

Question 17
Benchmark A
Spring 2009

What method is typically used by citizens in parliamentary and presidential democracies to achieve governmental change?

- A. elections
- B. revolution
- C. civil war
- D. secession

Question 11
Benchmark A
March 2008

A group of citizens organizes a peaceful march through the streets of their nation's capital. They carry signs calling for the nation's leader to resign.

Describe how likely this type of protest could be held in a presidential democracy and in a dictatorship. Explain the reason for these differences.

Write your answer in the **Answer Document**. (2 points)

Question 31
Benchmark A
March 2008

Some countries that are dictatorships hold elections from time to time.

These elections are different from elections in presidential democracies because typically elections in dictatorships

- A. only allow citizens to vote and to run for elected office.
- B. are monitored by international observers to ensure fairness.
- C. only have candidates from one political party on the ballot.
- D. are held more often than elections in presidential democracies.

Question 42
Benchmark A
March 2008

Citizens in presidential democracies and parliamentary democracies typically achieve governmental change by

- A. going on strike.
- B. voting in elections.
- C. serving in the military.
- D. engaging in revolution.

Question 34
Benchmark A
Spring 2006

34. The burning of draft cards by those who objected to the Vietnam War is an example of civil disobedience because it was an action that

- A. was protected by the U.S. Constitution.
- B. was intended to draw the attention of the media.
- C. violated a law that the protesters considered to be unjust.
- D. expressed a point of view that was unpopular at the time.

Question 40
Benchmark A
Spring 2005

One form of civil disobedience practiced by college students during the Vietnam War was the burning of draft cards.

How were draft card burnings different from other forms of protest such as organizing marches and publishing underground newspapers?

- A. Draft card burnings were direct violations of a law perceived to be unjust.
- B. Draft card burnings were protected under the First Amendment of the Constitution.
- C. Draft card burnings were used to encourage young men to volunteer for military duty rather than be drafted.
- D. Draft card burnings were a continuation of protest methods begun by the Ku Klux Klan in the 1960s.

Question 42
Benchmark A
Spring 2006

Following World War II, the Soviet Union dominated the countries of Eastern Europe. Forty years later, the Soviet bloc disintegrated, and the Soviet Union broke apart as well.

These later events led to

- A. struggles for political control in countries formerly under the control of the Soviet Union.
- B. the Chinese Communist Revolution.
- C. renewed conflict between Israel and its neighbors.
- D. the dismantling of the NATO alliance.

10th Grade Social Studies Ohio Graduation Test
Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Question 34
Benchmark A
9th Practice 2004

In 1872, as part of a state-by-state campaign for women's suffrage, Susan B. Anthony knowingly and deliberately violated New York state law by casting a ballot in the presidential election. She was tried, found guilty, and ordered to pay a fine.

What was the purpose of Susan B. Anthony's act of civil disobedience?

- A. to call attention to a perceived injustice
- B. to use propaganda to influence public opinion
- C. to gain support for a particular candidate
- D. to show that unjust laws could not be enforced

Question 36
Benchmark A
9th Practice 2004

Compare the role citizens may have in selecting leaders in dictatorships and absolute monarchies. Write your answer in the **Answer Document**. (2 points)

Question 21
Benchmark A
March 2007

One way absolute monarchies are similar to dictatorships is that citizens under both systems of government typically

- A. can elect new leadership by voting in elections.
- B. have greater freedoms than citizens in democracies.
- C. can amend their constitutions by gathering signatures on petitions.
- D. must engage in revolution in order to achieve governmental change.

Question 16
Benchmark B
Spring 2009

In the United States, reporters' exercise of freedom of the press may be legally restricted under what circumstances?

- A. when reporters disagree with official government policies
- B. when reporters are granted interviews with leaders of other countries
- C. when reporters discover that elected officials have engaged in illegal activities
- D. when reporters have information that could threaten national security if published

Question 31
Benchmark B
Spring 2009

In 1942, President Roosevelt issued a series of executive orders that authorized the military to remove persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast and relocate them to internment camps. In 1982, a commission established by Congress to review the reasons for the relocation and internment found that the decisions were not justified by military necessity. Instead, the commission found that the decision to relocate and intern Japanese-Americans was the result of "race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership."

The commission findings reflect a change in views on what subject?

- A. the balance of power between Congress and the judiciary
- B. the balance between individual rights and national security
- C. the balance of power between the states and the federal government
- D. the balance between freedom of the press and compelling government interest

10th Grade Social Studies Ohio Graduation Test
Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Question 4
Benchmark B
March 2008

During World War I, conscientious objectors to military service were often accused of disloyalty, and some conscientious objectors were sentenced to prison. However, other conscientious objectors were willing to accept noncombatant service.

The assignment of conscientious objectors to noncombatant service was an attempt by the government to

- A. promote ethnic diversity within the military.
- B. educate people about their constitutional rights.
- C. balance individual rights and the common good.
- D. encourage people to apply for conscientious objector status.

10th Grade Social Studies Ohio Graduation Test
Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Question 10
Benchmark B
Spring 2005

In the United States, a citizen's exercise of speech and expression may be legally restricted when that individual

- A. threatens public safety.
- B. opposes public opinion.
- C. criticizes public officials.
- D. condemns public institutions.

Question 4
Benchmark B
9th Practice 2004

Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are limited by

- A. the 14th Amendment.
- B. laws against slander and libel.
- C. checks and balances of state governments.
- D. the government's power of eminent domain.

Question 11
Benchmark B
9th Practice 2004

Charles Schenck was found guilty of violating the 1917 Espionage Act by distributing leaflets through the mail urging men to resist induction under the military draft for World War I. On appeal, Schenck's attorneys argued the distribution of the leaflets was protected by the First Amendment. The Supreme Court upheld his conviction. This case illustrates how individual rights can be balanced against

- A. the rights of other individuals.
- B. the security of the nation in a time of war.
- C. the opportunities for people to enlist in the military.
- D. the interest of the government in keeping courts open to provide justice.

Question 44
Benchmark B
Spring 2006

In the United States, freedom of the press to report on certain matters may be restricted during wartime because

- A. reporting military secrets may threaten national security.
- B. laws against libel and slander are strictly enforced during wartime.
- C. materials used to print newspapers must be conserved during wartime.
- D. the government has a compelling interest in suppressing opposing views.

Question 6
Benchmark B
March 2007

Freedom of assembly is guaranteed by the First Amendment, but assemblies may legally be broken up when protesters

- A. attempt to disrupt public safety.
- B. publicly oppose U.S. foreign policy.
- C. express opinions that are controversial.
- D. are members of a religious organization.

10th Grade Social Studies Ohio Graduation Test
Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Question 29
Benchmark B
March 2007

29. During World War I, conscientious objectors to military service were often accused of disloyalty, and some conscientious objectors were sentenced to prison. However, an attempt was made to balance individual rights and the common good by assigning other conscientious objectors to noncombatant service.

- How did assigning conscientious objectors to noncombatant service help maintain individual rights?
- How did assigning conscientious objectors to noncombatant service help serve the common good?

Write your answer in the **Answer Document**. (4 points)

Question 34
Benchmark B
March 2007

When the government builds interstate highways, citizens can be forced (under the principle of eminent domain) to sell private land that lies in the path of the highway. The reason for this is that the property rights of individuals are balanced by

- A. the government's need to raise tax revenues.
- B. the need to enforce laws against libel and slander.
- C. the need to guarantee equal opportunities to all citizens.
- D. a compelling government interest in providing public services.