

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