Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

HEGSAP: Social Sciences Test Review KEY Carey/Valdes

**Part 1: Name the Social Sciences**

H **HISTORY**

E **ECONOMICS**

G **GEOGRAPHY**

S **SOCIOLOGY**

A **ANTHROPOLOGY/ARCHEOLOGY**

P **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Part 2: HEGSAP**

**Directions**: Which of the above social sciences belongs with each of the definitions?

1. **GEOGRAPHY** is the study of man’s environment. The earth and its surface (landforms, physical features, bodies of water, climate) and living things on earth (animals and plants)
2. **HISTORY** is the study of man’s past. It is how we learn from our mistakes.
3. **ECONOMICS** is the study of how people use limited resources to satisfy their needs. It deals with money and business.
4. **POLITICAL SCIENCE** is the study of man under an organized system of government and laws.
5. **SOCIOLOGY** is the study of how humans behave in groups and how man develops as a member of a group (people working together, religious gatherings)
6. **ANTHROPOLOGY / ARCHIEOLOGY** is the study of man, his body structure, his behavior and ways of living now and in the past (digging up artifacts)

**Part 3: Primary and Secondary Sources**

**Directions:** Determine if the source would be a Primary Source (P) or a secondary Source(S) by placing a “P” or an “S” in the space provided.

* + 1. **P -** Anne Frank's diary describing her life during World War 2.
    2. **S -** A cartoon showing how Pocahontas met John Smith.
    3. **S -** A text book describing the civil rights movement.
    4. **P -** A news report about the opening of a power plant.
    5. **S -** A scientist explaining what it was like for Buzz Aldrin to walk on the moon.
    6. **S -** A YouTube video describing how the pyramids were built.
    7. **P -** A radio broadcast from the day the Soviet Union launched Sputnik.
    8. **P -** An autobiography about the 40th president, Ronald Reagan.
    9. **S -** A book describing Christopher Columbus sailing to America.
    10. **P -** The United States Constitution.

**Part 4: Economic Systems**

**Directions**: From the word bank below, choose the type of economic system that corresponds to each of the following definitions. Write it in the space provided. Words may be used more than once.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Traditional | Mixed |
| Command | Market |

1. **TRADITIONAL -** Economy based on agriculture (farming).
2. **MARKET -** Economy based upon Supply and Demand.
3. **COMMAND -** Economy controlled by a strong, centralized government.
4. **MIXED -** A combination of Market and Command economic systems.
5. **COMMAND -** An economic system where the government directs industry.
6. **COMMAND -** An economy where little attention paid to agriculture and consumer goods.
7. **MARKET -** An economy where there is little government control.
8. **TRADITIONAL -** Limited [**barter**](javascript:%20window.open('http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/global/vocab/def.cfm?term=barter','','status=no,resizable=yes,scrollbars=yes,%20width=400,height=200');%20void('');) or trade.

**Part 5: Political Systems**

**Directions:** From the word bank below, choose the type of political system that corresponds to each of the following definitions. Write it in the space provided.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **democracy** | **theocracy** | **dictatorship** |
| **republic** | **monarchy** |  |

1. **THEOCRACY** - a political system in which are both the religious and political authority in the hands of the government
2. **DICTATOR -** an [autocratic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autocracy) [form of government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Form_of_government) in which the [government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government) is ruled by an individual, called a [dictator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dictator).
3. **MONARCHY -** a political system in which the government is under the control of one powerful leader who claims his right to rule comes from the Gods.
4. **DEMOCRACY -**  a political system where authority is derived through the *election by the people* of public officials best fitted to represent them, like the United States.
5. **DEMOCRACY -** a political system in which the government is under the control of all of the citizens themselves.

**Part 6: Multiple Choice Questions**

**Directions:** Circle the number of the correct answer.

Base your answers to the following questions on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**. . . And with regard to my factual reporting of the events of the war I have made it a principle not to write down the first story that came my way, and not even to be guided by my own general impressions; either I was present myself at the events which I have described or else I heard of them from *eye-witnesses whose reports I have checked with as much thoroughness as possible.* Not that even so the truth was easy to discover: *different eye-witnesses give different accounts of the same events*, speaking out of partiality [favor] for one side or the other or else from imperfect memories. And it may well be that my history will seem less easy to read because of the absence in it of a romantic element. It will be enough for me, however, if these words of mine are judged useful by those who want to understand clearly the events which happened in the past and which (human nature being what it is) will, at some time or other and in much the same ways, be repeated in the future. My work is not a piece of writing designed to meet the taste of an immediate public, but was done to last forever. . . .**

**—Thucydides: History of the Peloponnesian War**

1. In this passage, Thucydides emphasizes his use of what kind of source?

(1) principled **(3) primary = eyewitness**

(2) foreign (4) secondary

1. According to Thucydides, what makes his job as a historian more difficult?

(1) his failing memory

**(2) biases of eyewitness observers** **= different eyewitnesses give different accounts of the same events**

(3) lack of romantic elements

(4) his desire to please the immediate public

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1. **Historians** need to determine the **authenticity** **[truth]** of a source in order to

**(1) establish its usefulness**

(2) reinforce popular opinion

(3) demonstrate the significance of religious beliefs

(4) determine the characteristics of propaganda

1. **Historians** rely on **primary sources** because these sources

(1) are more detailed than secondary sources

**(2) provide eyewitness accounts of events**

(3) have the approval of religious authorities

(4) establish rules for writing history

1. The rules of evidence used by historians require that a **primary source** be

**(1) authentic** (3) modern

(2) narrative (4) unbiased

1. Which action best represents what a historian should do when considering **primary source** evidence about a historical event?

(1) reject the use of eyewitness accounts

**(2) take into account different points of view**

(3) emphasize the importance of religious values

(4) accept summaries written by journalists

1. A social studies teacher cautions students to be **careful when using primary sources** in their study of history. The teacher makes this statement because all primary sources:

(1) are fragile and easily damaged

**(2) require analysis and interpretation**

(3) present accurate and balanced views

(4) serve as a means of propaganda and distortion

1. A **primary source** about the French Revolution is:
2. **an eyewitness account from a prisoner at the Bastille**
3. an encyclopedia entry about the Reign of Terror
4. a recent biography of Robespierre
5. a movie about Louis XVI
6. Which statement best describes the benefit of studying past events from **multiple points of view**?

(1) Using primary sources allows historians access to official records.

(2) Viewing history chronologically shows how eras overlap from one-time period to the next.

**(3) Examining different perspectives gives a more complete picture of historical circumstances.**

(4) Evaluating the roles of specific individuals in history helps determine personal contributions.

1. Which document is considered a **primary source**?
   1. encyclopedia article
   2. modern textbook
   3. biography
   4. **personal correspondence**

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**• Studies systems of government**

**• Formulates public policy proposals**

**• Analyzes election polls and results**

1. A person who specializes in these activities is called:

(1) an economist (3) a sociologist

**(2) a political scientist** (4) an anthropologist

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1. Which field of study primarily focuses on **governmental** powers and the rights of citizens?

(1) economics (3) archaeology

(2) geography **(4) political science**

1. A **political system** in which are both the **religious and political authority** in the hands of the Government is called:
   1. representative democracy
   2. **theocracy**
   3. oligarchy
   4. constitutional monarchy
2. Which social scientist primarily studies the growth and role of **government and political** **parties**?

(1) archaeologist (3) economist

(2) sociologist (4) political scientist

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* **What is the purpose of government?**
* **How is citizenship defined?**
* **Who holds power?**

1. Which area of study focuses on the way societies answer these questions?
   1. cartography
   2. **political science**
   3. physical anthropology
   4. economics

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1. An **economist** is a social scientist who focuses on the study of the
   1. development of spiritual practices
   2. establishment of legal systems
   3. creation and implementation of social class systems
   4. **production and exchange of goods and services**
2. Which topic is central to the study of **economics**?
   1. tracking the development and spread of diseases
   2. understanding the causes of ethnic rivalries
   3. **examining the distribution and use of limited resources**
   4. studying the growth and role of political parties
3. What is a major feature of a **traditional economy**?
   1. nationalizing foreign-owned businesses
   2. determining prices using a free market
   3. establishing quotas based on five-year plans
   4. **bartering [trading] for goods and services**
4. In a pure **market economy**, who determines which goods and services are produced and in what quantities?
   1. government agencies
   2. **consumers and producers**
   3. church hierarchy
   4. banks and cartels
5. In which **economic system** does the **government control** what to produce, how to produce it, and who shall receive the goods and services produced?
   1. **command economy**
   2. market economy
   3. traditional economy
   4. mixed economy
6. Which statement best describes an aspect of a **command economy**?
   1. Profit motivates individuals to set up private businesses.
   2. Tradition, religion, and customs heavily influence economic decisions.
   3. Supply and demand regulate the economy.
   4. **Government directs and controls the means of production**.

* **What to produce?**
* **How to produce?**
* **For whom to produce?**

1. Which social scientist studies how these questions would be answered for a specific society?

(1) a sociologist (3) an anthropologist

(2) an economist (4) a geographer

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1. The knowledge and skills of a **geographer** would best be suited for:
   1. identifying a set of bones discovered at an archaeological site
   2. providing a cost analysis for production data received by a manufacturer
   3. **generating environmental impact reports for an energy company**
   4. developing a national party platform for an independent party

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* **Connections between places and regions**
* **Patterns of population distribution**
* **Urban land use patterns**

1. Which social science would most likely focus on the study of these topics from a spatial perspective?

(1) anthropology (3) political science

**(2) human geography** (4) psychology

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1. Which social scientists are best known for studying the **physical artifacts** of a culture?

(1) geographers (3) economists

**(2) archaeologists** (4) sociologists

1. Studying oral histories, **archaeological evidence**, and **cultural histories** are methods most often used by:

(1) economists (3) philosophers

**(2) anthropologists** (4) political scientists

* + **Analyzing the design of a Shang bronze pot**
  + **Deciphering the writing on the Rosetta Stone**
  + **Examining the fabric of a Japanese kimono**

1. These actions are most often performed by

(1) a political scientist (3) a sociologist

(2) a geographer **(4) an archaeologist**

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* + **Keeping field notes from excavation sites**
  + **Analyzing radiocarbon dating test results**
  + **Examining and cataloging artifacts**

1. Which social scientist directly engages in these activities?

(1) political scientist (3) historian

**(2) archaeologist** (4) sociologist