



## SECTION 4

### TEST II SAMPLE QUESTIONS

This section of the Georgia Assessments for the Certification of Educators® (GACE™) Preparation Guide provides sample selected-response questions with an annotated answer key for you to review as part of your preparation for the test. The sample selected-response questions are designed to illustrate the nature of the test questions. Work through the questions carefully before referring to the annotated answer key, which follows the sample selected-response questions. The answer key provides the correct response to each question, describes why each correct response is the best answer, and lists the objective within the test framework to which each question is linked.

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## QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following best describes an important consequence of Britain's victory in the French and Indian War?
  - A. The acquisition of Canada enabled the British government to unite all of its North American possessions under a single colonial administration.
  - B. The establishment of peace prompted a major surge of immigration that increased the cultural diversity of the colonies.
  - C. The resumption of British purchases of colonial products in exchange for British manufactured goods resulted in a major restructuring of the colonial economy.
  - D. The increased movement of settlers into areas west of the Appalachians led to growing conflict with Native American groups of the region.
2. When John Quincy Adams drafted what became known as the Monroe Doctrine, he was most concerned about establishing a policy that would:
  - A. enable the United States to become the dominant economic power in Latin America.
  - B. prevent European nations from intervening in the affairs of Latin American countries.
  - C. provide a means of arbitrating disputes between European and Latin American nations.
  - D. discourage Latin American nations from taking military action against one another.

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3. Which of the following best matches a Civil War general with a major wartime accomplishment of that commander?
  - A. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson: His cavalry force provided Confederate generals with invaluable intelligence throughout the war.
  - B. William T. Sherman: His aggressive strategy provided the Union with its few important victories at the beginning of the war.
  - C. Robert E. Lee: His leadership enabled the main Confederate army to defeat larger Union forces in a number of major battles.
  - D. Ulysses S. Grant: His tactical decisions as commander of the Army of the Potomac brought the war to a rapid conclusion.
4. Which of the following best describes a major economic consequence of the Great Depression?
  - A. Export earnings became an increasingly important source of national income.
  - B. Federal Reserve Board decisions became the main determinant of national economic policy.
  - C. Federal fiscal policy became an important factor in the operation of the national economy.
  - D. Services replaced manufacturing as the leading sector of the U.S. economy.
5. A major difference between Lyndon Johnson's Great Society and Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal was the much stronger emphasis that the Great Society placed on:
  - A. addressing farm problems.
  - B. reducing unemployment.
  - C. correcting regional inequities.
  - D. promoting racial equality.

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6. The role of the Electoral College in the disputed Gore-Bush presidential contest of 2000 raised questions about which of the following principles of the U.S. system of government?
- A. the rule of law
  - B. separation of powers
  - C. majority rule
  - D. popular sovereignty
7. Which of the following best describes the origins of the sharecropping system that developed in Georgia during Reconstruction?
- A. It was a compromise arrangement that freedmen negotiated with white landowners.
  - B. It was a land distribution scheme devised by social reformers.
  - C. It was a federal mandate that Union officers imposed on freedmen and white landowners.
  - D. It was a land improvement initiative devised by agricultural reformers.
8. Which of the following factors most influenced the economic development of Atlanta in the last quarter of the twentieth century?
- A. its numerous cultural and educational institutions
  - B. its proximity to valuable deposits of mineral resources
  - C. its high mean elevation and temperate climate
  - D. its linkage to three major interstate highways

## ANNOTATED ANSWER KEY

For question	The correct response is	Reason	Test Objective
1	D	The defeat of France in the French and Indian War removed a major barrier to westward expansion. As settlers began moving into areas west of the Appalachians, they encroached on Native American lands. The resulting conflicts, beginning with Pontiac's uprising of 1763, would continue for decades.	0009
2	B	A major reason for issuing the Monroe Doctrine was to inform members of the Quadruple Alliance (Austria, Spain, Prussia, and Russia) that the United States would oppose any effort on the part of European powers to reclaim Spain's former American possessions or to in any other way intervene in Latin American affairs.	0010
3	C	As commander of the Confederacy's main force, the Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee defeated larger Union armies in a number of key battles, including the Seven Days' Battles, the Second Battle of Bull Run, and Fredericksburg. A good example of his leadership skills was the Battle of Chancellorsville in May 1863, during which Lee divided his outnumbered forces and conducted a successful flank attack on the Union rear to defeat the army of General Joseph Hooker.	0011
4	C	A major consequence of the Great Depression was the ascendancy of Keynesian economic theory at the federal policy-making level. According to the Keynesian model, government could best eliminate extreme shifts in the business cycle by making appropriate adjustments in fiscal policy—e.g., by increasing spending and reducing taxes during recessions to spur investment and consumer spending.	0012
5	D	Although African Americans benefited from many New Deal programs, the Roosevelt administration made little effort to eliminate racial inequality in U.S. life. By contrast, President Johnson played a major role in the passage of landmark civil rights bills such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Many of his administration's Great Society programs were intended to eradicate economic and social problems resulting from past racial inequities.	0013
6	C	In the Electoral College, the presidential candidate who receives a majority of the electoral votes is declared the winner, regardless of the popular vote for the candidate. Whenever a candidate obtains a majority of electoral votes while receiving fewer popular votes than an opponent—as happened in the 2000 presidential election—it calls into question the principle of majority rule.	0014

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For question	The correct response is	Reason	Test Objective
7	A	The sharecropping system that developed in Georgia during Reconstruction was initially the result of a compromise arrangement that enabled cash-poor white landowners to meet their labor needs while allowing freedmen a reasonable degree of freedom from the daily oversight of landowners.	0015
8	D	Thanks to the construction of the interstate highway system, Atlanta became a national transportation hub during the second half of the twentieth century. The confluence of Interstates 20, 75, and 85 made Atlanta the center of the regional trucking industry and greatly facilitated the growth of Atlanta's suburbs, providing the city with a transportation infrastructure capable of sustaining long-term economic growth.	0016