

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

GRADE 8

INTERMEDIATE-LEVEL TEST SOCIAL STUDIES

BOOKLET 1

MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND CONSTRUCTED-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

JUNE 3, 2008

Student Name _____

School Name _____

Print your name and the name of your school on the lines above.

The test has three parts. Parts I and II are in this test booklet; Part III is in Booklet 2.

Part I contains 45 multiple-choice questions. Record your answers to these questions on the separate answer sheet. Use only a No. 2 pencil on your answer sheet.

Part II consists of several short-answer questions. Write your answers to Part II in this test booklet.

You will have $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to answer **all** the questions in Booklet 1.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Part I

DIRECTIONS

There are 45 questions on Part I of the test. Each question is followed by four choices, numbered 1–4. Read each question carefully. Decide which word or expression, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question. On the separate answer sheet, mark your answer in the row of circles for each question by filling in the circle that has the same number as the answer you have chosen. Use a pencil to mark the answer sheet.

Read the sample question below.

Sample Question

Which city is the capital of the United States?

- (1) Boston
- (2) Washington, D.C.
- (3) New York City
- (4) Philadelphia

The correct answer is **Washington, D.C.**, which is choice number **2**. On your answer sheet, look at the box showing the row of answer circles for the sample question. Since choice number **2** is the correct answer for the sample question, the circle with the number **2** has been filled in.

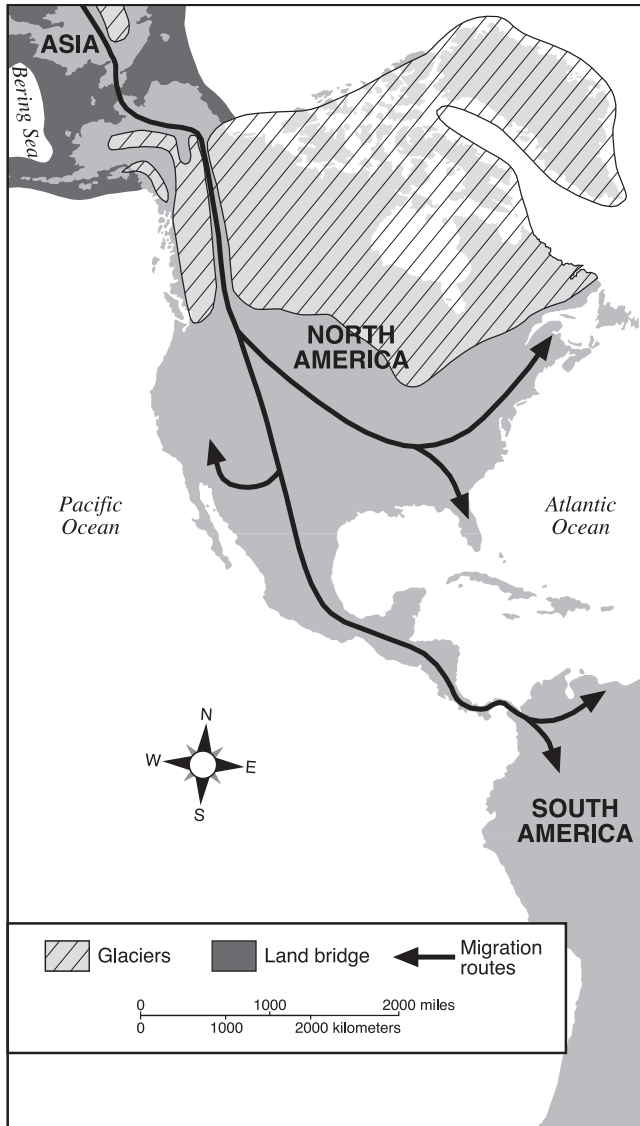
Answer all of the questions in Part I in the same way. Fill in only one circle for each question. Be sure to erase completely any answer you want to change. You may not know the answers to some of the questions, but do the best you can on each one.

When you have finished Part I, go right on to Part II.

Part I

Answer all questions in this part.

Base your answer to question 1 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: James Davidson et al., *The American Nation*, Prentice Hall, 2000 (adapted)

1 This map illustrates the

- (1) Columbian exchange of plants and animals
- (2) movement of early peoples from Asia
- (3) settlement of Europeans in the Americas
- (4) extent of the Maya Empire

2 Inuits wore clothing made of seal and caribou skins. Pueblos wore clothing made of woven cotton. Algonquins wore clothing made of deerskin. These differences in clothing were most likely the result of

- (1) traditional religious practices
- (2) available natural resources
- (3) family kinship requirements
- (4) competing customs in fashion

3 The Quakers of Pennsylvania believed in religious toleration. This meant that they

- (1) supported government control of religion
- (2) required children to attend religious schools
- (3) refused to join either side in a war
- (4) allowed others to practice their own religion

- 4
- Cruel treatment
 - Poor sanitary conditions
 - Starvation and disease
 - Overcrowding and imprisonment

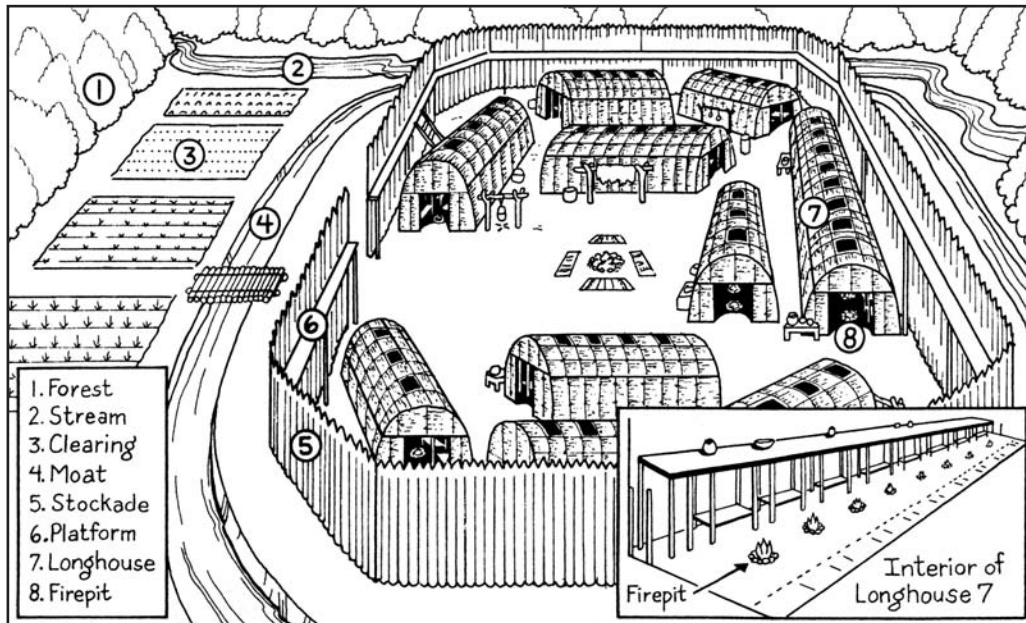
Which group experienced these conditions?

- (1) Pilgrims on the *Mayflower*
- (2) passengers on the Underground Railroad
- (3) enslaved Africans during the Middle Passage
- (4) Native American Indians traveling with French fur traders

5 New England town meetings and the Virginia House of Burgesses were colonial efforts to

- (1) practice self-government
- (2) form a union of all the colonies
- (3) raise colonial militias
- (4) encourage colonial trade

Base your answers to questions 6 and 7 on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Robert Goldberg, *New York State History*, Globe Book Co.

6 The arrangement of this Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) village shows that

- (1) the League of Five Nations had been established
- (2) cooperation with nearby tribes was necessary
- (3) protection from enemies was important
- (4) farming was carried out by slaves

7 This illustration suggests that the Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) people were

- (1) nomadic
- (2) a patriarchal society
- (3) organized for living in groups
- (4) dependent only on hunting as a food source

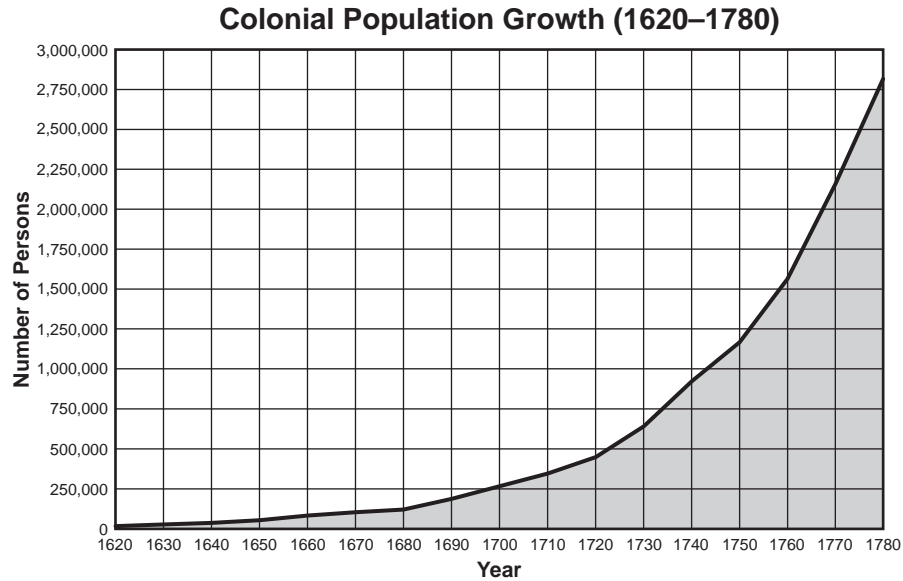
8 What was the major effect of the Stamp Act (1765) on colonial trade?

- (1) The British refused to sell certain products to the colonists.
- (2) The law led to a decline in the value of colonial currency.
- (3) The colonists no longer needed British goods.
- (4) Many colonists boycotted British goods.

9 Which statement is most consistent with the views of Loyalists in the 1770s?

- (1) The colonists should be grateful to be under British rule and protection.
- (2) Taxation without representation is tyranny.
- (3) Citizens, under British rule, have the right to declare independence.
- (4) The king is violating the rights of British citizens.

Base your answer to question 10 on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*, U.S. Bureau of the Census (adapted)

- 10 Which conclusion is most clearly supported by the information on the graph?
- (1) The colonial population showed the greatest rate of increase during the 1600s.
 - (2) The colonial population showed continual growth from 1620 to 1780.
 - (3) The French and Indian War (1754–1763) caused the colonial population to decrease.
 - (4) By the start of the Revolutionary War in 1775, the colonial population had reached three million.

-
- 11 • Statement of grievances committed by Britain
• Statement of the natural rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
• Establishment of the United States of America

Which document is associated with these actions?

- (1) Albany Plan of Union
- (2) Declaration of Independence
- (3) Articles of Confederation
- (4) Constitution of the United States

- 12 Which event in colonial history is most closely associated with freedom of the press?

- (1) Salem witch trials
- (2) Boston Tea Party
- (3) formation of the Sons of Liberty
- (4) John Peter Zenger case

- 13 At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, conflicts between states with large populations and states with small populations resulted in the creation of
- (1) the offices of president and vice president
 - (2) the three branches of government
 - (3) a federal court system
 - (4) a bicameral (two-house) legislature
- 14 When census numbers show changes in a state's total population, what is likely to be affected in the state?
- (1) boundary lines
 - (2) number of counties
 - (3) representation in the United States House of Representatives
 - (4) number of senators in the United States Senate
- 15 Some citizens held a public meeting to discuss concerns about their local government. In taking this action, they exercised their right to
- (1) bear arms
 - (2) a jury trial
 - (3) freedom of assembly
 - (4) an attorney
- 16 What is the *first* step in the impeachment process for removing a president from office?
- (1) conducting a trial by the Supreme Court
 - (2) holding a hearing before the full Senate
 - (3) replacing the president with the vice president
 - (4) bringing charges against the president by the House of Representatives
- 17 One similarity between the New York State Constitution and the United States Constitution is that each contains a provision allowing for
- (1) a declaration of war
 - (2) the taxation of citizens
 - (3) an establishment of post offices
 - (4) the coinage of money
- 18 One major reason historians consider George Washington a great president is that he
- (1) created many important practices still used by the government
 - (2) made the United States a world power
 - (3) ended conflicts among the Native American Indians
 - (4) extended voting rights to most free males throughout the United States
- 19 A major reason President Thomas Jefferson supported buying the Louisiana Territory was because the purchase
- (1) gave the United States ownership of Florida
 - (2) allowed the United States to gain control of California
 - (3) gave the United States control of the port of New Orleans
 - (4) removed the Spanish from North America
- 20 Many Americans justified westward expansion during the 1840s based on
- (1) a belief in Manifest Destiny
 - (2) a need to preserve the natural environment
 - (3) the authority of the Monroe Doctrine
 - (4) the constitutional principles in the Bill of Rights

Base your answer to question 21 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

1860

North	South
Industrial	Agricultural
More cities	Mainly rural
Many factories	Few factories
Slavery widely opposed	Slavery widely supported

21 Which conclusion related to the Civil War can be drawn from the information in this chart?

- (1) The South had more large cities than the North.
- (2) Sectionalism was based on social and economic differences.
- (3) The South was well prepared to win a war against the North.
- (4) Agriculture was no longer important to the United States economy.

22 What was the immediate cause of the secession of Southern states from the Union prior to the start of the Civil War?

- (1) election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency
- (2) passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- (3) raid on Harpers Ferry by John Brown
- (4) decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case

23 An increase in the number of factories in the mid-1800s led to

- (1) an increased dependence on products made in homes
- (2) an increase in urbanization
- (3) a decrease in levels of water and air pollution
- (4) a reduction in immigration from Europe

24 The principle of “separate but equal” established by the Supreme Court in the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) was used to

- (1) provide reservation lands for Native American Indians
- (2) justify racial segregation of public facilities
- (3) end the use of child labor
- (4) expand the freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights

25 During the late 1800s and early 1900s, prejudice against “new” immigrants increased mainly because these immigrants

- (1) came from cultural backgrounds very different from that of the majority of Americans
- (2) tried to replace American democracy with their own forms of government
- (3) formed their own labor unions in order to receive higher wages
- (4) had job skills superior to those of most American workers

26 A muckraker was a writer or journalist who

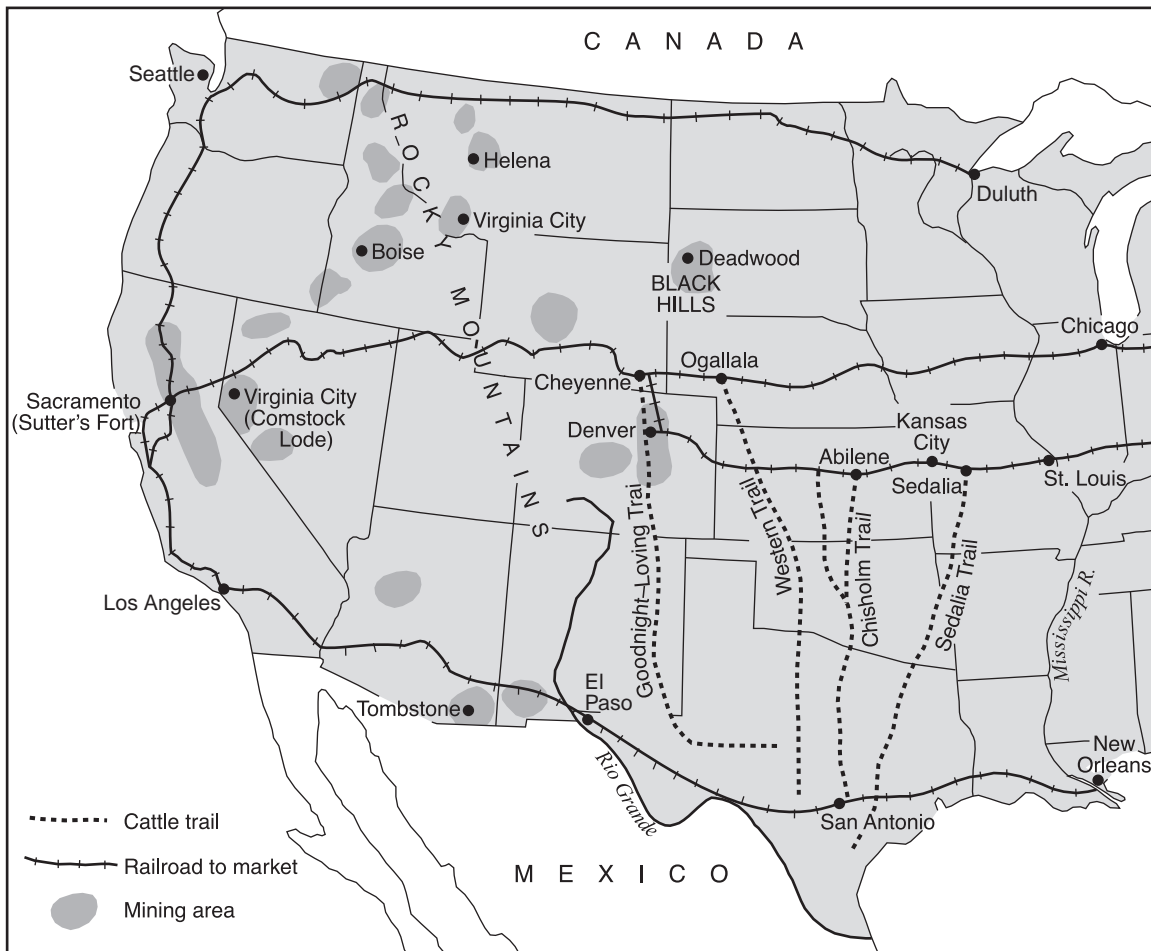
- (1) supported monopolies
- (2) opposed the growth of labor unions
- (3) encouraged an end to slavery
- (4) exposed corruption in government and business

27 Yellow journalism was used by newspapers in the 1890s to

- (1) influence public opinion
- (2) promote peace in Cuba
- (3) overturn a presidential election
- (4) support an isolationist foreign policy

Base your answer to question 28 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Western Mines and Cattle Trails



Source: Mary Beth Norton et al., *A People and a Nation*, Houghton Mifflin (adapted)

28 Which statement is most clearly supported by information on the map?

- (1) Most cattle were driven from east to west.
- (2) Most mining areas were located near coastlines.
- (3) Cattle trails were used to bring herds to market.
- (4) Many railroads connected Mexico and Canada.

29 What was the immediate cause of the outbreak of World War I (1914)?

- (1) formation of secret alliances
- (2) competition over Asian and African colonies
- (3) accumulation of arms and weapons
- (4) assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria

30 President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points was a plan to

- (1) acquire European colonies
- (2) control European trade
- (3) prevent future wars
- (4) limit imports to the United States

31 During the early 1900s, large numbers of African Americans from the South found better job opportunities

- (1) in northern cities
- (2) in Pacific Coast lumber yards
- (3) on southwestern ranches
- (4) on Great Plains farms

32 What was one main reason for the rise of organized crime during the 1920s?

- (1) More people were living in rural areas.
- (2) The manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages was illegal.
- (3) Federal laws limited the power of the police.
- (4) The automobile improved access to suburban areas.

Base your answer to question 33 on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: The government must take responsibility for helping those citizens who are unemployed and starving.

Speaker B: The government does not have the right to interfere in people's private lives.

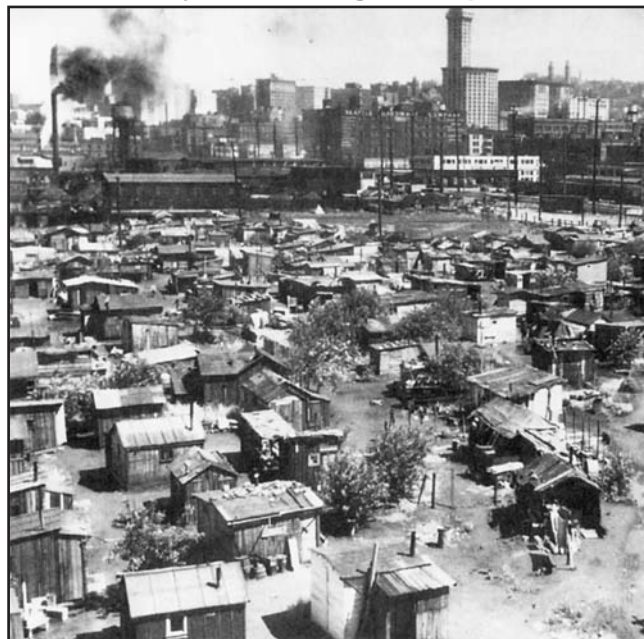
Speaker C: This type of government spending is a danger to American business and will increase the national debt.

33 These speakers are most likely discussing the

- (1) Red Scare
 - (2) effects of Prohibition
 - (3) restrictions on immigration
 - (4) New Deal
-

Base your answer to question 34 on the photograph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

A Shantytown During the Depression

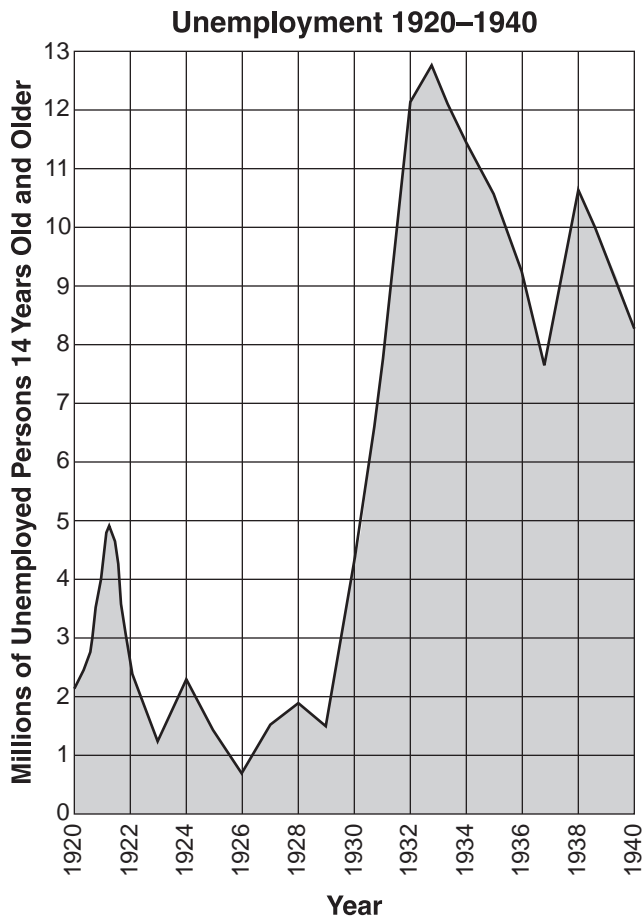


Source: Herman J. Viola, *Why We Remember*, Addison-Wesley (adapted)

34 As a way of criticizing the federal government during the early 1930s, areas such as those shown in this photograph were often referred to as

- (1) tenements
 - (2) ghettos
 - (3) Levittowns
 - (4) Hoovervilles
-

Base your answers to questions 35 and 36 on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*, U.S. Bureau of the Census (adapted)

35 During the Great Depression, unemployment reached its highest level between

- (1) 1928 and 1930
- (2) 1930 and 1932
- (3) 1932 and 1934
- (4) 1934 and 1936

36 If the graph were extended through 1945, unemployment would continue to show a decrease due to the

- (1) increased production of military supplies
- (2) elimination of child labor
- (3) decrease in college enrollment
- (4) adoption of workmen’s compensation insurance

37 “Rosie the Riveter” was a wartime symbol of the growing role of women in

- (1) education
- (2) factories
- (3) the home
- (4) the armed forces

38 The Marshall Plan, the Berlin airlift, and the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were all steps taken by the United States during the

- (1) Cold War
- (2) Korean War
- (3) Vietnam War
- (4) Persian Gulf War

39 “. . . And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country. . . .”

— President John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Address, 1961

In this statement, President Kennedy urged citizens to

- (1) promote foreign trade
- (2) balance their budgets
- (3) support the United Nations
- (4) volunteer to help the United States

40 The main reason for United States military involvement in Vietnam in the early 1960s was to

- (1) stop the expansion of communism
- (2) support French colonialism
- (3) acquire more natural resources
- (4) prevent Japan from controlling Southeast Asia

41 In 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent troops to Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. Which Supreme Court decision was he enforcing?

- (1) *Marbury v. Madison*
- (2) *Dred Scott v. Sanford*
- (3) *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
- (4) *Miranda v. Arizona*

42 **“Eisenhower Sides With Soviets in Suez Crisis”**

“Camp David Accords Signed—Peace a Possibility?”

“Army Reports Massive Surrender of Iraqi Troops”

These headlines illustrate United States involvement in which region of the world?

- (1) Europe
- (2) Middle East
- (3) sub-Saharan Africa
- (4) East Asia

43 “I don’t want your millions, Mister,
I don’t want your diamond ring.
All I want is the right to live, Mister,
Give me back my job again.

Now, I don’t want your Rolls-Royce, Mister,
I don’t want your pleasure yacht.
All I want’s just food for my babies,
Give to me my old job back. . . .”

— Jim Garland, “All I Want”

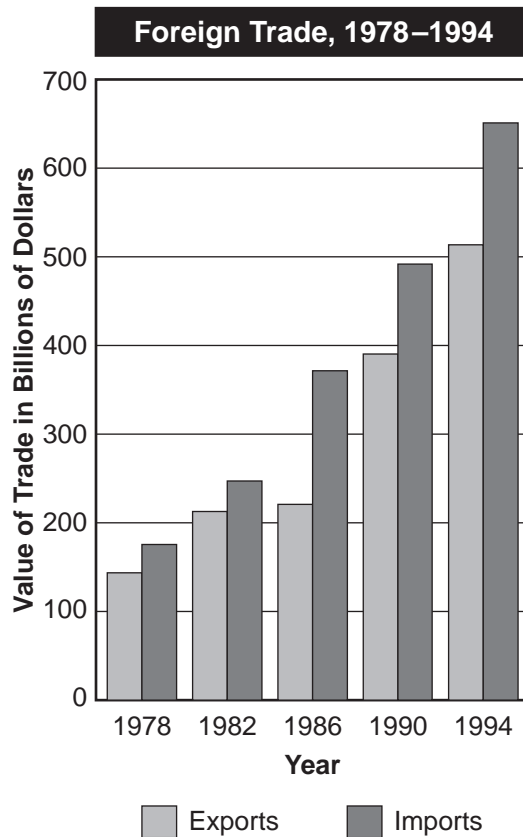
Which time period is reflected in the words of this song?

- (1) Progressive Era
- (2) Roaring Twenties
- (3) Great Depression
- (4) Gilded Age

44 One way in which Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Gloria Steinem are similar is that each fought for

- (1) the abolition of slavery
- (2) environmental protection
- (3) national Prohibition
- (4) women’s rights

Base your answer to question 45 on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (adapted)

45 Which conclusion is most clearly supported by information in the graph?

- (1) Between 1982 and 1986, exports decreased.
- (2) From 1978 through 1994, the value of imports exceeded the value of exports.
- (3) Exports increased at a constant rate every four years.
- (4) The gap between imports and exports has remained the same since 1978.

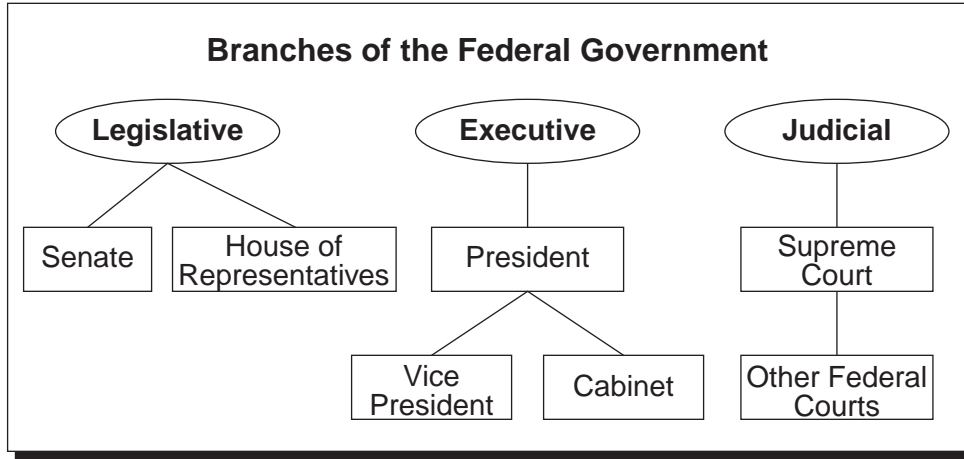
FOR TEACHER USE ONLY

Part I Score _____

Part II

Directions: Write your answers to the questions that follow in the spaces provided in this test booklet.

Base your answers to questions 1 through 3 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.



1 Which branch of the federal government includes the Supreme Court? [1]

Score

2 What is **one** function of the legislative branch of government? [1]

Score

3 Under the Constitution, what system is used to keep any one branch of the federal government from gaining too much power? [1]

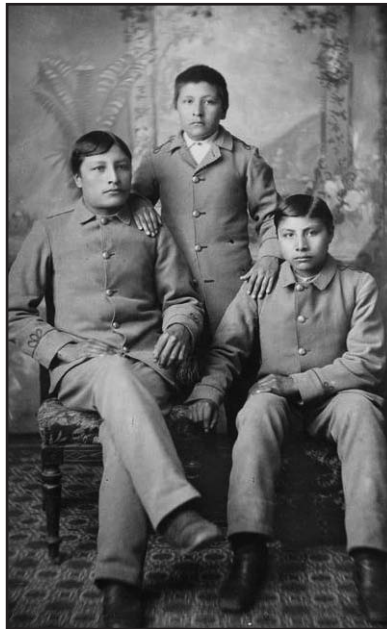
Score

Base your answers to questions 4 through 6 on the separate photographs of the same three children below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Photograph A



Photograph B



Source: New York Public Library Digital Gallery (adapted)

4 Which group of people is represented by the boys in photograph A? [1]

Score

5 Identify **one** change that has occurred in the appearance of the boys in photograph B. [1]

Score

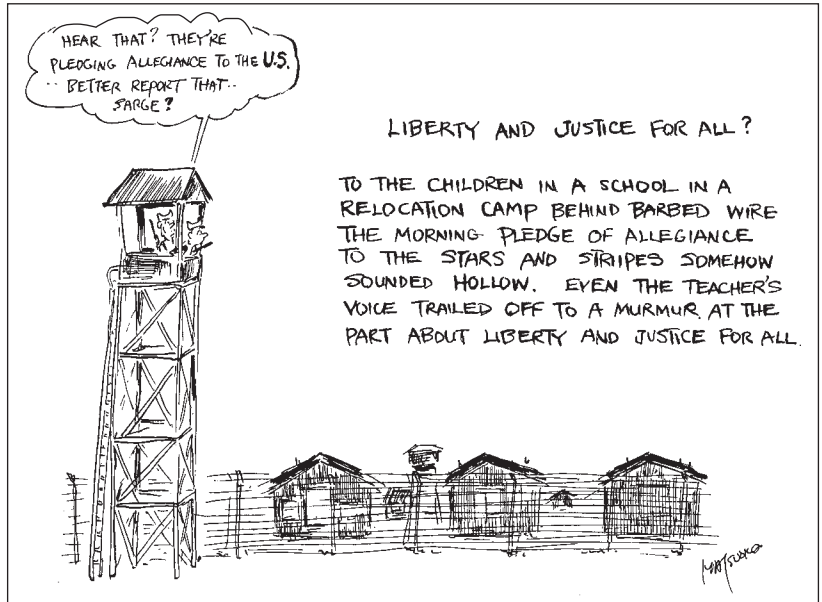
6 State **one negative** result of the changes the United States government forced on this group of people. [1]

Score

Base your answers to questions 7 through 10 on the photograph and drawing below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Smithsonian, *A More Perfect Union* (adapted)



Source: Jack Matsuoka, *Camp II, Block 211*

7 Based on the photograph, which group was being held in relocation centers or camps during this period in United States history? [1]

Score

8 Which international event led to the construction of these relocation camps? [1]

Score

9 What did the illustrator mean when he wrote that the morning pledge of allegiance “sounded hollow” to the students and teacher saying it? [1]

Score

10 State **one** reason this relocation camp policy was challenged in the federal courts. [1]

Score

Base your answers to questions 11 through 14 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Some Major African American Organizations

Organization	Date of Founding	Background
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)	1909	Founded by black and white progressives; W. E. B. Du Bois a well-known leader; used the courts to attack segregation policies.
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)	1942	Founded by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, an international pacifist group; practiced nonviolent direct action such as sit-ins; 1960s "freedom rides" helped desegregate interstate public transportation.
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)	1957	Founded by Martin Luther King Jr. to unite African American churches in the use of nonviolent passive resistance to achieve civil rights goals.
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)	1960	Founded by young people dedicated to nonviolent methods such as sit-ins; became more militant in the mid-1960s embracing Stokely Carmichael's idea of "black power."

11 Based on this chart, identify the organization that was founded by Martin Luther King Jr. [1]

Score

12 According to this chart, what is **one** common goal of these organizations? [1]

Score

13 Based on this chart, state **one** method of civil disobedience used by these organizations. [1]

Score

14 State **one** successful result of the efforts of these organizations. [1]

Score

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Part II Score _____

