OHIO GRADUATION TESTS

Social Studies

Spring 2007

This test was originally administered to students in March 2007. This publicly released material is appropriate for use by Ohio teachers in instructional settings. This test is aligned with Ohio’s Academic Content Standards.
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SOCIAL STUDIES TEST

Directions: For the 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.

For the written-response questions, answer completely in the Answer Document in the space provided. You may not need to use the entire space provided.

Make sure the number of the question in this test booklet corresponds to the number on the Answer Document. Be sure all your answers are complete and appear in the Answer Document.

1. The use of atomic weapons at the end of World War II fostered fears about their potential use during the Cold War years.

   These fears were critical in determining the U.S. response to
   A. the Marshall Plan.
   B. the Berlin Blockade.
   C. the Cuban Missile Crisis.
   D. the independence movement in India.

2. A political action committee produces a television commercial that criticizes past actions of a candidate for president.

   The advertisement could be a credible source of information if the claims in the advertisement
   A. rely on the use of stereotypes.
   B. are based on unstated assumptions.
   C. are consistent with other credible sources of information.
   D. are presented in a manner that is clear and easy to understand.
3. The economic development of the United States between 1870 and 1950 helped produce the results shown in the graph above. The trend shown in the graph is associated with

A. increased urbanization.
B. decreased immigration.
C. advances in communication.
D. reduced population growth.
4. What perspective of African-Americans was reflected in the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909?
   A. the desire for a return to their cultural heritage
   B. the need to improve working conditions in factories
   C. the desire to end legalized discrimination based on race
   D. the belief in the importance of building a new country in Africa

5. There was a connection between industrial expansion and European imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
   - Did imperialism increase or decrease as a result of industrialization?
   - Explain why this change occurred.

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

6. Freedom of assembly is guaranteed by the First Amendment, but assemblies may legally be broken up when protesters
   A. attempt to disrupt public safety.
   B. publicly oppose U.S. foreign policy.
   C. express opinions that are controversial.
   D. are members of a religious organization.
7. Which source of information would be the most credible (least biased) in determining the durability of various brands of computers?
   A. a salesman at a computer products store
   B. a neighbor who works for a computer manufacturing company
   C. a television advertisement for the most popular brand of computer
   D. an independent survey of consumers who have purchased computers

8. Which action could the U.S. government employ to protect U.S. automobile manufacturers from foreign competition?
   A. increase taxes on the production of U.S. automobiles
   B. create free trade agreements with automobile-producing countries
   C. increase tariffs and import restrictions on foreign automobiles
   D. implement stricter control of competition among U.S. automobile manufacturers

9. In the United Nations Charter, member nations pledge to “unite our strength to maintain international peace and security.” Since ratification of its charter following World War II, the primary goal of the United Nations has been to
   A. restore world trade disrupted by World War II.
   B. encourage industrial growth begun during World War II.
   C. establish policies to help nations pay World War II debts.
   D. intervene in world conflicts to prevent another war such as World War II.

10. Religious diversity in the United States has increased in the last fifty years. One factor that has contributed to this increase has been an increase in
   A. emigration to Africa.
   B. immigration from Asia.
   C. immigration from Australia.
   D. emigration to South America.
On the March 2007 Ohio Graduation Social Studies Test, questions 11–16 are field test questions that are not released.
17. People from the countries of Scandinavia—Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden—immigrated to the United States mainly between the Civil War and World War I. In general, they settled in the American Midwest. Their reasons for leaving their homelands included overpopulation, poor farm production and dissatisfaction with their governments.

Based on your knowledge of immigration patterns to the United States, identify two factors that attracted immigrants such as these to the United States.

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

18. When considering the reliability of a report that promotes hybrid gas-electric cars as environmentally friendly, what should be carefully considered?

A. the length of the report
B. the cost of producing the report
C. the number of claims in the report
D. the accurate use of facts in the report

19. Many Latin American nations gained their independence early in the 19th century. The relationship between the people and their government changed. Slavery existed under colonial governments, but some of the new nations, such as Haiti, did not permit slavery. The abolition of slavery was based on Enlightenment ideas of

A. liberty as a natural right of man.
B. separation of governmental powers.
C. personal rights as less important than civil order.
D. the authority of absolute monarchs.
20. One way the U.S. Constitution evolves is through the amendment process. How were the changes that occurred as a result of the ratification of the 19th and 26th Amendments similar?

A. Large groups of people gained the right to vote.
B. The right of individuals to bear arms was restricted.
C. The powers of the federal government were expanded.
D. The separation of church and state was more clearly defined.

21. One way absolute monarchies are similar to dictatorships is that citizens under both systems of government typically

A. can elect new leadership by voting in elections.
B. have greater freedoms than citizens in democracies.
C. can amend their constitutions by gathering signatures on petitions.
D. must engage in revolution in order to achieve governmental change.

22. In 1960, 8.9 million acres of land in northeast Alaska were designated as the Arctic National Wildlife Range. In 1980, legislation doubled the size of the Range and renamed it the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). In recent years, attempts have been made to open part of the ANWR to oil exploration. The reason for this proposal is that the

A. need for oil has decreased.
B. population of the region has increased.
C. environmental features of the region have changed.
D. perceived economic value of the region has changed.
23. In the late 1800s, a population shift among African Americans began in the United States. Known as the “Great Migration,” this pattern of shifting population accelerated as a result of World War I and continued throughout the 1920s.

- Describe the population shift involved in the “Great Migration.”
- Explain how this migration produced an important change in the domestic affairs of the United States during the first three decades of the twentieth century.

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

24. A city council member believes that installing more trash cans along city streets will help reduce the city’s litter problem.

This thesis could be supported by data showing that

A. the city’s litter problem has gotten worse in recent years.
B. most city residents consider the litter problem to be serious.
C. people use trash cans if they are readily available.
D. there is enough money in the city budget to pay for the trash cans.
25. The Indian Tribal Justice Act of 1993 is an example of federal civil rights legislation. Read the following excerpt from the act:

Indian tribes possess the inherent authority to establish their own form of government, including tribal justice systems ... traditional tribal justice practices are essential to the maintenance of the culture and identity of Indian tribes. ...

This act was an attempt to redress the consequences of

A. the use of internment camps during World War II.
B. past government policies that oppressed and discriminated against Native Americans.
C. granting citizenship to Native Americans under the 1924 General Citizenship Act.
D. Jim Crow legislation enacted by southern states during the late 1800s and early 1900s.

26. Which statement correctly describes the role of the government in a country with a mixed economy?

A. The government allows economic decisions to be made by the society’s traditions and customs.
B. The government makes all decisions regarding the production and distribution of goods.
C. The government makes some production and distribution decisions, but other economic decisions are made by individuals.
D. The government exercises no decision making in economic matters; production and distribution are determined solely by individuals.
27. Britain and France suffered heavy casualties during World War I. Because of this, when faced with Axis expansion before World War II, these countries were
A. unwilling to take actions that might start another war.
B. prepared to use military intervention wherever necessary.
C. dependent on the United States to intervene in an international crisis.
D. reluctant to call upon the League of Nations to settle disputes.

28. In 1963, Betty Friedan, founder of the National Organization for Women, wrote,

We can no longer ignore that voice within women that says: “I want something more than my husband and my children and my home.”


The excerpt above could be used to support the thesis that
A. the U.S. birthrate would increase as more women entered the workforce.
B. the 19th Amendment guaranteeing women the right to vote should be ratified.
C. increased numbers of women in the workforce would result in unemployment for men.
D. in the 1950s and 1960s, many American women were redefining their roles in society.
29. During World War I, conscientious objectors to military service were often accused of disloyalty, and some conscientious objectors were sentenced to prison. However, an attempt was made to balance individual rights and the common good by assigning other conscientious objectors to noncombatant service.

- How did assigning conscientious objectors to noncombatant service help maintain individual rights?
- How did assigning conscientious objectors to noncombatant service help serve the common good?

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

30. Which factor contributed to increased migration of people among regions of the United States in the second half of the 20th century?

A. new restrictions on immigration from Asia
B. increases in the number of small family farms
C. the construction of the Interstate Highway system
D. increased immigration from Northern and Western Europe
31. In 1943, 15 percent of the shipyard workers in San Francisco were Chinese-Americans. Before this, they had been largely confined to working in restaurants and laundries. The switch in occupations was due, in large part, to the
A. shipbuilding skills of Chinese-Americans.
B. increased availability of higher education for immigrants.
C. increased labor union restrictions against Chinese-American workers.
D. massive need for workers to build ships during World War II.

32. In 1964, President Lyndon Johnson persuaded Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act, which outlawed racial discrimination in public places, such as theaters, cafeterias and hotels.
This was an attempt to
A. maintain poll taxes for African-Americans.
B. stop African-American northward migration.
C. end segregation legalized by Jim Crow laws.
D. segregate public busing in major American cities.

33. The primary feature of a dictatorship is that
A. people are permitted to vote for more than one candidate.
B. the executive branch has equal power with the legislative branch.
C. judicial courts are replaced by military courts.
D. leaders make decisions without the consent of the people.
34. When the government builds interstate highways, citizens can be forced (under the principle of eminent domain) to sell private land that lies in the path of the highway. The reason for this is that the property rights of individuals are balanced by

A. the government’s need to raise tax revenues.
B. the need to enforce laws against libel and slander.
C. the need to guarantee equal opportunities to all citizens.
D. a compelling government interest in providing public services.

35. A state is considering lowering state income tax rates by one percent. At a public hearing on the issue, supporters and opponents of the tax decrease make the following statements:

Supporters
I’ve talked to people from all parts of the state, and everyone agrees that tax rates are too high. If the state receives less revenue from income taxes, the legislature might be less wasteful with the taxpayers’ money. This tax cut is a good idea.

 Opponents
The State Budget Office estimates that this tax cut will cost the state $50 million a year in lost tax revenue. The leading accounting firm in the state estimates that the average taxpayer will see their taxes decrease by only $27. This tax cut is simply not worth the cost.

Which of these two statements includes credible sources of information that uphold the statement’s position?

Why does agreement with credible sources of information help make a statement believable?

Write your answer in the Answer Document. (2 points)
36. What problem arising from U.S. industrialization did the progressive reformers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries want the federal government to address?

A. use of child labor in the workplace
B. unfair taxes on the wealthy
C. restrictions on the use of natural resources
D. lack of capital for railroad expansion

37. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is a treaty designed to remove tariffs and other trade barriers between Canada, Mexico and the United States. This helped establish an economic region among those nations because

A. participants enlarged their dependence on domestic markets.
B. participants terminated trade relationships with other regions.
C. participants imposed tariffs on goods imported from other countries.
D. trade among participants increased, making their economies more interdependent.
38. On March 12, 1947, President Truman addressed a joint session of Congress to recommend that the United States provide economic assistance to Greece and Turkey. His reasons were as follows:

The seeds of totalitarian regimes are nurtured by misery and want. They spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty and strife. ...

The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms.

If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world—and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own Nation.

President Harry S. Truman,
address to Congress, March 12, 1947

This statement would be helpful in supporting the thesis that, in 1947, President Truman believed the United States

A. had little to gain from membership in the United Nations.
B. was more interested in foreign policy than in domestic issues.
C. should help maintain democratic governments in other countries.
D. should conserve its resources to maintain its own economic strength.
39. What would be the expected effect on spending by the public if the U.S. government lowered personal income tax rates? Explain your answer.

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

40. How did the political systems in Africa change as a result of European colonialism in the 19th century?

A. Opportunities for self-rule increased.
B. Administrative units were set up along ethnic lines.
C. Traditional forms of tribal authority were weakened.
D. Administrative units became smaller for better control.

41. In the 1960s and 1970s, Hispanic-American farm workers in the United States believed their employers were failing to provide reasonable wages and working conditions like those received by other American workers. For this reason, Hispanic-American farm workers

A. urged the exportation of agricultural produce.
B. organized the United Farm Workers Association.
C. encouraged farm producers to lower prices.
D. opposed passage of anti-discrimination laws.
42. As a result of industrialization in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, progressive reformers sought government regulation of business in order to

A. control economic cycles of inflation and recession.

B. provide money for public services such as schools and libraries.

C. restore competition by limiting the power of monopolies and trusts.

D. prevent companies from moving their factories to other countries.

43. The growth of suburbs has caused the economic value of land around many U.S. cities to increase. One result of this increase in land value has been a decrease in

A. U.S. food production for export.

B. the availability of agricultural labor in urban regions.

C. the construction of roads, water lines and sewer lines.

D. the amount of land available for farming.
Use the following cartoon to answer question 44.

Source: Library of Congress

44. This cartoon could be used to support the thesis that opposition to women’s suffrage was
   A. based on unemployment statistics comparing men and women.
   B. stronger among women than among men.
   C. stronger in western states than in eastern states.
   D. based on stereotyping of women’s roles.