

# OAE Integrated Social Studies (025) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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# 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.

# 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## 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.**

## 7. Use Other Tools

**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!**

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## **Questions**

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- 1. What defines an aerial map?**
  - A. A map that illustrates climate patterns**
  - B. A picture of an area taken from above**
  - C. A map that focuses on political regions**
  - D. A topographic representation of terrain**
  
- 2. What does NAFTA stand for, and what purpose does it serve?**
  - A. North American Free Trade Agreement promoting tariffs**
  - B. North Asian Free Trade Agreement eliminating trade barriers**
  - C. North American Free Trade Agreement facilitating free trade**
  - D. North American Federation of Trade Agreements**
  
- 3. What was the capital of the eastern half of the Roman Empire after the fall of the Western Empire?**
  - A. Rome**
  - B. Constantinople**
  - C. Alexandria**
  - D. Athens**
  
- 4. During which invasion were 4,400 ships and 140,000 men sent, but stopped by kamikaze winds?**
  - A. Japanese Defense**
  - B. Mongol Invasion**
  - C. Crusades**
  - D. Spanish Armada**
  
- 5. What economic philosophy suggests that a capitalist system, when free from taxation and government involvement, would be the most productive?**
  - A. Socialism**
  - B. Keynesian Economics**
  - C. Reagonomics**
  - D. Supply-Side Economics**

**6. What major geopolitical theme does the policy of extending economic, political, or military control by stronger nations represent?**

- A. Isolationism**
- B. Colonial Expansion**
- C. European Imperialism**
- D. Collective Security**

**7. Which of the following reflects a key characteristic of human civilization development?**

- A. Hunting and Gathering**
- B. Nomadic Lifestyles**
- C. Permanent Settlements**
- D. Bartering**

**8. Why is an isthmus significant in geography?**

- A. It is a major trade route between continents**
- B. It connects two larger land areas**
- C. It usually contains large bodies of water**
- D. It is a natural barrier to wildlife**

**9. What role does the government play in a laissez-faire economic system?**

- A. It has a significant regulatory role**
- B. It enforces strict economic policies**
- C. It minimally intervenes in economic affairs**
- D. It directly controls market prices**

**10. Which project was Kwame Nkrumah criticized for neglecting during his leadership?**

- A. Economic Development**
- B. Environmental Conservation**
- C. Foreign Relations**
- D. Social Justice Initiatives**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What defines an aerial map?

- A. A map that illustrates climate patterns
- B. A picture of an area taken from above**
- C. A map that focuses on political regions
- D. A topographic representation of terrain

An aerial map is defined as a picture of an area taken from above, typically using airborne photography or satellite imagery. This perspective allows for the capture of extensive geographical features and human developments in a single frame, providing a comprehensive view that can reveal spatial relationships and patterns that may not be as evident from the ground level. Aerial maps are particularly useful in applications like urban planning, environmental studies, and land-use analysis, as they offer a way to visualize the layout and characteristics of landscapes and infrastructure from an elevated viewpoint. While the other options describe different types of maps or functions, they do not capture the essence of what an aerial map represents. Climate patterns pertain to climatology and are generally depicted in thematic maps, while political regions focus on boundaries and governance structures. Topographic maps specifically emphasize elevation and landform details rather than providing a general overview from above. Therefore, the correct answer clearly aligns with the definition of an aerial map.

## 2. What does NAFTA stand for, and what purpose does it serve?

- A. North American Free Trade Agreement promoting tariffs
- B. North Asian Free Trade Agreement eliminating trade barriers
- C. North American Free Trade Agreement facilitating free trade**
- D. North American Federation of Trade Agreements

The choice indicating that NAFTA stands for the North American Free Trade Agreement and serves to facilitate free trade is accurate because NAFTA was designed to create a trilateral trade bloc between the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Instituted in 1994, its primary goal was to eliminate barriers to trade and investment between the three nations, allowing for the more seamless exchange of goods and services. By reducing tariffs and implementing measures to promote fair competition, NAFTA aimed to boost economic growth and collaborative trade relationships among the member countries. As a result, this agreement has significantly impacted trade patterns, often leading to increased trade volumes and economic integration within North America.

**3. What was the capital of the eastern half of the Roman Empire after the fall of the Western Empire?**

- A. Rome**
- B. Constantinople**
- C. Alexandria**
- D. Athens**

The capital of the eastern half of the Roman Empire after the fall of the Western Empire was Constantinople. Originally founded as Byzantium, it was re-established as Constantinople by Emperor Constantine I in 330 AD. This new capital was strategically located on the Bosphorus strait, making it a vital center for trade, military defense, and culture. As the Western Roman Empire declined and eventually fell in 476 AD, Constantinople became the political and cultural heart of the Eastern Roman Empire, also known as the Byzantine Empire. Constantinople's significance during this period cannot be overstated. It served as a bridge between Europe and Asia and maintained many aspects of Roman law, governance, and culture. The city continued to thrive for centuries, playing a crucial role in the progress of Christianity, art, and scholarship, which is why it is often viewed as a continuation of the Roman legacy long after the fall of Rome itself.

**4. During which invasion were 4,400 ships and 140,000 men sent, but stopped by kamikaze winds?**

- A. Japanese Defense**
- B. Mongol Invasion**
- C. Crusades**
- D. Spanish Armada**

The correct answer is indeed the Mongol Invasion. This historical event refers to the attempts made by Kublai Khan in the late 13th century to invade Japan. In 1281, the Mongol Empire sent a massive fleet, comprising around 4,400 ships and approximately 140,000 troops, to conduct an invasion of Japan. However, these forces were thwarted by a series of powerful typhoons, nicknamed "kamikaze," which translates to "divine winds." These storms destroyed a significant portion of the fleet and greatly diminished the strength of the invading army. The impact of these kamikaze winds is pivotal in Japanese history, as they effectively prevented the Mongols from establishing control over Japan, allowing for the preservation of Japanese sovereignty and culture during that era. This event also contributed to the mythos surrounding the Japanese as being divinely protected from foreign invasion. Understanding the Mongol Invasion in this context helps to appreciate the significant role of natural forces in shaping historical outcomes.

**5. What economic philosophy suggests that a capitalist system, when free from taxation and government involvement, would be the most productive?**

- A. Socialism**
- B. Keynesian Economics**
- C. Reagonomics**
- D. Supply-Side Economics**

The economic philosophy that posits a capitalist system, free from taxation and government involvement, would be the most productive aligns with Supply-Side Economics. This approach emphasizes that reducing taxes and deregulating markets leads to increased investment, job creation, and overall economic growth. Proponents believe that when individuals and businesses retain more of their earnings, they are more likely to invest and spend, which stimulates the economy. Supply-Side Economics focuses on the production side of the economy, asserting that policies should aim to enhance production capabilities rather than increase government spending. This ideology was particularly prominent during the Reagan administration, which aimed to boost economic growth through tax cuts and less government intervention. Comparatively, the other options like Socialism and Keynesian Economics do not advocate for minimal government involvement and high levels of taxation as beneficial for productivity. Socialism typically involves more government control and redistribution. Keynesian Economics suggests that government intervention is necessary to manage economic cycles, especially during downturns. Therefore, Supply-Side Economics stands out as the philosophy that champions a hands-off approach to capitalism, emphasizing its potential for productivity without government interference.

**6. What major geopolitical theme does the policy of extending economic, political, or military control by stronger nations represent?**

- A. Isolationism**
- B. Colonial Expansion**
- C. European Imperialism**
- D. Collective Security**

The policy of extending economic, political, or military control by stronger nations primarily represents European Imperialism. This historical phenomenon, particularly prominent from the late 19th century to the early 20th century, involved European powers expanding their empires by conquering territory, exerting influence over local economies, and establishing political control over various regions around the world. European Imperialism is characterized by the notion that stronger nations would often justify their control as a civilizing mission, promoting concepts like the spread of Western culture and civilization, while also exploiting resources and local populations for economic gain. This expansion often led to significant changes in the social, political, and economic structures of the colonized areas, profoundly impacting global relations and the historical narrative of many regions. In contrast, other themes are appropriately focused in different contexts. Isolationism refers to a national policy of avoiding involvement in international affairs, which does not align with expansion efforts. Colonial Expansion, while closely related, is a broader term that may not specify the European context. Collective Security refers to an agreement among nations to respond collectively to threats, differing fundamentally from the unilateral control implied in this geopolitical theme.

**7. Which of the following reflects a key characteristic of human civilization development?**

- A. Hunting and Gathering**
- B. Nomadic Lifestyles**
- C. Permanent Settlements**
- D. Bartering**

The development of human civilization is significantly marked by the establishment of permanent settlements. This transition from a nomadic lifestyle, where groups moved frequently in search of food and resources, enabled individuals to cultivate land, create surplus food, and engage in more complex social structures. Permanent settlements led to the development of agriculture, which in turn supported population growth and the formation of cities. With stable living conditions, communities could innovate, giving rise to advancements in technology, governance, arts, and culture. This shift allowed for specialization of labor, where individuals could focus on different societal roles rather than solely on survival. The establishment of permanent settlements ultimately laid the groundwork for organized societies, trade networks, and the interconnected nature of later civilizations. In contrast, hunting and gathering, nomadic lifestyles, and bartering were characteristics of earlier stages of human development, which did not provide the same foundational platform for the growth of complex societies.

**8. Why is an isthmus significant in geography?**

- A. It is a major trade route between continents**
- B. It connects two larger land areas**
- C. It usually contains large bodies of water**
- D. It is a natural barrier to wildlife**

An isthmus is significant in geography primarily because it connects two larger land areas. This geographical feature plays a crucial role in several contexts, such as facilitating migration, trade, and cultural exchanges between the two land masses it links. The narrow strip of land can create land routes that are vital for transportation and economic activities, particularly in regions where sea travel is less feasible or more dangerous. While there are interesting aspects associated with trade routes and the presence of water bodies, those don't define the primary characteristic of an isthmus itself. An isthmus does not typically contain large bodies of water, nor is it generally regarded as a natural barrier to wildlife, as it serves more as a connective pathway than a barrier. Therefore, the defining significance of an isthmus in geography lies in its role as a connector between two larger land areas.

## 9. What role does the government play in a laissez-faire economic system?

- A. It has a significant regulatory role**
- B. It enforces strict economic policies**
- C. It minimally intervenes in economic affairs**
- D. It directly controls market prices**

In a laissez-faire economic system, the government adopts a hands-off approach, allowing the free market to operate with minimal intervention. This means that the government does not impose strict regulations or controls over economic activities, such as market prices or production levels. Instead, it allows individuals and businesses to engage in economic transactions freely, relying on supply and demand to regulate the economy. The rationale behind this approach is to promote individual entrepreneurship and economic efficiency, as it enables market forces to determine outcomes naturally. By minimizing intervention, a laissez-faire system encourages competition and innovation, which can lead to greater economic growth and prosperity. In contrast, options that suggest a significant regulatory role, strict economic policies, or direct control over market prices reflect characteristics of more interventionist economic systems rather than laissez-faire economics.

## 10. Which project was Kwame Nkrumah criticized for neglecting during his leadership?

- A. Economic Development**
- B. Environmental Conservation**
- C. Foreign Relations**
- D. Social Justice Initiatives**

Kwame Nkrumah, the first President of Ghana, is often associated with ambitious development projects aimed at transforming the nation into a model of modernity in Africa. However, his leadership faced criticism, particularly concerning economic development. While he initiated significant projects like the Akosombo Dam and sought to industrialize Ghana, critics argue that he neglected essential areas within economic development, such as agricultural improvement and the establishment of a sustainable economic base that could support the burgeoning industrial efforts. His focus on monumental projects sometimes led to the oversimplification of complex economic issues, neglecting local needs and agricultural sectors that had traditionally supported the economy. This resulted in an economy that, in some areas, became overly reliant on foreign investment and external factors rather than fostering a stable indigenous economic foundation. Understanding this context reveals why criticism of his economic development approach is pertinent, emphasizing the need for a balance between large-scale projects and sustainable economic strategies that consider the needs of various sectors.

# 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](mailto: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!**

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