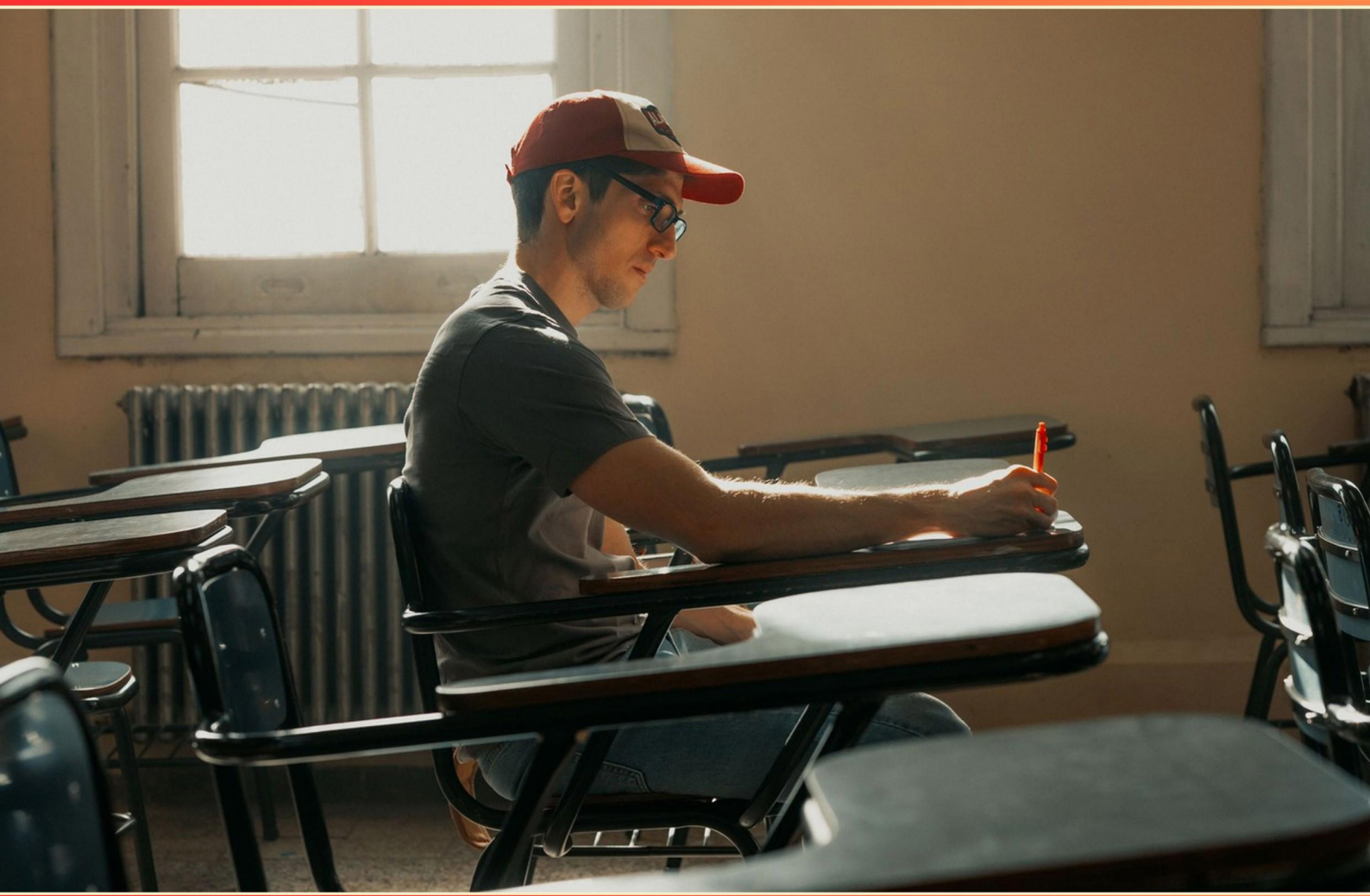
OAE INTEGRATED SOCIAL STUDIES (025) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://oaesocialstudies025.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1
Table of Contents 2
Introduction 3
How to Use This Guide 4
Questions 5
Answers 8
Explanations 10
Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. **What was one of the main aims of European explorers during the Age of Exploration?**

   A. To spread democracy

   B. To establish permanent settlements

   C. To find new lands and trade routes

   D. To end slavery

2. **Which case strengthened the power of the federal government in banking?**

   A. Marbury vs. Madison

   B. McCulloch vs. Maryland

   C. Plessy vs. Ferguson

   D. Browns vs. Board of Education

3. **Which civilization is recognized for its significant cultural and architectural achievements during its height?**

   A. Incas

   B. Aztecs

   C. Lumbee

   D. Maya

4. **Which Byzantine emperor is known for reconquering much of the territory previously ruled by Rome?**

   A. Heraclius

   B. Justinian

   C. Constantine

   D. Alexios

5. **Which philosopher is known for the idea that individuals are inherently self-interested?**

   A. Hobbes

   B. Locke

   C. Montesquieu

   D. Tocqueville

SAMPLE

6. What are the essential steps in the electoral process?

A. File for office, win a party primary, and register as a voter

B. Register as a voter, participate in a primary, and vote in the general election

C. Win a general election, file for office, and take an oath of office

D. File for office, win a general election, and establish party leadership

7. What term describes the conflict between the US and the Soviet Union from 1945 to 1991?

A. World War III

B. Cold War

C. Hot War

D. Vietnam War

8. Which document outlined the beliefs of women's rights supporters at the Seneca Falls Convention?

A. The Constitution

B. The Declaration of Independence

C. The Declaration of Sentiments

D. The Bill of Rights

9. Which agreement, signed by 41 men on the Mayflower, was the first for self-government in America?

A. Petition of Rights

B. English Bill of Rights

C. Declaration of Independence

D. Mayflower Compact

10. Which of the following is an example of a legislative body?

A. A school board

B. The House of Representatives

C. A city council

D. A community association

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. D
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What was one of the main aims of European explorers during the Age of Exploration?

A. To spread democracy

B. To establish permanent settlements

C. To find new lands and trade routes

D. To end slavery

During the Age of Exploration, one of the primary aims of European explorers was to find new lands and trade routes. This period, which spanned roughly from the late 15th century to the early 17th century, was characterized by a significant push from European nations to enhance their economic power and influence through exploration. The explorers sought out new territories that could provide access to valuable resources, such as spices, gold, and other commodities that were highly sought after in Europe. Additionally, the search for alternative trade routes was crucial for circumventing existing trade networks dominated by other powers, particularly those controlled by the Ottoman Empire and the Italian city-states. By discovering new paths, such as the sea routes to India and the Americas, explorers not only facilitated the expansion of trade but also initiated complex interactions that would lead to cultural exchanges, colonization, and profound impacts on global history. This objective significantly shaped the geopolitical landscape of the time and set the stage for the colonial enterprises that followed. In contrast, the other options do not directly align with the primary motivations of the explorers during this period. While the establishment of permanent settlements did occur as a result of exploration, it was not the initial aim; the focus was more on the discovery and exploitation of

2. Which case strengthened the power of the federal government in banking?

A. Marbury vs. Madison

B. McCulloch vs. Maryland

C. Plessy vs. Ferguson

D. Browns vs. Board of Education

The case that strengthened the power of the federal government in banking is McCulloch vs. Maryland. This landmark Supreme Court decision, decided in 1819, affirmed the constitutionality of the Second Bank of the United States and reinforced the principle of federal supremacy over state laws. In this case, the state of Maryland had attempted to impose a tax on the Bank of the United States, arguing that it was operating within their jurisdiction. The Supreme Court ruled that states could not tax the federal institution, emphasizing that the federal government had the authority to create a national bank under the Necessary and Proper Clause of the Constitution. This decision established the precedent that federal law takes precedence over state law, which significantly broadened the scope of federal power, particularly in matters related to economic regulation and banking. The other cases listed, while significant in their own right, do not pertain to banking or the federal government's power in that domain. Marbury vs. Madison established the principle of judicial review, which allows courts to invalidate legislation and executive actions that are contrary to the Constitution. Plessy vs. Ferguson dealt with racial segregation and established the "separate but equal" doctrine, while Brown vs. Board of Education overturned Plessy by declaring that segreg

SAMPLE

3. Which civilization is recognized for its significant cultural and architectural achievements during its height?

A. Incas

B. Aztecs

C. Lumbee

D. Maya

The civilization recognized for its significant cultural and architectural achievements during its height is the Maya. The Maya civilization is known for its remarkable contributions to architecture, mathematics, astronomy, and art. Their city-states, such as Tikal and Palenque, feature advanced architectural accomplishments, including stepped pyramids, palaces, and elaborate stone carvings that reflect their sophisticated understanding of engineering and aesthetics. The Maya also developed a complex writing system and made significant advancements in agricultural techniques, which supported their populous cities. While the Incas and Aztecs also had impressive architectural and cultural outputs, the Maya achieved a notable level of sophistication that has been extensively documented through their monumental structures and extensive artistic heritage. The Lumbee, on the other hand, are a contemporary Native American tribe in North Carolina and do not represent a civilization known for such extensive architectural and cultural achievements when compared to the ancient civilizations mentioned.

4. Which Byzantine emperor is known for reconquering much of the territory previously ruled by Rome?

A. Heraclius

B. Justinian

C. Constantine

D. Alexios

The Byzantine emperor known for reconquering much of the territory previously ruled by Rome is Justinian. He reigned from 527 to 565 AD and is most famous for his ambitious campaigns aimed at restoring the Roman Empire's former glory. Under Justinian's leadership, military commanders like Belisarius and Narses successfully retook significant parts of the former Roman territories in North Africa, Italy, and parts of the southern Mediterranean, including the city of Carthage and the Italian peninsula. Justinian's efforts were not solely military; he also undertook sweeping legal reforms, codifying Roman law in a coherent body known as the "Corpus Juris Civilis," which has had a lasting influence on the legal systems of many countries. His reign is often seen as a high point of Byzantine culture and governance, leading to significant developments in art, architecture (such as the construction of the Hagia Sophia), and theology. Other historical figures listed did not focus on reconquering territories on the same scale or had different principal legacies. For instance, Heraclius is known for his military campaigns against the Persians and the introduction of the term "Christian Empire," Constantine is notable for founding Constantinople and adopting Christianity, while Alexios established the

SAMPLE

5. Which philosopher is known for the idea that individuals are inherently self-interested?

A. Hobbes

B. Locke

C. Montesquieu

D. Tocqueville

The philosopher known for the idea that individuals are inherently self-interested is Hobbes. He is famous for his social contract theory presented in his work "Leviathan," where he argues that in a state of nature, individuals act primarily out of self-interest and that this leads to a state of constant conflict. Hobbes believed that to escape this chaos, individuals consent to surrender some of their freedoms to a central authority in exchange for security and order, highlighting the role of self-interest in justifying the existence of government. Locke, on the other hand, saw individuals as rational beings who could govern themselves, believing in natural rights and the idea that people are generally cooperative rather than solely self-interested. Montesquieu focused on the separation of powers within government to avoid tyranny and did not emphasize self-interest as a core nature of humanity. Tocqueville analyzed American society and the nature of democracy but did not primarily focus on self-interest as defining human behavior.

6. What are the essential steps in the electoral process?

A. File for office, win a party primary, and register as a voter

B. Register as a voter, participate in a primary, and vote in the general election

C. Win a general election, file for office, and take an oath of office

D. File for office, win a general election, and establish party leadership

The correct answer focuses on the essential steps involved for a candidate seeking to enter the political office. Filing for office is the first crucial step where individuals formally declare their intention to run, which ensures their candidacy is recognized and they can begin campaigning. Winning a party primary is essential because it signifies that the candidate has secured their party's nomination, allowing them to represent that party in the general election. Although voter registration is a key component of the election process for individuals wishing to vote, it is not part of the steps a candidate must undertake to run for office. Other options may mention actions related to voting or general election outcomes, which pertain more to voters rather than the candidacy process itself, underscoring the distinction between the candidate's journey and the voter's role in the electoral process.

SAMPLE

7. What term describes the conflict between the US and the Soviet Union from 1945 to 1991?

A. World War III

B. Cold War

C. Hot War

D. Vietnam War

The term that accurately describes the conflict between the US and the Soviet Union from 1945 to 1991 is the Cold War. This period was characterized by political tension, military rivalry, and ideological competition between the two superpowers, as well as their respective allies. Unlike a "hot war," which involves direct military conflict, the Cold War predominantly featured indirect confrontations, propaganda, and various proxy wars around the globe. The competition was mainly rooted in opposing ideologies: capitalism and democracy versus communism and authoritarianism. This long-lasting standoff included significant events such as the nuclear arms race, the space race, and various conflicts influenced by these competing ideologies. The other terms presented, such as World War III and Hot War, imply direct military engagement on a global scale, which did not occur in this case. The Vietnam War, while a significant conflict during the Cold War period, was specifically one of the many proxy wars rather than a descriptor for the overarching relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. Thus, the term Cold War encapsulates the nature of the rivalry accurately and historically.

8. Which document outlined the beliefs of women's rights supporters at the Seneca Falls Convention?

A. The Constitution

B. The Declaration of Independence

C. The Declaration of Sentiments

D. The Bill of Rights

The Declaration of Sentiments is the document that outlined the beliefs of women's rights supporters at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848. This historic event marked the beginning of the women's rights movement in the United States. The Declaration of Sentiments was drafted primarily by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and was modeled after the Declaration of Independence. In it, the authors articulated the grievances and demands for women's rights, arguing for equality in various aspects of society, including the right to vote, access to education, and fair treatment under the law. This document was significant because it not only highlighted the injustices faced by women but also called for systemic change, establishing a framework for future advocacy in the fight for gender equality. Its assertion that "all men and women are created equal" echoed the principles of freedom and equality found in the Declaration of Independence while specifically addressing women's issues, making it a pivotal symbol of the women's suffrage movement.

SAMPLE

9. Which agreement, signed by 41 men on the Mayflower, was the first for self-government in America?

A. Petition of Rights

B. English Bill of Rights

C. Declaration of Independence

D. Mayflower Compact

The Mayflower Compact is recognized as the first agreement for self-government in America, signed in 1620 by 41 male passengers aboard the Mayflower. This document was significant because it established a framework for governance and community cooperation among the settlers in the newly founded Plymouth Colony. The signers agreed to create and abide by their own laws for the good of the colony, which was a radical shift from the traditional rule by a monarch. The Mayflower Compact emphasized principles such as majority rule and the consent of the governed, which have had a lasting impact on the development of democratic practices in the United States. Its creation marked a pivotal moment in American history as it set a precedent for future democratic governance. Other agreements mentioned, such as the Petition of Rights and the English Bill of Rights, while important in the context of establishing limits on government authority in England, do not relate directly to the practice of self-governance by settlers in America. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed the colonies' separation from British rule but was enacted later and did not establish a governing framework for the colonists at that time. Thus, the Mayflower Compact stands out as the foundational document for self-governance among European settlers in America.

10. Which of the following is an example of a legislative body?

A. A school board

B. The House of Representatives

C. A city council

D. A community association

The House of Representatives is an example of a legislative body because it is one half of the United States Congress, which is responsible for making federal laws. Legislative bodies are established to create, amend, and repeal laws, as well as to represent the interests of the public in governmental affairs. The House of Representatives has the authority to introduce legislation, debate proposed laws, and, ultimately, vote on them. This process is fundamental to the functioning of a democratic government. Other choices, although they may have decision-making powers or responsibilities within their respective domains, do not function at the same capacity as a legislative body on a national or state level. A school board typically focuses on education policy within a specific district, a city council manages local city governance and ordinances, and a community association oversees neighborhood regulations and community standards. While these entities may enact rules and regulations, their scope and authority are limited compared to the significant legislative responsibilities held by the House of Representatives.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://oaesocialstudies025.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE