

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. 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!

Questions

- 1. What conflict began with the Vassy Massacre and involved religious and political battles between Protestants and Catholics in Europe during the early 17th century?**
 - A. Thirty Years' War**
 - B. English Civil War**
 - C. Religious Wars**
 - D. Spanish Inquisition**
- 2. Who was the leader of the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa and became its president?**
 - A. Mandela**
 - B. Tocqueville**
 - C. Lenin**
 - D. Hobbes**
- 3. In which case did the Supreme Court rule that segregation was constitutional?**
 - A. Browns vs. Board of Education**
 - B. Plessy vs. Ferguson**
 - C. Marbury vs. Madison**
 - D. McCulloch vs. Maryland**
- 4. Which historian argued that the continuous existence of the American frontier shaped the character of the nation?**
 - A. Charles Beard**
 - B. Fredrick Jackson Turner**
 - C. David McCullough**
 - D. Henry Adams**
- 5. What does segregation refer to?**
 - A. Integration of different races**
 - B. Separation of people based on differences**
 - C. Universal equality in public spaces**
 - D. Economic disparities among races**

- 6. What was a significant result of the Sacco and Vanzetti trial in the 1920s?**
- A. Increased support for labor rights**
 - B. Demonstration of anti-foreign sentiment**
 - C. Promotion of immigration reforms**
 - D. Strengthening of international trade agreements**
- 7. Which American Revolutionary leader was also a pamphleteer?**
- A. Samuel Adams**
 - B. Thomas Paine**
 - C. John Adams**
 - D. George Washington**
- 8. Which term describes the attempt to return America to traditional values such as church, family, and free enterprise?**
- A. Reformation**
 - B. Reagan Revolution**
 - C. New Deal**
 - D. Progressive Era**
- 9. What major change occurred around 10,000 - 8,000 BCE that led to the development of permanent settlements?**
- A. Urbanization**
 - B. Feudalism**
 - C. Neolithic Revolution**
 - D. Hunters and Gatherers**
- 10. In Roe vs. Wade, what fundamental right did the Supreme Court recognize?**
- A. The right to free speech**
 - B. The right to privacy regarding abortion decisions**
 - C. The right to bear arms**
 - D. The right to a fair trial**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What conflict began with the Vassy Massacre and involved religious and political battles between Protestants and Catholics in Europe during the early 17th century?

- A. Thirty Years' War**
- B. English Civil War**
- C. Religious Wars**
- D. Spanish Inquisition**

The conflict that began with the Vassy Massacre and involved significant religious and political battles between Protestants and Catholics during the early 17th century is known as the Thirty Years' War. The Vassy Massacre, which took place in 1562, marked a brutal turning point in the French Wars of Religion, which were characterized by the intense struggle between Protestant Huguenots and Catholic royal forces. These wars were part of a larger context of religious conflict across Europe, culminating in the Thirty Years' War that lasted from 1618 to 1648. This devastating conflict not only encompassed France but also spread to involve various European powers, reflecting the broader tensions between Protestant and Catholic states. The resolution of the Thirty Years' War was significant for establishing the principle of state sovereignty and religious tolerance in Europe, ultimately shaping the continent's political landscape. While the English Civil War and the Spanish Inquisition are also significant historical events, they do not directly relate to the Vassy Massacre or encompass the same breadth of religious conflict as the Thirty Years' War. Similarly, the term "Religious Wars" is too broad and does not capture the specific context of the conflict initiated by the Vassy Massacre. Thus, the Thirty

2. Who was the leader of the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa and became its president?

- A. Mandela**
- B. Tocqueville**
- C. Lenin**
- D. Hobbes**

The leader of the African National Congress (ANC) who became its president is Nelson Mandela. Mandela is a pivotal figure in South African history, renowned for his role in the struggle against apartheid, a system of institutionalized racial segregation and discrimination. His leadership of the ANC was marked by a commitment to non-violent resistance, although he also acknowledged the need for armed struggle during the early years of the anti-apartheid movement. After spending 27 years in prison, Mandela was released in 1990 and became a symbol of the fight for justice and equality. In 1994, he led the ANC to victory in South Africa's first multiracial elections, becoming the country's first Black president. His presidency focused on reconciliation and nation-building, which was essential in healing the divisions created by apartheid. In contrast, the other individuals listed in the choices do not have a connection to the ANC or the struggles in South Africa. Tocqueville was a French diplomat and political thinker known for his work on democracy in America; Lenin was a Russian revolutionary leader; and Hobbes was an English philosopher best known for his social contract theory. Their contributions lie in different historical contexts and intellectual domains.

3. In which case did the Supreme Court rule that segregation was constitutional?

A. Browns vs. Board of Education

B. Plessy vs. Ferguson

C. Marbury vs. Madison

D. McCulloch vs. Maryland

The Supreme Court ruled that segregation was constitutional in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson. This landmark decision from 1896 established the "separate but equal" doctrine, which upheld state laws requiring racial segregation in public facilities. The Court's ruling was based on the argument that as long as the separate facilities for different races were equal, segregation did not violate the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. This ruling effectively provided legal justification for the continuation of racial segregation for many years until it was eventually overturned by Brown v. Board of Education in 1954. The cases listed in the other choices do not pertain to the legality of segregation; they address different aspects of constitutional law and civil rights.

4. Which historian argued that the continuous existence of the American frontier shaped the character of the nation?

A. Charles Beard

B. Fredrick Jackson Turner

C. David McCullough

D. Henry Adams

The historian who argued that the continuous existence of the American frontier shaped the character of the nation is Fredrick Jackson Turner. In his influential "Frontier Thesis," presented in 1893, Turner posited that the frontier experience was fundamental in developing a distinctly American identity. He believed that the challenges and opportunities presented by the frontier fostered traits such as individualism, democracy, and innovation. Turner's thesis suggested that the process of westward expansion was crucial in shaping American culture and social dynamics, effectively linking the notion of the frontier to the broader narrative of American exceptionalism. In contrast, other historians mentioned may have different focuses; for instance, Charles Beard was known for his economic interpretation of history, David McCullough often writes about specific historical figures and events rather than broad societal themes, and Henry Adams is widely recognized for his writings on history and politics but didn't emphasize the concept of the frontier in the same way. Thus, Fredrick Jackson Turner stands out for his unique and impactful contribution to our understanding of how the frontier influenced the national character.

5. What does segregation refer to?

- A. Integration of different races
- B. Separation of people based on differences**
- C. Universal equality in public spaces
- D. Economic disparities among races

Segregation refers to the separation of people based on differences, particularly racial, ethnic, or social characteristics. This concept has historical roots, especially in the context of racial segregation in the United States, where laws and practices enforced the division of people into different schools, neighborhoods, and public facilities. These divisions not only manifested in physical separation but also in systemic inequalities, as segregated groups often faced significant disparities in access to resources, opportunities, and rights. The notion of segregation is fundamentally about separation, which distinguishes it from integration, where individuals of different backgrounds come together as equals. It also does not align with universal equality, which aims for inclusion and equitable access to public spaces regardless of race or background. Economic disparities might correlate with segregation but do not define it; segregation is specifically about the physical and social separation of groups.

6. What was a significant result of the Sacco and Vanzetti trial in the 1920s?

- A. Increased support for labor rights
- B. Demonstration of anti-foreign sentiment**
- C. Promotion of immigration reforms
- D. Strengthening of international trade agreements

The significant result of the Sacco and Vanzetti trial in the 1920s was a demonstration of anti-foreign sentiment. Sacco and Vanzetti were Italian immigrants and anarchists who were charged with robbery and murder in a trial that became emblematic of the era's socio-political climate. Throughout the trial, there was a pervasive atmosphere of xenophobia and bias against immigrants, particularly those who were culturally or ideologically different from the predominantly Anglo-Saxon American populace. Their trial and subsequent execution in 1927 sparked widespread protests and debates over the fairness of the judicial proceedings, highlighting issues of social justice, class struggle, and political repression. Many observers believed that their convictions were influenced more by their immigrant status and radical political beliefs than by solid evidence. This incident profoundly affected public perception, revealing deep-seated prejudices and fears of foreigners, which resonated throughout the nation and contributed to a more significant conversation about immigration and civil liberties during a period marked by nativism and the Red Scare. In contrast, while the trial did relate to labor issues and concerns about class, it was primarily the anti-foreign sentiment that became a lasting legacy of the case. The other choices do not capture the essence of the soci

7. Which American Revolutionary leader was also a pamphleteer?

A. Samuel Adams

B. Thomas Paine

C. John Adams

D. George Washington

Thomas Paine is recognized as a prominent pamphleteer during the American Revolutionary period, chiefly for his influential work, "Common Sense." This pamphlet, published in 1776, made a compelling argument for American independence from British rule and significantly swayed public opinion toward the revolutionary cause. Paine's style was accessible and direct, which helped to mobilize a wider audience compared to traditional political literature of the time. While other figures, such as Samuel Adams, were also involved in revolutionary activities and writings, Paine's role as a pamphleteer is particularly notable because he effectively used the medium to reach many Americans and articulate the revolutionary ideas of liberty and democracy. His work played a crucial role in shaping the dialogue around independence and has had a lasting impact on American political thought.

8. Which term describes the attempt to return America to traditional values such as church, family, and free enterprise?

A. Reformation

B. Reagan Revolution

C. New Deal

D. Progressive Era

The correct choice reflects the historical context of the late 20th century, particularly during the presidency of Ronald Reagan in the 1980s. The term identifies a political movement that sought to restore what were perceived as traditional American values—emphasizing the significance of family, religion, and a free-market economy. The policies and rhetoric associated with the Reagan Revolution aimed to reduce the size of government, promote individualism, and encourage private enterprise, in contrast to the more liberal policies that had been prominent in previous administrations. The Reagan Revolution is often associated with a conservative response to the social and economic upheavals of the 1960s and 1970s, such as counterculture movements and economic challenges. This movement resonated with many Americans who felt disenchanted with the social changes of that era, and it also laid the foundation for future conservative policies and ideologies. In contrast, the other choices pertain to different historical contexts. The Reformation primarily refers to the 16th-century religious movement that led to the establishment of Protestantism, while the New Deal represents Franklin D. Roosevelt's program in the 1930s aimed at recovery from the Great Depression. The Progressive Era, which occurred in the late 19th

9. What major change occurred around 10,000 - 8,000 BCE that led to the development of permanent settlements?

- A. Urbanization**
- B. Feudalism**
- C. Neolithic Revolution**
- D. Hunters and Gatherers**

The Neolithic Revolution marks a significant transition in human history that occurred around 10,000 to 8,000 BCE, characterized by the shift from nomadic lifestyles of hunting and gathering to more settled agricultural practices. This transformation allowed communities to cultivate plants and domesticate animals, which greatly improved food production. As a result, people were able to produce surplus food, leading to the establishment of permanent settlements. With the reliability of food sources through farming, individuals could remain in one location instead of constantly moving in search of food. This stability was crucial for the development of villages and eventually complex societies. The establishment of these settlements laid the groundwork for further advancements in social structures, trade, and culture, all pivotal elements in the development of civilization. Other concepts like urbanization and feudalism, while important in their own contexts, relate to later developments in societal structures post-Neolithic Revolution. The hunters and gatherers, on the other hand, represent the prior way of life that was transformed by the revolutionary changes introduced during this period. Thus, the Neolithic Revolution is distinctly recognized for initiating the major shift towards permanent habitation.

10. In Roe vs. Wade, what fundamental right did the Supreme Court recognize?

- A. The right to free speech**
- B. The right to privacy regarding abortion decisions**
- C. The right to bear arms**
- D. The right to a fair trial**

In Roe v. Wade, the Supreme Court recognized the fundamental right to privacy in relation to abortion decisions. The ruling was based on the interpretation of the right to privacy, which is implied by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court held that this right encompasses a woman's decision whether to terminate her pregnancy. The decision established that while the government has legitimate interests in protecting maternal health and potential human life, these interests must be balanced against a woman's right to make personal health choices. This landmark case effectively led to protections for women's reproductive rights in the United States, highlighting the importance of personal autonomy in medical and family decisions. In contrast, the other options reflect different rights that have been recognized in U.S. law but are not the focal point of Roe v. Wade. For instance, free speech, the right to bear arms, and the right to a fair trial are significant rights but unrelated to the context of abortion and personal reproductive decisions addressed in Roe v. Wade.

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!