
SOCIAL STUDIES

50 questions
90 minutes

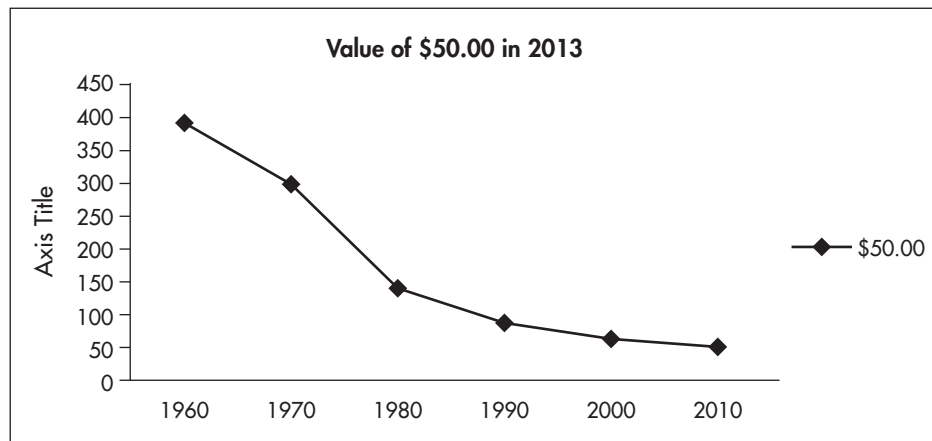
Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

1	Guarantees freedom of religion, speech, assembly, and press, and the right to petition the government
2	Protects the rights of states to maintain a militia and of citizens to bear arms
3	Restricts the quartering of troops in private homes
4	Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures
5	Assures the right not to be deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law
6	Guarantees the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury
7	Assures the right to a jury trial in cases involving the common law, the law established by previous court decisions
8	Protects against excessive bail or cruel and unusual punishment
9	Provides that people's right are not restricted to those specified in the first eight amendments
10	Restates the Constitution's principle of federalism by providing that powers not granted to the national government nor prohibited to the states are reserved to the states and to the people

1. The chart above lists the first amendments to the United States Constitution. Amendment one is known as
 - A. the Rights of the Accused.
 - B. the Five Freedoms.
 - C. the Preamble.
 - D. the Bill of Rights
2. Amendments four to eight are referred to as
 - A. the Rights of the Accused.
 - B. the Five Freedoms.
 - C. the Preamble.
 - D. the Bill of Rights.

3. In the third amendment the word *quartering* means
- A. cutting
 - B. blocking
 - C. housing
 - D. measuring

According to the Consumer Price Index Inflation calculator, the graph below details the rate of inflation in 10-year increments.



Source: Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics

4. According to the data in the graph above, what is the mean value of \$50.00 over the past six decades?
- A. Approximately \$300
 - B. Approximately \$200
 - C. Approximately \$115
 - D. Approximately \$80



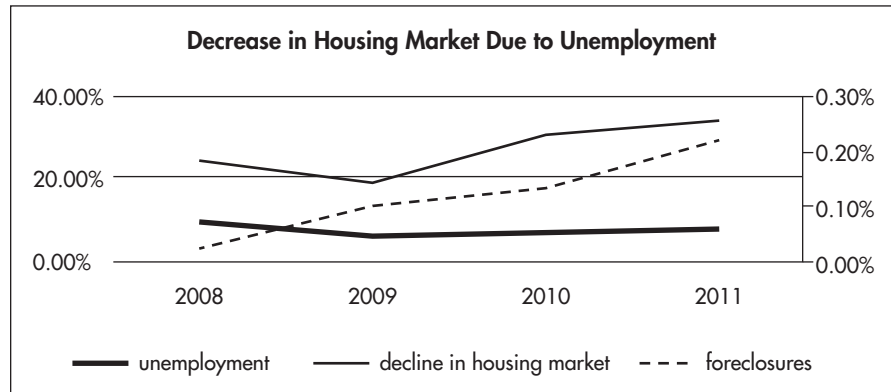
5. According to this graph, which state had almost as many slaves in 1850 as in 1860?

Select
Virginia
Mississippi
Alabama
South Carolina

6. According to the graph, which state had the greatest increase in the number of slaves in 1860?

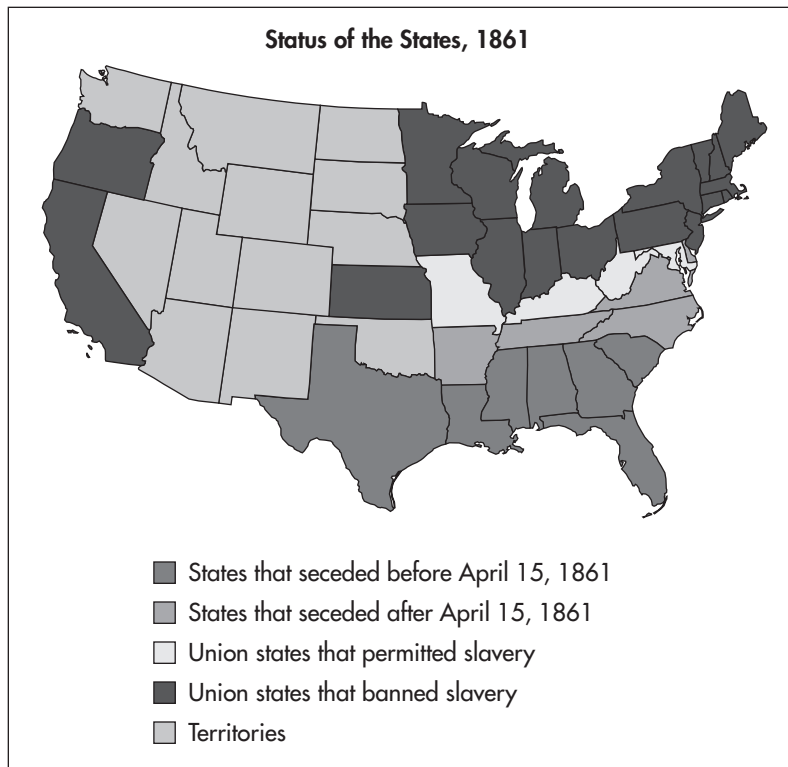
Select
Virginia
Alabama
Mississippi
South Carolina

7. After examining this graph, identify the correlation and/or causation of the decrease in the housing market due to unemployment.



Homesearch.com and US Bureau of Labor and Statistics

- A. The unemployment rate increased from 2008 to 2011 causing the number of foreclosures to increase.
- B. The unemployment rate remained steady from 2009 to 2011; however, the decrease in the housing market increased.
- C. The unemployment rate, decline in housing market, and number of foreclosures are unrelated.
- D. The foreclosures increased steadily throughout the period between 2008 and 2011 with little or no correlation to the unemployment rate.



8. According to the above map, April 15, 1861 was significant. What conclusion can be made about this date?
- A. The United States had a new president.
 - B. The line drawn by the Missouri Compromise in 1850 did not apply to California.
 - C. The territories did not have slavery.
 - D. The Southern states had seceded from the Union.

Use this information to answer Questions 9 and 10.

This letter, printed widely in American newspapers, was written by George W. Harkins, chief of the Choctaw tribe, in response to the brutal Indian removals to new homes in the West.

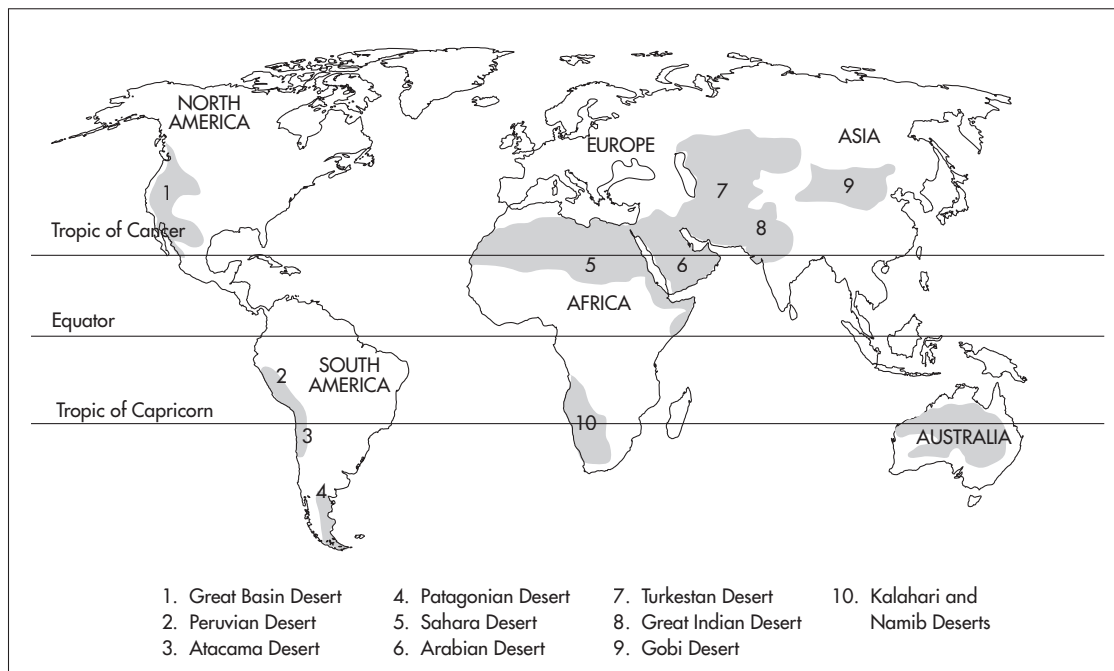
George W. Harkins to the American People, February 25, 1832

In his letter, yet it is said that our present movements are our own voluntary acts — such is not the case. We found ourselves like a benighted stranger, following false guides, until he was surrounded on every side, with fire and water. The fire was certain destruction, and a feeble hope was left him of escaping by water. A distant view of the opposite shore encourages the hope; to remain would be inevitable annihilation. Who would hesitate, or who would say that his plunging into the water was his own voluntary act? Painful in the extreme is the mandate of our expulsion. We regret that it should proceed from the mouth of our professed friend, for whom our blood was co-mingled with that of his bravest warriors, on the field of danger and death.

I ask you in the name of justice, for repose for myself and for my injured people. Let us alone — we will not harm you, we want rest. We hope, in the name of justice, that another outrage may never be committed against us, and that we may for the future be cared for as children, and not driven about as beasts, which are benefited by a change of pasture.

9. In his letter, George W. Harkins is referring to which of the following?
- A. Indian Removal Act
 - B. Civil Rights Movement
 - C. American Indian Movement
 - D. People's Protest at the University of Berkeley
10. In referring to the letter written by George W. Harkins, which conclusion can you draw from the information?
- A. The Choctaw tribe was leaving their lands voluntarily.
 - B. The Choctaw tribe was being forced to leave their lands.
 - C. The Choctaw tribe had no land.
 - D. The Choctaw tribe wanted to move to another place.

11. Based on the map, which of the following is the most likely conclusion one could draw?



- A. Most desertification occurs near the equator.
- B. The largest area of desert can be found in Northern Africa.
- C. There is a large desert area in South America.
- D. There is no desert in Australia.

Use the following information to answer Questions 12 and 13.

The Constitution allows the federal government and the states to exercise some nearly identical powers. Both governments can make and enforce similar laws. For example, states make laws regulating state elections, while the federal government controls congressional and presidential elections. Both state legislatures and Congress can levy taxes, charter banks, and borrow money. Powers that exist at both levels are called concurrent powers.

The Federal System: Division of Powers

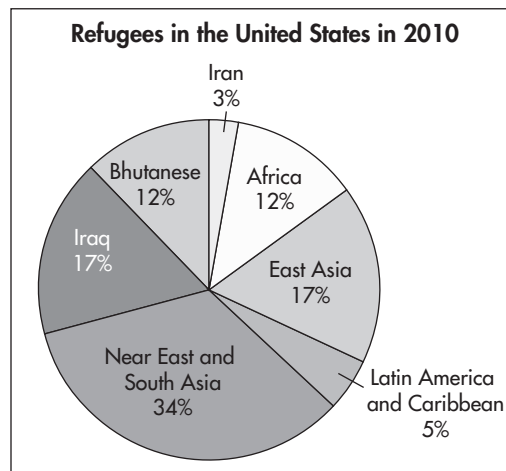
Powers Delegated to the Federal Government	Powers Shared by the Federal and State Governments	Powers Reserved to the States
Declare war Regulate interstate and foreign trade Coin money Establish post offices Set standards for weights and measurements Admit new states Establish foreign policy Establish laws for citizenship Regulate patents and copyrights Pass laws necessary for carrying out its powers	Enforce laws Borrow money Levy taxes Establish charter banks Provide for general welfare	Establish local governments Regulate commerce within a state Provide for public safety Create corporation laws Establish schools Make marriage laws Assume all the powers not granted to the federal government or prohibited by the Constitution

12. Which of the following are shared powers of the Federal and State governments?
- A. Make it possible for an immigrant to become a citizen of the United States
 - B. Provide the legal basis and charter for a new bank in the state of Wyoming
 - C. Establish a new school system in Shelby County, Tennessee
 - D. Admit Puerto Rico as a new state
13. In the introduction of this chart the word *concurrent* most likely means which of the following?
- A. Next to one another
 - B. Shared by both federal and state
 - C. Occurring in two geographic places at the same time
 - D. Near but not next to one another

Trends in Urban Populations—Current and Projected

1975		2000		2025	
1. Tokyo, Japan	26.6	1. Tokyo, Japan	34.5	1. Tokyo, Japan	36.4
2. New York- Newark, USA	15.9	2. Mexico City, Mexico	18	2. Bombay, India	26.4
3. Mexico City, Mexico	10.7	3. New York-Newark, USA	17.9	3. Delhi, India	22.5
4. Osaka-Kobe, Japan	9.8	4. São Paulo, Brazil	17.1	4. Dhaka, Bangladesh	22
5. São Paulo, Brazil	9.6	5. Bombay, India	16.1	5. São Paulo, Brazil	21.4
6. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	8.9	6. Shanghai, China	13.2	6. Mexico City, Mexico	21
7. Buenos Aires, Argentina	8.8	7. Calcutta, India	13.1	7. New York-Newark, USA	20.6
8. Paris, France	8.6	8. Delhi, India	12.4	8. Calcutta, India	20.6
9. Calcutta, India	7.9	9. Buenos Aires, Argentina	11.9	9. Shanghai, China	19.4
10. Moscow, Russian Federation	7.6	10. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	11.8	10. Karachi, Pakistan	19.1

Source: United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects, The 2007 Revision.



14. Based on the information in the chart above,
Select ▼
 will be the most

 Delhi
 Mexico City
 Tokyo

 populous city in the world in 2025.

15. According to the graph, what conclusion can be made about refugees in the United States in 2010?

- A. More than half the refugees in the United States were from Asia.
- B. Latin America and the Caribbean were a great source of refugees in 2010.
- C. Refugees come to the United States from Europe.
- D. Iran and Iraq had a large number of refugees.

16. The smallest number of refugees in the United States came from and .

Use the following information to answer Questions 17–19.

In 1798, Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts. The Alien Act gave the government the right to expel immigrants who were a threat to the "Peace and Safety of the United States." The Sedition Act was to prevent people from speaking out against the government. Some people felt these acts violated the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison wrote resolutions that illustrated this idea. As a result, Kentucky and Virginia adopted the resolutions. Kentucky declared that states had the right to nullify, or strike down, such an act of Congress.

This became a major issue in the Presidential election in 1800. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr ran against John Adams and Charles Pinckney. The election resulted in a tie. The House of Representatives had to decide the winner. Finally, Jefferson was declared the winner. Since the election created so many problems, the 12th Amendment was added to the U.S. Constitution.

AMENDMENT XII

Passed by Congress December 9, 1803. Ratified June 15, 1804

. . . The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President. . .

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_amendments_11-27.html

17. After reading this passage, you should see a clear series of cause and effects. In the chart below, arrange the events in the correct sequence.

1. Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts	Election of 1800	5.
2. Jefferson and Madison write resolutions	4.	
3.	Jefferson declared the winner	

The 12th Amendment is added to the Constitution.

Virginia and Kentucky adopt nullification.

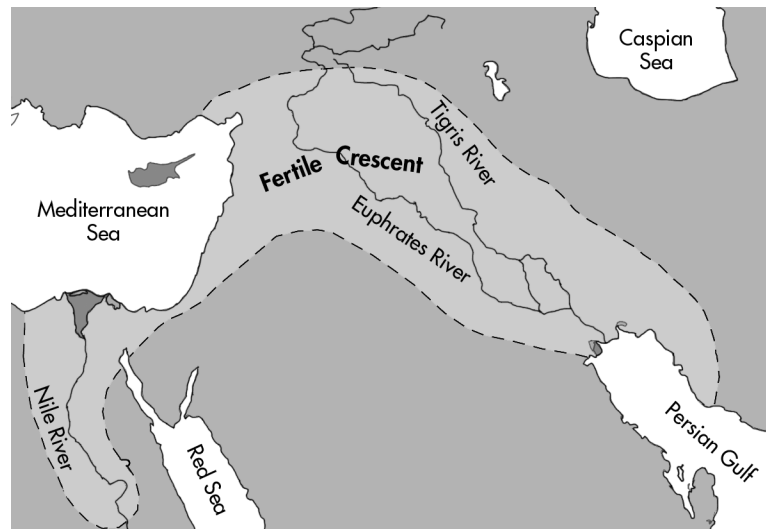
Jefferson and Adams have an equal number of votes.

18. In the text, the word *nullify* means which of the following?

- A. To bring about
- B. To strike down
- C. To add to the Constitution
- D. To become higher in rank

19. The 12th Amendment was one important result of the election of 1800. According to the excerpt, what is the purpose of the passing this Amendment?

- A. To make Thomas Jefferson the President of the United States
- B. To provide a way to decide who is president in the event of an equal number of votes
- C. To help the House of Representatives make Thomas Jefferson the president
- D. To give the Electoral College more power



20. The area on the map above is known as the Fertile Crescent. What is the reason for this name?
- A. It is a place of large population
 - B. It is an area where people travel a great deal
 - C. It is between two rivers which makes the land very productive
 - D. It is a place where people migrate often
21. The Fertile Crescent is between the and the rivers.

Read the passage below and then answer Questions 22 and 23.

John Adams was about to leave the office of President when he made several last minute appointments including judges and court officials. President Jefferson ordered his Secretary of State, James Madison, not to deliver the appointment papers. William Marbury was one of those appointments. He went to the Supreme Court in a case against Madison. Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that Marbury had no right to appeal. This was the first time the Supreme Court ruled a law unconstitutional.

The very essence of civil liberty certainly consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of the laws, whenever he receives an injury. One of the first duties of government is to afford that protection. [The] government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws, and not of men. It will certainly cease to deserve this high appellation, if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested legal right. . . .

By the constitution of the United States, the President is invested with certain important political powers, in the exercise of which he is to use his own discretion, and is accountable only to his country in his political character, and to his own conscience. To aid him in the performance of these duties, he is authorized to appoint certain officers, who act by his authority and in conformity with his orders.

In such cases, their acts are his acts; and whatever opinion may be entertained of the manner in which executive discretion may be used, still there exists, and can exist, no power to control that discretion. The subjects are political. They respect the nation, not individual rights, and being entrusted to the executive, the decision of the executive is conclusive.

www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?doc=19&page=transcript

22. *Marbury vs. Madison* is one of the most important Supreme Court rulings in United States history. Since the decision, many cases have gone before the Courts. Based on this information and the information in the previous paragraphs, why was this ruling so significant?

- A. Denied Adams's right to make midnight appointments
- B. Upheld Adams's right to make midnight appointments
- C. Confirmed Congress's power to expand judicial authority
- D. Affirmed the power of the court to declare a law unconstitutional

23. The process established in the case of *Marbury v. Madison* is called the Judicial Review.

It extends the power of the

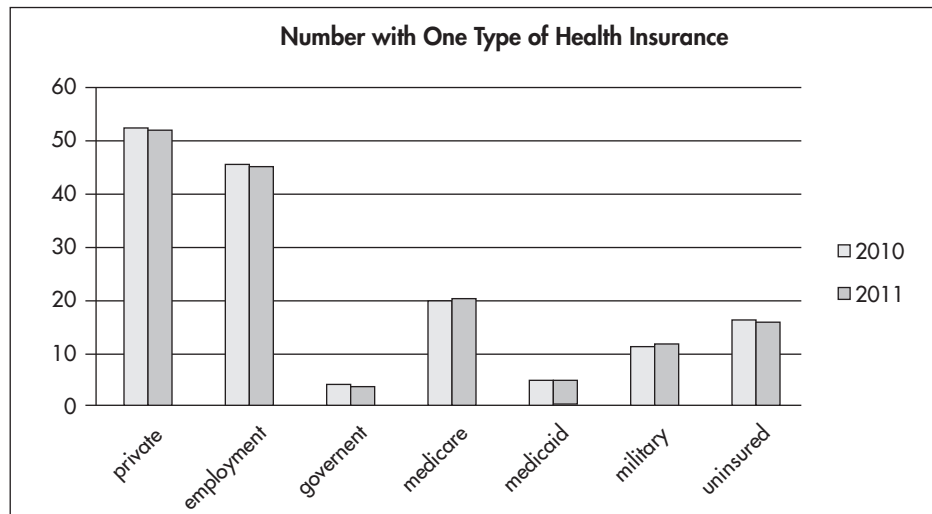
Select ▼
executive
legislative
judicial

branch of government.

24. What organization was often the target of mass demonstrations, a few of them violent, against globalization?

- A. WTO
- B. NAFTA
- C. NATO
- D. UN

Use this chart to answer Questions 25 and 26.



25. Based on the information in this chart, what are the implications concerning health insurance?

- A. More people were insured in 2011 than in 2010.
- B. The number of uninsured have decreased.
- C. The number of insured overall have increased.
- D. More people are insured by Medicare and Medicaid.

26. According to the information in the chart, what predictions can be made for 2014?

- A. The number of uninsured will decrease.
- B. The number of insured will increase.
- C. The number of uninsured will increase.
- D. The number of insured by the military will increase.

Read the passage below and answers Question 27 and 28.

The Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) requires each of the nationwide credit reporting companies — Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion — to provide you with a free copy of your credit report, at your request, once every 12 months. The FCRA promotes the accuracy and privacy of information in the files of the nation's credit reporting companies. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the nation's consumer protection agency, enforces the FCRA with respect to credit reporting companies.

A credit report includes information on where you live, how you pay your bills, and whether you've been sued or have filed for bankruptcy. Nationwide credit reporting companies sell the information in your report to creditors, insurers, employers, and other businesses that use it to evaluate your applications for credit, insurance, employment, or renting a home.

Your credit report has information that affects whether you can get a loan — and how much you will have to pay to borrow money. You want a copy of your credit report to:

- make sure the information is accurate, complete, and up-to-date before you apply for a loan for a major purchase like a house or car, buy insurance, or apply for a job.
- help guard against identity theft. That's when someone uses your personal information — like your name, your Social Security number, or your credit card number — to commit fraud. Identity thieves may use your information to open a new credit card account in your name. Then, when they don't pay the bills, the delinquent account is reported on your credit report. Inaccurate information like that could affect your ability to get credit, insurance, or even a job

27. According to the excerpt, what information is found in your credit report?

- A. Your education level, income amount, and debt amounts
- B. Your payment and credit history
- C. Your parents or other family members credit history
- D. Your bank account numbers

28. Based on the information in the excerpt, why do you need a credit report?

Write a short statement to answer the question.

Read the passage and answer Questions 29–32.

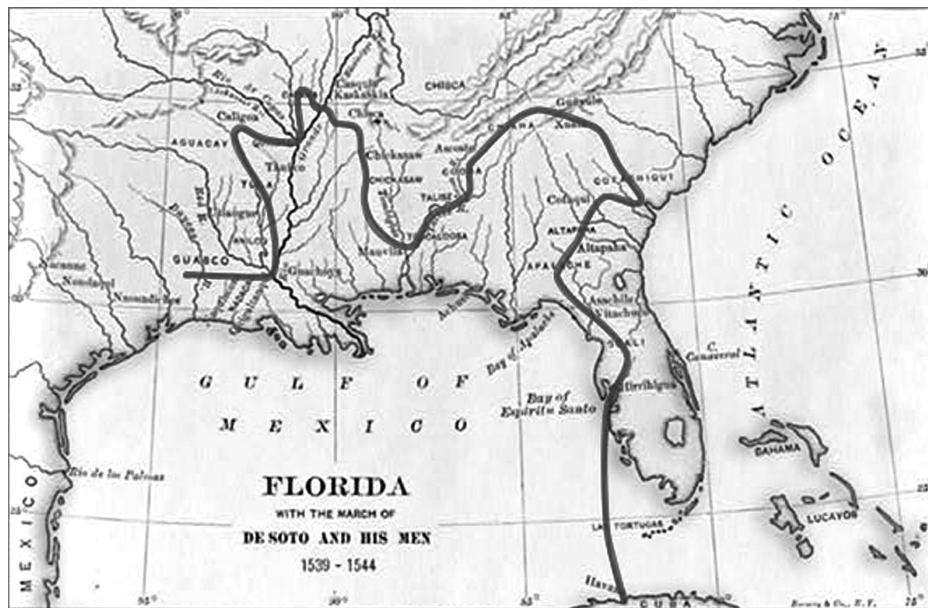
Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Source: www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/bill_of_rights_transcript.html

29. Which of the following is NOT provided for in the Sixth Amendment?
- A. A mistrial
 - B. An innocent person convicted of crimes he did not commit
 - C. A lengthy trial
 - D. The services of an attorney.
30. As it is used in the above text, what does the word *impartial* mean?
- A. Half
 - B. Fair
 - C. Long
 - D. Large
31. Some trials do not take place in the “district wherein the crime shall have been committed” when the attorney of the accused asks for a “change of venue.” What does the term “change of venue” mean?
- A. More people to select as jurors
 - B. A different location for the trial since it may be difficult to find an impartial jury in the area the crime was committed
 - C. A larger location in the event of a large attendance
 - D. A different attorney since the accused cannot pay.

This is a map of the exploration route of Hernando de Soto.



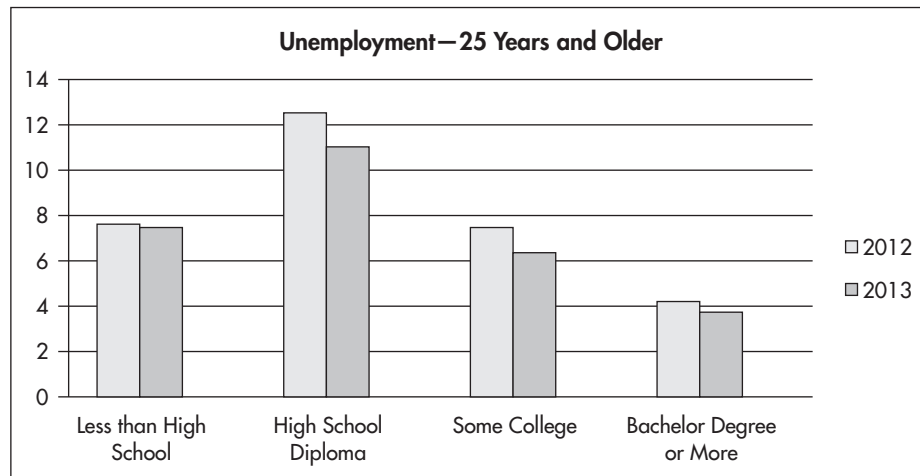
Source: internation.loc.gov

32. Based on the map, Hernando de Soto explored the

Select	▼	regions of
		northeast
		northwest
		southeast
		southwest

the United States.

Use the chart below to answer Questions 33–35.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 4-8-2013

33. Based on the information in the chart **Select** people with high school

- more
- less
- the same number of

diplomas are unemployed than those with a Bachelor's degree.

34. According to this chart, the unemployment rate for people over 25 years old **Select** in 2013 when compared to 2012.

- increased
- decreased
- stayed the same

35. Which of the following conclusions can be made about unemployment of people with no college education?

- A. Education will not make a difference in the unemployment rate for people in the future.
- B. Education plays a significant role in finding and keeping a job now and in the future.
- C. People who have less than a high school diploma can get good paying jobs.
- D. People with a high school diploma do not need to further their education in order to find and keep jobs.

Read the passage and answer Question 36.

President Reagan's 1986 State of the Union was originally scheduled for the day of the Challenger explosion, January 28, 1986, but was postponed by a week in response to the accident. Reagan begins his message by paying tribute to "the brave seven" Challenger crew members and later reiterates the nation's commitment to the space program. This version is the official copy Reagan handed to the President of the Senate before the address. The text differs slightly from the final speech made by the President.

RG 46, Records of the U.S. Senate

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Thank you for allowing me to delay my address until this evening. We paused together to mourn and honor the valor of our seven Challenger heroes. And I hope we are now ready to do what they would want us to do -- go forward America, reach for the stars. We will never forget those brave seven, but we shall go forward.

I have come to review with you the progress of our Nation, to speak of unfinished work, and to set our sights on the future. I am pleased to report the state of our Union is stronger than a year ago, and growing stronger each day. Tonight, we look out on a Rising America -- firm of heart, united in spirit, powerful in pride and patriotism -- America is on the move!

But, it wasn't long ago that we looked out on a different land -- locked factory gates and long gasoline lines, intolerable prices and interest rates turning the greatest country on Earth into a land of broken dreams. Government growing beyond our consent had become a lumbering giant, slamming shut the gates of opportunity, threatening to crush the very roots of our freedom.

(continued)

(continued)

What brought America back? The American people brought us back -- with quiet courage and common sense; with undying faith that in this Nation under God the future will be ours, for the future belongs to the free.

Tonight the American people deserve our thanks -- for 37 straight months of economic growth; for sunrise firms and modernized industries creating 9 million new jobs in 3 years; interest rates cut in half and inflation falling from over 12 percent in 1980 to under 4 today; and a mighty river of good works, a record \$74 billion in voluntary giving last year alone.

Despite the pressures of our modern world, family and community remain the moral core of our society, guardians of our values and hopes for the future. Family and community are the

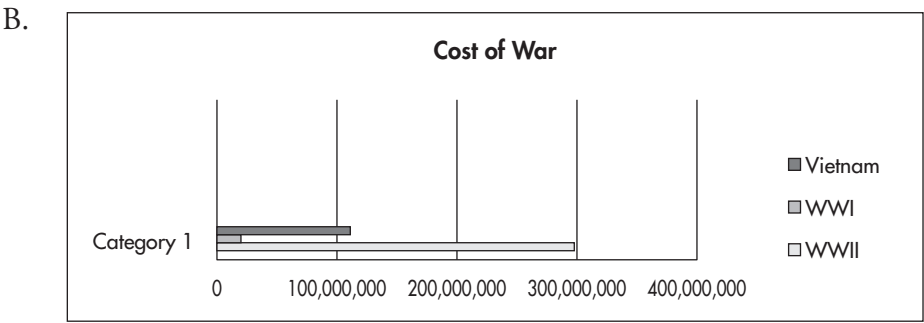
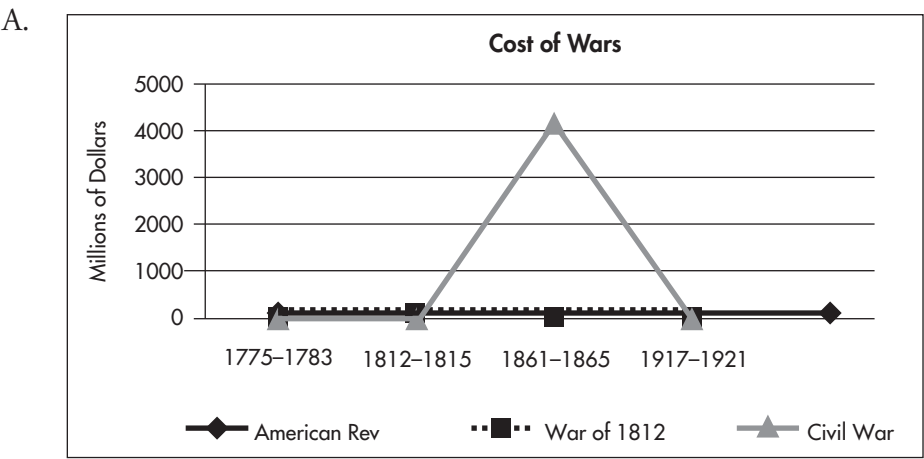
36. This document refers to the Challenger explosion several times. Based on the information in this document and your prior knowledge, which of the following describes the Challenger?

- A. An airplane crash
- B. A war mission in Cuba
- C. A space shuttle
- D. A missile launched, but failed to fire

Use the following information to answer Question 37.

The United States' involvement in war has been costly throughout history. However, it becomes increasingly more expensive as the technology is improved. The American Revolution which lasted eight years cost \$101 million. The War of 1812, lasting only 3 years, cost \$90 million. The Civil War which wagged for only four years was intense and widespread costing \$4,183 million. Once warfare spread to other countries and grew in technological capabilities it became much more expensive. World War I cost \$20 billion in the four years of American involvement. However, World War II, also four years long, cost \$296 billion.

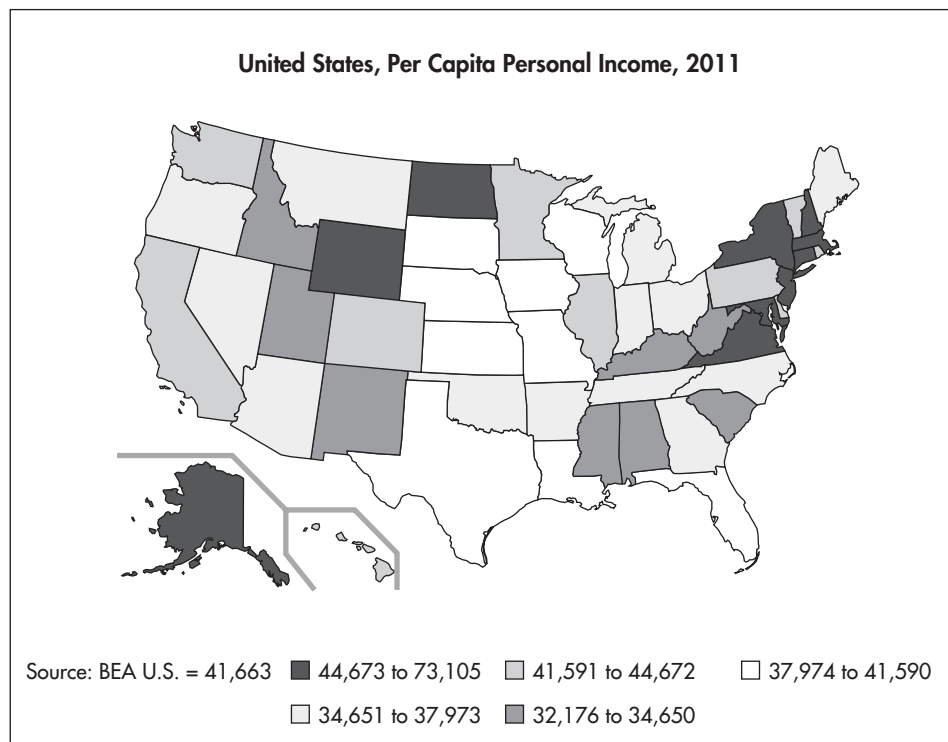
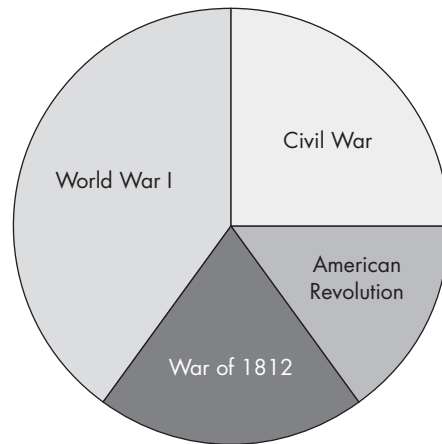
37. Which of the following graphics support the information in the paragraph?



C.

War	Duration	Cost
American Rev	8 years	\$101,000,000
War of 1812	3 years	\$90,000,000
Civil War	4 years	\$4,183,000
WWI	4 years	\$23,000,000
WWII	4 years	\$260,000,000

D.

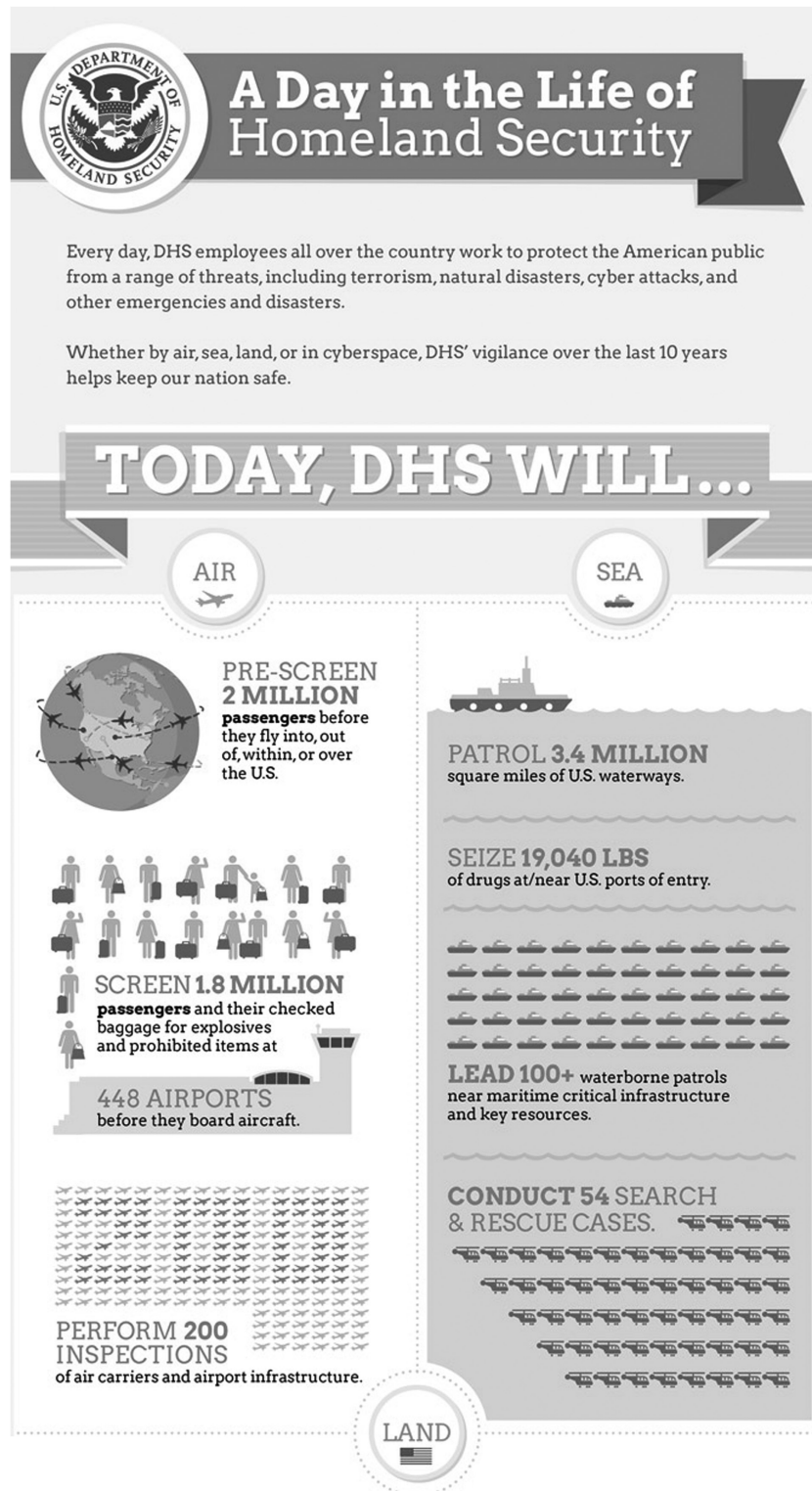


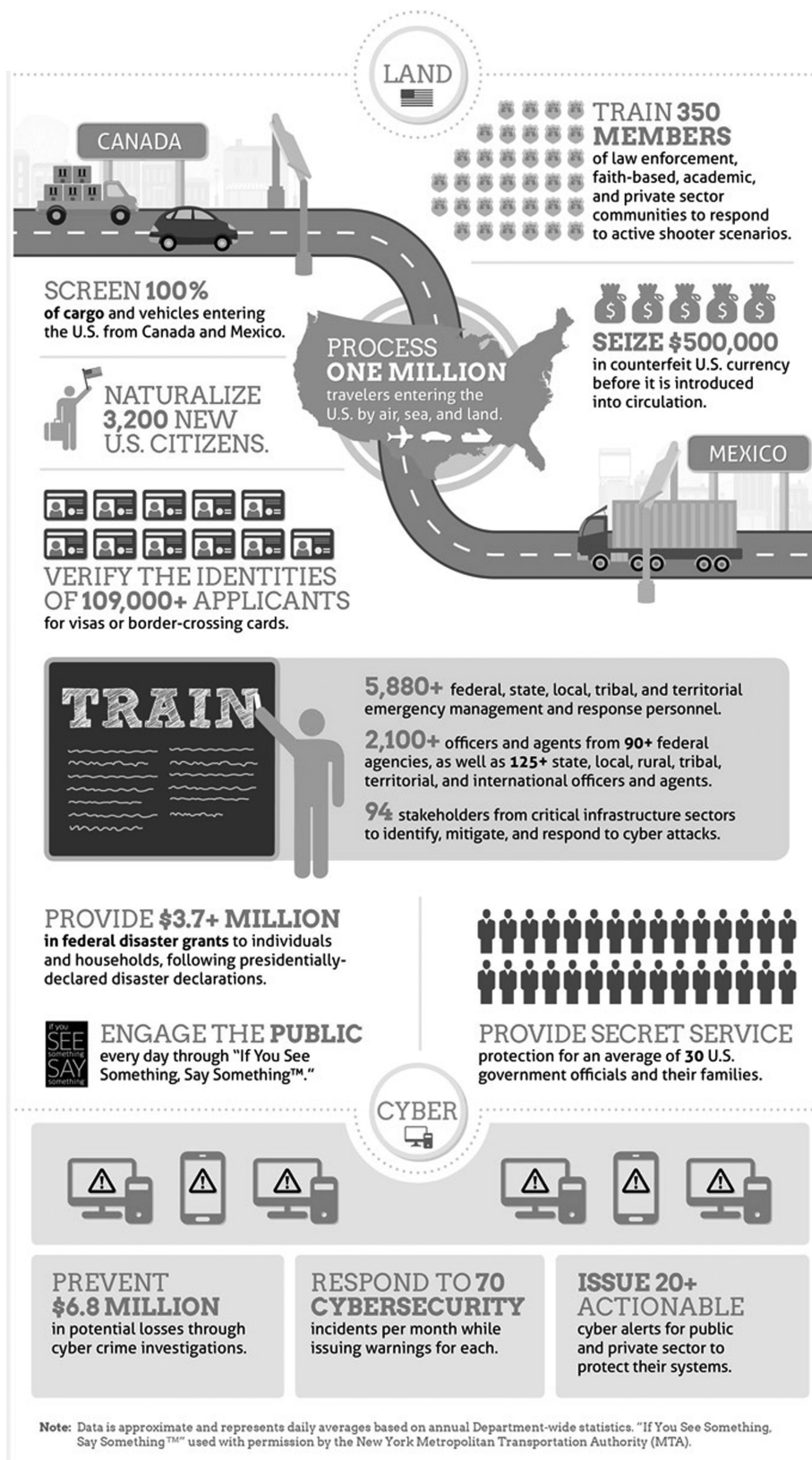
38. Based on the map above, the states with the lowest per capital person income in 2011 were found in which of the following locations?

- A. North and west
- B. Northeast
- C. No specific area, but all parts of the nation
- D. Around large cities

Read the following passages to answer Questions 39 and 40.

After September 11, 2001, the United States Government saw a need for more security. As a result, the Department of Homeland Security was created. This government department was first charged with the duties of preventing terrorism. However, the role of Homeland Security expanded into a large organization with various duties. Below is an example of information about this department.





In addition to the tasks listed on the excerpt of the DHS website, this department is also in charge of immigration and citizenship services and immigration enforcement.

39. Based on the information, which of the following would be an area Homeland Security would investigate?

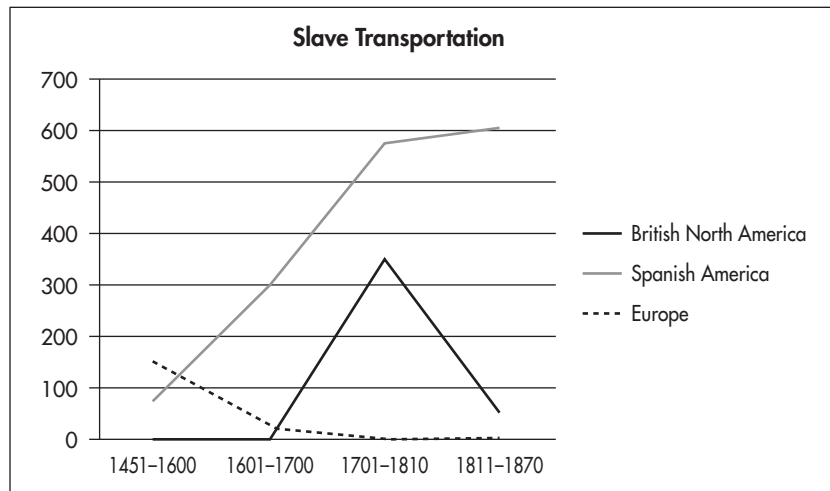
- A. Searching for drug smugglers in Mexico
- B. Going to Iran to find terrorist groups
- C. Providing assistance after an earthquake in California
- D. Investigating a shooting in Peru

40. As used in the excerpt, the word *vigilance* most likely can be defined by which of the following?

- A. A religious ritual
- B. An alert watchfulness
- C. A long ceremony
- D. An attack on the country

Use the chart and graph below to answer Questions 41 and 42.

The Atlantic Slave Trade, 1451–1870					
Number of Slaves Transported (in thousands)					
	1451–1600	1601–1700	1701–1810	1811–1870	Totals
British North America	—	—	348.0	51.0	399.0
Spanish America (Including the Sp. Caribbean)	75.0	292.5	578.6	606.0	1552.1
Caribbean Islands (Dutch, British, and French	—	483.5	3,233.7	96.0	3,813.2
Portuguese Brazil	50.0	550.0	1,891.4	1,145.4	3,636.8
Europe, Africa, and Asia	149.9	25.1	—	—	175.0
Totals	274.9	1,235.1	6,051.7	1,898.4	9,576.1



41. According to the chart and graph, the transportation of slaves increased sharply in which of the following countries?
- A. Europe
 - B. The United States
 - C. Spanish America
 - D. British North America
42. The Slave trade drastically decreased in British North America. Which of the following is the best explanation for this drop in numbers in 1811–1870?
- A. There were no more Africans to become slaves.
 - B. There were no crops or work for which slave labor was needed.
 - C. Great Britain abolished slavery in all of its colonies.
 - D. Spanish America had more resources to purchase and transport slaves.

Use the following passage and map to answer Questions 43 and 44.

Louisiana Purchase Treaty, 1803

"Let the Land rejoice, for you have bought Louisiana for a Song."

Gen. Horatio Gates to President Thomas Jefferson, July 18, 1803

Robert Livingston and James Monroe closed on the sweetest real estate deal of the millennium when they signed the Louisiana Purchase Treaty in Paris on April 30, 1803. They were authorized to pay France up to \$10 million for the port of New Orleans and the Floridas. When offered the entire territory of Louisiana—an area larger than Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal combined—the American negotiators swiftly agreed to a price of \$15 million.

Although President Thomas Jefferson was a strict interpreter of the Constitution who wondered if the U.S. Government was authorized to acquire new territory, he was also a visionary who dreamed of an "empire for liberty" that would stretch across the entire continent. As Napoleon threatened to take back the offer, Jefferson squelched whatever doubts he had, submitted the treaty to Congress, and prepared to occupy a land of unimaginable riches.

The Louisiana Purchase added 828,000 square miles of land west of the Mississippi River to the United States. For roughly 4 cents an acre, the United States had purchased a territory whose natural resources amounted to a richness beyond anyone's wildest calculations.

Source: www.ourdocuments.gov



43. President Jefferson was reluctant to agree to the purchase of the Louisiana Territory because
- A. He was unsure the Constitution allowed him to make the agreement.
 - B. He was afraid the Indians would be upset.
 - C. He thought New Orleans would become a large trade center and difficult to control since it was so far from Washington, D.C.
 - D. Spain had claimed the area as theirs, so Jefferson feared it might cause a war with Spain.
44. Jefferson was a Republican. When the Federalists learned about the Louisiana Purchase, they were upset. Which of the following can be inferred about the reason the Federalists were upset?
- A. The Federalists thought the British were involved in the deal.
 - B. The Federalists feared more slave states would enter the Union.
 - C. The Federalists were concerned that more states would become Republican.
 - D. The Federalists understood that the Constitution did not authorize the purchase.

Read the following passage and then answer Questions 45–47.

The woman suffrage movement was first seriously proposed in the United States at Seneca Falls, NY, July 19, 1848, in a general declaration of the rights of women prepared by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and several others. The early leaders of the movement in the United States—Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Abby Kelley Foster, Angelina Grimké, Sarah Grimké, and others—were usually also advocates of temperance and of the abolition of slavery. When, however, after the close of the Civil War, the 15 Amendment (1870) gave the franchise to newly emancipated African American men, but not to the women who had helped win it for them, the suffragists for the most part confined their efforts to the struggle for the vote.

The National Woman Suffrage Association, led by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was formed in 1869 to agitate for an amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Another organization, the American Woman Suffrage Association, led by Lucy Stone, was organized the same year to work through the state legislatures. In the 1870s, disheartened by the response to the proposed Federal amendment, suffragists also tried other approaches to winning the vote. These included using the courts to challenge their exclusion from voting on the grounds that, as citizens, they could not be deprived of their rights as protected by the Constitution. In 1872, Susan B. Anthony attempted to vote, hoping to be arrested and to have the opportunity to test this strategy in the courts. She was arrested and indicted for “knowingly, wrongfully and unlawfully vot[ing] for a representative to the Congress of the United States.” Found guilty and fined, she insisted she

would never pay a dollar of it. Virginia Minor, a suffrage leader in St. Louis, succeeded in getting the issue before the United States Supreme Court, but in 1875 the Court ruled unanimously that citizenship did not automatically confer the right to vote and that the issue of female enfranchisement should be decided within the states.

These differing approaches—i.e., whether to seek a Federal amendment or to work for state amendments—kept the woman suffrage movement divided until 1890, when the two societies were united as the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Later leaders included Anna Howard Shaw and Carrie Chapman Catt. Several of the states and territories (with Wyoming first, in 1869) granted suffrage to the women within their borders. By 1913, 12 states and territories had granted voting rights to women, so the National Woman's party, under the leadership of Alice Paul, Lucy Burns, and others, resolved to use the voting power of the enfranchised women to force a suffrage resolution through Congress and secure ratification from the state legislatures. In 1920 the 19th Amendment to the Constitution granted nationwide suffrage to women.

The 19th amendment guarantees all American women the right to vote. Achieving this milestone required a lengthy and difficult struggle; victory took decades of agitation and protest. Beginning in the mid-19th century, several generations of woman suffrage supporters lectured, wrote, marched, lobbied, and practiced civil disobedience to achieve what many Americans considered a radical change of the Constitution. Few early supporters lived to see final victory in 1920.

Source: National Archives ourdocuments.gov

45. According to the excerpt, Suffragettes were involved in several other movements as well. Which of the following includes the other causes these women championed?

- A. War protests
- B. Environmental protests
- C. Temperance and abolition of slavery
- D. World peace

46. According to the excerpt, the women suffragist used several methods to gain attention to their cause including: **(place a check beside the correct answers)**

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Formed organizations | <input type="checkbox"/> held meetings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Went to the courts | <input type="checkbox"/> participated in parades |

47. Which suffragist made a daring attempt to challenge the denial of women's vote by attempting to vote anyway? She was arrested, convicted, and fined.

- A. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- B. Lucy Stone
- C. Virginia Minor
- D. Susan B. Anthony

Read the passage and then answer Question 48.

In 1972, Richard Nixon assumed the United State Presidential office as a popular incumbent. However, his tenure in the office was a turbulent time for the nation. In June 1972, police arrested five men who had broken into the Democratic National Convention headquarters in the Watergate office building in Washington DC. The media discovered those arrested were members of the committee to reelect the President. One worked at the White House. As a result, people began to question whether the President was aware of this plot. Then, during the investigation, the White House staff engaged in steps to hide evidence pointing to the President. By 1974 the evidence had mounted against the President who resigned from the office of United States President.

48. After reading the passage, arrange the following information in the order of the events which lead to the resignation of President Richard Nixon.

- A. Steps to cover up the president's knowledge of the Watergate crime
- B. The Supreme Court Case of *United States v. Richard Nixon*
- C. Discovery that White House staff members were involved
- D. Break-in at the Democratic National Convention headquarters

"It is common sense to take a method and try it. If it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But above all, try something."

— *Franklin D. Roosevelt*

49. Which of the following is President Roosevelt referring to in the above quote?

- A. His plan for the future
- B. His disability
- C. His New Deal Plan
- D. His job as President

50. Which of the following is used to release a person from improper imprisonment?

- A. A writ of mandamus
- B. A writ of habeas corpus
- C. The Supreme Court's decision in *Roe v. Wade*
- D. *Ex post facto* laws

Answers

1. B.

The Five Freedoms Option. Option A is part of the Bill of Rights. The entire chart provides the Bill of Rights which is Option D. Option C is the beginning of the Constitution.

2. A.

The Rights of the Accused. The four Amendments contain information concerning being arrested, searched, and trials.

3. C.

Housing. As used in the context of the sentence housing soldiers in private homes. The other three options do not match the meaning of the word.

4. C.

Calculate the mean by adding the numbers and dividing.

5. Virginia

Since the graph shows the bars are almost equal in size.

6. Mississippi

The 1860 line for Mississippi is longer than the other choices.

7. D.

The decrease in housing may not be due to unemployment. The graph is inconclusive and shows there is no correlation of the two.

8. D.

The Southern states had seceded from the Union. Options A and B are not found on this map. Option C is not true since the laws had not been determined for the territory.

9. A.

Indian Removal Act. Option C might be a possible answer except the AIM was a protest movement in the 1960s. Option B and D do not relate to the document.

10. **B.**

The Choctaw tribe was being forced to leave their lands. In Harkins' letter he states that his people are said to go voluntarily, but that is false. Option A is the opposite of the correct answer. Option C and D are not stated in the letter.

11. **B.**

The largest area of desert can be found in Northern Africa

12. **B.**

Provide the legal basis and charter for a new bank in the state of Wyoming. Option A and D are powers of the Federal government. Option C is a power of the state.

13. **B.**

Shared by both federal and state. The last sentence of the passage clearly states the definition of the word.

14. **Tokyo.**

You should pay attention to the chart's information and structure.

15. **A.**

The Near East and South Asia combined with East Asia is 51%.

16. Iran, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

17.

3. Virginia and Kentucky adopt nullification; 4. Jefferson and Adams have an equal number of votes; and 5. The 12th Amendment is added to the Constitution.

18. **B.**

In the text, the word *nullify* means to strike down.

19. **B.**

To provide a way to decide who is President in the event of an equal number of votes. Option A and C are incorrect since the amendment was not added for the purpose of winning elections. Option D is the opposite since the amendment was made to clarify the role of the electoral college.

20. **C.**

It is between two rivers which makes the land very productive. Option A, B, and D are not supported by the map.

21. **Tigris and Euphrates**

These are the only rivers on the map.

22. **D.**

Marbury vs. Madison affirmed the power of the Court to declare a law unconstitutional.

23. **Judicial**

Judicial review allows the court to review a case to determine whether a law is unconstitutional.

24. **A.**

WTO—World Trade Organization. Option D, the UN is a world organization, but not faced with protest against globalization. The others are not world organizations; therefore, they are not connected to globalization.

25. **D.**

More people are insured by Medicare and Medicaid.

26. **C.**

The number of uninsured will increase. Option D would be difficult to predict.

27. **B.**

Your payment and credit history. Although debt amounts may be included, income and education level would not. This rules out option A. No information for parents or family is needed, and no bank account numbers would be included.

28.

You need a credit report to get a loan, to figure out how much interest you will pay, to make sure it is accurate, and to help guard against identify theft.

29. C.

A lengthy trial. This Amendment guarantees a speedy and public trial.

30. B.

Impartial in this passage means fair.

31. B.

A different location for the trial since it may be difficult to find an impartial jury in the area the crime was committed.

32. **Southeast**

The line which represents De Soto's route is entirely located in the Southeast.

33. **More**

The chart shows "high school diploma" to have the greatest number of unemployed. You should remember to read the titles of charts to determine what information is being measured.

34. **Decreased**

According to the bar graph, the unemployment rate for people over 25 decreased. However, this may be explained by the fact that fewer people reported the status for this report. The graph must support the data even if it seems illogical.

35. B.

Education plays a significant role in finding and keeping a job now and in the future. The other options are not supported by the information

36. C.

A space shuttle

37. C.

B is incorrect since the passage does not mention Vietnam

38. C.

No specific area, but all parts of the nation. Option D is incorrect since no cities are shown. The other options are not supported by the map.

39. C.

Providing assistance after an earthquake in California. Homeland security does not investigate in other countries.

40. B.

An alert watchfulness

41. C.

Spanish America has the greatest increase on the chart and in the numbers.

42. C.

Great Britain abolished slavery in all of its colonies.

43. A.

He was unsure the Constitution allowed him to make the agreement.

44. C.

The Federalists were concerned that more states would become Republican.

45. C.

Temperance and abolition of slavery. The other options are not supported by the passage.

46.

Formed organizations, held meetings, went to the courts should all be checked.

47. D.

Susan B. Anthony attempted to vote.

48. D, A, C, B.

Break-in at the Democratic National Conventions headquarters

Steps to cover up the president's knowledge of the Watergate crime

Discovery that White House staff members were involved

The Supreme Court Case of *United States v. Richard M. Nixon*

49. C.

His New Deal Plan is the only option possible. The other options are not supported by the quote in any logical way.

50.

The primary function of a writ of habeas corpus is to effect the release of someone who has been imprisoned without due process of law.