

Course: History/Social Studies 11**Philosophy Described in the Declaration of Independence**

1. When was the United States Declaration of Independence adopted? Answer: July 4, 1776
2. Who composed the original draft of the United States Declaration of Independence? Answer: Thomas Jefferson
3. Why was the purpose for creating the United States Declaration of Independence? Answer: To separate and gain independence from the tyranny of Great Britain
4. The Stamp Act of 1765 imposed by Great Britain was resisted by the colonies because: Answer: The colonies had no representation by Great Britain, even though they were being taxed, ("No Taxation without Representation")
5. How many delegates signed the Declaration of Independence? Answer: 56
6. The Declaration of Independence states, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." – What is the philosophy behind this? Answer: That men are considered equal under God, and therefore all men should have certain rights of life, freedom, and happiness
7. Who influenced the drafter of the Declaration of Independence? Answer: John Locke
8. Who was the first signer of the United States Declaration of Independence? Answer: John Hancock

Rise of Industry and the Rural to Urban Migration

1. What was the Industrial Revolution? Answer: The period of social and economic change that transformed society from an agriculture to industrial one
2. The industrial revolution began first in? Answer: Europe
3. The industrial revolution provided citizens with? Answer: all of the above
4. Ramifications of the Industrial Revolution were? Answer: a and c above
5. What connected major cities during the Industrial Revolution? Answer: Railroads
6. Technological systems and infrastructure of the Industrial Revolution included? Answer: All of the above
7. Steam power was an important element of the Industrial Revolution, but the majority of industrial power was supplied by? Answer: Water and wind

Role of Religion in Founding of America

1. North America was considered a? Answer: religious refuge
2. The founding fathers were thought to be comprised of? Answer: a variety of faiths, but mostly Christian Deists
3. The Great Awakening was? Answer: a wave of religious enthusiasm among Protestants that swept the American colonies in the 1730s and 1740s
4. Religion played a role in the American Revolution by? Answer: by offering a moral obligation to oppose Great Britain and assurance to Americans that the revolution was justified by God
5. The phrase "Separation of Church and State?" Answer: all of the above

Rise of U.S. as a Super Power

1. A state with a dominant position in the international system is called a? Answer: Superpower
2. Contributing factors to the U.S. becoming a Superpower are? Answer: Nuclear power, military strength, foreign trade
3. A significant turning point in the U.S. becoming a Superpower was the? Answer: Atomic bomb
4. The four characteristics of a superpower are? Answer: Military, economic, political, and cultural
5. Currently, the U.S. is considered the only superpower. Which countries are potential superpowers today? Answer: Brazil, China, European Union, India, and Russia

The 1920

1. The 1920s are sometimes referred to as? Answer: The Roaring Twenties or the Jazz Age

2. The 1920s was a decade of? Answer: Economic growth
3. Mass production made products such as the automobile affordable to? Answer: The middle class
4. In the 1920s, for the first time, more Americans lived in? Answer: Cities
5. These came enormously popular in the 1920s? Answer: Dance clubs
6. The 19th Amendment gave? Answer: Women the right to vote
7. The Immigration Act of 1924? Answer: Limited the number of immigrants from any country to 2%
8. The Wall Street Crash of 1929 signaled the beginning of? Answer: The Great Depression

The Great Depression

1. The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic depression? Answer: preceding World War II
2. The Great Depression started in? Answer: 1930
3. During The Great Depression, unemployment in the United States rose to? Answer: 25%
4. The depression originated in the U.S., after? Answer: the stock market crash of 1929
5. The Great Depression lasted until? Answer: the late 1930s to mid 1940s
6. What caused The Great Depression? Answer: all of the above
7. The Great Depression ended with the advent of? Answer: World War II

Economic Boom Post World War II

1. After World War II, countries? Answer: Adopted policies of economic liberalisation in order to stimulate their economies
2. In the 1970s, many countries looked for? Answer: New economic policies
3. On June 20, 1948, Germany's Reichsmark currency was replaced by? Answer: Deutsche Mark
4. Post-1970s economic liberalism was carried out in two phases. The first was through? Answer: Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher
5. Thatcher's political and economic philosophy emphasized? Answer: Reduced state intervention as well as free markets and entrepreneurialism
6. Ronald Reagan's policies were often called? Answer: Reaganomics
7. Reagans policies were often associated with? Answer: Supply-side economics
8. The United States dollar is currently the? Answer: The international reserve currency
9. The United States moved from being the world's largest international creditor? Answer: To the world's largest debtor nation

Foreign Policy Post World War II

1. Foreign policy can also be known as? Answer: Foreign relations
2. The United States defense budget is about? Answer: \$700 Billion
3. The ultimate authority over foreign policy in the United States is? Answer: The President
4. Alliances to the United States include? Answer: United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico, Australia, Japan, South Korea and others
5. The world's largest military alliance that the U.S. is a founding member of is called? Answer: NATO

Federal Civil and Voting Rights

1. Who was allowed to vote in most states when the U.S. was first founded? Answer: Only non-Negro men with real property-usually of at least 50 acres- (land) or sufficient wealth for taxation were permitted to vote
2. The Constitution leaves the determination of voting qualifications to? Answer: The States
3. Voting rights cannot be denied based on? Answer: All of the above
4. Women were not allowed to vote until? Answer: 1920
5. Which Amendment prevented any state from denying the right to vote to any citizen on account of his race? Answer: 15th

Social and Domestic Policy Issues in America Today

1. Which of the following are leading social issues of today? Answer: All of the above
2. Which country does not allow same-sex marriage? Answer: Russia

3. According to a 2012 Gallup poll, 640 million people worldwide would want to migrate to another country, and 23% of those would desire migrating to? Answer: The United States
4. The Affordable Care Act or Obamacare was signed into law on? Answer: March 23, 2010
5. The United States is the only industrialized nation that? Answer: Both of the above

World Leadership

1. A Head of State is? Answer: All of the above
2. The Head of State of the United States is? Answer: The President
3. The Head of State for China is? Answer: The President, Xi Jinping
4. Who is the Head of State for the United Kingdom? Answer: Queen Elizabeth II
5. The Head of State for Vatican City is? Answer: Pope Francis
6. The Head of State of Russia is? Answer: Vladimir Putin

Course: Science 11

Cell Biology

1. What is a cell? Answer: all of the above
2. What are the two types of cells? Answer: eukaryote and prokaryote
3. It is believed that? Answer: Cells emerged on Earth at least 3.5 billion years ago
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5. What is the main difference between Eukaryote and Prokaryote cells? Answer: Eukaryote cells have a nucleus and Prokaryote cells don't
6. Typical organisms with Prokaryote cells are? Answer: bacteria
7. How do eukaryotic cells divide? Answer: Through processes called Mitosis and Meiosis
8. What does the membrane of a cell do? Answer: separates a cell's interior from its environment
9. What is DNA? Answer: Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a molecule that encodes the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all known living organisms and many viruses
10. DNA is organized into long structures called? Answer: Chromosomes
11. Humans have? Answer: 23 pairs of chromosomes
 1. A neuron is a? Answer: A nerve cell

Genetics

1. The cell is the basic structural, functional and biological unit of all? Answer: living organisms
2. A cell is enclosed within a? Answer: membrane
3. Bacteria has cells called? Answer: prokaryotes
4. The first form of life on Earth were? Answer: Prokaryotic cells
5. Prokaryotic cells do not have a? Answer: nucleus
6. A prokaryotic cell has a? Answer: single chromosome
7. DNA stands for? Answer: deoxyribonucleic acid
8. Prokaryotes cells undergo cell division called? Answer: binary fission
9. An organized structure of DNA, protein, and RNA found in cells is called? Answer: chromosomes
10. Humans have how many pairs of chromosomes? Answer: 23
11. Offsprings take on traits of their parents from? Answer: genes
12. The change in the inherited characteristics of biological populations over successive generations is called? Answer: evolution
13. The first person to formulate a scientific argument for the theory of evolution was? Answer: Charles Darwin

Ecology

1. Ecology is? Answer: The scientific study of interactions among organisms and their environment
2. Ecosystems are also called? Answer: Communities
3. The variety of organisms is called? Answer: Biodiversity

4. Ecology is a field that includes? Answer: Biology and Earth Science
5. Ecologists seek to explain? Answer: All of the above
6. A habitat can also be called? Answer: Biotope

Evolution

1. What is Evolution? Answer: Evolution is the change in the inherited characteristics of biological populations over successive generations
2. The first to formulate a scientific argument for the theory of evolution was? Answer: Charles Darwin
3. In 1865 Gregor Mendel reported that traits were? Answer: Inherited through segregation of elements (genes)
4. Inherited traits are passed from one generation to the next by? Answer: DNA
5. Gene Flow is? Answer: The exchange of genes between populations and between species

Physiology

1. The internal framework of the body is? Answer: the Skeletal System
2. The largest structure of the digestive system is the? Answer: Gastrointestinal tract
3. A system of the body that protects against disease is? Answer: Immune System
4. The functions of support, movement, and protection are part of which body system? Answer: Skeletal System
5. An organ system that permits blood to circulate and transport nutrients oxygen, carbon dioxide, hormones, and blood cells to and from cells in the body to nourish it and help to fight diseases is? Answer: The Circulatory System

Human Skeletal Quiz

1. What is A? Answer: Humerus
2. What is B? Answer: Ulna
3. What is C? Answer: Femur
4. What is D? Answer: Fibula
5. What is E? Answer: Cranium
6. What is F? Answer: Ribs