2.5*)

- A. It protected Western Europe from various attacks from the East by such groups as the Persians, Ottoman Turks, and Barbarians
- B. It played a part in preserving the literature, philosophy, and language of ancient Greece
- C. Its military organization was the foundation for modern armies
- D. It kept the legal traditions of Roman government, collecting and organizing many ancient Roman laws

20. Which one of the following did not contribute to the early medieval European civilization? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 2.6*)

- A. The heritage from the classical cultures
- B. The Christian religion
- C. The influence of the German Barbarians
- D. The spread of ideas through trade and commerce

21. The Lords of feudal Japan were known as: (*Easy*) (*Skill 2.6*)

- A. Daimyo
- B. Samurai
- C. Ronin
- D. Bushido

22. All of the following were accomplishments of the Renaissance except: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 3.1*)

- A. Invention of the printing press
- B. A rekindling of interest in the learning of classical Greece and Rome
- C. Growth in literature, philosophy and art
- D. Better military tactics

23. The results of the Renaissance, Enlightenment, Commercial and Industrial Revolutions were more unfortunate for the people of: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 3.1*)

- A. Asia
- B. Latin America
- C. Africa
- D. Middle East

24. **The ideas and innovations of the period of the Renaissance were spread throughout Europe mainly because of: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 3.1*)**
- A. Extensive exploration
 - B. Craft workers and their guilds
 - C. The invention of the printing press
 - D. Increased travel and trade
25. **The “divine right” of kings was the key political characteristic of: (*Easy*) (*Skill 3.2*)**
- A. The Age of Absolutism
 - B. The Age of Reason
 - C. The Age of Feudalism
 - D. The Age of Despotism
26. **The English explorer who gave England its claim to North American was: (*Easy*) (*Skill 3.3*)**
- A. Raleigh
 - B. Hawkins
 - C. Drake
 - D. Cabot

27. **Colonial expansion by Western European powers in the 18th and 19th centuries was due primarily to: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 3.3*)**
- A. Building and opening the Suez Canal
 - B. The Industrial Revolution
 - C. Marked improvements in transportation
 - D. Complete independence of all the Americas and loss of European domination and influence
28. **Nineteenth century imperialism by Western European nations had important and far-reaching effects on the colonial peoples they ruled. All four of the following are the result of this. Which one was most important and had lasting effects on key 20th century events? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 3.3*)**
- A. Local wars were ended
 - B. Living standards were raised
 - C. Demands for self government and feelings of nationalism surfaced
 - D. Economic developments occurred

29. The Age of Exploration begun in the 1400s was led by: (*Easy*) (*Skill 3.3*)

- A. The Portuguese
- B. The Spanish
- C. The English
- D. The Dutch

30. Which scientist introduced a radical approach to the study of motion, examining not why but how objects moved? (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 3.4*)

- A. Kepler
- B. Pascal
- C. Galileo
- D. Newton

31. Great Britain became the center of technological and industrial development during the 19th century chiefly on the basis of: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 3.4*)

- 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

32. Which Enlightenment philosopher pioneered the doctrine of empiricism? (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 3.5*)

- A. David Hume
- B. John Locke
- C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- D. Immanuel Kant

33. Which country was not one of the principal nations in the Vietnam War? (*Easy*) (*Skill 4.1*)
- A. United States
 - B. Australia
 - C. New Zealand
 - D. France
34. Which of the following most closely characterizes the geopolitical events of the USSR in 1991-92: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 4.1*)
- A. The USSR established greater military and economic control over the 15 Soviet republics
 - B. The Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) declared independence, while the remainder of the USSR remained intact
 - C. Fourteen of 15 Soviet republics declared some degree of autonomy, the USSR was officially dissolved, and the Supreme Soviet rescinded the Soviet Treaty of 1922
 - D. All 15 Soviet republics simultaneously declared immediate and full independence from the USSR with no provisions for a transitional form of government
35. Starting in the 19th century, Europe entered into a 100-year period of relative peace following the defeat of which person? (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 4.2*)
- A. Napoleon
 - B. Bismarck
 - C. Franco
 - D. Cromwell
36. Which one of the following would not be considered a result of World War II? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 4.3*)
- A. Economic depressions and slow resumption of trade and financial aid
 - B. Western Europe was no longer the center of world power
 - C. The beginnings of new power struggles not only in Europe but in Asia as well
 - D. Territorial and boundary changes for many nations, especially in Europe

37. China's last imperial ruling dynasty was one of its most stable and successful and, under its rule, Chinese culture made an outstanding impression on Western nations. This dynasty was: *(Easy) (Skill 4.4)*
- A. Min
 - B. Manchu
 - C. Han
 - D. Chou
38. Which of the following is most responsible for making electronic goods affordable to most people? *(Rigorous) (Skill 4.5)*
- A. Capitalism
 - B. Mass Production
 - C. Outsourcing
 - D. The Internet
39. The crisis of ___ marked the beginning of the end for the First Era of Globalization. *(Average Rigor) (Skill 4.6)*
- A. The Gold Standard
 - B. Ethnic Conflicts
 - C. The Socialist Revolution
 - D. The Rise of Facism
40. An extensive knowledge of surgery and medicine as well as principles of irrigation, fertilization and terrace farming was unique to: *(Average Rigor) (Skill 5.1)*
- A. The Mayans
 - B. The Atacamas
 - C. The Incas
 - D. The Tarapacas

41. **What was a major source of contention between American settlers in Texas and the Mexican government in the 1830s and 1840s? (Rigorous) (Skill 6.2)**

- 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

42. **Which one of the following is not a reason why Europeans came to the New World? (Rigorous) (Skill 5.2)**

- A. To find resources in order to increase wealth
- B. To establish trade
- C. To increase a ruler's power and importance
- D. To spread Christianity

43. **The year 1619 was memorable for the colony of Virginia. Three events occurred resulting in lasting effects on US history. Which one of the following is not one of the events? (Rigorous) (Skill 5.2)**

- A. Twenty African slaves arrived
- B. The London Company granted the colony a charter making it independent
- C. The colonists were given the right by the London Company to govern themselves through representative government in the Virginia House of Burgesses
- D. The London Company sent to the colony 60 women who were quickly married, establishing families and stability in the colony

44. The Boston Tea Party happened as a result of the passage of which act by Parliament? (Easy) (Skill 5.3)

- A. Stamp Act
- B. Quartering Act
- C. Sugar Act
- D. Townshend Act

45. Under the brand new Constitution, the most urgent of the many problems facing the new federal government was that of: (Rigorous) (Skill 5.4)

- A. Maintaining a strong army and navy
- B. Establishing a strong foreign policy
- C. Raising money to pay salaries and war debts
- D. Setting up courts, passing Federal laws, and providing for law enforcement officers

46. The US Constitution was a vast improvement over the weak Articles of Confederation. Which one of the four statements below is not a description of the Constitution? (Rigorous) (Skill 5.4)

- A. The establishment of a strong central government in no way lessened or weakened the individual states
- B. Individual rights were protected and secured
- C. The Constitution demands unquestioned respect and subservience to the federal government by all states and citizens
- D. Its flexibility and adaptation to change gives it a sense of timelessness

47. **US foreign minister Robert R. Livingstone said, “From this day the United States takes their place among the greatest powers.” He was referring to the action taken by President Thomas Jefferson: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 5.5*)**

- A. Who had authorized the purchase of the Louisiana Purchase
- B. Who sent the US Marines and naval ships to fight the Barbary pirates
- C. Who had commissioned the Lewis and Clark Expedition
- D. Who repealed the Embargo Act

48. **“Marbury vs Madison (1803)” was an important Supreme Court case, which set the precedent for: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 5.5*)**

- A. The elastic clause
- B. Judicial review
- C. The supreme law of the land
- D. Popular sovereignty in the territories

49. **Which of the following was not a reason for the War of 1812? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 5.6*)**

- A. Resentment by Spain over the sale, exploration, and settlement of the Louisiana Territory
- B. The westward movement of farmers because of the need for more land
- C. Canadian fur traders were agitating the northwestern Indians to fight American expansion
- D. Britain continued to seize American ships on the high seas and force American seamen to serve aboard British ships

50. **Which party later evolved into the modern Democrats? (*Easy*) (*Skill 6.1*)**

- A. Nationalists
- B. Whigs
- C. Anti-Federalists
- D. Liberty

51. After the War of 1812, Henry Clay and others proposed economic measures, including raising tariffs to protect American farmers and manufacturers from foreign competition. These measures were proposed in the period known as: *(Average Rigor) (Skill 6.2)*

- A. Era of Nationalism
- B. American Expansion
- C. Era of Good Feeling
- D. American System

52. It can be reasonably stated that the change in the United States from primarily an agricultural country into a industrial power was due to all of the following except: *(Rigorous) (Skill 6.2)*

- A. Tariffs on foreign imports
- B. Millions of hardworking immigrants
- C. An increase in technological developments
- D. The change from steam to electricity for powering industrial machinery

53. The Social Gospel Movement arose during which of the Great Awakenings? *(Easy) (Skill 6.3)*

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

54. Historians state that the West helped to speed up the Industrial Revolution. Which one of the following statements was not a reason for this? *(Rigorous) (Skill 6.4)*

- A. Food supplies for the ever increasing urban populations came from farms in the West
- B. A tremendous supply of gold and silver from western mines provided the capital needed to built industries
- C. Descendants of western settlers, educated as engineers, geologists, and metallurgists in the East, returned to the West to mine the mineral resources needed for industry
- D. Iron, copper, and other minerals from western mines were important resources in manufacturing products

55. The belief that the United States should control all of North America was called: *(Easy) (Skill 6.4)*

- A. Westward Expansion
- B. Pan Americanism
- C. Manifest Destiny
- D. Nationalism

56. Which ethnic group is most responsible for helping to construct the trans-national railroad? *(Average Rigor) (Skill 6.5)*

- A. Asians
- B. Hispanics
- C. Native Americans
- D. African Americans

57. The three day Battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the Civil War for the North, leading to ultimate victory. The battle in the West, reinforcing the North's victory and sealing the South's defeat, was the day after Gettysburg at: *(Easy) (Skill 6.6)*

- A. Perryville
- B. Vicksburg
- C. Stones River
- D. Shiloh

58. The Radical Republicans who pushed the harsh Reconstruction measures through Congress after Lincoln's death lost public and moderate Republican support when they went too far: *(Rigorous) (Skill 6.6)*

- A. In their efforts to impeach the President
- B. By dividing 10 southern states into military-controlled districts
- C. By making the 10 southern states give freed African Americans the right to vote
- D. Sending carpetbaggers into the South to build up support for Congressional

59. The principle of “popular sovereignty” or allowing people in any territory to make their own decision concerning slavery was stated by: *(Average Rigor)* *(Skill 6.6)*

- A. Henry Clay
- B. Daniel Webster
- C. John C. Calhoun
- D. Stephen A. Douglas

60. The post-Civil War years were a time of low public morality, a time of greed, graft, and dishonesty. Which one of the reasons listed would not be accurate? *(Rigorous)* *(Skill 6.6)*

- A. The war itself because of the money and materials needed to carry on the War
- B. The very rapid growth of industry and big business after the War
- C. The personal example set by President Grant
- D. Unscrupulous heads of large impersonal corporations

61. The defeat of which European nation marked the United States’ emergence as a world power? *(Average Rigor)* *(Skill 6.7)*

- A. England
- B. France
- C. Spain
- D. Germany

62. During the 1920s, the United States almost completely stopped all immigration. One of the reasons was: *(Rigorous)* *(Skill 7.1)*

- A. Plentiful cheap unskilled labor was no longer needed by industrialists
- B. War debts from World War I made it difficult to render financial assistance
- C. European nations were reluctant to allow people to leave since there was need to rebuild populations and economic stability
- D. The United States did not become a member of the League of Nations

63. Which figure was the leading spokesperson for African Americans of his era and the founder of the Tuskegee Institute? (*Easy*) (*Skill 7.2*)
- A. Booker T. Washington
 - B. W.E.B. DuBois
 - C. George Washington Carver
 - D. Langston Hughes
64. Which two industries drove the economy of the 1920's? (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 7.3*)
- A. Automotive and Avionics
 - B. Textiles and Refining
 - C. Refining and Railroads
 - D. Automotive and Radio
65. Fascism is said to have often begun in socialist countries. Which was the first such country to go from socialism to fascism? (*Easy*) (*Skill 7.4*)
- A. Spain
 - B. Italy
 - C. Russia
 - D. Germany
66. Of all the major causes of both World Wars I and II, the most significant one is considered to be: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 7.5*)
- A. Extreme nationalism
 - B. Military buildup and aggression
 - C. Political unrest
 - D. Agreements and alliances
67. A well-known World War II figure who said that democracy was like a rotting corpse that had to be replaced by a superior way of life and more efficient government was: (*Easy*) (*Skill 7.5*)
- A. Hitler
 - B. Stalin
 - C. Tojo
 - D. Mussolini

68. **President Truman suspended Gen. Douglas MacArthur from command of Allied forces in Korea because of: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 7.5*)**
- A. MacArthur's inability to make any progress against North Koreans
 - B. MacArthur's criticism of Truman claiming that the president would not allow him to pursue aggressive tactics against 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
69. **After World War II, the United States: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 7.5*)**
- A. Limited its involvement in European affairs
 - B. Shifted foreign policy from Europe to Asia
 - C. Passed legislation setting tariffs on imports and aiding farmers
 - D. Entered the greatest period of economic growth in its history

70. **The Soviet Union's military alliance with Eastern Europe was known as: (*Easy*) (*Skill 7.6*)**
- A. NATO
 - B. KGB
 - C. The Iron Curtain
 - D. The Warsaw Pact
71. **Which of the following was the unsuccessful predecessor to the United Nations? (*Easy*) (*Skill 7.7*)**
- A. League of Nations
 - B. World Council
 - C. World Court
 - D. League of Five Nations
72. **Native peoples in early New York consisted of a confederacy of Iroquois tribes known as the Haudenosaunee, the League of Peace and Power. How many tribes were there originally? (*Easy*) (*Skill 8.1*)**
- A. 4
 - B. 5
 - C. 6
 - D. 7

73. **New York was initially inhabited by what two native peoples? (Easy) (Skill 8.1)**
- A. Sioux and Pawnee
 - B. Micmac and Wampanoag
 - C. Iroquois and Algonquin
 - D. Nez Perce and Cherokee
74. **Government regulation of economic activities for favorable balance of trade was the first major economic theory. It was called: (Rigorous) (Skill 8.2)**
- A. Laissez-faire
 - B. Globalism
 - C. Mercantilism
 - D. Syndicalism
75. **Who was the governor of colonial New York known for buying present-day Manhattan for about \$24 in trinkets? (Easy) (Skill 8.2)**
- A. Willem Kieft
 - B. Duke of York
 - C. Henry Hudson
 - D. Peter Minuit

76. **France decided in 1777 to help the American colonies in their war against Britain. This decision was based on: (Rigorous) (Skill 8.3)**
- A. The naval victory of John Paul Jones over the British ship "Serapes"
 - B. The survival of the terrible winter at Valley Forge
 - C. The success of colonial guerilla fighters in the South
 - D. The defeat of the British at Saratoga
77. **The tree at the end of the street where traders and dealers gathered informally later became the site of: (Easy) (Skill 8.4)**
- A. Broadway and 44th
 - B. Main Street
 - C. Avenue of the Americas
 - D. New York Stock Exchange

78. Which island was used as an immigrant processing center? (*Easy*) (*Skill 8.5*)
- A. Ellis
 - B. Staten
 - C. Manhattan
 - D. Liberty
79. What was the name of the cultural revival after the Civil War that took place in New York? (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 8.6*)
- A. The Revolutionary War
 - B. The Second Great Awakening
 - C. The Harlem Renaissance
 - D. The Gilded Age
80. The idea that everyone has the right to education was expressed in which document? (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 9.1*)
- A. Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens
 - B. Declaration of Independence
 - C. UN Convention on the Rights of Children
 - D. UN Declaration of Universal Human Rights

81. Which group was interned in “War Relocation Camps” by the United States during WWII? (*Easy*) (*Skill 9.2*)
- A. Japanese
 - B. Germans
 - C. Chinese
 - D. Italians
82. “Genocide” was first used to describe the deaths of: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 9.3*)
- A. Native Americans at Wounded Knee
 - B. The Holocaust
 - C. Armenians at the hands of the Turks in WWI
 - D. Warring tribes in Rwanda

83. Slavery arose in the southern colonies partly as a perceived economical way to: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 9.4*)

- 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

84. Europeans generally bought slaves who had been captured by: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 9.4*)

- A. Americans
- B. Europeans
- C. Asians
- D. Africans

85. The Irish Famine resulted in part from a failure of what crop? (*Easy*) (*Skill 9.5*)

- A. Potatoes
- B. Corn
- C. Rice
- D. Cabbage

86. The founder of the birth control movement was: (*Easy*) (*Skill 9.6*)

- A. Margaret Sanger
- B. Eleanor Roosevelt
- C. Jane Addams
- D. Elie Wiesel

87. Which of the following most closely characterizes the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 9.7*)

- A. Chief Justice Warren had to cast the deciding vote in a sharply divided the Supreme 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 Supreme Court to render a unanimous decision

88. A geographer wishes to study the effects of a flood on subsequent settlement patterns. Which might he or she find most useful? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 10.1*)

- 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

89. Which location may be found in Canada? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 10.2*)

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

90. **Geography was first studied in an organized manner by:** (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 10.1*)

- A. The Egyptians
- B. The Greeks
- C. The Romans
- D. The Arabs

91. **Meridians, or lines of longitude, not only help in pinpointing locations but are also used for:** (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 10.2*)

- A. Measuring distance from the Poles
- B. Determining direction of ocean currents
- C. Determining the time around the world
- D. Measuring distance on the equator

92. **Which of the following is an example of relative location?** (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 10.2*)

- A. The Post Office is at the NW corner of 1st and Main
- B. The Post Office is down the street from the courthouse
- C. The Post Office is at 422 Elm
- D. The Post Office is at 48°N 2°E

93. **A description of how things are grouped in a given area is known as:** (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 10.3*)

- A. Geography
- B. Spatial Organization
- C. Geometry
- D. Topography

94. One of the foremost areas to which geography applies is: (Average Rigor) (Skill 10.4)

- A. Sociology
- B. Mathematics
- C. Economics
- D. Politics

95. Which one of the following does not affect climate? (Average Rigor) (Skill 11.1)

- A. Elevation or altitude
- B. Ocean currents
- C. Latitude
- D. Longitude

96. Soil erosion is most likely to occur in large amounts in: (Average Rigor) (Skill 11.2)

- A. Mountain ranges
- B. Deserts
- C. Tropical rainforests
- D. River valleys

97. Almost half of the world's population lives in which areas? (Average Rigor) (Skill 11.3)

- A. Rural Areas
- B. Cities
- C. Suburbs
- D. Megalopolises

98. Which one of the following is not a use for a region's wetlands? (Rigorous) (Skill 11.4)

- A. Produces fresh clean water
- B. Provides habitat for wildlife
- C. Provides water for hydroelectric power
- D. Controls floods

99. The end of hunting, gathering, and fishing among prehistoric people was due to: *(Rigorous)* *(Skill 11.5)*
- A. Domestication of animals
 - B. Building crude huts and houses
 - C. Development of agriculture
 - D. Organized government in villages

100. Which branch of geography is concerned with the location of features and how they affect human activity? *(Average Rigor)* *(Skill 12.1)*
- A. Physical
 - B. Cultural
 - C. Sociological
 - D. Historical

101. Which continent contains just one country? *(Easy)* *(Skill 12.2)*
- A. Asia
 - B. Austria
 - C. Antarctica
 - D. Australia

102. The conversion of Constantine to Christianity is an example of the spreading of a belief system through: *(Rigorous)* *(Skill 12.3)*
- A. Conquest
 - B. Commercial Exchange
 - C. Education
 - D. Cultural Exchange

103. Which of the following is not a natural resource industry? (*Rigorous*) (Skill 12.4)

- A. Fishing
- B. Farming
- C. Forestry
- D. Mining

104. The ___ model envisions cities in concentric circles. (*Average Rigor*) (Skill 13.2)

- A. Sector
- B. Von Thunen
- C. Burgess
- D. Hoyt

105. The Hudson River is named for Henry Hudson, an Englishman who was known for exploring the _____. (*Easy*) (Skill 13.3)

- A. Dutch
- B. English
- C. French
- D. Spanish

106. The growth of the suburbs often creates which type of segregation in cities? (*Average Rigor*) (Skill 13.4)

- A. Political
- B. Economic
- C. Ethnic
- D. Racial

107. Which branch of statistics is most concerned with people's social well-being? (*Average Rigor*) (Skill 13.5)

- A. Demography
- B. Paleography
- C. Causation
- D. Graphology

108. The designation of individuals or groups as they are influenced by their belonging to a particular group is known as: (*Average Rigor*) (Skill 13.6)

- A. Cosmopolitanism
- B. Cultural Identity
- C. Melting Pot
- D. Ethnography

109. Which canal was built to link Lake Erie with the Hudson River? (Easy) (Skill 13.7)

- A. Erie Canal
- B. Suez Canal
- C. Hudson Canal
- D. St Lawrence Seaway

110. Potential customers for any product or service are not only called consumers but can also be called a: (Average Rigor) (Skill 14.1)

- A. Resource
- B. Base
- C. Commodity
- D. Market

111. Shopping centers represent which economic model? (Rigorous) (Skill 14.2)

- A. Perfect Competition
- B. Oligopoly
- C. Monopoly
- D. Monopolistic Competition

112. The economic system promoting individual ownership of land, capital, and businesses with minimal governmental regulations is called: (Rigorous) (Skill 14.3)

- A. Macro-economy
- B. Micro-economy
- C. Laissez-faire
- D. Free enterprise

113. The “father” of modern economics is considered by most economists to be: (Average Rigor) (Skill 14.3)

- A. Thomas Robert Malthus
- B. John Stuart Mill
- C. Adam Smith
- D. John Maynard Keynes

114. The idea that continued population growth would, in future years, seriously affect a nation's productive capabilities was stated by: (Average Rigor) (Skill 14.3)

- A. Keynes
- B. Mill
- C. Malthus
- D. Friedman

115. The idea or proposal for more equal division of profits among employers and workers was put forth by: (Average Rigor) (Skill 14.4)

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Thomas Malthus
- C. Adam Smith
- D. John Stuart Mill

116. One method of trade restriction used by some nations is: (Rigorous) (Skill 14.5)

- A. Limited treaties
- B. Floating exchange rate
- C. Bill of exchange
- D. Import Quotas

117. If the price of Good G increases, what is likely to happen with regard to comparable Good H? (Rigorous) (Skill 15.1)

- 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

118. The study of the ways in which different societies around the world deal with the problems of limited resources and unlimited needs and wants is in the area of: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 15.2*)

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

119. The macro-economy consists of all but which of the following sectors? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 15.3*)

- A. Consumer
- B. Business
- C. Foreign
- D. Private

120. Which of the following is an example of why the United States does not operate as a closed economy? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 15.6*)

- A. Coffee
- B. Rice
- C. Cotton
- D. Oil

121. In the United States government, the power of taxation and borrowing is: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 16.1*)

- A. Implied or suggested
- B. Concurrent or shared
- C. Delegated or expressed
- D. Reserved

122. The US economic system combines all but which of the following? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 16.2*)

- A. Capital
- B. Cost
- C. Profit
- D. Competition

123. In the US government, the power of coining money is: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 16.3*)

- A. Implied or suggested
- B. Concurrent or shared
- C. Delegated or expressed
- D. Reserved

124. In the United States, federal investigations into business activities are handled by the: (Average Rigor) (Skill 16.3)

- A. Department of Treasury
- B. Security & Exchange Commission
- C. Government Accounting Office
- D. Federal Trade Commission

125. The American labor union movement started gaining new momentum: (Average Rigor) (Skill 16.4)

- A. During the building of the railroads
- B. After 1865 with the growth of cities
- C. With the rise of industrial giants such as Carnegie and Vanderbilt
- D. During the war years of 1861-1865

126. The Fed will ___ interest rates to avoid inflation and ___ interest rates to stimulate the economy. (Average Rigor) (Skill 16.5)

- A. lower ... raise
- B. raise ... lower
- C. raise ... also raise
- D. lower ... also lower

127. Economic mobility refers particularly to what factor's ability to move? (Rigorous) (Skill 16.6)

- A. Resources
- B. Money
- C. Labor
- D. Management

128. The study of the exercise of power and political behavior in human society today would be conducted by experts in: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 17.2*)

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

129. Which of the following is an example of a direct democracy? (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 17.3*)

- A. Elected representatives
- B. Greek city-states
- C. The United States Senate
- D. The United States House of Representative

130. The programs such as unemployment insurance and health insurance for the elderly are the responsibility of: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 17.4*)

- A. Federal government
- B. Local government
- C. State government
- D. Communal government

131. A political philosophy favoring or supporting rapid social changes in order to correct social and economic inequalities is called: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 17.4*)

- A. Nationalism
- B. Liberalism
- C. Conservatism
- D. Federalism

132. The principle of “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” was borrowed from the ideas expressed by which figure? (Average Rigor) (Skill 18.1)

- A. Locke
- B. Rousseau
- C. Aristotle
- D. Montesquieu

133. The foundation of modern constitutionalism is embodied in the idea that government is limited by law. This was stated by: (Average Rigor) (Skill 18.2)

- A. John Locke
- B. Rousseau
- C. St. Thomas Aquinas
- D. Montesquieu

134. To be eligible to be elected president, one must: (Easy) (Skill 18.2)

- A. Be a citizen for at least five years
- B. Be a citizen for seven years
- C. Have been born a citizen
- D. Be a naturalized citizen

135. After ratification of the new Constitution, the most urgent of the many problems facing the new federal government was that of: (Rigorous) (Skill 18.2)

- A. Maintaining a strong army and navy
- B. Establishing a strong foreign policy
- C. Raising money to pay salaries and war debts
- D. Setting up courts, passing federal laws, and providing for law enforcement officers

136. Which of the following is considered the basis of English constitutional liberties? (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 18.3*)
- A. Bill of Rights
 - B. Petition of Rights
 - C. Declaration of Rights
 - D. Magna Carta
137. The term that best describes how the Supreme Court can block laws that may be unconstitutional from being enacted is: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 18.3*)
- A. Jurisprudence
 - B. Judicial Review
 - C. Exclusionary Rule
 - D. Right of Petition
138. The most basic level of participation in the political process is: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 18.4*)
- A. Obeying laws
 - B. Donating time or money
 - C. Voting
 - D. Running for office
139. The source of authority for national, state, and local governments in the US is: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 18.5*)
- A. The will of the people
 - B. The US Constitution
 - C. Written laws
 - D. The Bill of Rights
140. Which of the following is a recent attempt to encourage voter registration? (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 18.6*)
- A. Motor-Voter acts
 - B. Poll Taxes
 - C. Exit Polls
 - D. Literacy Tests
141. On the spectrum of American politics, the label that most accurately describes voters to the “right of center” is: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 19.1*)
- A. Moderates
 - B. Liberals
 - C. Conservatives
 - D. Socialists

142. Which of the following lobbying tactics is illegal? (Rigorous) (Skill 19.2)

- A. Paying for Congress members to travel
- B. Direct communications with Congress members
- C. Paying for meals or other entertainment for Congress members
- D. Paying cash to Congress members

143. Which one of the following is not a function or responsibility of the US political parties? (Rigorous) (Skill 19.3)

- A. Conducting elections or the voting process
- B. Obtaining funds needed for election campaigns
- C. Choosing candidates to run for public office
- D. Making voters aware of issues and other public affairs information

144. What is the one thing that drives American politics more than any other? (Average Rigor) (Skill 19.4)

- A. Money
- B. Race
- C. Issues
- D. Party Lines

145. Which group in the Executive Branch advises the President on foreign policy? (Average Rigor) (Skill 20.1)

- A. NSC
- B. NSA
- C. CIA
- D. FBI

146. Which program was established to aid Europe's economic recovery after World War II? (Easy) (Skill 20.2)

- A. The Kennan Plan
- B. The Marshall Plan
- C. The Truman Doctrine
- D. The Cold War

147. The United Nations Security Council has __ members, of which __ are permanent members. (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 20.4*)

- A. 10 ... 3
- B. 10 ... 5
- C. 15 ... 5
- D. 20 ... 7

148. The best place to find historical data is most often: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 21.1*)

- A. The library
- B. The locale where the event happened
- C. The internet
- D. Public Records

149. For the historian studying ancient Egypt, which of the following would be least useful? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 21.2*)

- 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

150. A team approach to a research project should include which position? (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 21.3*)

- A. Statistician
- B. Dietician
- C. Mortician
- D. Mathematician

151. Which is not part of the scientific method? (Average Rigor) (Skill 21.4)

- A. Formulation
- B. Testing
- C. Observation
- D. Interpretation

152. A project looking at the progress of school children must also take into account changes for which of the following? (Rigorous) (Skill 21.5)

- A. The school
- B. The teachers
- C. The home
- D. The Society

153. What are used to show how either theoretical or real world data interrelate using two or more variables? (Average Rigor) (Skill 22.1)

- A. Graphs
- B. Charts
- C. Maps
- D. Diagram

154. A good political cartoon will have all but which of the following? (Average Rigor) (Skill 22.2)

- A. Wit and humor
- B. Foundation in truth
- C. Moral Purpose
- D. Party Affiliation

155. A map of oil fields in the Middle East might be useful for discussing which of the following? (Rigorous) (Skill 22.3)

- A. OPEC
- B. NATO
- C. ASEAN
- D. NAFTA

156. Maps based on gnomonic projections are also known as what kind of maps? (Easy) (Skill 22.4)

- A. Great Square
- B. Great Circle
- C. Great Sailing
- D. Great Route

157. For which age group would pictures be most vital in a presentation? (Average Rigor) (Skill 22.5)

- A. Elementary School
- B. Middle School
- C. High School
- D. University

158. The adjustment of various electoral districts in order to achieve a predetermined goal is referred to as: (Average Rigor) (Skill 23.1)

- A. Racial Quotas
- B. Salamandering
- C. Gerrymandering
- D. Mercator Projections

159. Which of the following is a fact? (Average Rigor) (Skill 23.2)

- A. That cloud looks dark.
- B. It looks like rain.
- C. It looks like snow.
- D. It looks like a rabbit.

160. Which of the following would best apply to both primary and secondary sources with regard to careful usage? (Rigorous) (Skill 23.3)

- A. Understanding the use of period language
- B. Consulting the original text
- C. Check bias
- D. Do not rely on one source

161. The purpose of ___ is to understand the works of others and to use that work in shaping a conclusion. (Rigorous) (Skill 23.4)

- A. Synergy
- B. Synthesis
- C. Synchronicity
- D. Syllogism

162. Which of the following is an example of an inadequate (as opposed to a misleading) reason? (Rigorous) (Skill 23.5)

- A. Ad hominem
- B. Ad populum
- C. Red Herring
- D. False Dilemma

TEACHER CERTIFICATION STUDY GUIDE

Answer Key

1. D	41. D	81. A	121. B	161. B
2. D	42. B	82. C	122. C	162. A
3. C	43. B	83. B	123. C	
4. C	44. D	84. D	124. D	
5. A	45. C	85. A	125. B	
6. A	46. C	86. A	126. B	
7. D	47. A	87. D	127. C	
8. A	48. B	88. C	128. C	
9. C	49. A	89. C	129. B	
10. C	50. C	90. B	130. C	
11. A	51. D	91. C	131. B	
12. A	52. A	92. B	132. A	
13. D	53. C	93. B	133. C	
14. B	54. C	94. C	134. C	
15. C	55. C	95. D	135. C	
16. D	56. A	96. C	136. D	
17. A	57. B	97. B	137. B	
18. A	58. A	98. C	138. C	
19. C	59. D	99. C	139. A	
20. D	60. C	100. A	140. A	
21. A	61. C	101. D	141. C	
22. D	62. A	102. A	142. D	
23. C	63. A	103. B	143. A	
24. C	64. D	104. C	144. A	
25. A	65. C	105. A	145. A	
26. D	66. A	106. B	146. B	
27. B	67. D	107. A	147. C	
28. C	68. B	108. B	148. B	
29. A	69. D	109. A	149. D	
30. C	70. D	110. D	150. A	
31. D	71. A	111. D	151. D	
32. A	72. B	112. D	152. A	
33. D	73. C	113. C	153. A	
34. C	74. C	114. C	154. D	
35. A	75. D	115. D	155. A	
36. A	76. D	116. D	156. B	
37. B	77. D	117. C	157. A	
38. B	78. A	118. A	158. C	
39. A	79. C	119. D	159. A	
40. C	80. D	120. A	160. D	

TEACHER CERTIFICATION STUDY GUIDE

Rigor Table

	Easy 20%	Average Rigor 40%	Rigorous 40%
Question #	1,2,21,25,26,29,33,37,44,50, 53, 55, 57, 63,65,67,70,71, 72,73,75,77,78,81,85,86,101,105,109,134,146,156	4,7,10,11,12,13,16,17,18,30,32,35,39,40,48,51,56,59,61,64,79,80,82,84,90,91,93,94,95,96,97,100,104,106,107,108,110,113,114,115,124,125,126,128,129,130,132,133,136,137,138,139,140,141,144,145,147,148,150,151,153,154,157,158,159,	3,5,6,8,9,14,15,19,20,22,23,24,27,28,31,34,36,38,41,42,43,45,46,47,49,52,54,58,60,62,66,68,69,74,76,83,87,88,89,92,98,99,102,103,111,112,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,127,131,135,142,143,149,155,160,161,162

Rationales with Sample Questions

1. **Divisions of time in history (periodizations) may be determined by all but which of the following: (Easy) (Skill 1.1)**

- A. Date
- B. Geography
- C. Cultural Advances
- D. Individual Historians

Answer: D. Individual Historians

While there are obvious examples for the first three answers (1500's, Roman Era, Renaissance), historians themselves, no matter how much they may contribute to our understanding of an era, did not generally live in it nor are representative of it. Consequently, though some eras are named for individuals (Victorian Era), these are not historians.

2. **The “father of history” is considered to be: (Easy) (Skill 1.1)**

- A. Aristotle
- B. Thucydides
- C. Plato
- D. Herodotus

Answer: D. Herodotus

Aristotle (A) and Plato (C) both contributed to the field of political science. Thucydides (B) wrote an authentic account of the war between Athens and Sparta titled "History of the Peloponnesian War". So it is Herodotus, (D), who was the first major Greek historian who wrote the account of the wars between the Greeks and Persians; often called the "Father of History".

3. Which of the following would not be considered a primary source?
(Rigorous) (Skill 1.3)

- A. An 1863 newspaper account of the Gettysburg Address
- B. The text of the Gettysburg Address
- C. A historical analysis of the Gettysburg Address
- D. A narrative account of the Gettysburg Address from a spectator in the crowd.

Answer: C. A historical analysis of the Gettysburg Address

All of the other answers are considered first-hand accounts of Lincoln's speech, or the speech itself. Therefore only (C), the second-hand analysis, is not a primary source.

4. The study of the social behavior of minority groups would be in the area of: *(Average Rigor) (Skill 1.4)*

- A. Anthropology
- B. Psychology
- C. Sociology
- D. Cultural Geography

Answer: C. Sociology

The study of social behavior in minority groups would be primarily in the area of Sociology, as it is the discipline most concerned with social interaction and being. However, it could be argued that Anthropology, Psychology, and Cultural Geography could have some interest in the study as well.

5. **“Participant observation” is a method of study most closely associated with and used in: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 1.4*)**
- A. Anthropology
 - B. Archaeology
 - C. Sociology
 - D. Political science

Answer: A. Anthropology

“Participant observation” is a method of study most closely associated with and used in (A) anthropology or the study of current human cultures. (B) Archaeologists typically the study of the remains of people, animals or other physical things. (C) Sociology is the study of human society and usually consists of surveys, controlled experiments, and field studies. (D) Political science is the study of political life including justice, freedom, power and equality in a variety of methods.

6. **The study of a people’s language and writing would be part of all of the following except: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 1.4*)**
- A. Sociology
 - B. Archaeology
 - C. History
 - D. Geography

Answer: A. Sociology

The study of a people’s language and writing would be a part of studies in the disciplines of sociology (study of social interaction and organization), archaeology, (study of ancient artifacts including written works), and history (the study of the past). Language and writing would be less important to geography that tends to focus more on locations and spatial relations than on the people in those regions and their languages or writings.

7. **The study of past human cultures based on physical artifacts is:**
(Average Rigor)(Skill 1.4)

- A. History
- B. Anthropology
- C. Cultural Geography
- D. Archaeology

Answer: D. Archaeology

Archaeology is the study of past human cultures based on physical artifacts such as fossils, carvings, paintings, and engraved writings.

8. **Which of the following is not one of the schools of narrative history?**
(Rigorous) (Skill 1.5)

- A. Comparative Sociological
- B. Economic
- C. Intellectual
- D. Political-Institutional

Answer: A. Comparative Sociological

The narrative history approach attempts to provide a general account of the most important things people have said, done, written, etc. in the past. Some scholars feel that what happened in economic terms (B), or the ideas (C) or the politics and laws (D) of a period are most important. Sociology is generally concerned with contemporary society and in any event would be more interested in people's interactions than trying to form a narrative from past sources.

9. The early ancient civilizations developed systems of government: (Rigorous) (Skill 2.1)

- A. To provide for defense against attack
- B. To regulate trade
- C. To regulate and direct the economic activities of the people as they worked together in groups
- D. To decide on the boundaries of the different fields during planting seasons

Answer: C. To regulate and direct the economic activities of the people as they worked together in groups

Although ancient civilizations were concerned with defense, trade regulation and the maintenance of boundaries in their fields, they could not have done any of them without first regulating and directing the economic activities of the people as they worked in groups. This provided for a stable economic base from which they could trade and actually had something worth providing defense for.

10. The principle of zero in mathematics is the discovery of the ancient civilization found in: (Average Rigor) (Skill 2.1)

- A. Egypt
- B. Persia
- C. India
- D. Babylon

Answer: C. India

Although the Egyptians practiced algebra and geometry, the Persians developed an alphabet, and the Babylonians developed Hammurabi's Code, which would come to be considered among the most important contributions of the Mesopotamian civilization, it was the Indians that created the idea of zero in mathematics changing drastically our ideas about numbers.

11. Which ancient civilization is credited with being the first to develop irrigation techniques through the use of canals, dikes, and devices for raising water? (Average Rigor) (Skill 2.1)

- A. The Sumerians
- B. The Egyptians
- C. The Babylonians
- D. The Akkadians

Answer: A. The Sumerians

The ancient (A) Sumerians of the Fertile Crescent of Mesopotamia are credited with being the first to develop irrigation techniques through the use of canals, dikes, and devices for raising water. The (B) Egyptians also practiced controlled irrigation but that was primarily through the use of the Nile's predictable flooding schedule. The (C) Babylonians were more noted for their revolutionary systems of law than their irrigation systems.

12. Bathtubs, hot and cold running water, and sewage systems with flush toilets were developed by the: (Average Rigor) (Skill 2.1)

- A. Minoans
- B. Mycenaeans
- C. Phoenicians
- D. Greeks

Answer: A. Minoans

The (A) Minoans on the island of Crete are best known for their advanced ancient civilization in which such advances as bathtubs, hot and cold running water, sewage systems and flush toilets were developed. At the same time, the (B) Mycenaeans were flourishing on the mainland of what is now Greece. The (C) Phoenicians also flourished around 1250 B.C., however, their primary development was in language and arts. The great developments of the (D) Greeks were primarily in the fields of philosophy, political science, and early ideas of democracy.

- 13. An early cultural group was so skillful in navigating on the sea that they were able to sail at night guided by stars. They were the: (Average Rigor) (Skill 2.1)**
- A. Greeks
 - B. Persians
 - C. Minoans
 - D. Phoenicians

Answer: D. Phoenicians

Although the Greeks were quite able sailors and developed a strong navy in their defeat of the Persians at sea in the Battle of Marathon, it was the Eastern Mediterranean culture of the Phoenicians that had first developed the astronomical skill of sailing at night with the stars as their guide. The Minoans were an advanced early civilization off the Greek coast on Crete more noted for their innovations in terms of sewage systems, toilets, and running water.

- 14. Of the legacies of the Roman Empire listed below, the most influential, effective and lasting is: (Rigorous) (Skill 2.2)**
- A. The language of Latin
 - B. Roman law, justice, and political system
 - C. Engineering and building
 - D. The writings of its poets and historians

Answer: B. Roman law, justice, and political system

Of the lasting legacies of the Roman Empire, it is their law, justice, and political system (B) that has been the most effective and influential on our Western world today. English, Spanish, Italian, French, and others are all based on Latin (A), although that Roman language has itself died out. The Roman engineering and building (C) and their writings and poetry (D) have also been influential but not nearly to the degree that their governmental and justice systems have been.

15. Which of the following areas would NOT be a primary area of hog production? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 2.3*)

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

Answer: 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.

16. The first ancient civilization to introduce and practice monotheism was the: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 2.3*)

- A. Sumerians
- B. Minoans
- C. Phoenicians
- D. Hebrews

Answer: D. Hebrews

The (A) Sumerians and (C) Phoenicians both practiced religions in which many gods and goddesses were worshipped. Often these Gods/Goddesses were based on a feature of nature such as a sun, moon, weather, rocks, water, etc. The (B) Minoan culture shared many religious practices with the Ancient Egyptians. It seems that the king was somewhat of a god figure and the queen, a goddess. Much of the Minoan art point to worship of multiple gods. Therefore, only the (D) Hebrews introduced and fully practiced monotheism, or the belief in one god.

17. Much of the history for Sub-Saharan Africa was recorded by ____ historians. (Average Rigor) (Skill 2.4)

- A. Islamic
- B. Christian
- C. Buddhist
- D. Hindu

Answer: A. Islamic

As Islam became the predominant religion for Sub-Saharan Africa, it follows that much of the history of the nations in this region became written by Islamic (A) scholars. Christian (B) scholars would be more prominent in Europe, Buddhist (C) scholars in Asia, and Hindu (D) scholars on the Indian sub-continent.

18. India's greatest ruler is considered to be: (Average Rigor) (Skill 2.5)

- A. Akbar
- B. Asoka
- C. Babur
- D. Jahan

Answer: A. Akbar

Akbar (1556-1605) is considered to be India's greatest ruler. He combined a drive for conquest with a magnetic personality and went so far as to invent his own religion, Dinillahi, a combination of Islam, Christianity, Zoroastrianism, and Hinduism. Asoka (273 B.C.-232 B.C.) was also an important ruler as he was the first to bring together a fully united India. Babur (1483-1540) was both considered to be a failure as he struggled to maintain any power early in his reign, but later to be somewhat successful in his quest to reunite Northern India. Jahan's (1592-1666) rule of India is considered to be the golden age of art and literature in the region.

19. Which one of the following is not an important legacy of the Byzantine Empire? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 2.5*)

- A. It protected Western Europe from various attacks from the East by such groups as the Persians, Ottoman Turks, and Barbarians
- B. It played a part in preserving the literature, philosophy, and language of ancient Greece
- C. Its military organization was the foundation for modern armies
- D. It kept the legal traditions of Roman government, collecting and organizing many ancient Roman laws.

Answer: C. Its military organization was the foundation for modern armies

The Byzantine Empire (1353-1453) was the successor to the Roman Empire in the East and protected Western Europe from invaders such as the Persians and Ottomans. It was a Christian incorporation of Greek philosophy, language, and literature along with Roman government and law. Though regarded as having a strong military, the Byzantine Empire is not particularly considered a foundation for modern armies.

20. Which one of the following did not contribute to the early medieval European civilization? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 2.6*)

- A. The heritage from the classical cultures
- B. The Christian religion
- C. The influence of the German Barbarians
- D. The spread of ideas through trade and commerce

Answer: D. The spread of ideas through trade and commerce

The first three answers were all contributions to early medieval Europe and its plunge into feudalism. During this period, lives were often difficult and lived out on one single manor, with very little travel or spread of ideas through trade or commerce. Civilization seems to have halted progress during these years.

21. The lords of feudal Japan were known as: (*Easy*) (*Skill 2.6*)

- A. Daimyo
- B. Samurai
- C. Ronin
- D. Bushido

Answer: A. Daimyo

The lords of feudal Japan were known as Daimyo (A). They had warriors, known as Samurai (B) who served them. Samurai without masters were referred to as Ronin (C). Bushido (D) was the code of conduct of the Samurai.

22. All of the following were accomplishments of the Renaissance except: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 3.1*)

- A. Invention of the printing press
- B. A rekindling of interest in the learning of classical Greece & Rome
- C. Growth in literature, philosophy, and art
- D. Better military tactics

Answer: D. Better military tactics

The Renaissance in Western Europe produced many important achievements that helped push immense progress among European civilization. Some of the most important developments during the Renaissance were Gutenberg's invention of the printing press in Germany and a reexamination of the ideas and philosophies of classical Greece and Rome that eventually helped Renaissance thinkers to approach more modern ideas. Also important during the Renaissance was the growth in literature (Petrarch, Boccaccio, Erasmus), philosophy (Machiavelli, More, Bacon) and art (Van Eyck, Giotto, da Vinci). Therefore, improved military tactics is the only possible answer as it was clearly not a characteristic of the Renaissance in Western Europe.

23. The results of the Renaissance, Enlightenment, Commercial and the Industrial Revolutions were more unfortunate for the people of: (Rigorous) (Skill 3.1)

- A. Asia
- B. Latin America
- C. Africa
- D. Middle East

Answer: C. Africa

The results of the Renaissance, Enlightenment, Commercial and Industrial Revolutions were quite beneficial for many people in much of the world. New ideas of humanism, religious tolerance, and secularism were spreading. Increased trade and manufacturing were surging economies in much of the world. The people of Africa, however, suffered during these times as they became largely left out of the developments. Also, the people of Africa were stolen, traded, and sold into slavery to provide a cheap labor force for the growing industries of Europe and the New World.

24. The ideas and innovations of the period of the Renaissance were spread throughout Europe mainly because of: (Rigorous) (Skill 3.1)

- A. Extensive exploration
- B. Craft workers and their guilds
- C. The invention of the printing press
- D. Increased travel and trade

Answer: C. The invention of the printing press

The ideas and innovations of the Renaissance were spread throughout Europe for a number of reasons. While exploration, increased travel, and spread of craft may have aided the spread of the Renaissance to small degrees, nothing was as important to the spread of ideas as Gutenberg's invention of the printing press in Germany.

25. The “divine right” of kings was the key political characteristic of: (Easy) (Skill 3.2)

- A. The Age of Absolutism
- B. The Age of Reason
- C. The Age of Feudalism
- D. The Age of Despotism

Answer: A. The Age of Absolutism

The “divine right” of kings was the key political characteristic of The Age of Absolutism and was most visible in the reign of King Louis XIV of France, as well as during the times of King James I and his son, Charles I. The divine right doctrine claims that kings and absolute leaders derive their right to rule by virtue of their birth alone. They see this both as a law of God and of nature.

26. The English explorer who gave England its claim to North America was: (Easy) (Skill 3.3)

- A. Raleigh
- B. Hawkins
- C. Drake
- D. Cabot

Answer: D. Cabot

Sir Walter Raleigh (1554-1618) was an English explorer and navigator, who was sent to the New World in search of riches. He founded the lost colony at Roanoke, Virginia, and was later imprisoned for a supposed plot to kill the King for which he was later released. Sir John Hawkins (1532-1595) and Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596) were both navigators who worked in the slave trade, made some voyages to the New World, and commanded ships against and defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588. John Cabot (1450-1498) was the English explorer who gave England claim to North America.

27. Colonial expansion by Western European powers in the 18th and 19th centuries was due primarily to: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 3.3*)

- A. Building and opening the Suez Canal
- B. The Industrial Revolution
- C. Marked improvements in transportation
- D. Complete independence of all the Americas and loss of European domination and influence

Answer: B. The Industrial Revolution

Colonial expansion by Western European powers in the late 18th and 19th centuries was due primarily to the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain that spread across Europe and needed new natural resources and therefore, new locations from which to extract the raw materials needed to feed the new industries.

28. Nineteenth century imperialism by Western Europe nations had important and far-reaching effects on the colonial peoples they ruled. All four of the following are the results of this. Which one was the most important and had lasting effects on key 20th century events? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 3.3*)

- A. Local wars were ended
- B. Living standards were raised
- C. Demands for self-government and feelings of nationalism surfaced
- D. Economic developments occurred

Answer: C. Demands for self-government and feelings of nationalism surfaced

The most important and lasting effect on events of the 20th century is the demands for self-government and the rise of nationalism. Both World Wars were caused to a large degree by the rise of nationalist sentiment across Europe and Asia. Nationalism has also fueled numerous liberation movements and revolutionary movements across the globe from Central and South America to the South Pacific to Africa and Asia.

29. The Age of Exploration begun in the 1400s was led by: (Easy) (Skill 3.3)

- A. The Portuguese
- B. The Spanish
- C. The English
- D. The Dutch

Answer: A. The Portuguese

Although the Age of Exploration had many important players among them, the Dutch, Spanish and English, it was the Portuguese who sent the first explorers to the New World.

30. Which scientist introduced a radical approach to the study of motion, examining not why but how objects moved? (Average Rigor) (Skill 3.4)

- A. Kepler
- B. Pascal
- C. Galileo
- D. Newton

Answer: C. Galileo

While all four men were scientists who made outstanding contributions to science, it was Galileo Galilei (C) who, near the end of the 16th century, introduced a radical approach to the study of motion. He moved from attempts to explain why objects move the way they do and began to use experiments to describe precisely how they move.

31. **Great Britain became the center of technological and industrial development during the nineteenth century chiefly on the basis of: (Rigorous) (Skill 3.4)**
- 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. Resources of coal and production of steel

Great Britain possessed a unique set of advantages in the 18th and 19th century making it the perfect candidate for the technological advances of the industrial revolutions. (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 and enabled it 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 of 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.

32. Which Enlightenment philosopher pioneered the doctrine of empiricism (believe it when you see it)? (Average Rigor) (Skill 3.5)

- A. David Hume
- B. John Locke
- C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- D. Immanuel Kant

Answer: A. David Hume

England's David Hume (A) was a pioneer of the doctrine of empiricism (believing things only when you've seen the proof for yourself). He was naturally suspicious of things other people told him and constantly set out to discover the truth for himself. These two related ideas influenced great many thinkers after Hume and his writings.

33. Which country was not one of the principle nations in the Vietnam War? (Easy) (Skill 4.1)

- A. The United States
- B. Australia
- C. New Zealand
- D. France

Answer: D. France

Though originally part of the French Empire, by the time of the Vietnam War France (A) had pulled out of Vietnam, leaving it to the United States (A) to fight the war alongside troops from Australia (B) and New Zealand (C).

34. Which of the following most closely characterizes the geopolitical events of the USSR in 1991-92: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 4.1*)
- 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; and 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. Fourteen of fifteen Soviet republics declared some degree of autonomy; the USSR was officially dissolved; and 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.

35. Starting in the 19th Century, Europe entered into a 100 year period of relative peace following the defeat of which person? (Average Rigor) (Skill 4.2)

- A. Napoleon
- B. Bismarck
- C. Franco
- D. Cromwell

Answer: A. Napoleon

Napoleon's defeat in 1815 would mark the end of major wars in Europe until the start of World War I. Bismarck (B) unified Germany, leading in part to WWI. Franco (C) was the 20th Century dictator of Spain, and Cromwell (D) was defeated in the 1600's.

36. Which one of the following would not be considered a result of World War II? (Rigorous) (Skill 4.3)

- A. Economic depressions and slow resumption of trade and financial aid
- B. Western Europe was no longer the center of world power
- C. The beginnings of new power struggles not only in Europe but in Asia as well
- D. Territorial and boundary changes for many nations, especially in Europe

Answer: A. Economic depressions and slow resumption of trade and financial aid

Following World War II, the economy was vibrant and flourished from the stimulant of war and an increased dependence of the world on United States industries. Therefore, World War II didn't result in economic depressions and slow resumption of trade and financial aid. All the rest are true.

37. China's last imperial ruling dynasty was one of its most stable and successful and under its rule, Chinese culture made an outstanding impression on Western nations. This dynasty was: (Easy) (Skill 4.4)

- A. Ming
- B. Manchu
- C. Han
- D. Chou

Answer: B. Manchu

Although the (A) Ming Dynasty lasted from 1368-1644 and was among the more successful dynasties, it was the (B) Manchu Dynasty, the last imperial ruling dynasty, which came to power in the 1600s and expanded China's power in Asia greatly that was and still is considered to be among the most important, most stable, and most successful of the Chinese dynasties. The (C) Han and (D) Chou Dynasties were part of the "ancient" dynasties of China.

38. Which of the following is most responsible for making electronic goods affordable to most people? (Rigorous) (Skill 4.5)

- A. Capitalism
- B. Mass Production
- C. Outsourcing
- D. The Internet

Answer: B. Mass production

The ability to make multiple quantities of cheaply produced items – such as cell phones – has allowed electronics to become so ubiquitous worldwide. This is true even in nations where capitalism (A) and outsourcing (C) are not as prevalent, such as China, which still has millions of citizens with cell phones. The internet (D) would not be of use to anyone who did not already have access to affordable electronics.

39. The crisis of ___ marked the beginning of the end for the First Era of Globalization. (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 4.6*)

- A. The Gold Standard
- B. Ethnic Conflicts
- C. The Socialist Revolution
- D. The Rise of Facism

Answer: A. The Gold Standard

The First Era of Globalization started with the defeat of Napoleon and only began to disintegrate with the crisis of the gold standard (A) in the late 1920s and early 1930s. The other three answers led to other problems, but had little effect on the First Era, as they did not come into full force until after the era was over.

40. An extensive knowledge of surgery and medicine as well as principles of irrigation, fertilization and terrace farming was unique to: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 5.1*)

- A. The Mayans
- B. The Atacamas
- C. The Incas
- D. The Tarapacas

Answer: C. The Incas

The Incas of Peru had an extensive knowledge of surgery and medicine as well as principles of irrigation, fertilization, and terrace farming. These were unique achievements for an ancient civilization.

41. What was a major source of contention between American settlers in Texas and the Mexican government in the 1830s and 1840s? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 6.2*)

- 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. 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.

42. Which one of the following is not a reason why Europeans came to the New World? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 5.2*)

- A. To find resources in order to increase wealth
- B. To establish trade
- C. To increase a ruler's power and importance
- D. To spread Christianity

Answer: B. To establish trade

The Europeans came to the New World for a number of reasons; they came to find new natural resources to extract for manufacturing. The Portuguese, Spanish and English were sent over to increase the monarch's power and spread influences such as religion (Christianity) and culture. Therefore, the only reason given that Europeans didn't come to the New World was to establish trade.

- 43. The year 1619 was a memorable year for the colony of Virginia. Three important events occurred resulting in lasting effects on US history. Which one of the following was not one of the events? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 5.2*)**
- A. Twenty African slaves arrived.
 - B. The London Company granted the colony a charter making it independent.
 - C. The colonists were given the right by the London Company to overn themselves through representative government in the Virginia House of Burgesses.
 - D. The London Company sent to the colony 60 women who were quickly married, establishing families and stability in the colony.

Answer: B. The London Company granted the colony a charter making it independent.

In the year 1619, the Southern colony of Virginia had an eventful year during which answers (A), (C), and (D) all happened. The London Company did not, however, grant the colony a charter in 1619.

- 44. The Boston Tea Party happened as a result of the passage of which act by Parliament? (*Easy*) (*Skill 5.3*)**
- A. Stamp Act
 - B. Quartering Act
 - C. Sugar Act
 - D. Townshend Act

Answer: D. Townshend Act

The Stamp Act (A) applied to papers, the Quartering Act (B) concerned the housing of British soldiers, and the Sugar Act (C) placed a tax on molasses. The tax on tea, which led to the Boston Tea Party, was part of the Townshend Act.

45. Under the brand new Constitution, the most urgent of the many problems facing the new federal government were that of: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 5.4*)

- A. Maintaining a strong army and navy
- B. Establishing a strong foreign policy
- C. Raising money to pay salaries and war debts
- D. Setting up courts, passing federal laws, and providing for law enforcement officers

Answer: C. Raising money to pay salaries and war debts

Maintaining strong military forces, establishment of a strong foreign policy, and setting up a justice system were important problems facing the United States under the newly ratified Constitution. However, the most important and pressing issue was how to raise money to pay salaries and war debts from the Revolutionary War. Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804) then Secretary of the Treasury proposed increased tariffs and taxes on products such as liquor. This money would be used to pay off war debts and to pay for internal programs. Hamilton also proposed the idea of a National Bank.

46. The US Constitution was a vast improvement over the weak Articles of Confederation. Which one of the four statements below are not a description of the Constitution? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 5.4*)

- A. The establishment of a strong central government in no way lessened or weakened the individual states
- B. Individual rights were protected and secured
- C. The Constitution demands unquestioned respect and subservience to the federal government by all states and citizens
- D. Its flexibility and adaptation to change gives it a sense of timelessness

Answer: C. The Constitution demands unquestioned respect and subservience to the federal government by all states and citizens.

The U.S. Constitution was indeed a vast improvement over the Articles of Confederation and the authors of the document took great care to assure longevity. It clearly stated that the establishment of a strong central government in no way lessened or weakened the individual states. In the Bill of Rights, citizens were assured that individual rights were protected and secured. Possibly the most important feature of the new Constitution was its flexibility and adaptation to change which assured longevity.

Therefore, the only statement made that doesn't describe some facet of the Constitution is "The Constitution demands unquestioned respect and subservience to the federal government by all states and citizens". On the contrary, the Constitution made sure that citizens could critique and make changes to their government and encourages such critiques and changes as necessary for the preservation of democracy.

47. U.S. foreign minister Robert R. Livingstone said, “From this day the United States take their place among the greatest powers.” He was referring to the action taken by President Thomas Jefferson: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 5.5*)

- A. Who had authorized the purchase of the Louisiana Territory
- B. Who sent the US Marines and naval ships to fight the Barbary pirates
- C. Who had commissioned the Lewis and Clark expedition
- D. Who repealed the Embargo Act

Answer: A. Who had authorized the purchase of the Louisiana Territory

Livingstone’s claim that “from this day, the United States takes their place among the greatest powers” was a reference to Jefferson’s authorization and acquisition of the Louisiana Territory. What he meant was that now the United States was beginning to fulfill what would later become known as “Manifest Destiny”, and it would be this growth of physical size and political power that put the United States on course to be a world super power.

48. “Marbury vs Madison (1803)” was an important Supreme Court case which set the precedent for: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 5.5*)

- A. The elastic clause
- B. Judicial review
- C. The supreme law of the land
- D. Popular sovereignty in the territories

Answer: B. Judicial review

Marbury vs Madison (1803) was an important case for the Supreme Court as it established judicial review. In that case, the Supreme Court set precedence to declare laws passed by Congress as unconstitutional. Popular sovereignty in the territories was a failed plan pushed by Stephen Davis to allow states to decide the slavery question themselves. (This was his attempt to appeal to the masses in the pre-Civil War elections.) The supreme law of the land is just that, the law that rules. The elastic clause is not a real term.

49. Which of the following was not a reason for the War of 1812? (Rigorous) (Skill 5.6)

- A. Resentment by Spain over the sale, exploration, and settlement of the Louisiana Territory
- B. The westward movement of farmers because of the need for more land
- C. Canadian fur traders were agitating the northwestern Indians to fight American expansion
- D. Britain continued to seize American ships on the high seas and force American seamen to serve aboard British ships

Answer: A. Resentment by Spain over the sale, exploration, and settlement of the Louisiana Territory

Reasons for the War of 1812 between the US and Great Britain included conflicts over expansion, farming, and shipping. Spain, however, had few problems with activity in the Louisiana Territory, and furthermore was not involved in the War of 1812.

50. Which party later evolved into the modern Democrats? (Easy) (Skill 6.1)

- A. Nationalists
- B. Whigs
- C. Anti-Federalists
- D. Liberty

Answer: C. Anti-Federalists

The first real party organization in the United States developed soon after the inauguration of Washington as President. His cabinet included people of both factions. Alexander Hamilton was the leader of the Nationalists (A) – the Federalist Party – and Jefferson was the spokesman for the Anti-Federalists (C), later known as Republicans, Democratic-Republicans, and finally Democrats. The Whigs (B) were primarily a party during the Articles of Confederation, while the Liberty party (D) was a short-lived abolitionist party.

51. After the War of 1812, Henry Clay and others proposed economic measures, including raising tariffs to protect American farmers and manufacturers from foreign competition. These measures were proposed in the period known as: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 6.2*)

- A. Era of Nationalism
- B. American Expansion
- C. Era of Good Feeling
- D. American System

Answer: D. American System

The proposed economic measures were known as the American System (D). American Expansion (B) describes the movement of American settlers across the frontier towards the West. The “Era of Good Feeling” (C) followed the War of 1812 but doesn’t describe the policies proposed by Clay. There is no “Era of Nationalism” (A).

52. It can be reasonably stated that the change in the United States from primarily an agricultural country into an industrial power was due to all of the following except: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 6.2*)

- A. Tariffs on foreign imports
- B. Millions of hardworking immigrants
- C. An increase in technological developments
- D. The change from steam to electricity for powering industrial machinery

Answer: A. Tariffs on foreign imports

The change in the United States from primarily an agricultural country into an industrial power was a combination of millions of hard-working immigrants, an increase in technological developments, and the change from steam to electricity for powering industrial machinery. The only reason given that really had little effect was the tariffs on foreign imports.

53. The Social Gospel Movement arose during which of the Great Awakenings? (Easy) (Skill 6.3)

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

Answer: C. Third

The First Great Awakening (A) was a religious movement within American Protestantism in the 1730s and 1740s. The Second Great Awakening (B) (the Great Revival) was a broad movement starting in the 1820's within American Protestantism that led to several kinds of activities that were distinguished by region and denominational tradition. The Third Great Awakening (the Missionary Awakening) (C) gave rise to the Social Gospel Movement. This period (1858 to 1908) resulted in a massive growth in membership of all major Protestant denominations through their missionary activities. There was no Fourth Great Awakening. (D)

54. Historians state that the West helped to speed up the Industrial Revolution. Which one of the following statements was not a reason for this? (Rigorous) (Skill 6.4)

- A. Food supplies for the ever-increasing urban populations came from farms in the West.
- B. A tremendous supply of gold and silver from western mines provided the capital needed to build industries.
- C. Descendants of western settlers, educated as engineers, geologists, and metallurgists in the East, returned to the West to mine the mineral resources needed for industry.
- D. Iron, copper, and other minerals from western mines were important resources in manufacturing products.

Answer: C. Descendants of western settlers, educated as engineers, geologists, and metallurgists in the East, returned to the West to mine the mineral resources needed for industry.

The West helped to speed up the Industrial Revolution in a number of important and significant ways. First, the land yielded crops for the growing urban populations. Second, the gold and silver supplies coming out of the Western mines provided the capital needed to build industries. Also, resources such as iron and copper were extracted from the mines in the West and provided natural resources for manufacturing. The descendants of western settlers typically didn't become educated and then returned to the West as miners. The miners were typically working class with little or no education.

55. The belief that the United States should control all of North America was called: (*Easy*) (*Skill 6.4*)

- A. Westward Expansion
- B. Pan Americanism
- C. Manifest Destiny
- D. Nationalism

Answer: C. Manifest Destiny

The belief that the United States should control all of North America was called (B) Manifest Destiny. This idea fueled much of the violence and aggression towards those already occupying the lands such as the Native Americans. Manifest Destiny was certainly driven by sentiments of (D) nationalism and gave rise to (A) westward expansion.

56. Which group is most responsible for helping to construct the trans-national railroad? (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 6.5*)

- A. Asians
- B. Hispanics
- C. Native Americans
- D. African Americans

Answer: A. Asians

A mass influx of Chinese laborers provided much of the workforce for the trans-continental railroad, especially along the western end. Indeed, this influx was also responsible for the later number of Chinese settlers in the western portion of the United States.

57. The three-day Battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the Civil War for the North leading to ultimate victory. The battle in the West reinforcing the North's victory and sealing the South's defeat was the day after Gettysburg at: (*Easy*) (*Skill 6.6*)

- A. Perryville
- B. Vicksburg
- C. Stones River
- D. Shiloh

Answer: B. Vicksburg

The Battle of Vicksburg was crucial in reinforcing the North's victory and sealing the south's defeat for a couple of reasons. First, the Battle of Vicksburg potentially gave the Union full control of the Mississippi River. More importantly, the battle split the Confederate Army and allowed General Grant to reach his goal of restoring commerce to the important northwest area.

- 58. The Radical Republicans who pushed the harsh Reconstruction measures through Congress after Lincoln's death lost public and moderate Republican support when they went too far: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 6.6*)**
- A. In their efforts to impeach the President
 - B. By dividing ten southern states into military-controlled districts
 - C. By making the ten southern states give freed African Americans the right to vote
 - D. Sending carpetbaggers into the South to build up support for Congressional legislation

Answer: A. In their efforts to impeach the President

The public support and the moderate Republicans were actually being drawn towards the more radical end of the Republican spectrum following Lincoln's death during Reconstruction. Because many felt as though Andrew Johnson's policies towards the South were too soft and were running the risk of rebuilding the old system of white power and slavery. Even moderate Republicans in the North felt as though it was essential to rebuild the South but with the understanding that they must abide by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment assuring Blacks freedom and the right to vote. The radical Republicans were so frustrated that the President would make concessions to the old Southerners that they attempted to impeach him. This turned back the support that they had received from the public and from moderates.

59. The principle of “popular sovereignty”, allowing people in any Territory to make their own decision concerning slavery was stated by: (Average Rigor) (Skill 6.6)

- A. Henry Clay
- B. Daniel Webster
- C. John C. Calhoun
- D. Stephen A. Douglas

Answer: D. Stephen A. Douglas

(A) Henry Clay (1777-1852) and (B) Daniel Webster (1782-1852) were prominent Whigs in favor of promoting what Clay called “the American System”. (C) John C. Calhoun (1782-1850) was very pro-slavery and a champion of states’ rights. The principle of “popular sovereignty”, in which people in each territory could make their own decisions concerning slavery, was the doctrine of (D) Stephen A. Douglas (1813-1861).

60. The post-Civil War years were a time of low public morality, a time of greed, graft, and dishonesty. Which one of the reasons listed would not be accurate? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 6.6*)

- A. The war itself because of the money and materials needed to carry on war
- B. The very rapid growth of industry and big business after the war
- C. The personal example set by President Grant
- D. Unscrupulous heads of large impersonal corporations

Answer: C. The personal example set by President Grant

The Civil War had plunged the country into debt and ultimately into a recession by the 1890s. The rapid growth of industry and big business caused a polarization of rich and poor, workers and owners. Jobs were typically low-wage, long hours, and in poor working conditions. The heads of large impersonal corporations often treated their workers inhumanely and let morale drop to a record low, as well as trying to prevent and disband labor unions.

61. The defeat of which European nation marked the United States' emergence as a world power. (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 6.7*)

- A. England
- B. France
- C. Spain
- D. Germany

Answer: C. Spain

After the US defeated England (A) - twice - it entered a period of isolationism. Although on the decline as a colonial power, the US defeat of Spain in 1898 marked a turning point in the US's world renown. By World War I, the US was already a world power (and did not defeat Germany (D) alone). The US has never been to war against France (B).

62. During the 1920s, the United States almost completely stopped all immigration. One of the reasons was: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 7.1*)

- A. Plentiful cheap, unskilled labor was no longer needed by industrialists
- B. War debts from World War I made it difficult to render financial assistance
- C. European nations were reluctant to allow people to leave since there was a need to rebuild populations and economic stability
- D. The United States did not become a member of the League of Nations

Answer: A. Plentiful cheap, unskilled labor was no longer needed by industrialists

The primary reason that the United States almost completely stopped all immigration during the 1920s was because their once, much needed, cheap, unskilled labor jobs, made available by the once booming industrial economy, were no longer needed. This has much to do with the increased use of machines to do the work once done by cheap, unskilled laborers.

63. Which figure was the leading spokesperson for African Americans of his era and the founder of the Tuskegee Institute? (*Easy*) (*Skill 7.2*)

- A. Booker T Washington
- B. W.E.B. DuBois
- C. George Washington Carver
- D. Langston Hughes

Answer: A. Booker T Washington

While both Booker T Washington and W.E.B. DuBois (B) were active spokespersons, only Booker T Washington (A) founded the Tuskegee Institute. George Washington Carver (C) was a scientist and Langston Hughes (D) a writer.

64. Which two industries drove the economy of the 1920's? (Average Rigor) (Skill 7.3)

- A. Automotive and Avionics
- B. Textiles and Refining
- C. Refining and Railroads
- D. Automotive and Radio

Answer: D. Automotive and Radio

Both the car and the radio were relatively new inventions, and their popularity with the American populace helped fuel a sizable demand for these commodities, which in turn drove the economy of the 1920's.

65. Fascism is said to have often begun in socialist countries. Which was the first such country to go from socialism to fascism? (Skill 7.4) (Easy) (Skill 7.4)

- A. Spain
- B. Italy
- C. Russia
- D. Germany

Answer: C. Italy

Russia (C) never had a fascist government, in Germany (D) Hitler was elected chancellor in a republic, and in Spain (A) Franco defeated republican forces to gain power. It was in Italy (B), that Mussolini took power after a socialist government.

66. Of all the major causes of both World Wars I and II, the most significant one is considered to be: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 7.5*)
- A. Extreme nationalism
 - B. Military buildup and aggression
 - C. Political unrest
 - D. Agreements and alliances

Answer: A. Extreme nationalism

Although military buildup and aggression, political unrest, and agreements and alliances were all characteristic of the world climate before and during World War I and World War II, the most significant cause of both wars was extreme nationalism. Nationalism is the idea that the interests and needs of a particular nation are of the utmost and primary importance above all else. The nationalism that sparked WWI culminated in the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand by a Serb nationalist in 1914. Following WWI and the Treaty of Versailles, a new form of extreme nationalism began led by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi regime. Hitler's ideas were an example of extreme, oppressive nationalism combined with political, social and economic scapegoating and were the primary cause of WWII.

67. A well known World War II figure who said that democracy was like a rotting corpse that had to be replaced by a superior way of life and more efficient government was: *(Easy) (Skill 7.5)*
- A. Hitler
 - B. Stalin
 - C. Tojo
 - D. Mussolini

Answer: D. Mussolini

(A) Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), the Nazi leader of Germany, and (C) Hideki Tojo (1884-1948), the Japanese General and Prime Minister, were well known World War II figures. (B) Joseph Stalin (1879-1953) was the Communist Russian head of state during World War II. Although all three were repressive in their actions, the quote came from (D) Benito Mussolini (1883-1945), the Fascist and leader of Italy during World War II.

- 68. President Truman suspended Gen. Douglas MacArthur from command of Allied forces in Korea because of: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 7.5*)**
- A. MacArthur's inability to make any progress against North Koreans
 - B. MacArthur's criticism of Truman claiming that the president would not allow him to pursue aggressive tactics against 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

Answer: B. MacArthur's criticism of Truman, claiming that the president would not allow him to pursue aggressive tactics against communists

Truman suspended MacArthur because of clear insubordination: MacArthur had publicly criticized the president, his Commander in Chief, and had openly undermined his policy of negotiating a settlement with the communists. MacArthur was a general of proven effectiveness; so, (A) cannot be correct. MacArthur was actually rather lenient to the Japanese after World War II, and he was a general, not an admiral of the Navy.

69. After World War II, the United States: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 7.5*)

- A. Limited its involvement in European affairs
- B. Shifted foreign policy emphasis from Europe to Asia
- C. Passed significant legislation pertaining to aid to farmers and tariffs on imports
- D. Entered the greatest period of economic growth in its history

Answer: D. Entered the greatest period of economic growth in its history

After World War II, the United States did not limit or shift its involvement in European affairs. In fact, it escalated the Cold War with the Soviet Union and attempted to contain Communism in Europe. There was no significant legislation pertaining to aid to farmers and tariffs on imports. In fact, since World War II, trade has become more liberal than ever. Due to this, the United States after World War II entered the greatest period of economic growth in its history and remains a world superpower.

70. The Soviet Union's military alliance with Eastern Europe was known as: (*Easy*) (*Skill 7.6*)

- A. NATO
- B. KGB
- C. The Iron Curtain
- D. The Warsaw Pact

Answer: D. The Warsaw Pact

In part as a response to the formation of NATO (A) by the Western powers, the Soviet Union created the Warsaw Pact (D) with the nations of Eastern Europe. The KGB (B) was the USSR's intelligence agency, while the Iron Curtain (C) was a term used by the West to describe the Soviet control of Eastern Europe.

71. Which of the following was the unsuccessful predecessor to the United Nations? (Easy) (Skill 7.7)

- A. League of Nations
- B. World Council
- C. World Court
- D. League of Five Nations

Answer: A. League of Nations

Following WWI, Woodrow Wilson proposed the creation of a League of Nations (A) to help govern world affairs. Congress would not approve of the US joining the League, and this, along with other problems, led to the League's collapse. There are a number of different groups that refer to themselves as a World Council (B), the World Court (C) is a legal institution, and the League of Five Nations (D) was an organization of five Iroquois tribes.

72. Native peoples in early New York consisted of a confederacy of Iroquois tribes known as the Haudenosaunee, the League of Peace and Power. How many tribes were there originally? (Easy) (Skill 8.1)

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7

Answer: B. 5

The answer is 5 (B). The name "people of the longhouse" was derived from the traditional dwelling, the longhouse. The original five tribes or nations were Mohawk, Keepers of the Eastern Door of the symbolic longhouse, also known as the People of Flint; The Oneida, the People of Stone; The Onondaga, the People on the Hill; The Cayuga, the People at the Mucky Land, The Seneca were the Great Hill People and the Keepers of the Western Door. After 1722 the Tuscarora were added to the confederation as a sixth, non-voting member.

73. New York was initially inhabited by what two native peoples? (Easy)
(Skill 8.1)

- A. Sioux and Pawnee
- B. Micmac and Wampanoag
- C. Iroquois and Algonquin
- D. Nez Perce and Cherokee

Answer: C. Iroquois and Algonquin

The area now known as the State of New York was initially inhabited by several tribes that were part of one of two major Native American Nations. These were the Iroquois Nation and the Algonquian Nation. (A) Sioux and Pawnee tribal lands were found primarily in Minnesota and Nebraska respectively. (B) Micmac and Wampanoag are tribes primarily found in New England and Canada. (D) Nez Perce and Cherokee were found in the Pacific Northwest and the Eastern parts of the United States respectively.

74. Government regulation of economic activities for favorable balance of trade was the first major economic theory. It was called: (Rigorous)
(Skill 8.2)

- A. Laissez-faire
- B. Globalism
- C. Mercantilism
- D. Syndicalism

Answer: C. Mercantilism

(A) Laissez-faire calls for no government interference in economic and political policy. (B) Globalism is not an economic or political theory, though globalization is the idea that we are all increasingly connected in a worldwide system. (D) Syndicalism is similar to anarchism claiming that workers should control and govern economic policies and regulations as opposed to state control. Therefore, (C) mercantilism is the best regulation of economic activities for a favorable balance of trade.

- 75. Who was the governor of colonial New York known for buying present day Manhattan for about \$24 in trinkets? (Easy) (Skill 8.2)**
- A. Willem Kieft
 - B. Duke of York
 - C. Henry Hudson
 - D. Peter Minuit

Answer: D. Peter Minuit

Peter Minuit (D) was one of the early Dutch settlers and the first governor of New Amsterdam who purchased Manhattan Island from the local people for trinkets valued at about \$24. Willem Kieft (A) was appointed director-general of the colony. His efforts to rule as a dictator sparked a series of disputes and wars with the local Algonquian tribes. (C) Duke of York was given present day Long Island in March of 1664 by King Charles II. (D) Henry Hudson was the first Dutchman to sail up the river that bears his name to discover New York.

- 76. France decided in 1777 to help the American colonies in their war against Britain. This decision was based on: (Rigorous) (Skill 8.3)**
- A. The naval victory of John Paul Jones over the British ship “Serapis”
 - B. The survival of the terrible winter at Valley Forge
 - C. The success of colonial guerilla fighters in the South
 - D. The defeat of the British at Saratoga

Answer: D. The defeat of the British at Saratoga

The defeat of the British at Saratoga was the overwhelming factor in the Franco-American alliance of 1777 that helped the American colonies defeat the British. Some historians believe that without the Franco-American alliance, the American Colonies would not have been able to defeat the British and American would have remained a British colony.

77. The tree at the end of the street where traders and dealers gathered informally later became the site of: (*Easy*) (*Skill 8.4*)

- A. Broadway and 44th
- B. The Statue of Liberty
- C. Avenue of the Americas
- D. New York Stock Exchange

Answer: D. New York Stock Exchange

The construction of the wooden wall that was intended to keep out aggressors became both an actual and a symbolic center of economy and commerce. The tree at the end of the street where traders and dealers gathered informally later became the site of the (D) New York Stock Exchange. This marked the beginning of New York's importance in the state's economy and the national economy. In time, it made the city a central point in international economy.

78. Which island was used as an immigrant processing center? (*Easy*) (*Skill 8.5*)

- A. Ellis
- B. Staten
- C. Manhattan
- D. Liberty

Answer: A. Ellis

While immigrants may live on either Staten (B) and Manhattan (C) islands, those who arrived from overseas in the late 19th and early 20th Century would have first gone through the processing center on Ellis (A). Liberty (D) Island houses what would arguably be America's largest immigrant (from France): the Statue of Liberty.

79. What was the name of the cultural revival after the Civil War that took place in New York? (Average Rigor) (Skill 8.6)

- A. The Revolutionary War
- B. The Second Great Awakening
- C. The Harlem Renaissance
- D. The Gilded Age

Answer: C. The Harlem Renaissance

As African Americans left the rural South and migrated to the North in search of opportunity, many settled in Harlem in New York City. By the 1920s Harlem had become a center of life and activity for persons of color. The music, art, and literature of this community gave birth to a cultural movement known as the Harlem Renaissance. (A) The Revolution War (1776) occurred prior to the Civil War. (B) The Second Great Awakening occurred in the 1920s but like the (D) Gilded Age (1878 – 1889) affected the entire United States.

80. The idea that everyone has the right to education was expressed in which document? (Average Rigor) (Skill 9.1)

- A. Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens
- B. Declaration of Independence
- C. UN Convention on the Rights of Children
- D. UN Declaration of Universal Human Rights

Answer: D. UN Declaration of Universal Human Rights

Neither the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens (A) nor the US Declaration of Independence (B) mentions anything about the right to an education for everyone. The UN Convention on the Rights of Children (C) primarily concerns itself with the safety and welfare of children, and it is in the UN Declaration of Universal Human Rights (D) that the universal right to education is expressed.

**81. Which group was interned in “War Relocation Camps” during WWII?
(Easy) (Skill 9.2)**

- A. Japanese
- B. Germans
- C. Chinese
- D. Italians

Answer: A. Japanese

Although the US fought against both Germany and Italy, it was only those Americans who shared ancestry with the third Axis nation, Japan, who were placed into internment camps during World War II. Approximately 120,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans, 62% of whom were US citizens, were detained.

**82. “Genocide” was first used to describe the deaths of: (Average Rigor)
(Skill 9.3)**

- A. Native Americans at Wounded Knee
- B. The Holocaust
- C. Armenians at the hands of the Turks in WWI
- D. Warring tribes in Rwanda

Answer: C. Armenians at the hands of the Turks in WWI

Although all four events were tragic in terms not only of the circumstances but also the lives lost, the term “genocide” was coined by jurist Ralph Lemkin when he attempted to describe the extermination and displacement of Armenians by Turkey from 1915-1921. Lemkin would also later apply the term to the Holocaust, and it has unfortunately never fallen out of usage.

83. Slavery arose in the southern colonies partly as a perceived economical way to: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 9.4*)

- 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. 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, and some level of education, such attention was not their primary reason for owning slaves; they wanted a cheap and ready labor force. (D) Whether or not ships' holds were full on two or three legs of the triangular journey was not the concern of southerner plantation owners as the final purchasers of slaves. Such details would have concerned the slave traders.

84. Europeans generally bought slaves who had been captured by:
(Average Rigor) (Skill 9.4)

- A. Americans
- B. Europeans
- C. Asians
- D. Africans

Answer: D. Africans

A sad fact of the slave trade was that the majority of slaves were initially captured by other Africans (D). Americans (A) and Europeans (B) fueled the trade and fanned the flames of tribal wars to further the practice so they would not have to venture deep into Africa to obtain slaves. Asians (D) were not involved in the slave trade.

85. The Irish Famine resulted in part from a failure of what crop? (Easy)
(Skill 9.5)

- A. Potatoes
- B. Corn
- C. Rice
- D. Cabbage

Answer: A. Potatoes

Although there were other factors that contributed to the Famine, a blight on the potato crop (A) was at the very least the spark that set it off. Neither corn (B) nor rice (C) grows very well – if at all – in Ireland’s climate, and while cabbage (D) is a favored vegetable, it is not the mainstay of the traditional Irish diet that potatoes are.

86. The founder of the birth control movement was: (*Easy*) (*Skill 9.6*)

- A. Margaret Sanger
- B. Eleanor Roosevelt
- C. Jane Addams
- D. Elie Wiesel

Answer: A. Margaret Sanger

Margaret Sanger (A) not only founded the movement, she coined the term. She struggled against the hostility of the medical profession and fought for the repeal of laws which existed in most states that prohibited contraception. Eleanor Roosevelt (B) was respected for her humanitarian and diplomatic efforts, Jane Addams (C) was a social reformer who founded Chicago's Hull House, and Elie Wiesel (D) is a 20th century Jewish novelist, philosopher and humanitarian.

87. Which of the following most closely characterizes the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 9.7*)

- A. Chief Justice Warren had to cast the deciding vote in a sharply divided the Supreme 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 Supreme Court to render a unanimous decision

Answer: D. Chief Justice Warren was able to persuade the Court to render a unanimous decision.

The Supreme Court decided 9-0 against segregated educational facilities.

88. A geographer wishes to study the effects of a flood on subsequent settlement patterns. Which might he or she find most useful? (Rigorous) (Skill 10.1)

- 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. 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 less people are living in an area over time. These would be of most use to a geographer undertaking this study.

89. Which location may be found in Canada? (Rigorous) (Skill 10.2)

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

Answer: 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 120 W is located near the town of Medicine Hat in the Canadian province of Alberta.

90. Geography was first studied in an organized manner by the: (Average Rigor) (Skill 10.1)

- A. Egyptians
- B. Greeks
- C. Romans
- D. Arabs

Answer: B. Greeks

The Greeks were the first to study geography, possibly because of the difficulties they faced as a result of geographic conditions. Greece had difficulty uniting early on as their steep, treacherous, mountainous terrain made it difficult for the city-states to be united. As the Greeks studied their geography, it became possible to defeat more powerful armies on their home turf, such as the great victory over the Persians at Marathon.

91. Meridians, or lines of longitude, not only help in pinpointing locations, but are also used for: (Average Rigor) (Skill 10.2)

- A. Measuring distance from the Poles
- B. Determining direction of ocean currents
- C. Determining the time around the world
- D. Measuring distance on the Equator

Answer: C. Determining the time around the world

Meridians, or lines of longitude, are the determining factor in separating time zones and determining time around the world.

92. Which of the following is an example of relative location? (Average Rigor) (Skill 10.2)

- A. The Post Office is at the NW corner of 1st and Main
- B. The Post Office is down the street from the courthouse
- C. The Post Office is at 422 Elm
- D. The Post Office is at 48 N°2°E

Answer: B. The Post Office is down the street from the courthouse

A, C, and D are all examples of absolute location because they give an exact description. B is less exact, and just as importantly, includes the location with reference (in relation) to a second object – hence it is a relative location.

93. A description of how things are grouped in a given area (for example how people live) is known as: (Average Rigor) (Skill 10.3)

- A. Geography
- B. Spatial Organization
- C. Geometry
- D. Topography

Answer: B. Spatial Organization

Geometry (C) is the mathematical study of shapes. While geography (A) in general is the study of places, it is Spatial Organization (B) that is most concerned with how items are grouped in a place. Topography (D) is used for describing surface features, especially for maps.

94. One of the foremost areas to which geography applies is: (Average Rigor) (Skill 10.4)

- A. Sociology
- B. Mathematics
- C. Economics
- D. Politics

Answer: C. Economics

Geography plays a large role in economics (C), not least in the basic decisions involved in where to put a business. When it comes to product distribution, even distribution of resources, geography matters (think of the oil fields of the Middle East, for example). Geography is less important to politics (D), where it may influence the way a politician approaches a particular area or situation, for example when giving a speech or providing aid. In sociology (A) geography is little used, as the emphasis is placed on the interaction of people. And while mathematics (B) applies heavily to certain fields of geography, the reverse is not true.

95. Which one of the following does not affect climate? (Average Rigor) (Skill 11.1)

- A. Elevation and altitude
- B. Ocean currents
- C. Latitude
- D. Longitude

Answer: D. Longitude

Latitude is the primary influence of earth climate as it determines the climatic region in which an area lies. Elevation or altitude and ocean currents are considered to be secondary influences on climate. Longitude is considered to have no important influence over climate.

96. Soil erosion is most likely to occur in large amounts in: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 11.2*)

- A. Mountain ranges
- B. Deserts
- C. Tropical rainforests
- D. River valleys

Answer: C. Tropical rainforests

Soil erosion is most likely to occur in tropical rainforests as the large amount of constant rainfall moves the soil at a greater rate across a greater area. Mountain ranges and river valleys experience some soil erosion but don't have the levels of precipitation found in a tropical rainforest. Deserts have virtually no soil erosion due to their climate.

97. Almost half of the world's population lives in which areas? (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 11.3*)

- A. Rural Areas
- B. Cities
- C. Suburbs
- D. Megalopolises

Answer: B. Cities

Cities (B) are the fastest growing areas of the world, as more people flock to urban centers from the rural countryside (A) in search of jobs or better living. Not every city has suburbs (C), as not every city follows the American model. Megalopolises (D) are those places where two or more areas run together, so there is no clear boundary between them.

**98. Which one of the following is not a use for a region's wetlands?
(Rigorous) (Skill 11.4)**

- A. Produces fresh clean water
- B. Provides habitat for wildlife
- C. Provides water for hydroelectric power
- D. Controls floods

Answer: C. Provides water for hydroelectric power

A region's wetlands provide a number of uses and services not limited to but including production of fresh water, habitat and natural preserve of wildlife, and flood control. Wetlands are not used in the production of hydroelectric power the way dams or other power structures do.

99. The end to hunting, gathering, and fishing of prehistoric people was due to: (Rigorous) (Skill 11.5)

- A. Domestication of animals
- B. Building crude huts and houses
- C. Development of agriculture
- D. Organized government in villages

Answer: C. Development of agriculture

Although the domestication of animals, the building of huts and houses and the first organized governments were all very important steps made by early civilizations, it was the development of agriculture that ended the once dominant practices of hunting, gathering, and fishing among prehistoric people. The development of agriculture provided a more efficient use of time and for the first time a surplus of food. This greatly improved the quality of life and contributed to early population growth.

100. Which branch of geography is concerned with the location of features and how they affect human activity? (Average Rigor) (Skill 12.1)

- A. Physical
- B. Cultural
- C. Sociological
- D. Historical

Answer: A. Physical

Physical geography (A) is concerned with the locations of such earth features as climate, water, and land; how these relate to and affect each other and human activities; and what forces shaped and changed them. Cultural geography (B) studies the location, characteristics, and influence of the physical environment on different cultures around the earth. Neither sociology (C) nor history (D) play an important role in the study of geography.

101. Which continent contains just one country? (Easy) (Skill 12.2)

- A. Asia
- B. Austria
- C. Antarctica
- D. Australia

Answer: D. Australia

Australia (D) is the only country in the world that has an entire continent to itself. Asia (A) has many countries, Antarctica (C) has none, and Austria (B) is a small country on the European Continent.

102. The conversion of Constantine to Christianity is an example of the spreading of a belief system through: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 12.3*)

- A. Conquest
- B. Commercial Exchange
- C. Education
- D. Cultural Exchange

Answer: A. Conquest

After Constantine converted, he then forced acceptance Christianity upon the Roman Empire in the year 313, relying on military might to enforce his wishes. (Ironically, the reverse would later happen in Constantine's own city, Constantinople, when Islamic Turkish forces captured it in 1453. However, Constantinople wasn't officially renamed Istanbul until 1930.)

103. Which of the following is not a natural resource industry? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 12.4*)

- A. Fishing
- B. Farming
- C. Forestry
- D. Mining

Answer: B. Farming

Of the four, although farming (B) relies upon certain natural resources, such as water, it is not such a resource itself. Man has to plant and maintain the crops, as opposed to natural resources which are created by natural forces and then harvested by man after the fact. In order to harvest corn, for example, a farmer must plow, seed, water, and maintain his (or her) fields until the time comes to reap his crop. In order to harvest fish or timber, those who work in the industry head out into the ocean or the forest and collect what is already there.

104. The ___ model envisions cities in concentric circles. (Average Rigor) (Skill 13.2)

- A. Sector
- B. Von Thunen
- C. Burgess
- D. Hoyt

Answer: C. Burgess

The Burgess (C) model (also called the concentric model), is one in which cities are seen to develop in a series of concentric circles with the central business district at the center, ringed by the factories and industrial usage area, ringed by the low class residential area, then the middle class residential area, and finally the high class residential area (often suburbs). The Hoyt (D) model (also called the Sector (A) Model), is one in which the central business district occupies a central area of a circle, and other areas then abut the central district in a variety of patterns. The Von Thunen (D) Model applies to rural development and observes a city as the center of a state or region, from which a series of concentric circles – outside the city -emanates, each devoted to particular rural land usage patterns

105. The Hudson River is named for Henry Hudson, an Englishman who was exploring for the _____. (Easy) (Skill 13.3)

- A. Dutch
- B. English
- C. French
- D. Spanish

Answer: A. Dutch

Henry Hudson was employed by the Dutch East India Company to find an eastern passage to China. He entered what is now New York Harbor and sailed up the Hudson River as far as the site of Albany. Hudson later explored Hudson's Bay for the English.

106. The growth of the suburbs often creates which type of segregation in cities? (Average Rigor) (Skill 13.4)

- A. Political
- B. Economic
- C. Ethnic
- D. Racial

Answer: B. Economic

Though all four divisions existed within cities before the development of the suburbs, it was only after the Middle Class began fleeing the cities for outlying neighborhoods that significant economic (B) differences began to appear, and cities began to be seriously segregated by income levels.

107. Which branch of statistics is most concerned with people's social well-being? (Average Rigor) (Skill 13.5)

- A. Demography
- B. Paleography
- C. Causation
- D. Graphology

Answer: A. Demography

Demography is the branch of science of statistics most concerned with the social well being of people. Demographic tables may include: analysis of the population on the basis of various factors, changes in the population as a result of birth, marriage, and death, statistics on population movements, statistics of crime, illegitimacy and suicide, and levels of education and economic and social statistics.

108. The designation of individuals or groups as they are influenced by their belonging to a particular group is known as: (Average Rigor) (Skill 13.6)

- A. Cosmopolitanism
- B. Cultural Identity
- C. Melting Pot
- D. Ethnography

Answer: B. Cultural Identity

A person's cultural identity (B) comes from their belonging to a particular group. Ethnography (D) is the study of cultures. The Melting Pot (C) is the blending of cultures brought together in a common place, like the United States. And cosmopolitanism (A) is the state of having a worldly view, as opposed to one limited by a single culture.

109. Which canal was built to link Lake Erie with the Hudson River? (Easy) (Skill 13.7)

- A. Erie Canal
- B. Suez Canal
- C. Hudson Canal
- D. St Lawrence Seaway

Answer: A. Erie Canal

The Suez Canal (B) is in Egypt, there is no Hudson Canal (C) or at least not one which links the Hudson River to Lake Erie, and the St Lawrence Seaway is on the St Lawrence River, which does not connect to either Lake Erie or the Hudson River. It was the Erie Canal (A) which was built to connect the two waterways.

110. Potential customers for any product or service are not only called consumers but can also be called a: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 14.1*)

- A. Resource
- B. Base
- C. Commodity
- D. Market

Answer: D. Market

Potential customers for any product or service are not only customers but can also be called a market. A resource is a source of wealth; natural resources are the basis for manufacturing goods and services. A commodity is anything that is bought or sold, any product.

111. Shopping centers represent which economic model? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 14.2*)

- A. Perfect Competition
- B. Oligopoly
- C. Monopoly
- D. Monopolistic Competition

Answer: D. Monopolistic Competition

Monopolistic competition (D) is the situation you see in shopping centers. There are numerous firms, each selling products that are similar, but not identical, like brand name shoes or clothing. Oligopoly (B) is a market structure in which there are a few sellers of products that may be either homogeneous, like steel, or heterogeneous, like automobiles. A monopoly (C) is where a single seller produces a product that no other seller provides and has control over the price. Perfect competition (A) is mostly theoretical but most closely approximated by agriculture

112. The economic system promoting individual ownership of land, capital, and businesses with minimal governmental regulations is called: (Rigorous) (Skill 14.3)

- A. Macro-economy
- B. Micro-economy
- C. Laissez-faire
- D. Free enterprise

Answer: D. Free Enterprise

(D) Free enterprise or capitalism is the economic system that promotes private ownership of land, capital, and business with minimal government interference. (C) Laissez-faire is the idea that an “invisible hand” will guide the free enterprise system to the maximum potential efficiency.

113. The “father” of modern economics is considered by most economists today to be: (Average Rigor) (Skill 14.3)

- A. Thomas Robert Malthus
- B. John Stuart Mill
- C. Adam Smith
- D. John Maynard Keynes

Answer: C. Adam Smith

Adam Smith (1723-1790) is considered by many to be the “father” of modern economics. In the *Wealth of Nations*, he advocated for little or no government interference in the economy, claiming that individuals’ self-interest would bring about the public’s welfare. John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946) advocated an economic system in which government regulations and spending on public works would stimulate the economy and lead to full employment. John Stuart Mill (1806-1873) constantly advocated for political and social reforms, including emancipation for women, labor organizations, and farming cooperatives. Thomas Malthus (1766-1834) was a British economist who introduced the study of population and early on considered famine, war, and disease to be the primary checks on world population.

114. The idea that continued population growth would, in future years, seriously affect a nation's productive capabilities was stated by: (Average Rigor) (Skill 14.3)

- A. Keynes
- B. Mill
- C. Malthus
- D. Friedman

Answer: C. Malthus

(C) Thomas Malthus was the English economist who had the idea that population growth would seriously affect a nation's productive capabilities. (A) Keynes advocated an economic system of government regulations and spending on public works to stimulate the economy and lead to full employment. (B) Mill was almost a Socialist and wrote the early work in Political Economy while Friedman (D) was a financial advisor in the arch conservative government of President Ronald Reagan.

115. The idea or proposal for more equal division of profits among employers and workers was put forth by: (Average Rigor) (Skill 14.4)

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Thomas Malthus
- C. Adam Smith
- D. John Stuart Mill

Answer: D. John Stuart Mill

(D) John Stuart Mill constantly advocated for political and social reforms, including a more equal division of profits among employers and workers. (A) Karl Marx advocated the inability of capitalism to provide for the workers, the idea of class struggle, and the central role of economy. (B) Thomas Malthus was a British economist who introduced the study of population and early on considered famine, war, and disease to be the primary checks on world population. (C) Adam Smith advocated for little or no government interference in the economy.

116. One method of trade restriction used by some nations is: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 14.5*)

- A. Limited treaties
- B. Floating exchange rate
- C. Bill of exchange
- D. Import quotas

Answer: D. Import quotas

One method of trade restriction used by some nations is import quotas. The amounts of goods imported are regulated in an effort to protect domestic enterprise and limit foreign competition. Both the United States and Japan, two of the world's most industrialized nations have import quotas to protect domestic industries.

117. If the price of Good G increases, what is likely to happen with regard to comparable Good H? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 15.1*)

- 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. The demand for Good H will increase

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

118. The study of ways in which different societies around the world deal with the problems of limited resources and unlimited needs and wants is in the area of: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 15.2*)

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

Answer: A. Economics

The study of the ways in which different societies around the world deal with the problems of limited resources and unlimited needs and wants is a study of Economics. Economists consider the law of supply and demand as fundamental to the study of the economy. However, Sociology and Political Science also consider the study of economics and its importance in understanding social and political systems.

119. The macro-economy consists of all but which of the following sectors? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 15.3*)

- A. Consumer
- B. Business
- C. Foreign
- D. Private

Answer: D. Private

The private sector (D) refers to that area of politics and society not controlled by the public (i.e. the government). While it may include businesses and individual consumers, it is not considered part of the macro-economy.

120. Which of the following is an example of why the United States does not operate as a closed economy? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 15.6*)

- A. Coffee
- B. Rice
- C. Cotton
- D. Oil

Answer: A. Coffee

Rice (B), cotton (C), and oil (D) are all products that the US either grows or, in the case of oil, has access to as part of its own territory and does not need to rely on foreign sources to provide them. Therefore, the US does not need to operate as an open economy for those items (though in practice it does for various other reasons). Coffee (A), on the other hand, is not grown within the United States and is an example of a product the US must trade with other nations to obtain.

121. In the United States government, the power of taxation and borrowing is: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 16.1*)

- A. Implied or suggested
- B. Concurrent or shared
- C. Delegated or expressed
- D. Reserved

Answer: B. Concurrent or shared

In the United States government, the power of taxation is concurrent or shared with the states. An example of this is the separation of state and federal income tax and the separate filings of tax returns for each.

**122. The US economic system combines all but which of the following?
(Rigorous) (Skill 16.2)**

- A. Capital
- B. Cost
- C. Profit
- D. Competition

Answer: C. Cost

Profit (C), capital (A) and competition (D) all go together in the U.S. economic system. Competition is determined by market structure. Since the cost (B) curves are the same for all the firms, the only difference comes from the revenue side.

**123. In the United States government, the power of coining money is:
(Rigorous) (Skill 16.3)**

- A. Implied or suggested
- B. Concurrent or shared
- C. Delegated or expressed
- D. Reserved

Answer: C. Delegated or expressed

In the United States government, the power of coining money is delegated or expressed. Therefore, only the United States government may coin money, the states may not coin money for themselves.

124. In the United States, federal investigations into business activities are handled by the: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 16.3*)

- A. Department of Treasury
- B. Security and Exchange Commission
- C. Government Accounting Office
- D. Federal Trade Commission

Answer: D. Federal Trade Commission

The Department of Treasury (A), established in 1789, is an executive government agency that is responsible for advising the president on fiscal policy. There is no such thing as a Government Accounting Office. In the United States, Federal Trade Commission or FTC handles federal investigations into business activities. The establishment of the FTC in 1915 as an independent government agency was done so as to assure fair and free competition among businesses.

125 The American labor union movement started gaining new momentum: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 16.4*)

- A. During the building of the railroads
- B. After 1865 with the growth of cities
- C. With the rise of industrial giants such as Carnegie and Vanderbilt
- D. During the war years of 1861-1865

Answer: B. After 1865 with the growth of cities

The American Labor Union movement had been around since the late 18th and early 19th centuries, though it remained relatively ineffective until after the Civil War. In 1866, the National Labor Union was formed, pushing such issues as the eight-hour workday and new policies of immigration. This gave rise to the Knights of Labor and eventually the American Federation of Labor (AFL) in the 1890s and the Industrial Workers of the World (1905). Therefore, it was the period following the Civil War that empowered the labor movement in terms of numbers, militancy, and effectiveness.

126. The Fed will ___ interest rates to avoid inflation and ___ interest rates to stimulate the economy. (Average Rigor) (Skill 16.5)

- A. lower ... raise
- B. raise ... lower
- C. raise ... also raise
- D. lower ... also lower

Answer: B. raise ... lower

Contractionary monetary and/or fiscal policies (raising interest rates) are used to slow an economy that is expanding too quickly. Expansionary monetary and/or fiscal policies (lowering interest rates) are used to stimulate a sluggish economy to eliminate unemployment.

127. Economic mobility refers particularly to what factor's ability to move? (Rigorous) (Skill 16.6)

- A. Resources
- B. Money
- C. Labor
- D. Management

Answer: C. Labor

Economic mobility refers to the ability of factors, particularly labor (C) to move around the country in response to employment opportunities. The U.S. economy is so big that there can be unemployment in one part of the country while there are labor shortages in other parts of the country. In many cases there are institutional rigidities, like lack of information, that prevent workers from migrating in response to employment opportunities.

128. The study of the exercise of power and political behavior in human society today would be conducted by experts in: (Average Rigor) (Skill 17.2)

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

Answer: C. Political Science

Experts in the field of political science today would likely conduct the study of exercise of power and political behavior in human society. However, it is also reasonable to suggest that such studies would be important to historians (study of the past, often in an effort to understand the present), sociologists (often concerned with power structure in the social and political worlds), and even some anthropologists (study of culture and their behaviors).

129. Which of the following is an example of a direct democracy? (Average Rigor) (Skill 17.3)

- A. Elected representatives
- B. Greek city-states
- C. The United States Senate
- D. The United States House of Representatives

Answer: B. Greek city-states

The Greek city-states (B) are an example of a direct democracy as their leaders were elected directly by the citizens and the citizens themselves were given voice in government. (A) Elected representatives in the United States as in the case of the presidential elections are actually elected by an electoral college that is supposed to be representative of the citizens. The United States Congress, the Senate, (C) and the House of Representatives (D) are also examples of indirect democracy as they represent the citizens in the legislature as opposed to having citizens represent themselves.

130. The programs such as unemployment insurance and health insurance for the elderly are the responsibility of: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 17.4*)

- A. Federal Government
- B. Local Government
- C. State Government
- D. Communal Government

Answer: C. State Government

Assistance programs, such as unemployment insurance and free health insurance for the elderly is the responsibility of state governments.

131. A political philosophy favoring or supporting rapid social changes in order to correct social and economic inequalities is called: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 17.4*)

- A. Nationalism
- B. Liberalism
- C. Conservatism
- D. Federalism

Answer: B. Liberalism

A political philosophy favoring rapid social changes in order to correct social and economic inequalities are called Liberalism. Liberalism was a theory that could be said to have started with the great French philosophers Montesquieu (1689-1755) and Rousseau (1712-1778). It is important to understand the difference between political, economic, and social liberalism, as they are different and how they sometimes contrast one another in the modern world.

132. The principle of “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” was borrowed from the ideas of which figure? (Average Rigor) (Skill 18.1)

- A. Locke
- B. Rousseau
- C. Aristotle
- D. Montesquieu

Answer: A. Locke

When Thomas Jefferson penned those words, he was paraphrasing the philosopher John Locke, whose original quote was “life, liberty, and property.” Of all the thinkers who influenced the Founders, it was Locke whose ideas were most emulated in the drafting of the Constitution.

133. The foundation of modern constitutionalism is embodied in the idea that government is limited by law. This law was stated by: (Average Rigor) (Skill 18.2)

- A. John Locke
- B. Rousseau
- C. St. Thomas Aquinas
- D. Montesquieu

Answer: C. St. Thomas Aquinas

(A) John Locke (1632-1704), whose book *Two Treatises of Government* has long been considered a founding document on the rights of people to rebel against an unjust government, was an important figure in the founding of the US Constitution and on general politics of the American Colonies. (D) Montesquieu (1689-1755) and (B) Rousseau (1712-1778) were political philosophers who explored the idea of what has come to be known as liberalism. They pushed the idea that through understanding the interconnectedness of economics, geography, climate and psychology that changes could be made to improve life. Therefore, it was St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) who merged Aristotelian ideas with Christianity, who helped lay the ideas of modern constitutionalism and the limiting of government by law.

134. To be eligible to be elected President one must: (*Easy*) (*Skill 18.2*)

- A. Be a citizen for at least five years
- B. Be a citizen for seven years
- C. Have been born a citizen
- D. Be a naturalized citizen

Answer: C. Have been born a citizen

Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution clearly states, “No person except a natural-born citizen, or citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President.”

135. After Ratification, the most urgent of the many problems facing the new federal government was that of: (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 18.2*)

- A. Maintaining a strong army and navy
- B. Establishing a strong foreign policy
- C. Raising money to pay salaries and war debts
- D. Setting up courts, passing federal laws, and providing for law enforcement officers

Answer: C. Raising money to pay salaries and war debts

Maintaining strong military forces, establishment of a strong foreign policy, and setting up a justice system were important problems facing the United States under the newly ratified Constitution. However, the most important and pressing issue was how to raise money to pay salaries and war debts from the Revolutionary War. Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804) then Secretary of the Treasury proposed increased tariffs and taxes on products such as liquor. This money would be used to pay off war debts and to pay for internal programs. Hamilton also proposed the idea of a National Bank.

136. Which of the following is considered the basis of English constitutional liberties? (Average Rigor) (Skill 18.3)

- A. Bill of Rights
- B. Petition of Rights
- C. Declaration of Rights
- D. Magna Carta

Answer: D. Magna Carta

The Magna Carta (A) has been considered the basis of English constitution liberties. It was granted to a representative group of English barons and nobles on June 15, 1215 by the British King John, after they had forced it on him. The Bill of Rights (A) is an American document. The Petition of Rights (B) was the title of a petition that was addressed to the King of England Charles I, by the British parliament in 1628 concerning taxes. And the Declaration of Rights (C) spelled out the rights that were considered to belong to Englishmen and was granted by King William III in 1689.

137. The term that best describes how the Supreme Court can block laws that may be unconstitutional from being enacted is: (Average Rigor) (Skill 18.3)

- A. Jurisprudence
- B. Judicial Review
- C. Exclusionary Rule
- D. Right of Petition

Answer: B. Judicial Review

(A) Jurisprudence is the study of the development and origin of law. (B) Judicial review is the term that best describes how the Supreme Court can block laws that they deem as unconstitutional as set forth in Marbury vs Madison. The (C) “exclusionary rule” is a reference to the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution and says that evidence gathered in an illegal manner or search must be thrown out and excluded from evidence. There is no (D) “Right of Petition”

138. The most basic level of participation in the political process is: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 18.4*)

- A. Obeying laws
- B. Donating time or money
- C. Voting
- D. Running for office

Answer: C. Voting

Citizens of a democratic society are also expected to participate in the political process, either directly or indirectly. In theory, anyone who is a citizen of a democratic society can run for office and be elected (D). Other ways to participate in the political process include donating time and/or money (B) to the political campaigns of others and speaking out on behalf of or against certain issues. The most basic level of participation in the political process is to vote. (C) Obeying the laws (A) is not part of the political process.

139. The source of authority for national, state, and local governments in the United States is: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 18.5*)

- A. The will of the people
- B. The United States Constitution
- C. Written laws
- D. The Bill of Rights

Answer: A. The will of the people

The source of authority for national, state, and local governments in the United States is the will of the people. Although the United States Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the other written laws of the land are important guidelines for authority, they may ultimately be altered or changed by the will of the people.

140. Which of the following is a recent attempt to encourage voter registration? (Average Rigor) (Skill 18.6)

- A. Motor-Voter acts
- B. Poll Taxes
- C. Exit Polls
- D. Literacy Tests

Answer: A. Motor-Voter acts

Both poll taxes (B) and literacy tests (D) were restrictions put in place to limit voter registration, specifically black voters in the South prior to the Civil Rights Movement. Exit polls (C) are samplings of voters after they have voted and have nothing to do with registration. Motor-Voter acts (A) are designed to encourage voter participation by allowing people to register to vote when they get their driver's license.

141. On the spectrum of American politics the label that most accurately describes voters to the “right of center” is: (Average Rigor) (Skill 19.1)

- A. Moderates
- B. Liberals
- C. Conservatives
- D. Socialists

Answer: C. Conservatives

(A) Moderates are considered voters who teeter on the line of political centrality or drift slightly to the left or right. (B) Liberals are voters who stand on the left of center. (C) Conservative voters are those who are “right of center”. (D) Socialist would land far to the left on the political spectrum of America.

142. Which of the following lobbying tactics is illegal? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 19.2*)

- A. Paying for Congress members to travel
- B. Direct communications with Congress members
- C. Paying for meals or other entertainment for Congress members
- D. Paying cash to Congress members

Answer: D. Paying cash to Congress members

Surprisingly, you can pay for just about anything for your local (or even not your local) Congress member. Travel (A), dining, entertainment, (C) it is all legal up to actually paying members of Congress cash (D). That last category is officially known as a bribe, and illegal. And anyone is allowed to communicate directly with any member of Congress. (B)

143. Which one of the following is not a function or responsibility of the US political parties? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 19.3*)

- A. Conducting elections or the voting process
- B. Obtaining funds needed for election campaigns
- C. Choosing candidates to run for public office
- D. Making voters aware of issues and other public affairs information

Answer: A. Conducting elections or the voting process

The US political parties have numerous functions and responsibilities. Among them are obtaining funds needed for election campaigns, choosing the candidates to run for office, and making voters aware of the issues. The political parties, however, do not conduct elections or the voting process, as that would be an obvious conflict of interest.

144. What is the one thing that drives American politics more than any other? (Average Rigor) (Skill 19.4)

- A. Money
- B. Race
- C. Issues
- D. Party Lines

Answer: A. Money

Race, issues and party lines are all factors in political campaigns and play an important role in political debate. However the success of a political candidate relies mainly on the amount of money the campaign can raise to gain exposure for the candidate and his or her views. Therefore (A) is the correct answer.

145. Which group in the Executive Branch advises the President on foreign policy? (Average Rigor) (Skill 20.1)

- A. NSC
- B. NSA
- C. CIA
- D. FBI

Answer: A. NSC

The National Security Council or NSC (A) advises the President on all manner of foreign affairs, and the NSC Advisor occupies a cabinet-level post. The NSA (B) handles electronic surveillance, while the CIA (C) conducts operations for intelligence gathering. The FBI (D) operates strictly in domestic situations and has no involvement in foreign policy or affairs.

146. Which program was established to aid Europe's economic recovery after World War II? (*Easy*) (*Skill 20.2*)
- A. The Kennan Plan
 - B. The Marshall Plan
 - C. The Truman Doctrine
 - D. The Cold War

Answer: B. The Marshall Plan

After 1945, social and economic chaos continued in Western Europe, especially in Germany. Secretary of State George C. Marshall came to realize that the U.S. had serious problems and to assist in the recovery, he proposed a program known as the European Recovery Program or the Marshall Plan(B). George Kennan (A) proposed the policy known as Containment. The Truman Doctrine (C) offered military aid to those countries that were in danger of communist upheaval. The Cold War (D) was the ideological struggle between the US and the USSR.

147. The United Nations Security Council has ___ members, of which ___ are permanent members. (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 20.4*)
- A. 10 ... 3
 - B. 10 ... 5
 - C. 15 ... 5
 - D. 20 ... 7

Answer: C. 15 ... 5

The United Nations Security Council consists of fifteen member nations. Ten of those countries rotate regularly, while five nations: Russia, the US, China, England, and France occupy five permanent seats. Though there has been talk in recent years of changing the permanent members, so far it has not happened, perhaps do in no small part to the ability of any one of the five to veto measures proposed by the Security Council.

148. The best place to find historical data is most often: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 21.1*)

- A. The library
- B. The locale where the event happened
- C. The internet
- D. Public Records

Answer: B. The locale where the event happened.

While the library (A), internet (C), and public records (D) are all great sources of information, historians are always well served, whenever possible, to visit the locale (B) they are researching. Whether it's to chat with the local residents or just get a feel for the land, the best place to get data is where it all started.

149. For the historian studying ancient Egypt, which of the following would be least useful? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 21.2*)

- 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. 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 a primary source, as they were created thousands of years after the fact and may not actually be about the subject being studied.

150. A team approach to a research project should include which position? (Average Rigor) (Skill 21.3)

- A. Statistician
- B. Dietician
- C. Mortician
- D. Mathematician

Answer: A. Statistician

No research team can be considered complete nowadays without a statistician (A) on board to process the numbers. A general mathematician (D) might be helpful, but statistics is a specialized field and a general mathematician (or one specializing in a particular field) will probably not be needed. A dietician (B) might be useful for historians who are overweight, and hopefully no research team would ever require the services of a mortician (C).

151. Which is not part of the scientific method? (Average Rigor) (Skill 21.4)

- A. Formulation
- B. Testing
- C. Observation
- D. Interpretation

Answer: D. Interpretation

The heart of the scientific method is the absence of interpretation (D), or bias. The purpose of the method is to conduct experiments that yield a true/false result for a proposed hypothesis, based on observations, not interpretations.

- 152. A project looking at the progress of school children must also take into account changes for which of the following? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 21.5*)**
- A. The school
 - B. The teachers
 - C. The home
 - D. The society

Answer: A. The school

Although an argument could be made for looking at all four factors, both home (C) and society (D) would result in far too many variables for a study to be useful. The same is true for teachers (B), though to a lesser extent. Looking at changes in the school (A), however, say in the curriculum that all teachers are expected to teach, or improvements made to the learning environment, would be helpful in measuring the progress made by students.

- 153. What are used to show how either theoretical or real world data interrelate using two or more variables? (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 22.1*)**
- A. Graphs
 - B. Charts
 - C. Maps
 - D. Diagram

Answer: A. Graphs

Graphs (A) are used to show data with two or more variables (a common variable is time, with a graph showing how something has changed over time), Charts (B) may show more than one variable, but frequently only represent a single variable, such as a pie chart that shows percentages. Maps (C) generally do not show the interrelation of data, and diagrams (D) can mean almost anything shown in picture form.

154. A good political cartoon will have all but which of the following? (Average Rigor) (Skill 22.2)

- A. Wit and humor
- B. Foundation in truth
- C. Moral Purpose
- D. Party Affiliation

Answer: D. Party Affiliation

While many political cartoonists do have, if not a party affiliation (D) at least a party leaning, many others take equal opportunity shots at all facets of American politics. And even those with leaning, like Doonesbury, for example, will often take issue with both liberals and conservatives, or deal with issues which have no particular party slant. The other three criteria are, however, indispensable for a good cartoon (particularly a foundation in truth (B) if the cartoonist wishes to avoid charges of libel).

155. A map of oil fields in the Middle East might be useful for discussing which of the following? (Rigorous) (Skill 22.3)

- A. OPEC
- B. NATO
- C. ASEAN
- D. NAFTA

Answer: A. OPEC

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, is the only one of the above whose primary concern is Middle Eastern oil fields. A military map of Europe might be useful for discussing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO; a map of Southeast Asia for discussing the Asia and Southeast Asian Nations organization, ASEAN (C); and a map of the US, Canada, and Mexico for discussing the North American Free Trade Agreement, NAFTA (D).

156. Maps based on gnomonic projections are also known as what kind of maps? (Easy) (Skill 22.4)

- A. Great Square
- B. Great Circle
- C. Great Sailing
- D. Great Route

Answer: B. Great Circle

Flat-plane projections are often used to show the areas of the north and south poles. One such flat projection is called a Gnomonic Projection. On this kind of map all meridians appear as straight lines, Gnomonic projections are useful because any straight line drawn between points on it forms a Great-Circle Route (B).

157. For which age group would pictures be most vital in a presentation? (Average Rigor) (Skill 22.5)

- A. Elementary School
- B. Middle School
- C. High School
- D. University

Answer: A. Elementary school

While pictures are a good idea in any presentation to any group, in order to hold the interest of (and for ease of explaining to) elementary school children, pictures are indispensable.

158. The adjustment of various electoral districts in order to achieve a predetermined goal is referred to as: (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 23.1*)

- A. Racial Quotas
- B. Salamandering
- C. Gerrymandering
- D. Mercator Projections

Answer: C. Gerrymandering

The strange shapes that dot political maps are named after a former governor of Massachusetts, Elbridge Gerry, who helped create the odd, salamander-shaped districts. Gerry + salamander became gerrymandering (C). Mercator projections (D) are an actual way of making maps, though it has nothing to do with redistricting. Neither does racial quotas (A).

159. Which of the following is a fact? (*Average Rigor*) (*Skill 23.2*)

- A. That cloud looks dark.
- B. It looks like rain.
- C. It looks like snow.
- D. It looks like a rabbit.

Answer: A. That cloud looks dark.

Of the four statements, only the first one describes something that could be objectively agreed upon. (A better statement would be “The cloud IS dark.”) The other three are all much more subjective and a matter of personal perspective.

160. Which of the following would best apply to both primary and secondary sources with regard to careful usage? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 23.3*)

- A. Understanding the use of period language
- B. Consulting the original text
- C. Check bias
- D. Do not rely on one source

Answer: D. Do not rely on one source

Whether talking to eyewitness, consulting a historical source written at the time of the event, or even going back to an original text after looking at a second-hand account, the one rule for all sources is that historians cannot rely on a single source. Multiple sources, multiple accounts, and multiple approaches are always the best method.

161. The purpose of ___ is to understand the works of others and to use that work in shaping a conclusion. (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 23.4*)

- A. Synergy
- B. Synthesis
- C. Synchronicity
- D. Syllogism

Answer: B. Synthesis

The purpose of a synthesis (B) is to understand the works of others and to use that work in shaping a conclusion. The writer or speaker must clearly differentiate between the ideas that come from a source and his/her own. Synergy (A) is when two or more things work together for mutual advantage. Synchronicity (B) is the coincidental occurrence of two widely separated but related events. And a syllogism (D) is a form of deductive reasoning.

162. Which of the following is an example of an inadequate (as opposed to a misleading) reason? (*Rigorous*) (*Skill 23.5*)
- A. Ad hominem
 - B. Ad populum
 - C. Red Herring
 - D. False Dilemma

Answer: A. Ad hominem

Ad populum (bandwagon) (B), red herring (C), or false dilemma (D) are all examples of misleading reasons. Only ad hominem (A), which is an attack on the arguer rather than the argument, is considered an inadequate reason.