

GED

Exam GED-Social-Studies

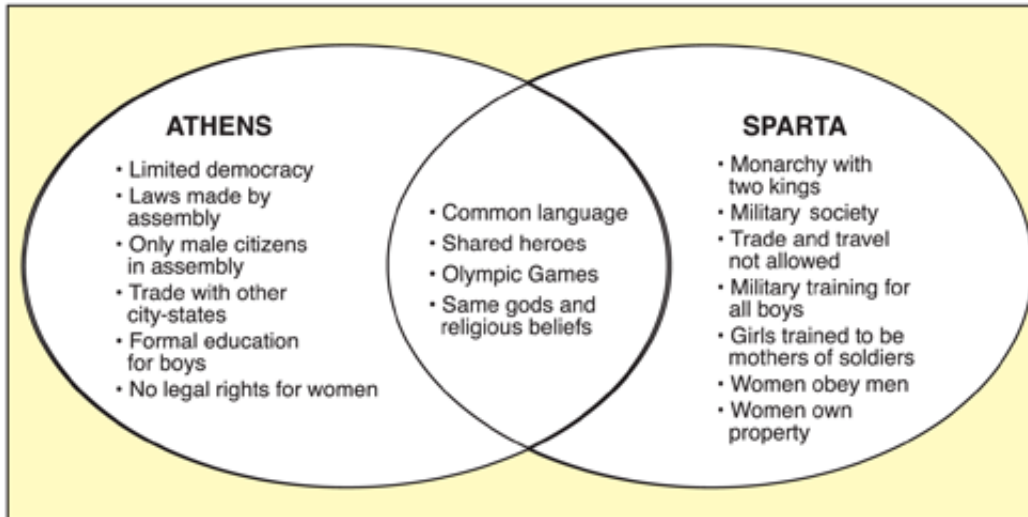
GED Social Studies Exam

Version: 6.0

[Total Questions: 300]

Question No : 1

-- Exhibit--

Athens and Sparta

Source: Goldberg-DuPre, *Brief Review In Global History and Geography* (Columbus, Ohio: Prentice Hall, 2000), 440.

-- Exhibit --

Independent Greek city-states existed between 1750 B.C. and 133 B.C. Two of the most powerful were Athens and Sparta.

Based on the diagram, how did life in the city-state of Sparta differ from life in Athens?

- A. Sparta did not have a spoken language.
- B. Sparta had more trade with its neighbors.
- C. Sparta had less military training.
- D. Sparta's citizens were more religious.
- E. Sparta had more control over its citizens' lives.

Answer: E**Question No : 2**

Exhibit:

**THE RADIO-TV ADDRESS OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY
TO THE NATION**

From The White House October 22, 1962

"Good evening, my fellow citizens:

"This government, as promised, has maintained the closest surveillance of the Soviet military build-up on the island of Cuba. Within the past week, unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere.

This urgent transformation of Cuba into an important strategic base—by the presence of these large, long-range, and clearly offensive weapons. . . constitutes an explicit threat to the peace and security of all the Americas. . ."

To which serious global consequence did this incident in 1962 threaten to lead?

- A. environmental pollution of the world's oceans
- B. anti-free trade activities by young protestors
- C. a worldwide economic depression
- D. war between the world's two superpowers
- E. disbanding of the United Nations

Answer: D

Question No : 3

After World War II, in 1947, the United States proposed a plan to help European nations. U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall describes below why this plan was necessary.

“Europe’s requirements for the next three or four years of foreign food and other essential products. . . are so much greater than her present ability to pay that she must have additional help or face economic, social, and political deterioration . . . the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace. Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of a political and social condition in which free institutions can exist.”

Excerpted from “European Recovery Program: Remarks by the Secretary of State at Harvard University, June 5, 1947,” U.S. Department of State, Office of Public Affairs, In Quest of Peace and Security, Washington Government Printing Office, 1951.

Why did Secretary of State Marshall propose the above plan in 1947?

- A. by withholding aid, the United States would defeat the Soviet Union
- B. fascism and communism were good systems of governments
- C. peace could occur only in a world of strong economies and well-fed people
- D. the United States should rebuild Europe so that Europe could become a part of the United States
- E. the Europeans would vote to locate the United Nations headquarters in the United States

Answer: C

Question No : 4

Based on the viewpoint, which statement about family life is supported?

- A. Cultures should not permit a person to remarry.
- B. Having an unsatisfying family life is better than being alone.
- C. Married people have fewer conflicts than unmarried people.
- D. Successful families must cooperate for mutual benefits.
- E. Family life is less important today than it was a century ago.

Answer: D

Question No : 5

Budget deficits force U.S. and Canadian leaders to make hard choices. In each country, a large portion of the budget pays interest on the national debt. With remaining tax dollars, national lawmakers must decide how much money to spend on programs such as defense, health care, education, transportation, and environmental cleanup. Each of those programs has its own strong supporters.

Based on the information above, if legislators wished to get re-elected, which of the following should they do?

- A. vote to increase defense spending
- B. vote to increase the national debt
- C. poll voters and groups about their views
- D. cross party lines to vote with the opposition
- E. vote to eliminate most social programs

Answer: C

Question No : 6

"Resolved, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

Richard Henry Lee, 1776

Which of the following statements reflects Lee's proposal to the Continental Congress in 1776?

- A. Go to war with all of Europe.
- B. Form a stronger union with Great Britain.
- C. Break away from Great Britain to form independent states.
- D. Promise their loyalty to the king of England.
- E. Be patient with the British government.

Answer: C

Question No : 7

In 1901, President Theodore Roosevelt stated, “We demand that big business give people a square [fair and honest] deal.” Roosevelt later became known as a “trust-buster” [one who seeks to break up large business combinations].

Which action by the U.S. government best reflects Roosevelt’s 1901 statement?

- A. The government grants secret trading privileges to a foreign nation.
- B. The government allows tax breaks to a computer manufacturer that supplies free computers to a public school.
- C. The government sues a utility company that creates a monopoly.
- D. The Federal Reserve Bank raises interest rates by 0.5%.
- E. The government awards an oil company the right to drill for oil on federal lands.

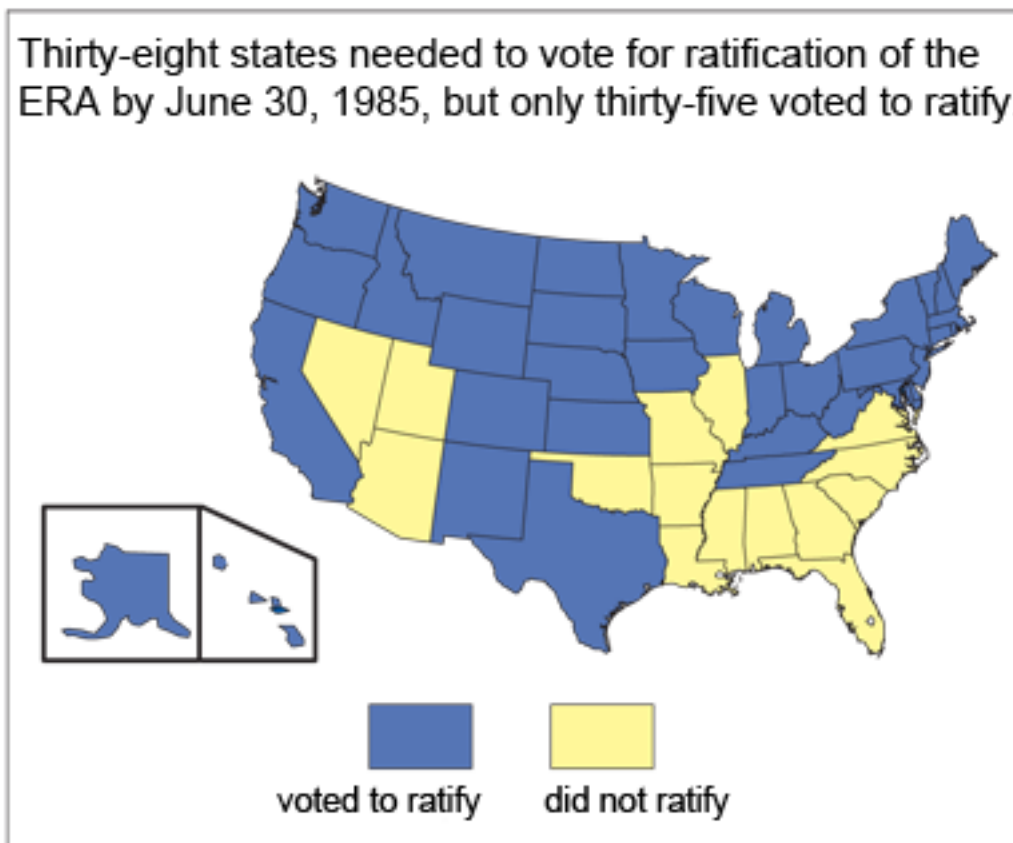
Answer: C

Question No : 8

The map above shows how the 50 U.S. states voted on the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

Vote on the Equal Right Amendment (ERA)

Thirty-eight states needed to vote for ratification of the ERA by June 30, 1985, but only thirty-five voted to ratify.



(The ERA proposed to guarantee equal rights under the law to all persons, regardless of gender.)

Based on the map, which statement about support for the ERA in 1985 is true?

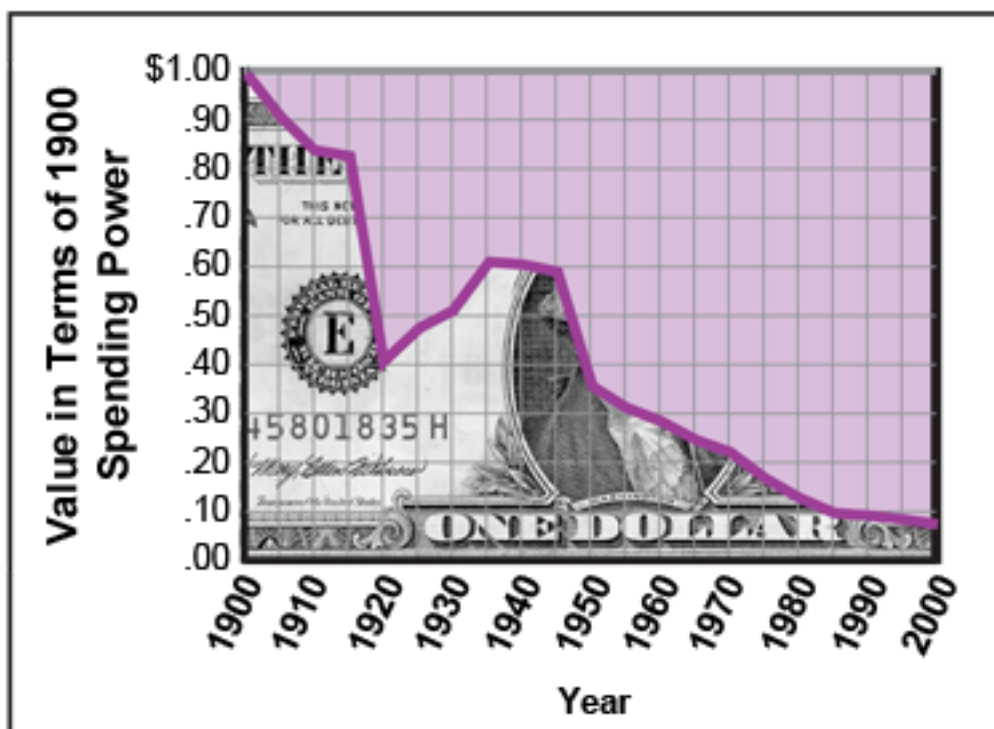
- A. All of the original thirteen colonies opposed the ERA.
- B. Support for the ERA was limited to states west of the Mississippi.
- C. The states of the Pacific Northwest were opposed to ratification of the ERA.
- D. Opposition to the ERA was strong in the states in the Southeast.
- E. No regional patterns existed in support of the ERA.

Answer: D

Question No : 9

Exhibit:

Value of the U.S. Dollars, 1900-2000



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

Which statement about the value of the U.S. dollar is best supported by the graph above?

- A. bought more in 1920 than it did in 1930

- B. bought twice as much in 1935 as it did in 1955
- C. had no value in 2000
- D. became more valuable over the past thirty years
- E. maintained its value

Answer: B

Question No : 10

In order to succeed in business, a company must make a profit.

Which business policy is most likely to make an immediate profit for a bank?

- A. charges no fee for use of its automatic teller machines
- B. keeps deposits in cash rather than investing them
- C. gives away gifts to consumers
- D. pays a high interest rate on savings accounts
- E. charges consumers a high interest rate for loans

Answer: E

Question No : 11

The button at the left was worn by a demonstrator in the United States in the 1960s.



Which movement was the demonstrator most likely supporting?

- A. the anti-apartheid movement
- B. the anti-Vietnam war movement
- C. the women's liberation movement
- D. the civil rights movement
- E. the environmental movement

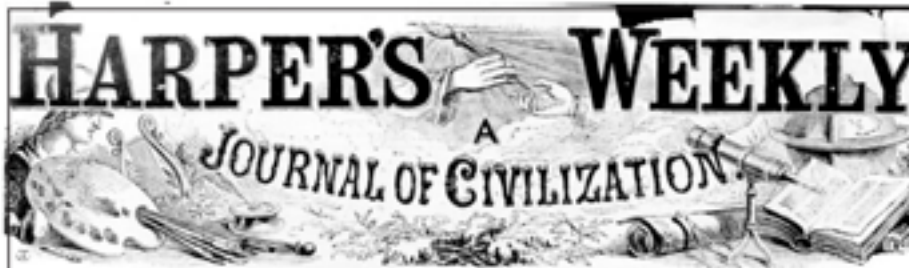
Answer: D

Question No : 12

-- Exhibit --

At the end of the Civil War, at a time period called Reconstruction, the U.S. government planned to rebuild and re-establish the states that had been a part of the Confederacy. Supporting the former slaves as free citizens (freedmen) was one important goal of the federal government. Radical Republicans, mostly Northerners, pushed for federal legislation that granted the vote to freedmen. Gradually, by the 1880s, however, many states enforced policies that restricted the freedmen's right to vote. In that instance, Reconstruction has been evaluated as a failure.

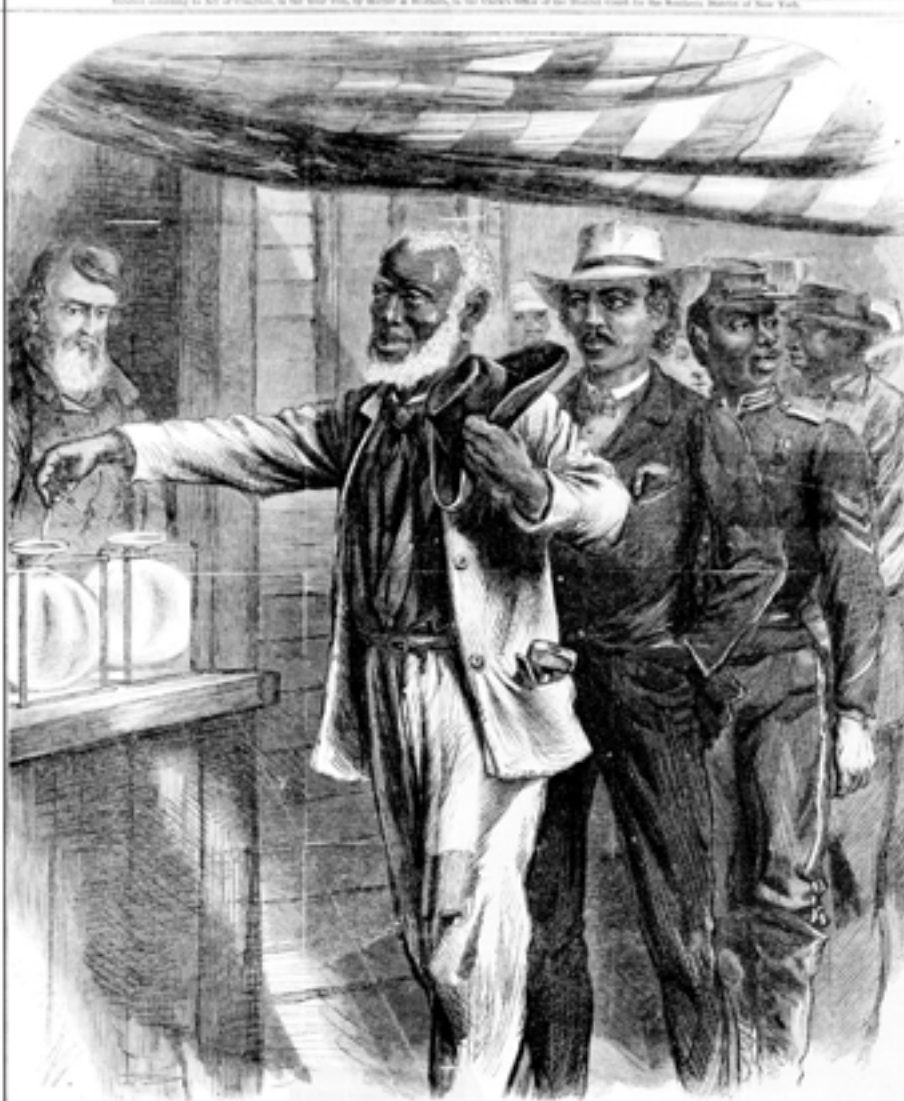
Lithograph showing "The First Vote"
of Freedmen in the United States
November 16, 1867



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

[FIFTY-NINE CENTS PER COPY.]



Source: Courtesy of the Photographs and Prints Division,
Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, New York
Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundation.