

Kentucky Summative Assessments



Grade 11 Social Studies Released Items 2022



1

SS1120058_4

This table shows the cost-benefit analysis that a bakery uses to determine the number of workers to hire.

Number of Workers	Cakes per Day	Cost of Cakes	Gross Revenue from Cakes
1	4	\$25	\$28
2	9	\$50	\$63
3	13	\$75	\$91
4	14	\$100	\$98

Hiring which number of workers will cause the bakery to lose money?

- A** 1
- B** 2
- C** 3
- D** 4



2

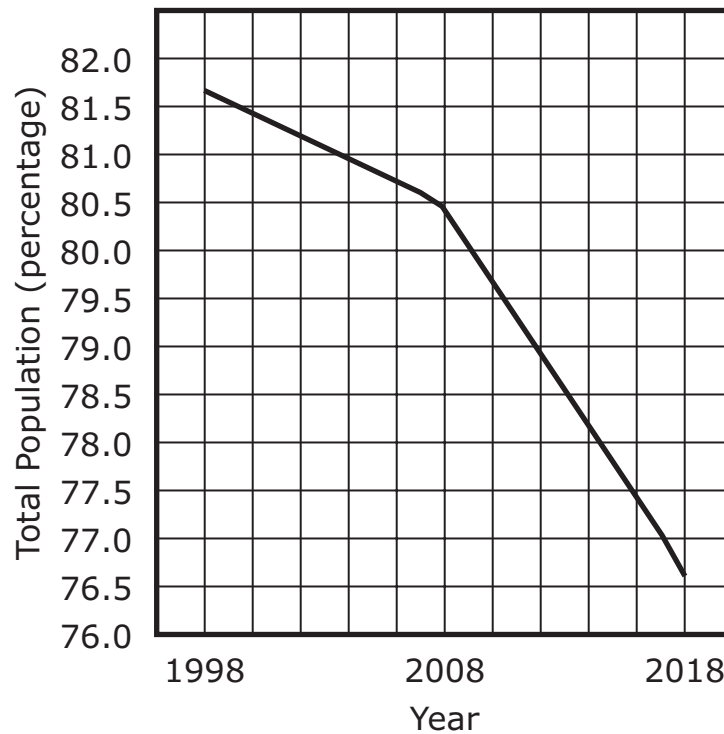
SS1120073_4

These sources describe changes to the Southeast Asian country of Cambodia from 1998 to 2018.

Cambodia has been a country in transition over the last two decades. Thanks to strong tourism and textile industries, the country's economy grew at an average rate of 8% between 1998 and 2018. This makes it one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. And between 2007 and 2014, the country's poverty rate fell from 48% to 13.5%. Close to 90% of the country's poor live in the countryside.

—based on “The World Bank in Cambodia,” The World Bank, c. 2019

**Rural Population in
Cambodia, 1998–2018**



Source: World Bank



2

Which statement **best** answers the supporting question “What is one explanation for the population distribution of Cambodia in 2019?”

- A** Most people live in rural areas because of all the factories there.
- B** More people are moving to urban areas because the cost of living is higher there.
- C** Most people live in rural areas because of all the available services there.
- D** More people are moving to urban areas because of increasing opportunities there.



3

SS1120006_2

This source is about the U.S. tomato market.

The domestic share of the U.S. market for tomatoes has been declining for years because of overseas competition. In 2019, a U.S. company decided to take on this foreign competition. It is building the largest greenhouse in the United States on 366 acres of land in Rowan County, Kentucky. The greenhouse is expected to produce 45 million pounds of fresh vegetables per year, most of which will be tomatoes. Because of the location of the greenhouse, the company will be able to provide one-day shipping to grocery stores across the eastern United States, where 70% of all Americans live. In addition, since the crops are grown indoors, vegetables can be shipped on a year-round basis.

—based on Keith Schneider, “A Greenhouse Large Enough to Feed the Eastern Seaboard,” *The New York Times*, September 3, 2019

Which claim could an economist make to explain how building greenhouses in Kentucky would **most likely** affect the U.S. role in the global market for tomatoes?

- A** Building greenhouses would give domestic growers a monopoly on tomato production.
- B** Building greenhouses would allow domestic growers to supply tomatoes at a lower cost than foreign growers can.
- C** Building greenhouses would guarantee domestic growers a profit in tomato production.
- D** Building greenhouses would allow domestic growers to reduce their labor costs compared with foreign growers.



Analyze each source and then answer the questions that follow.

While you are analyzing the sources, think about the compelling question “Why is international cooperation so difficult to achieve?”

Introduction

After an armistice in November 1918 ended World War I, representatives from the Allies met in Paris to draft the Treaty of Versailles. President Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, personally led the U.S. delegation in order to promote his vision for the League of Nations. Wilson achieved his goal in Europe, managing to get the covenant for the League included as part of the peace treaty. However, some people in the United States objected to Article 10, which stated, “The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League.”

Analyze these sources in order to investigate the compelling question “Why is international cooperation so difficult to achieve?”



SS1121087_S1

Source 1

This source is about President Wilson's vision for promoting world peace.

What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice. . . .

. . . Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent. "Self-determination" is not a mere phrase.

—President Woodrow Wilson, address to the U.S. Congress, February 11, 1918



Source 2

This source, which contains three excerpts, is about Ireland’s declaration of independence from British rule by Dáil Éireann, the Irish national parliament.

Ireland—resolutely and irrevocably determined at the dawn of the promised era of self-determination and liberty that she will suffer foreign dominion no longer—calls upon every free nation to uphold her national claim to complete independence as an Irish Republic.

—Message to the Free Nations of the World, Dáil Éireann, January 21, 1919

Given that Wilson made national self-determination a central tenet¹ of his world view, the Irish in both Ireland and the U.S. kept pushing him to take a stand on their behalf, something he refused to do.

Despite long-standing allegiance to the Democratic Party, especially in urban areas, the American Irish turned on Wilson and his effort to sell the treaty.

—Robert Schmuhl, “American Political Culture, Ireland and the League of Nations,”
Raidió Teilifís Éireann, 2013

¹ tenet - belief

The proposed League of Nations . . . would make the United States of America a guarantor of that empire which seeks to hold Ireland in subjection through military force and which thus offends the sense of justice of the civilized world.

—Friends of Irish Freedom and Associated Societies, *Washington Herald*, August 11, 1919



SS1121087_S3

Source 3

This source is about a proposal for racial equality made by the Japanese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.

The principle which we desire to see acted upon in the future relationship between nations was set forth in our original amendment as follows:—

“The equality of nations being a basic principle of the League of Nations, the High Contracting Parties agree to accord, as soon as possible, to all alien nationals of State Members of the League equal and just treatment in every respect, making no distinction, either in law or in fact, on account of their race or nationality.” . . .

If just and equal treatment is denied to certain nationals, it would have the significance of a certain reflection on their quality and status. Their faith in the justice and righteousness . . . of the League may be shaken. . . .

. . . The Japanese Government and people feel poignant regret at the failure of the Commission to approve of their just demand.

—Makino Nobuaki, Paris Peace Conference, April 28, 1919



SS1121087_S4

Source 4

This source is about the international reaction to the proposal for racial equality.

France got behind the proposal. Italy championed it. Greece voted in favor.

But Australia pushed back. The British dominion had instituted a White Australia Policy in 1901 limiting all non-White immigration. . . .

Wilson came up with a way of killing the proposal without ever openly saying he opposed it. The U.S. president imposed a “unanimity ruling” that effectively squashed the racial equality language even though a majority of the nations supported it.

As chairman of the League of Nations Commission, Wilson had approved a number of other issues at the conference without such a unanimous vote. His call for consensus . . . was a shrewd calculation.

—Josh Axelrod, “A Century Later: The Treaty of Versailles and Its Rejection of Racial Equality,” *Code Switch*, August 11, 2019



SS1121087_S5

Source 5

This cartoon shows one perspective on President Wilson's plan for the League of Nations. The word "dovetail" is a carpentry term that describes making two pieces of wood fit together.

"They Won't Dovetail," April 1919

Library of Congress



Source 6

This source is from a speech made prior to the U.S. Senate vote on the Treaty of Versailles.

About a year ago the President of the United States issued an appeal to the country, just before the November elections. He urged the country to elect a Democratic Congress in both branches. . . . If the people had wanted his policies and administration supported, they would not have elected this Congress. They rejected his demands. . . .

. . . [Why would I] vote to place the destiny of my country under the control of a politically selected tribunal¹ of nine, a foreign tribunal sitting forever upon foreign soil, without knowledge, or care for the traditions, or the hopes, or the aspirations, or the interests of my country, attended by one delegate appointed by the President of the United States and no doubt satisfactory to him . . . ?

—Senator Frank Brandegee, speech to the U.S. Senate, November 19, 1919

¹ tribunal - court of justice



SS1121087_S7

Source 7

This source quotes two news headlines about the U.S. Senate vote on the Treaty of Versailles. The vote in November 1919 was for the treaty with reservations, or revisions. The vote in March 1920 was for the treaty without any reservations.

Efforts to Ratify Beaten 3 Times; Reservations Rejected, 55 to 39, on First Vote

—*New York Tribune*, November 20, 1919

Senate Kills Treaty; Returns It to Wilson; Vote Is 49 to 35; 24 Democrats Oppose It

—*New York Tribune*, March 20, 1920

4

SS1121087_02_1

Which constitutional principle allowed the U.S. Senate to reject the Treaty of Versailles?

- A** Checks and balances
- B** Federalism
- C** Popular sovereignty
- D** Rule of law

5

SS1121087_05_4

How did the outcome of the U.S. congressional election in 1918 affect public policy in the United States?

- A** It allowed President Wilson to choose his advisors for the Paris Peace Conference.
- B** It empowered Republicans to reduce the president's constitutional powers.
- C** It allowed President Wilson to use the League of Nations to advance civil rights.
- D** It empowered Republicans to resist the president's foreign relations goals.



6

SS1121087_06_3,2

Which **two** examples show attempts to influence the division and control of Earth's surface after World War I?

- A** President Wilson wanted the League of Nations to be based on "right and justice."
- B** The Irish declaration of independence demanded changes in national boundaries.
- C** The Australians sought to restrict freedom of movement with their vote against racial equality.
- D** The meetings for the governing tribunal of the League of Nations were held in Europe.
- E** Democrats and Republicans had opposing interpretations of Article 10.



7

SS1121087_07

A student is gathering evidence from the sources to support the claim “The United States entered a period of isolationism after World War I.”

Determine whether each example supports the claim or supports a counterclaim. Choose **one** answer for each example.

Example	Supports the Claim	Supports a Counterclaim
President Wilson’s role in negotiating the Treaty of Versailles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Senator Brandegee’s position on the League of Nations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The U.S. Senate vote on the Treaty of Versailles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



8

SS1121087_08

Read the question carefully. Then enter your answer in the space provided.

Using your knowledge of the global effects of World War I, evaluate the following claim.

Claim: Increased global cooperation was an effect of World War I.

In your response, use evidence from multiple sources to make a counterclaim. Sources used may include the introduction. Explain your answer in **at least** two sentences.



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