

O.G.T. SOCIAL STUDIES TEST: QUICK STUDY GUIDE

<p style="text-align: center;">Forms of Government</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monarchy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. All monarchs gain power through heredity b. Types <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Absolute: monarchs has sole control over government <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People have few or no rights ii. Limited: Power of monarch limited by constitution and/or parliament <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. some monarchs are figureheads- they have no real power c. Divine Right- Believe that monarch was put on throne by God. d. Titles- king/queen, emperor/empress, czar/czarina 2. Dictator <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Usually comes to power through military force b. Has absolute power c. When a dictator is removed from power there is no clear succession d. People have few or no rights e. Oligarchy- like a dictatorship except a small group rules instead of a single person 3. Democracy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Government by the people b. Types <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Direct: the people directly vote on all matters ii. Representative(Indirect): the people elect representatives to make decisions for them c. Power is limited by the constitution & regular elections 4. Theocracy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. No separation of church & state 	<p style="text-align: center;">Economics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Types of Economies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Command: all economic decisions made by the government b. Market: Businesses privately owned, c. Mixed: Combination of privately owned & government controlled businesses 2. Trade: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definition: buying, selling, & exchanging of goods within & between countries. b. Exports: products leaving a country c. Imports: products entering a country d. Trade Imbalance occurs when a country's imports and exports are not equal <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. More imports than exports hurt a country's economy e. Tariff is a tax placed on imports to protect domestic products. f. Embargo/blockade: a country refuses to trade with another country for political or economic reason 3. Taxes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Government raises money(revenue) by collecting taxes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. 16th amendment 4. Congress created the Federal Reserve to manage the nation's economy. The Federal Reserve sets monetary policy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Set the interest rate: raise rate to get people to save, lower rate to get
<p style="text-align: center;">U.S. Constitution/Government</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitution known as the Supreme Law of the Land 2. Only way to change the Constitution is through the amendment process 3. The U.S. government can only limit or place restrictions your rights if: clear & present danger, public safety, national security, libel, & equal opportunity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schenck v. U.S. established clear & present danger 4. The three branches of government (executive, legislative, & judicial) operate on a system of checks & balances. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Geography</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Region: an area with one or more common characteristics or feature. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Geographic region (Rocky Mountains), Political Region (U.S.A.), Cultural region (Middle East) 2. Geographic changes over time as a result of human activity. Human activities such as mining & logging will change the physical geography of an area. 3. Technology has impacted the way humans deal with the natural geography of an area. Advanced transportation allows for the settlement in remote areas. Technology also allows for the diffusion(transfer) of ideas from one place to another. 4. throughout history people have migrated(moved) for political, social, economic, & environmental reasons. 5. immigration: movement into a country 6. emigration: movement out of a country 7. globalization: the act, process, or policy of making something worldwide in scope or application 8. indigenous: native to an area 9. interdependence: being mutually dependent 10. topography: graphic representation of the surface features of a place or region on a map
<p style="text-align: center;">Amendments</p> <p>1st= Freedom of press, religion, petition, assembly, & speech</p> <p>13th= Abolished slavery</p> <p>14th= Citizenship to everyone born in U.S.</p> <p>15th= Right to vote to all adult males</p> <p>16th= Government can collect income tax</p> <p>17th= Direct election of senators (Progressive Reform)</p> <p>19th= women's suffrage(voting)</p> <p>24th= Outlaws literacy test & poll taxes as requirements for voting</p> <p>26th= lowers voting age to 18</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Skills & Methods</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. source: a person or document that provides information 2. Both primary & secondary sources contain some level of biasness(prejudice) information. 3. A credible or reliable source is one in which you can trust the author. 4. Propaganda is used to persuade someone to your point a view 5. A thesis must be supported by evidence contained within the paper(source) 6. When completing a research project you must collect data, refine your topic(according to the data collected), develop and support a thesis. 7. logical fallacies: statements or arguments based on a false or invalid inference 8. Unstated assumptions: supporting ideas that are not explicitly presented in the source. 9. stereotype: an oversimplified opinion or idea
<p style="text-align: center;">Supreme Court Cases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plessey v. Ferguson: declared segregation legal 2. Brown v. Board of Education: segregation illegal <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Overturns Plessey v. Ferguson 3. Bakke v. CA- allows for affirmative action 	<p style="text-align: center;">Vocabulary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. analyze: critically look at something and come to a decision. 2. critique: make a judgment about something. 3. define: give the meaning to something 4. demonstrate: show that something is true or false by using evidence or reasoning 5. determine: come to a conclusion about something 6. evaluate: make judgments about some idea using evidence 7. explain: provide reasons for something in order to make it clear and understandable 8. trace: provide a brief account of the main ideas following the progress or history of the subject <p style="text-align: center;">Hints for Writing Short & Extended Responses</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the question: read the question carefully. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Four point responses should consist of four separate ideas or pieces of evidence b. Two point responses should consist of two separate ideas or pieces of evidence 2. Think through your answer: You may write a brief outline before writing your answer 3. State the main idea of your answer: Topic sentence 4. Provide supporting evidence: This is the 2 or 4 pieces of evidence that supports your thesis statement 5. Conclude your answer: summarize the main ideas in your answer

<p style="text-align: center;">Enlightenment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17th century intellectual movement Worked to limit power of government & church Locke believed job of government was to protect rights of the people or be overthrown. Enlightenment Thinkers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Locke= Natural Rights Montesquieu= Separation of Powers Voltaire= Freedom of Speech Enlightenment Ideas led to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> American Revolution, U.S. Constitution & Bill of Rights, French Revolution, Latin American wars for independence Divine Right= Believe that god puts monarch on throne Philosophy: French philosopher 	<p style="text-align: center;">Treaty of Versailles</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> War Guilt Clause- Germany solely responsible for war Germany must pay \$billions in reparations(damages) Severely limits size of German military Germany cannot manufacture war materials Germany lost all overseas colonies Poland becomes an independent nation Alsace Lorraine & Saar Valley (industrial Area) taken from 	<p style="text-align: center;">Cold War</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> End of WWII U.S. & Soviet Union become suspicious of each others motives & policies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compete in arms & space race U.S. foreign policy based on containment of communism Soviet Union controls much of Eastern Europe, referred to as Iron Curtain or Soviet Bloc Marshall Plan was U.S. program to rebuild Europe after WWII <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plan rejected by Soviet Union Plan weakened appeal of communism in Western Europe Korean Conflict helps Truman gain support for massive U.S. military build-up Soviet Union & U.S. disagree over Berlin <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Berlin Airlift & Berlin wall Castro comes to power in Cuba allies with the Soviet Union Cuban Missiles Crisis <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soviet Union attempts to install nuclear missiles in Cuba War is prevented with the U.S. when Khrushchev backs down & removes the missiles Vietnam War begins when Communist North Vietnam invades South Vietnam <ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. aids South Vietnam because of the Domino Theory
<p style="text-align: center;">Industrial Revolution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved technology in agriculture increased output Industrial Revolution begins in Great Britain Many move from rural areas to cities to find work Industrialization results in urbanization-growth of cities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poor living conditions- slums Working conditions in factories: dangerous, long hours, little pay <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Women & children also work in factories Led to rise of organized labor- Unions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Demand better pay, shorter hours, benefits Assembly Line allows for mass production, prices begin to fall Middle Class begins to develop as the standard of living begins to rise Populism & Progressivism are movements that develop in response to the poor living & working conditions Immigration to the United States increases because of the availability of jobs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Received low pay Often established own section of city 	<p style="text-align: center;">Between the Wars</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. returns to isolationist policy- distraught over monetary & human cost of WWI Red Scare= fear of communism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Result of Communist revolution in Russia Restricted immigration to the U.S. Harlem Renaissance- Glorification of the accomplishments of African Americans <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Music, writers Part of Civil Rights Movement following WWI 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote Causes of Great Depression (1929-41) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bank failures Overproduction Overspending stock market crash FDR's plan to combat the depression was called the New Deal 	<p style="text-align: center;">World War II</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, & Japan Allied Powers: Great Britain, U.S., Soviet Union U.S. enters war when Japan attacks U.S. base at Pearl Harbor Japanese-Americans are forced to live in internment camps Women work in factories to help the war effort African Americans continue to migrate north for factory jobs War ends when U.S. drops two atomic bombs on Japan Results of war <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Millions of refugees- people left homeless because of war Many European colonies receive their independence United Nations established to preserve world peace Nation of Israel established <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Arab-Israeli conflict begins U.S. & Soviet Union emerge as world's "super powers" Atomic bombs begin arms race between U.S. & Soviet Union
<p style="text-align: center;">Imperialism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Imperialism: Strong nation has political, economic, & social control over a weaker nation White Man's Burden- Idea that the west must "civilize" backward nations Colonial Powers force their culture & political systems on their colonies The colony exists to benefit the colonial power Imperialism was fueled by the need for markets & resources for industrialization U.S. becomes imperialist power after the Spanish-American War <ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. acquired Guam, Puerto Rico, & Philippines American businesses fueled U.S. acquisition of Hawaii President Teddy Roosevelt has "Big Stick" policy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. builds Panama Canal & intervenes in Latin America Results <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Japan modernizes to protect herself from imperialist take over China is separated into Spheres of Influence <ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. supports an Open Door Policy in China Struggles in African nations directly linked to past imperialist policies 		<p style="text-align: center;">Civil Rights Movement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jim Crow Laws allow for the legal separation of races (segregation) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Upheld by Supreme Court in Plessey v. Ferguson Brown v. board of Education declares segregation unconstitutional <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Overturns Plessey v. Ferguson Civil disobedience: legal form of protest to bring about government change. Example: boycott
<p style="text-align: center;">World War I</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4 M.A.I.N. Causes: militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism First modern war: advanced weapons are used <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Submarines, machine guns, tanks, planes, gas Assassination of archduke immediate cause of the war Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria Allies: Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, & U.S. U.S. Involvement: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Initially neutral, sell supplies to both sides German unrestricted submarine war policy- reason for U.S. entry U.S. involvement led to defeat of Central Powers Great Migration- many African Americans move North for jobs in defense plants 14 Points- President Wilson's plan for a lasting peace <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Not as harsh as Treaty of Versailles Treaty of Versailles <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ends WWI, very harsh towards Germany Results <ol style="list-style-type: none"> League of Nations established to prevent war <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fails <ol style="list-style-type: none"> no power to prevent aggression U.S. doesn't join Causes: Russian Revolution, Great Depression, Rise of Dictators, & WWII 		<p style="text-align: center;">1950s-1960s</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. economy was strong following WWII Cities suffer financially as middle class moves to suburbs Baby Boomers: large increase in birthrate following WWII McCarthyism: campaign to root out communism in U.S... (red scare) Technological advancements created more leisure time upper & middle class

The following terms and concepts are tested on the Ohio Graduation Tests. This is not intended to be a complete list of items, however it does show many of the tested areas.

CITIZENSHIP O.G.T. TERMS

Justice	The quality of being just; fairness. The principle of moral rightness; equity. Conformity to moral rightness in action or attitude; righteousness.
Citizen	A person owing loyalty to and entitled by birth or naturalization to the protection of a state or nation. A resident of a city or town, especially one entitled to vote and enjoy other privileges there.
Conflict	A state of open, often prolonged fighting; a battle or war. A state of disharmony between incompatible or antithetical persons, ideas, or interests; a clash.
Consequences	Something that logically or naturally follows from an action or condition.
Cultural	Of or relating to culture; the ideas, skills, acts, tools and way of life of a certain people in a certain time; civilization.
Discrimination	Treatment or consideration based on class or category rather than individual merit; partiality or prejudice.
Domestic	Of or relating to a country's internal affairs. Of or relating to the family or household. Tame or domesticated. Use of animals.
Emergence	The act or process of emerging to become known or to develop something new.
Equality	The state or quality of being equal, especially of having the same political, social, and economic rights and duties.
Genocide	The systematic and planned extermination of an entire national, racial, political, or ethnic group.
Geographic	Of or relating to geography. Concerning the topography, people, climate, resources, and political characteristics of a specific region.
Ideologies	The body of ideas reflecting the social needs and aspirations of an individual, group, class, or culture.
Immigration	To enter and settle in a country or region to which one is not native.



Modernization	To make modern in appearance, style, or character; update. To accept or adopt modern ways, ideas, or style.
Oppression	An unjust or excessive exercise of power.
Perspectives	A mental view or outlook; a certain point of view in understanding or judging things or happenings.
Political	Of, relating to, or dealing with the structure or affairs of government, politics, or the state.
Propaganda	The systematic propagation of a doctrine or cause, or of information reflecting the views and interests of those advocating such a doctrine or cause.
Regions	A large, usually continuous segment of a surface or space; area that shares certain common characteristics.
Reunification	To cause (a group, party, state or sect) to become unified again after being divided.
Revolution	A fundamental change in political organization, or in a government or constitution; the overthrow or renunciation of one government, and the substitution of another, by the governed.
Suffrage	The right or privilege of voting; a.k.a. franchise, the exercise of such a right.
Trade	The business of buying and selling commodities; commerce.



Student Name _____

OHIO GRADUATION TESTS



Social Studies

Spring 2009

This test was originally administered to students in March 2009. This publicly released material is appropriate for use by Ohio teachers in instructional settings. This test is aligned with Ohio's Academic Content Standards.

SOCIAL STUDIES TEST

Directions: For multiple-choice questions, choose the correct answer and then mark the corresponding circle in the Answer Document. If you change an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely.

Short-answer questions are worth two points. Extended-response questions are worth four points. Point values are printed near each question in your Test Booklet. The amount of space provided for your answer is the same for all two- and four-point questions.

Make sure the number of the question in this Test Booklet corresponds to the number on the Answer Document. Be sure to answer the question completely and show all your work in the Answer Document.

1. What was one result of discrimination against American Indians by white settlers in the United States in the late 19th century?
- A. American Indians were displaced from their homelands.
 - B. American Indians were forced to maintain their cultural heritage.
 - C. American Indians were prevented from trading with European settlers.
 - D. American Indians were persecuted for killing buffalo on the Great Plains.

2. Which advance was largely responsible for the growth of suburbs in the United States in the mid-20th century?
- A. the development of color televisions
 - B. improvements in passenger airplanes
 - C. widespread availability of automobiles
 - D. the invention of the personal computer

3. The term "Latin America" is generally used to describe a unique cultural region which includes all of South America, Central America, and Mexico. What characteristic helps define Latin America as a region?

- A. Islam is the most widely practiced religion.
- B. Most countries in this region have command economies.
- C. Spanish and Portuguese are the most widely spoken languages.
- D. Most countries in this region are former colonies of France or Italy.

4. In a certain country, decisions regarding production and consumption of goods are based upon customs, beliefs, rituals, and habits. Over time, the economic system changes to one in which production decisions are based on competition and consumer choice.

How has the economic system of this country changed?

- A. from a mixed economy to a command economy
- B. from a command economy to a mixed economy
- C. from a traditional economy to a market economy
- D. from a market economy to a traditional economy

5. What would be the expected effect on consumer spending and on the unemployment rate if the United States government were to increase personal income tax rates?

Write your answer in the **Answer Document**. (2 points)

6. The following is from an article in the newspaper.

Funding for state parks has been one of our governor's top priorities over the last four years. When she entered office, state park funding was at \$21 million; this year, the parks' budget will be over \$40 million.

Which method enables a citizen to analyze the reliability of this information?

- A. Visit some state parks.
- B. Listen to all of the governor's speeches.
- C. Read a recent book written by the governor.
- D. Verify the accuracy of the information presented.

7. The table below shows the main imports and exports of Country X in rank order based on value.

**Country X
2007 Foreign Trade**

Rank	Imports	Exports
1	Rice and Wheat	Automobiles
2	Chemicals	Computers
3	Iron and Coal	Industrial Equipment
4	Petroleum	Textiles

What thesis could be supported by the information in the table?

- A. Country X is dependent on exports of raw materials.
- B. The economy of Country X is centered on manufacturing.
- C. Country X is dependent on imports of finished products.
- D. The economy of Country X is centered on agricultural production.

8. In the late 19th century, industrialization led to harsh working conditions in the United States. Which policies of the U.S. government allowed such conditions to develop and later led to the growth of labor unions to correct abuses of workers?

- A. laissez-faire policies toward big business
- B. antitrust policies toward monopolies
- C. imperialist policies regarding territorial expansion
- D. isolationist policies regarding international alliances

9. High school principals in a particular city have joined together in a request to local businesses that they voluntarily restrict the number of hours students work during the school year. The principals believe that students' schoolwork will improve if students work fewer hours.

What information could help support their claim?

- A. data showing that students are not productive on the job
- B. surveys showing that students prefer their jobs to their schoolwork
- C. studies of student performance where such restrictions have been in place
- D. data comparing the effects of athletic participation and non-participation on school achievement

10. Identify four factors (social, political, economic and/or environmental) that contributed to the migration of large numbers of people from Europe to the United States in the late 19th century.

Write your answer in the **Answer Document**. (4 points)

11. What was one perspective of African-Americans that was reflected in the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)?
- A. the hope of encouraging widespread emigration to Africa
 - B. the belief that racial segregation was justified in all circumstances
 - C. the goal of forming a new political party to represent African-Americans
 - D. the desire to bring about legal and social equality for African-Americans

12. In 1923, Adolf Hitler, the future leader of Nazi Germany, declared:

The day must come when a German government shall summon up the courage to declare to the foreign powers: "The Treaty of Versailles is founded on a monstrous lie." We fulfill nothing more. Do what you will! If you want battle, look for it!

Source: Adolf Hitler,
Speech of August 1, 1923,
reprinted at www.nizkor.org

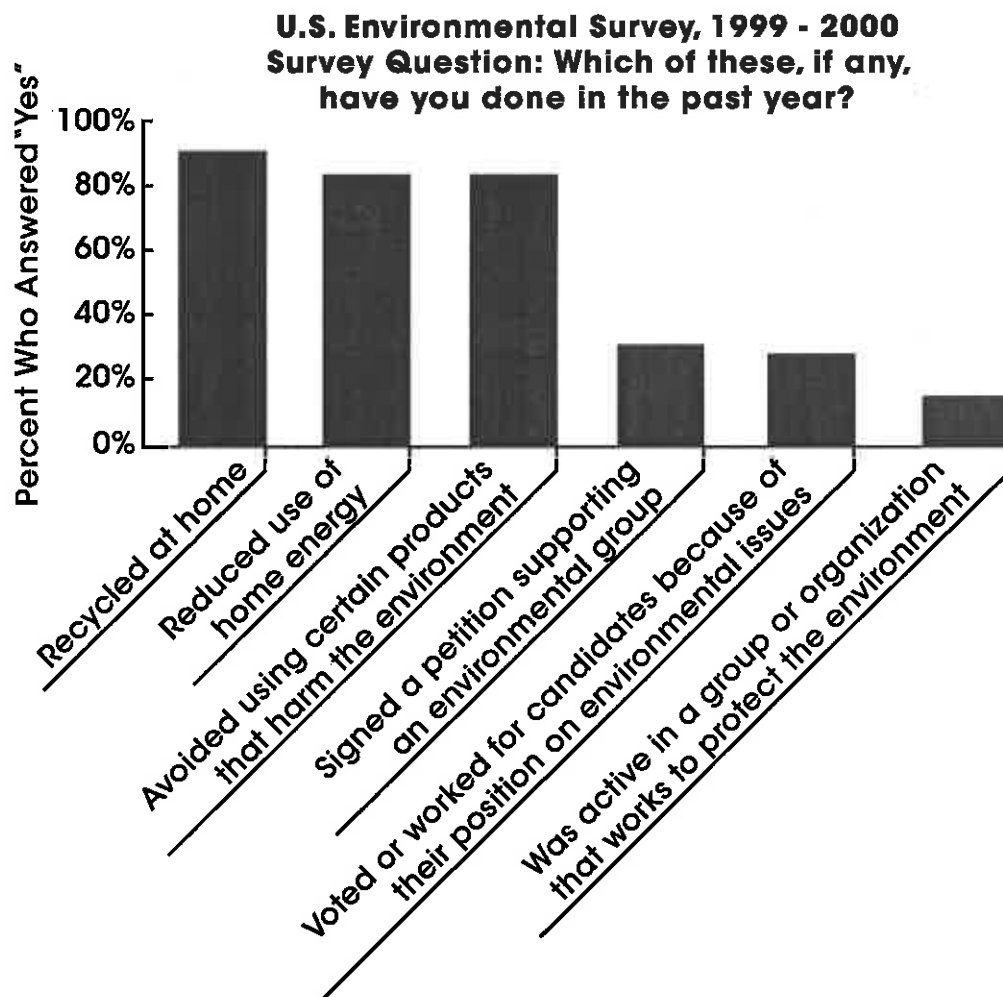
This excerpt would help support which thesis?

- A. Hitler believed the League of Nations would help Germany.
- B. Hitler believed Germany was responsible for starting World War I.
- C. Hitler used German resentment toward the Treaty of Versailles to gain power.
- D. Hitler wanted the World War I Allies to live up to what they promised in the Treaty of Versailles.

13. During World War II, Japanese troops occupied much of China. This weakened the Chinese government, and in 1949, communist forces overthrew the government and established a communist state. What effect did the Chinese Communist Revolution have on the development of the Cold War?

- A. It decreased tensions, because it led to the formation of the Warsaw Pact.
- B. It increased tensions, because it strengthened the independence movement in India.
- C. It increased tensions, because it increased Western fears of communist expansion.
- D. It decreased tensions, because it led to the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union.

Use the following graph to answer question 14.



Source: The Gallup Organization, <http://www.gallup.com>

14. In April 2000, a survey was conducted in which people in the United States were asked what actions they had taken to solve environmental problems. The graph above shows the results of the survey.

Using the data in the graph above, support or refute the following thesis:

During 1999–2000, the majority of people surveyed in the United States chose individual actions over group actions to solve environmental problems.

Write your answer in the **Answer Document**. (2 points)

Social Studies

15. In a certain country, all decisions concerning the production of goods and services are made by the government. However, following a political revolution, a new economic system is set up in which some decisions regarding production of goods and services are made by the government and others are made by individuals and private companies.

How has the economy of this country changed?

- A. from a mixed economy to a market economy
- B. from a command economy to a mixed economy
- C. from a market economy to a traditional economy
- D. from a traditional economy to a command economy

16. In the United States, reporters' exercise of freedom of the press may be legally restricted under what circumstances?

- A. when reporters disagree with official government policies
- B. when reporters are granted interviews with leaders of other countries
- C. when reporters discover that elected officials have engaged in illegal activities
- D. when reporters have information that could threaten national security if published

17. What method is typically used by citizens in parliamentary and presidential democracies to achieve governmental change?

- A. elections
- B. revolution
- C. civil war
- D. secession

18. A town decides to build a new park. The mayor appoints a committee to review possible designs. After two months, the committee issues a report with its recommendations.

Which factor contributes to the credibility of the report?

- A. the length of the report
- B. the cost of the report to the city
- C. the number of tables and charts included
- D. the qualifications of the committee members

19. A government was chosen by the majority party in the legislature. The people revolted and established a new government in which the ruler was chosen by religious elders and used power to enforce religious law.

How did the system of government change?

- A. from a theocracy to an absolute monarchy
- B. from a presidential democracy to a dictatorship
- C. from a dictatorship to a constitutional monarchy
- D. from a parliamentary democracy to a theocracy

20. In recent years, information about foods and food preparation around the world has had a wide audience on U. S. television and on internet websites. People who are eager to try new recipes have created a demand for ingredients not usually produced in the United States. To meet this demand, U.S. supermarkets have been stocking goods formerly unknown to U.S. buyers.

What has been the cultural effect of the trend described above?

- A. a decrease in religious restrictions on particular foods
- B. a reduction in the numbers of people "eating out" in restaurants
- C. the inclusion of additional international food choices in the U.S. diet
- D. people in foreign countries eating more foods produced in the United States

On the March 2009 Ohio Graduation Social Studies Test, questions 21-26 are field test questions that are not released.

27. The authors of many history books provide bibliographies that indicate the sources for information provided in the text. Why would providing the reader with this information make a book more credible?

- A. It allows the reader to check the reputation of the writer.
- B. It allows the reader to find other books on the same topic.
- C. It allows the reader to form his or her own opinions on the topic.
- D. It allows the reader to determine the thoroughness of the author's research.

28. Enlightenment philosophers such as John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau wrote that the relationship between citizens and their government was a social contract.

Which statement describes the impact of the idea of government as a social contract on the French Revolution in 1789?

- A. The king granted women the right to vote.
- B. French citizens claimed their natural rights.
- C. The king raised taxes to pay off the public debt.
- D. French citizens supported the king against the nobles.

29. One development in the U.S. economy that occurred as a result of industrialization was the growth of business monopolies.

- Explain one advantage of monopolies from a business perspective.
- Explain one reason why Progressives in the early 1900s sought government action to control monopolies.

Write your answer in the **Answer Document**. (4 points)

30. During the Spanish-American War, the U.S. Navy destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay in the Philippines. The U.S. Congress later voted for annexation of the Philippines.

What was one reason for this act of U.S. imperialism?

- A. to provide the U.S. with a valuable naval base in the Pacific
- B. to provide the U.S. with a place to relocate its immigrant population
- C. to decrease the U.S. need to export raw materials for industrialization
- D. to increase the U.S. population by extending citizenship to the Filipinos

31. In 1942, President Roosevelt issued a series of executive orders that authorized the military to remove persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast and relocate them to internment camps. In 1982, a commission established by Congress to review the reasons for the relocation and internment found that the decisions were not justified by military necessity. Instead, the commission found that the decision to relocate and intern Japanese-Americans was the result of "race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership."

The commission findings reflect a change in views on what subject?

- A. the balance of power between Congress and the judiciary
- B. the balance between individual rights and national security
- C. the balance of power between the states and the federal government
- D. the balance between freedom of the press and compelling government interest

32. As a result of the Versailles Treaty, Germany lost its overseas colonies in Africa. How did the loss of these colonies contribute to the outbreak of World War II?

- A. Without Germany as a competitor for colonies, Britain and France put little effort into rebuilding their navies.
- B. The Nazis exploited German resentment of their colonial losses by engaging in territorial expansion in Europe.
- C. Rivalries between Britain and France for territory in Africa prevented these countries from taking action to stop aggression in Europe.
- D. The United States ignored Germany's military build-up because Germany was not likely to become powerful without raw materials from its former African colonies.

33. Which characteristic makes a constitutional monarchy different from an absolute monarchy?

- A. an official state religion
- B. the presence of a noble class
- C. a ruler who inherits power by birth
- D. laws which limit the power of the ruler

34. By the second half of the 20th century, improvements in airplane technology had resulted in air travel becoming affordable for a large part of the population.

Explain how the development of affordable air travel contributed to the exchange of cultural practices among people all over the world.

Write your answer in the **Answer Document**. (2 points)

Social Studies

35. Which change in U.S. society in the 20th century was an outgrowth of the success of the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s?
- A. the passage of laws to protect the natural environment
 - B. the increase in funding for elementary and secondary education
 - C. the expansion of the role of state governments in economic affairs
 - D. the creation of new groups to advocate for the rights of other minorities
36. The United States Constitution is said to be a "living document" in part because court interpretations change over time. What was a key aspect of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, a Supreme Court decision that was later overturned?
- A. The "separate but equal" doctrine was applied to the 14th Amendment.
 - B. Poll taxes were outlawed as a prerequisite for voting under the 24th Amendment.
 - C. Non-citizens gained the right to vote in local elections under the 26th Amendment.
 - D. The principle of separation of church and state was applied under the 1st Amendment.
37. What was one idea that the leaders of the American Revolution shared with Enlightenment thinkers?
- A. Colonies exist to provide raw materials and markets for mother countries.
 - B. The people have the right to overthrow their government if it abuses its powers.
 - C. Governments may restrict freedom of speech and of the press during times of crisis.
 - D. Factories and businesses should be owned by the government rather than by individuals.
38. What was a key reason for the creation of the Federal Reserve System?
- A. to encourage exports
 - B. to increase tax revenues
 - C. to reduce budget deficits
 - D. to promote economic stability

39. The United States fulfilled one of its imperialist ambitions in the early 20th century by acquiring land to build the Panama Canal. State two reasons (political and/or economic) why U. S. imperialists wanted to build the canal.

Write your answer in the **Answer Document**. (2 points)

40. Consider the following changes that occurred in the United States in the late 19th century:

- Increases in immigration
- Widespread industrialization
- Improvements in agricultural technology

What was one result of these developments during this time period?

- A. the growth of large cities
- B. the decline of labor unions
- C. the spread of plantation agriculture
- D. the construction of interstate highways

41. Which was a common factor in the United States that caused the Red Scare following World War I and McCarthyism following World War II?

- A. racial tension in major cities
- B. signs of economic downturn
- C. fear of communist expansion
- D. the counterculture movement

42. The United States Constitution is a living document that changes over time as a result of amendments and Supreme Court decisions. How did the Constitution change as a result of the 19th Amendment?

- A. The voting rights of women were expanded.
- B. The civil rights of Native Americans were restricted.
- C. The civil rights of African-Americans were protected.
- D. The voting rights of property owners were expanded.

43. Identify one action that may be taken by the federal government that could improve the ability of businesses to raise wages, buy new equipment, and conduct product research.
- A. support monopolies
 - B. reduce government spending
 - C. reduce corporate income taxes
 - D. set price ceilings on goods and services
44. A newspaper prints an article about a bill in the U.S. Senate. What would indicate that the article is biased in favor of the bill?
- A. The article quotes the entire text of the bill.
 - B. The article is printed before the final vote on the bill.
 - C. The article quotes only senators who support the bill.
 - D. The article indicates that the president will likely veto the bill.

ss



**Spring 2009 Ohio Graduation Tests (OGT)
Social Studies Answer Key**

Question Number	Type	Content Standard	Content Standard Benchmark	Answer Key
1	Multiple Choice	People in Societies	B	A
2	Multiple Choice	Geography	C	C
3	Multiple Choice	Geography	A	C
4	Multiple Choice	Economics	A	C
5	Short Answer	Economics	B	S
6	Multiple Choice	Social Studies Skills and Methods	A	D
7	Multiple Choice	Social Studies Skills and Methods	B	B
8	Multiple Choice	History	B	A
9	Multiple Choice	Social Studies Skills and Methods	B	C
10	Extended Response	Geography	C	E
11	Multiple Choice	People in Societies	A	D
12	Multiple Choice	Social Studies Skills and Methods	B	C
13	Multiple Choice	History	E	C
14	Short Answer	Social Studies Skills and Methods	B	S
15	Multiple Choice	Economics	A	B
16	Multiple Choice	Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities	B	D
17	Multiple Choice	Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities	A	A
18	Multiple Choice	Social Studies Skills and Methods	A	D
19	Multiple Choice	Government	B	D
20	Multiple Choice	People in Societies	C	C
21	Short Answer	Not Released		
22	Multiple Choice	Not Released		
23	Multiple Choice	Not Released		
24	Multiple Choice	Not Released		
25	Multiple Choice	Not Released		
26	Multiple Choice	Not Released		
27	Multiple Choice	Social Studies Skills and Methods	A	D
28	Multiple Choice	History	A	B
29	Extended Response	History	B	E
30	Multiple Choice	History	C	A
31	Multiple Choice	Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities	B	B
32	Multiple Choice	History	D	B
33	Multiple Choice	Government	B	D
34	Short Answer	People in Societies	C	S
35	Multiple Choice	History	F	D
36	Multiple Choice	Government	A	A
37	Multiple Choice	History	A	B
38	Multiple Choice	Economics	B	D
39	Short Answer	History	C	S
40	Multiple Choice	Geography	B	A
41	Multiple Choice	History	F	C
42	Multiple Choice	Government	A	A
43	Multiple Choice	Economics	B	C
44	Multiple Choice	Social Studies Skills and Methods	A	C