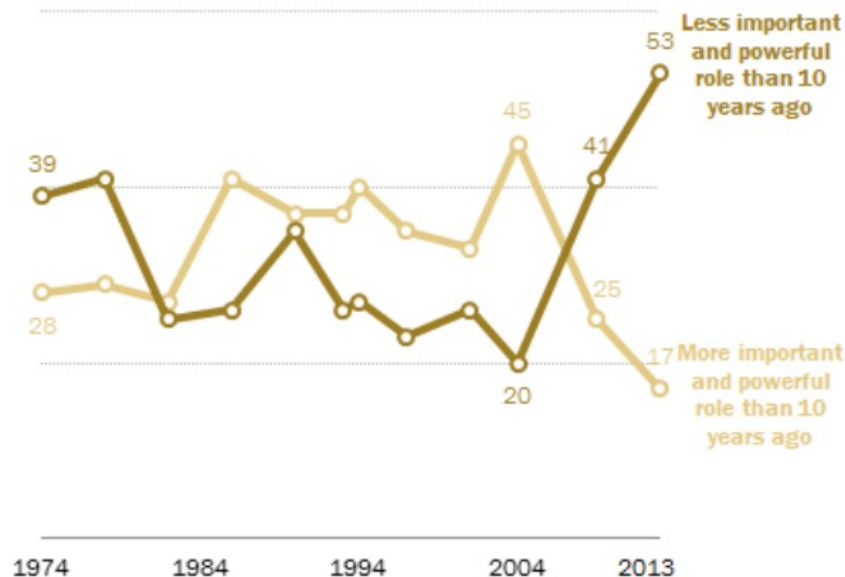# GED
Social Studies
Day 13

Review: Week 12 (Cold War/Foreign Policy)

RESEARCH FINDINGS FROM PewResearch: Center for the People and the Press

Directions: Use the graphs and tables to answer the corresponding questions.

Views of U.S. Global Power Fall to 40-Year Low

U.S. role today as world leader is ...

Less important and powerful role than 10 years ago
53
45
41
39

More important and powerful role than 10 years ago
28
25
20
17

1974   1984   1994   2004   2013

Source: America's Place in the World 2013. General public.
"About as important a role as world leader" responses not shown. 1974-1990 data from Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

1. What is the percentage of people who believe that the United States role as a leader is more important and powerful role today (2013) than 10 years ago?

2. Using the knowledge you have of what was happening in America in 2004, why do you think that the perception of the importance of the United States' role has dropped significantly since 2004?

Majority Says U.S. Should 'Mind Its Own Business Internationally'

% agreeing that the U.S. should mind its own business internationally and let other countries get along the best they can on their own'
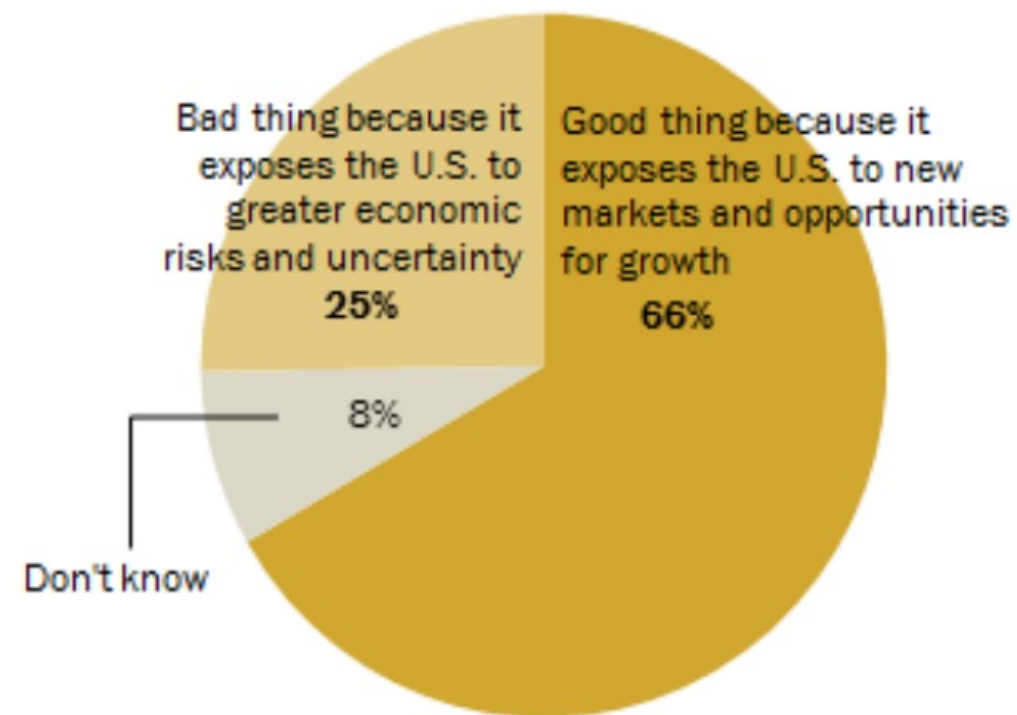

52 (2013)

43 (1976)

41 (1995)

30 (2002)

20 (1964)

1964   1974   1984   1994   2004   2013

3. What has been the overall trend in U.S. opinion about the United States "minding its own business internationally?"

4. There are three distinct intervals where the graph increases: from 1964 to 1976, 1979 to 1995, and from 2003 to 2013. Why do you think that is? (i.e. what was going on with foreign politics during those times that might reflect this trend?)

Two-Thirds Say Greater U.S. Involvement In Global Economy Is a Good Thing

Greater U.S. involvement in global economy is a ...

Bad thing because it exposes the U.S. to greater economic risks and uncertainty
25%

Good thing because it exposes the U.S. to new markets and opportunities for growth
66%

Don't know
8%

5. What is the majority opinion about greater U.S. involvement in the global economy?

Many of Public's Top Foreign Policy Goals Reflect Domestic Concerns

% saying each should be a top policy priority ...

	General Public %	CFR Members %
Protecting U.S. from terrorist attacks	83	76
Protecting jobs of American workers	81	29
Preventing spread of weapons of mass destruction	73	81
Reducing dependence on imported energy sources	61	47
Combating international drug trafficking	57	17
Reducing illegal immigration	48	11
Strengthening the United Nations	37	17
Dealing w/ global climate change	37	57
Promoting and defending human rights in other countries	33	19
Helping improve living standards in developing nations	23	25
Promoting democracy in other nations	18	12

Source: America's Place in the World 2013. General public: Q33. CFR: Q17.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

6. Looking at the table to the left, what types of policies do people think the United States should focus on?

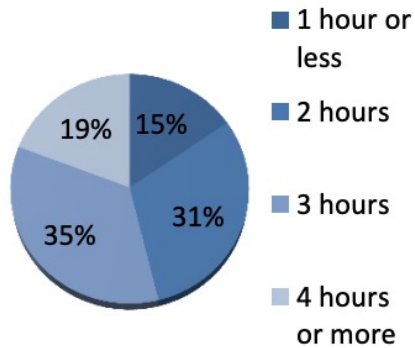7. What are the types of policies that people are reporting as less concerning to them?

America's Place in the World

According to the information presented in the graphs, what does the general public value? I.e. how do Americans, or the general public, feel about The United States' current foreign policy? Use specific evidence from the graphs and tables to support your response.

TYPES OF CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Pie Graph	Bar Graph	Line Graph	Chart/Table
Hours GED Students Study per Week	**Hours GED Students Study per Week**	**Hours GED Students Study per Week**	**Hours GED Students Study per Week**
15% 1 hour or less, 31% 2 hours, 35% 3 hours, 19% 4 hours or more. **26 Students Surveyed**	Students: 1 hour or less = 4, 2 hours = 8, 3 hours = 9, 4 hours or more = 5	Students: 1 hour or less = 4, 2 hours = 8, 3 hours = 9, 4 hours or more = 5	See table below

Chart/Table:

# of Students	Hours Studied per week
4	1 hour or less
8	2 hours
9	3 hours
5	4 hours or less

Pie Graph	Bar Graph	Line Graph	Chart/Table
• Pie graphs show what part of a whole something is. • Parts must add up to 100%	• Bar graphs use rectangular bars to show how large each value is. • The bars may be horizontal or vertical.	• A line graph uses points connected by lines to show how large in value something is.	• A chart orders information in rows and columns.
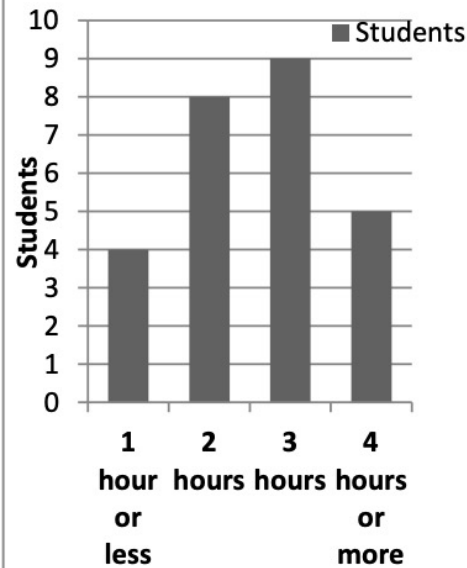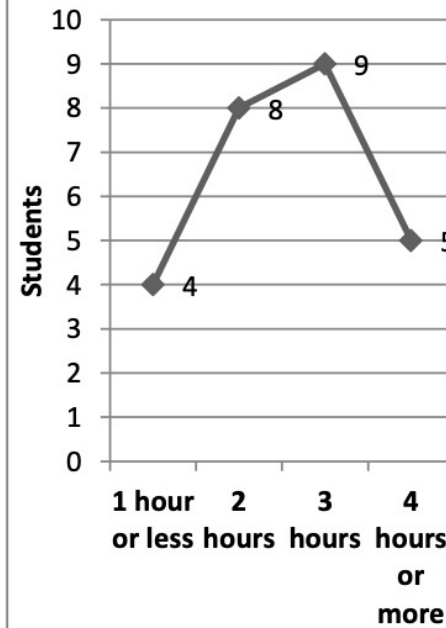
Graph 1: U.S. Average Family Spending
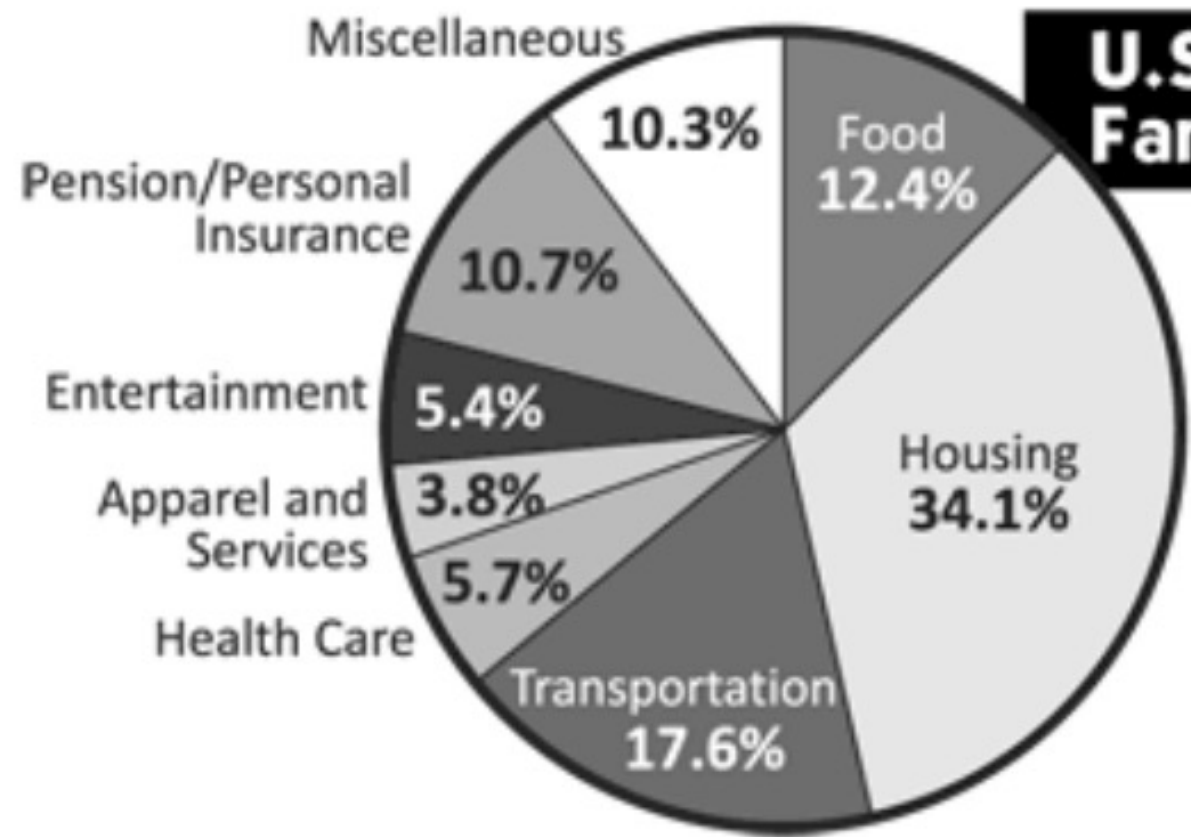
U.S. Average Family

Miscellaneous 10.3%

Food 12.4%

Pension/Personal Insurance 10.7%

Entertainment 5.4%
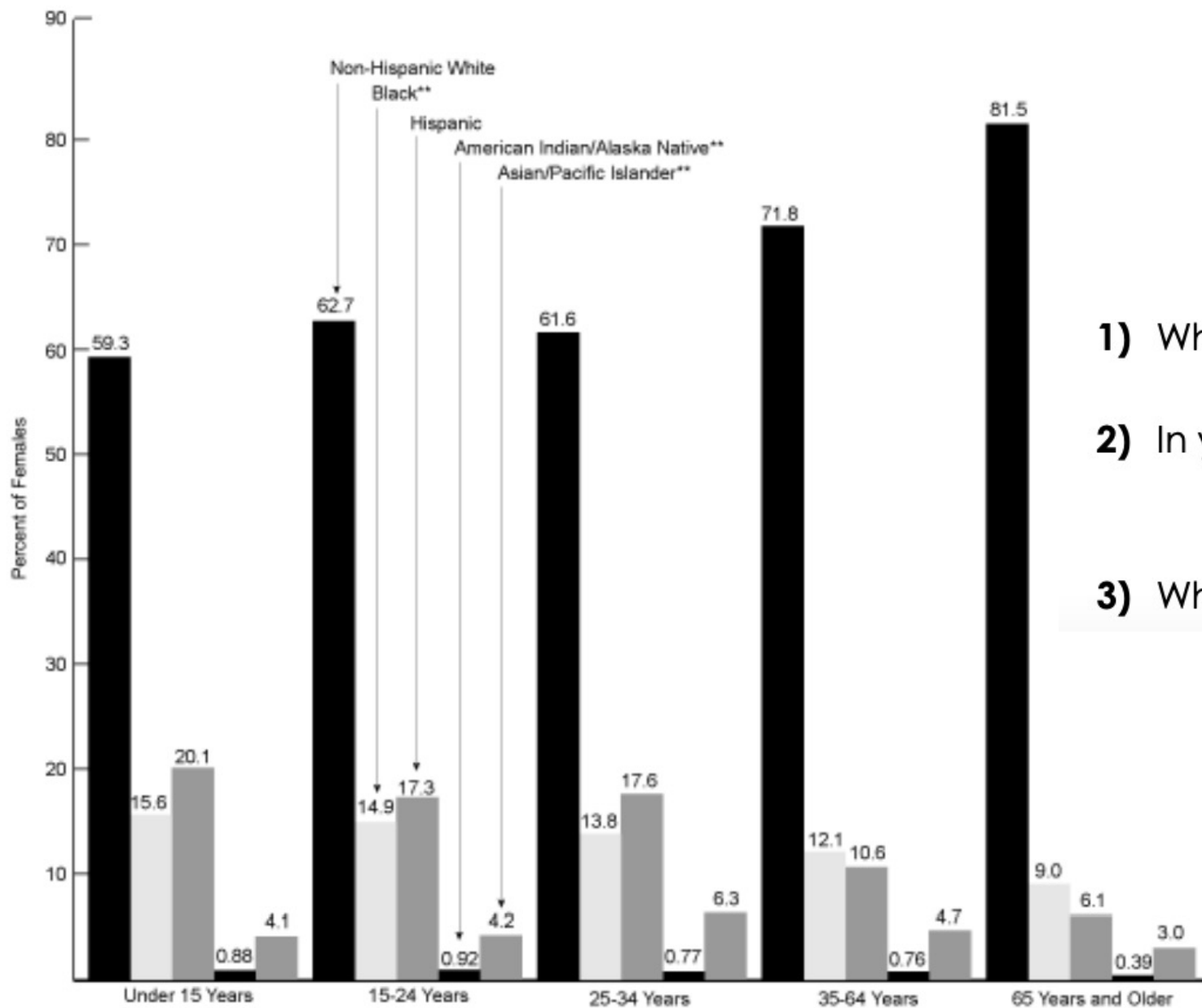
Apparel and Services 3.8%

Health Care 5.7%

Housing 34.1%

Transportation 17.6%

1) What type of chart or graph is this?

2) In your own words, what does this graph show?

3) What are three different categories of spending that the graph shows?

4) What is one fact that you learned from this graph?

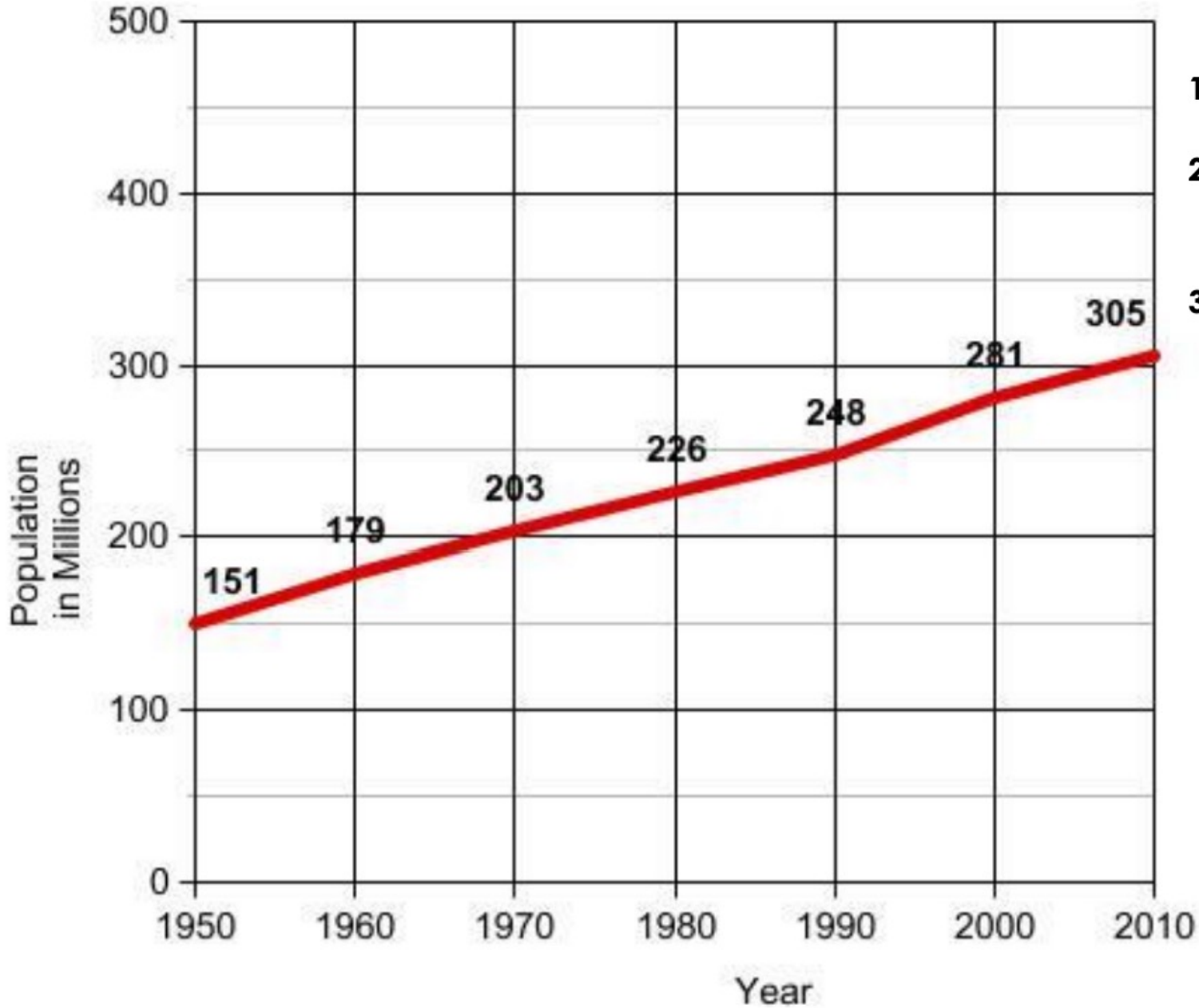# U.S. Female Population,* by Age and Race/Ethnicity, 2004

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Non-Hispanic White
Black**
Hispanic
American Indian/Alaska Native**
Asian/Pacific Islander**

Y axis: Percent of Females (0–90)

X axis categories: Under 15 Years, 15-24 Years, 25-34 Years, 35-64 Years, 65 Years and Older

Under 15 Years: 59.3, 15.6, 20.1, 0.88, 4.1
15-24 Years: 62.7, 14.9, 17.3, 0.92, 4.2
25-34 Years: 61.6, 13.8, 17.6, 0.77, 6.3
35-64 Years: 71.8, 12.1, 10.6, 0.76, 4.7
65 Years and Older: 81.5, 9.0, 6.1, 0.39, 3.0

*Includes only non-institutionalized population not living in group quarters. **May include Hispanics.

1) What type of chart or graph is this?

2) In your own words, what does this graph show?

3) What do the numbers on the Y axis represent?

the United States's Population Change Over Time

Population in Millions (y-axis)

- 500
- 400
- 300
- 200
- 100
- 0

Year (x-axis): 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010

Data points:
- 151
- 179
- 203
- 226
- 248
- 281
- 305

Legend: ▬ United States

1) What type of chart or graph is this?

2) In your own words, what does this graph show?

3) What do the numbers on the y-axis represent?

Compare and Contrast Visuals

When you **compare** two or more visuals, you consider the similarities between them. Details about each item are used to gain insight into the other items

Once you compare the items, you can **contrast** them. To contrast is to focus only on the differences. As you contrast items, you prepare yourself to analyze why the differences exist.
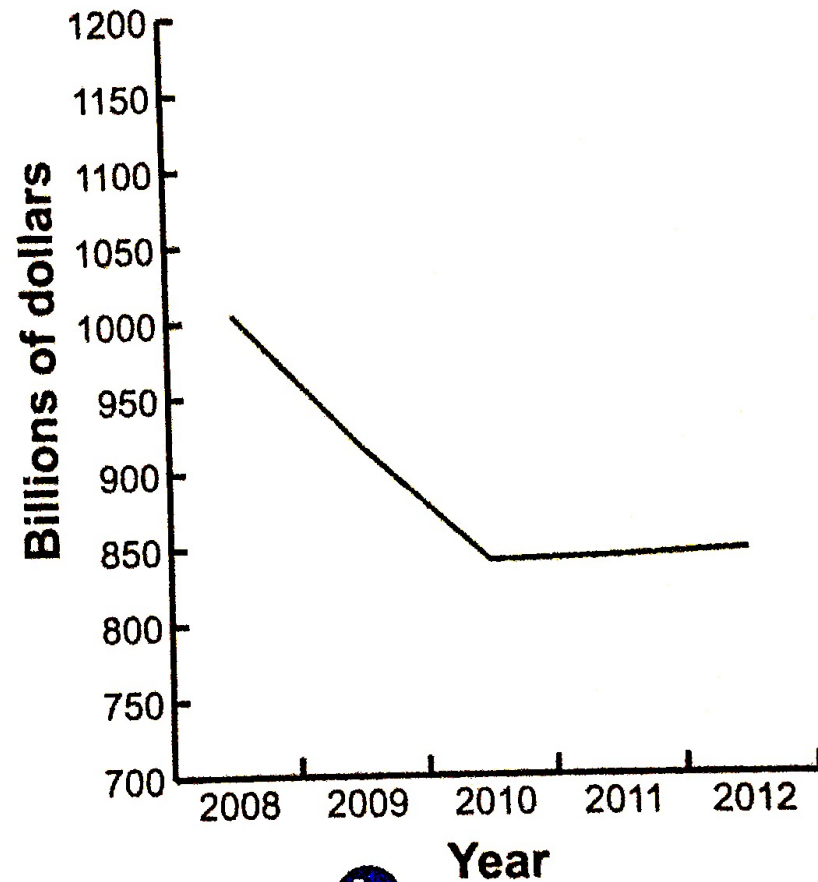
REVOLVING CONSUMER CREDIT 2008–2012 **a**

b

## NONREVOLVING CONSUMER CREDIT 2008–2012

b
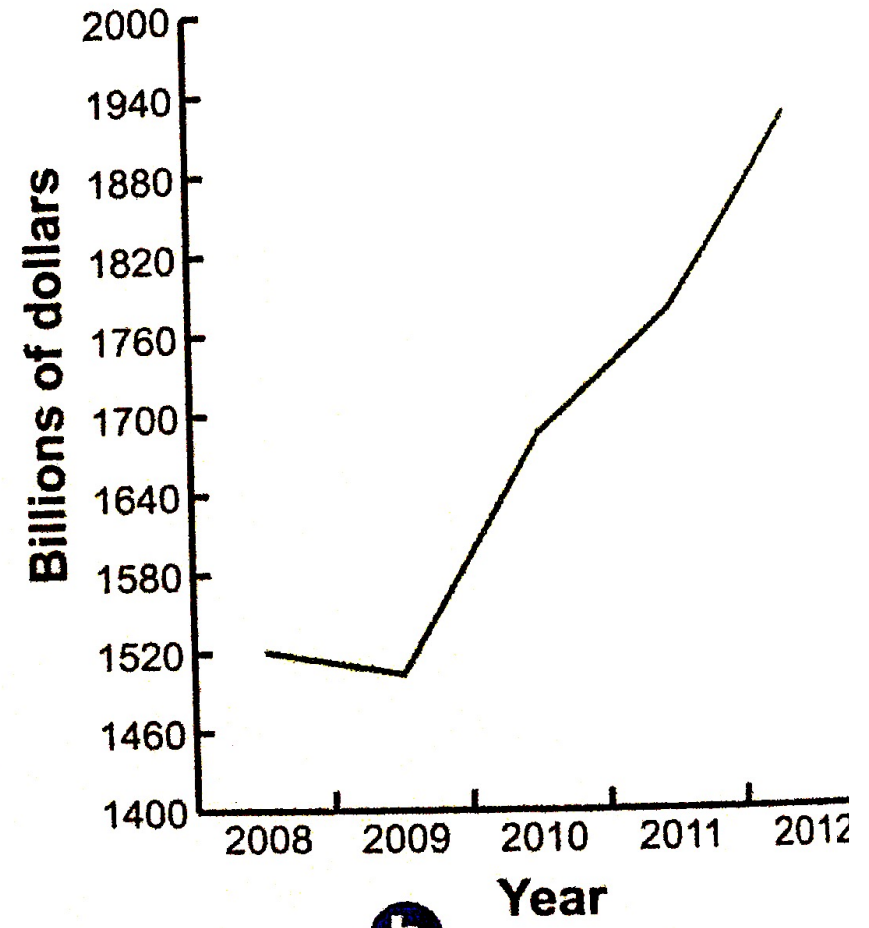
There are two main types of credit—revolving and nonrevolving. Revolving credit is a line of credit with a pre-approved limit, such as a credit card. As you make charges, less credit is available to you. You can pay the balance off at any time, or over time, but you also must pay finance charges on any unpaid balance.

Nonrevolving credit is a loan paid back on a schedule with interest, such as a car loan or a home loan.

1. Which of the following does the shift in each graph most likely indicate?

   A. an upswing in the economy
   B. increased fear of an economic downturn
   C. the beginning of a recession
   D. a decrease in the amount of credit available

PERSONAL INCOME
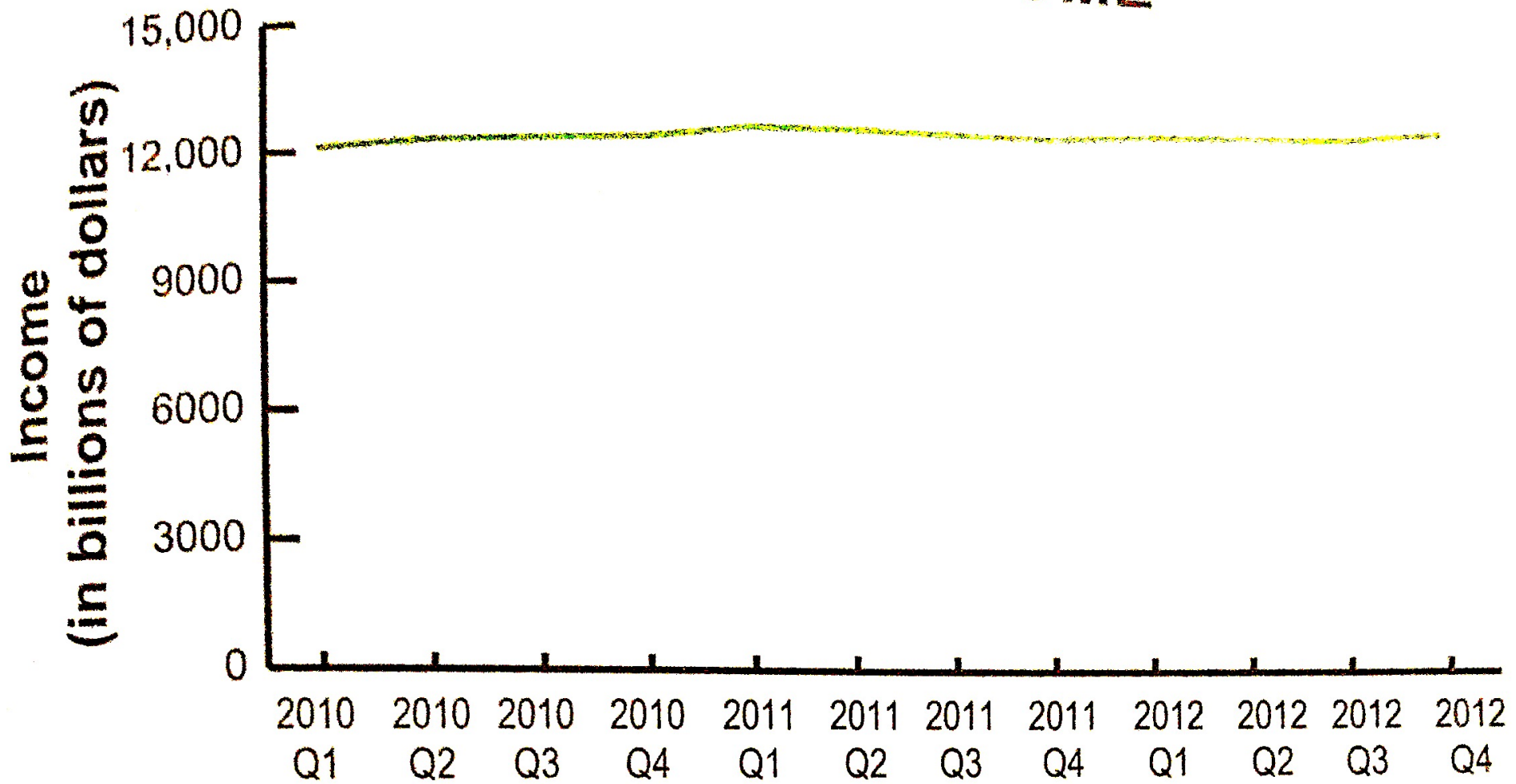
SAVINGS AS A PERCENTAGE OF DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME
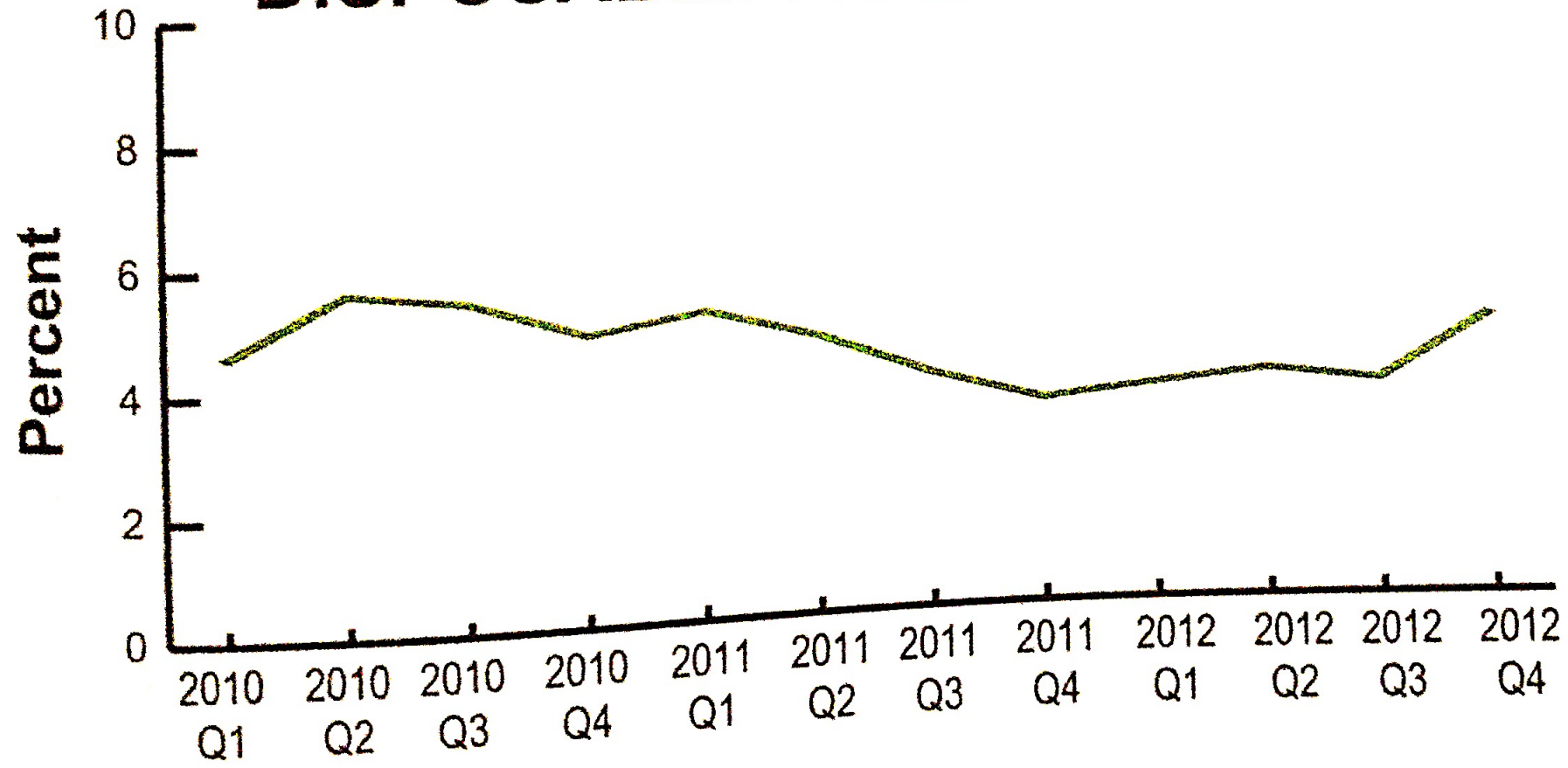
2. According to the graphs, there is a slow increase in income, while savings as a percentage of *disposable* income are more volatile and trending downward. Which of the following could be reasons for this trend difference?

A. Savings are not dependent on income.
B. People always spend whatever they make.
C. People are paying down debt, not saving.
D. Personal income and disposable personal income are unrelated.
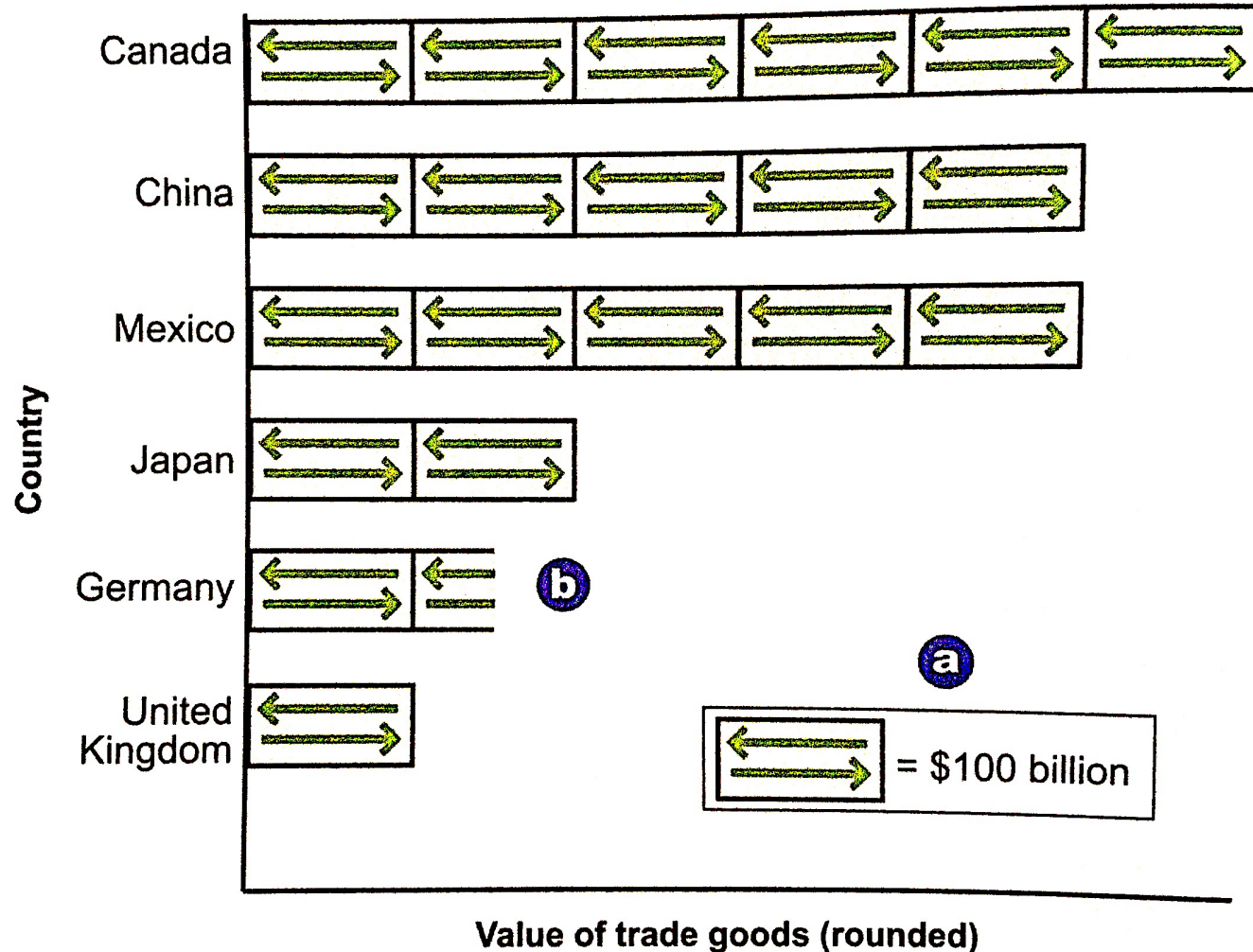
Interpret Pictographs

- Pictographs are visuals that use symbols to illustrate data in a chart. Pictographs are very versatile because their symbols cam represent any item. These symbols can also represent any quantity of the featured item. A single symbol could represent one dollar of income or one million members of a population group. Pictographs are not used to identify an exact measurement of something but can show how the value has changed over time, or how it compares to other similar items.

Countries and economies are interdependent, meaning that they rely on each other for goods and services. The amount of trade between two countries can be a measure of their interdependence.

a Similar to a map key, a key to a pictograph identifies the symbol used in the pictograph, and also gives its value so you can then calculate the values represented on the chart itself.

b At times, the symbol will appear in partial or incomplete form. In these instances, the incomplete symbols represent some portion of the quantity indicated by the full symbol.

TOP U.S. TRADE PARTNERS:
TOTAL TRADE VALUE OF GOODS, 2012

Country

Canada

China

Mexico

Japan

Germany   **b**

United Kingdom

a

= $100 billion

Value of trade goods (rounded)

1. Which of the following is the approximate total value of goods traded between the United States and Japan?

    A. $100 billion
    B. $150 billion
    C. $200 billion
    D. $250 billion

Any questions?