

Kentucky Summative Assessments



Grade 8 Social Studies Released Items 2022



1

SS0820031_1

This source is about the impact of the domestication of plants and animals.

Domestication is the process of adapting wild plants and animals to be grown or raised on farms. For example, the domestication of wild grains resulted in wheat. The domestication of plants and animals created a larger and more dependable food supply for early civilizations.

—based on “Domestication,”
National Geographic Society,
2011

Which effect did the domestication of plants and animals **most likely** have on land use in River Valley Civilizations?

- A** An increase in the amount of land needed for new settlements
- B** A decrease in the amount of land needed for crop production
- C** An increase in the amount of land needed for hunting
- D** A decrease in the amount of land needed for trade routes

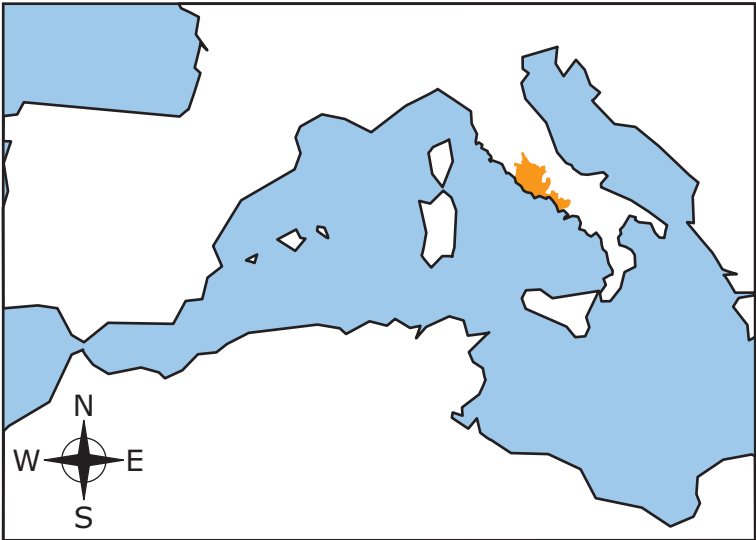



2

SS0820038_3

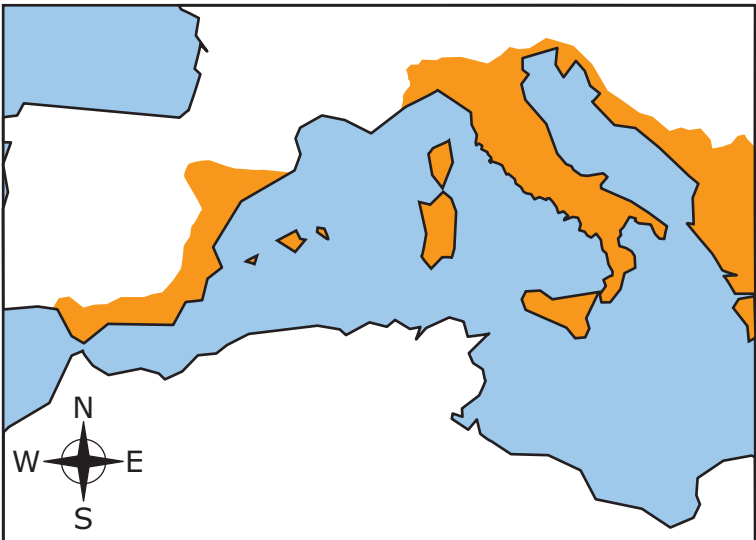
These maps show Roman territory in 298 BCE and in 149 BCE.


Roman Territory, 298 BCE



KEY	
	= Roman territory

Roman Territory, 149 BCE



KEY	
	= Roman territory



2

What was the **most likely** reason for the change in the size of Rome's territory between 298 BCE and 149 BCE?

- A Agreements with Rome's trading partners
- B Treaties with neighboring rulers
- C Military conquest of foreign lands
- D Foreign interest in Rome's cultural practices



3

SS0820072_2

This source is about Francisco Pizarro's early interactions with the Inca.

Francisco Pizarro . . . arrived in present-day northern Peru late in 1531 with a small force of about 180 men and 30 horses. Taking advantage of a civil war, he and his compatriots toppled the ruler, Atahualpa, in 1532. Over the next several decades the Spanish suppressed several Inca rebellions.

—“Exploring the Early Americas,” Library of Congress, c. 2019

Which claim **best** answers the supporting question “How was control of Inca land **most likely** affected by Pizarro’s arrival in South America?”

- A** The Inca and the Spanish divided up control of the land.
- B** Conflict with the Spanish resulted in the Inca losing control of their land.
- C** The loss of some land to the Spanish forced the Inca to seize control of land in other areas.
- D** Cooperation with the Spanish resulted in the Inca expanding the land under their control.



Analyze each source and then answer the questions that follow.

While you are analyzing the sources, think about the compelling question “What role should the government have in the economy?”

Introduction

The American System was an effort by some members of the national government to create a strong, growing, and economically united country in the early nineteenth century. The three main parts of the American System were:

- imposing high tariffs on imported goods to protect U.S. industries from competition with other countries
- having a strong Bank of the United States to promote economic stability
- paying for internal improvements such as roads and canals to help move people and goods to markets across the nation

Analyze these sources about the American System in order to investigate the compelling question “What role should the government have in the economy?”



SS0820005_S1

Source 1

This source contains excerpts from the U.S. Constitution that were important in the political debate over the constitutionality of the American System.

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; . . .

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, . . .

To coin Money [and] regulate [its] Value; . . .

To establish Post Offices and post Roads; . . .

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution [these] Powers.

—U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8



Source 2

This source is from a message to Congress in 1817.

I have been asked to sign a bill that provides funds for internal improvements in order to promote commerce and improve national defense. However, I do not believe that this is allowed by our Constitution. I am aware of the great importance of roads and canals and that a power in the national legislature to provide for them would be a good thing for the country. But I do not see that power listed in the Constitution, and there is nothing we can interpret to say it exists. If I sign this bill, it would destroy the relationship between the states and the national government. I therefore veto this bill.

—adapted from President James Madison, 1817



SS0820005_S3

Source 3

This source is from a U.S. Supreme Court decision.

After the most deliberate consideration, it is the unanimous and decided opinion of this Court, that the act to incorporate the Bank of the United States is a law made in [agreement with] the constitution, and is a part of the supreme law of the land. . . .

It being the opinion of the Court, that the act incorporating the bank is constitutional.

—Chief Justice John Marshall, *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819



SS0820005_S4

Source 4

This source is from a message to Congress in 1832.

You have sent me a bill to reauthorize the Bank of the United States. A national bank presents a danger to our liberty and the independence of the states. It is argued that the national bank is constitutional because the courts have said so. I disagree. Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution swears that he will support it as he understands it. I see nothing in its function that makes the bank necessary or proper for carrying out the powers of the national government listed in the Constitution. Therefore, I am vetoing this bill.

—adapted from President Andrew Jackson, 1832



Source 5

This source, which includes a speech and a graph, is about the economy of the United States in the 1820s and 1830s.

Eight years ago, the people of the United States were oppressed by too much debt. Property values were at a low point. Trade was threatened with a complete stoppage. This was the situation in the United States before I introduced the tariff of 1824.

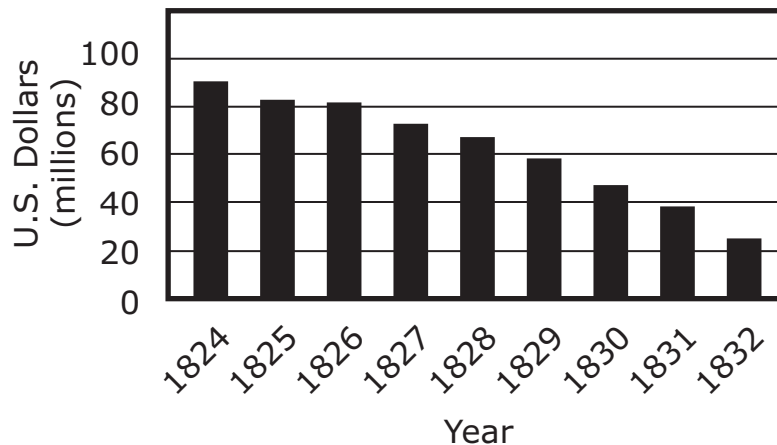
But now, the country is prospering. Farming has expanded, and employment is high. Debt has been reduced, land is worth more, and a national market is slowly developing for American goods. Even our cities have expanded. These past seven years have been the most prosperous since the Constitution took effect.

This transformation of the country from gloom to prosperity is the result of legislation that protects American industry. In 1824, opponents of the American System predicted economic crisis. Instead, the United States has gained vast income because of the American System.

If this system of protection is unconstitutional, as some people say, then it should be abolished. But keep in mind that the destruction of this system will surely lead to the ruin of thousands of our fellow citizens.

—adapted from Senator Henry Clay, speech to the U.S. Senate, 1832

U.S. National Debt, 1824–1832



Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury
Bureau of the Fiscal Service



4

SS0820005_01_4

Which statement **best** answers the supporting question “How did the U.S. Constitution effectively limit Congress’s role in the economy during the nineteenth century?”

- A By requiring that the people choose national government officials
- B By giving the states the power to overrule decisions by the national government
- C By requiring that the national government protect individual rights
- D By giving one branch of the national government the power to restrict another branch

5

SS0820005_03_2

A student makes the claim “By the 1830s, it was easier to reach a compromise on the national government’s role in the economy.”

Which evidence **best** refutes this claim?

- A The increase in commerce between rural and urban areas
- B The debate among leaders about having a national bank
- C The disagreement among lawmakers about where to build roads
- D The increase in the national debt because of tariffs

6

SS0820005_04_1

Which consequence was **most likely** a result of the tariff of 1824?

- A Domestic trade in the United States increased.
- B The number of goods made in the United States decreased.
- C The cost of goods produced in other countries decreased.
- D Migration to rural areas of the country increased.

7

SS0820005_06_4,2

Which **two** sources **best** support the perspective that the federal government should have a limited role in the economy?

- A Source 1
- B Source 2
- C Source 3
- D Source 4
- E Source 5



8

SS0820005_09

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

Construct an argument to answer the compelling question “What role should the government have in the economy?” Use what you have learned about the different perspectives on the American System in your argument. Use multiple sources to support your response. Sources used may include the introduction. Write **at least** two paragraphs.



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