WORLD HISTORY · ARIZONA

World History
Practice Test

Unit 3: Age of Revolutions

25 Questions

Original practice test based on the Arizona curriculum. Work through each question, then check your answers at the end.

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

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Question 1

The Scientific Revolution changed how people understood nature by stressing observation, experimentation, and

A) Reason

B) Tradition

C) Authority

D) Faith alone

Understand It with Pulse Flag a mistake

Question 2

Copernicus proposed a heliocentric model in which Earth and other planets revolve around the

A) Sun

B) Moon

C) Earth itself

D) Stars

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Question 3

Galileo supported the heliocentric model with observations made using a telescope, which brought him into conflict with

A) University students

B) Royal armies

C) Church authorities

D) Trade guilds

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Question 4

Isaac Newton explained the motion of planets and falling objects with his laws of motion and his law of universal

A) Thermodynamics

B) Gravitation

C) Relativity

D) Evolution

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Question 5

John Locke argued that people have natural rights to life, liberty, and property, and that government exists by the consent of the

A) Governed

B) Church

C) Army

D) Nobility

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Question 6

Montesquieu argued that government power should be divided into legislative, executive, and judicial branches so that power could be

A) Concentrated

B) Inherited

C) Sold

D) Checked

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Question 7

Rousseau argued that legitimate government rests on a social contract in which people give up some freedom in exchange for protection of the

A) King

B) Nobility

C) Common good

D) Church

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Question 8

Voltaire defended freedom of speech and freedom of religion and criticized intolerance and

A) Science

B) Censorship

C) Trade

D) Farming

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Question 9

The American Revolution was influenced by Enlightenment ideas and by colonial anger over taxation without

A) Representation

B) Trade

C) Religion

D) Military service

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Question 10

The Declaration of Independence, written mainly by Thomas Jefferson, stated that all men are created equal and have unalienable rights including life, liberty, and the pursuit of

A) Property

B) Wealth

C) Power

D) Happiness

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Question 11

The French Revolution began in 1789 partly because of financial crisis, social inequality, and Enlightenment ideas, and its early demands included liberty, equality, and

A) Empire

B) Slavery

C) Property

D) Monarchy

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Question 12

During the French Revolution the storming of the Bastille became a symbol of the people's challenge to royal

A) Taxation only

B) Authority

C) Trade

D) Religion

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Question 13

The Reign of Terror in France used executions to suppress enemies of the revolution and was led in part by Maximilien

A) Robespierre

B) Napoleon

C) Louis XVI

D) Voltaire

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Question 14

Napoleon Bonaparte rose to power in France, reformed laws through the Napoleonic Code, and built a large empire before his final defeat at

A) Austerlitz

B) Trafalgar

C) Yorktown

D) Waterloo

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Question 15

Latin American independence movements were led in part by Simon Bolivar, who helped liberate several South American countries from

A) French rule

B) British rule

C) Spanish rule

D) Portuguese rule

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Question 16

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the late 1700s because Britain had coal, iron, capital, and a growing supply of

A) Ships

B) Workers

C) Spices

D) Gold

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Question 17

The steam engine, improved by James Watt, provided power for factories, mines, and later for trains and

A) Ships

B) Farms only

C) Homes only

D) Canals only

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Question 18

The spinning jenny and the power loom increased textile production by allowing workers to produce cloth much more

A) Expensively

B) Slowly

C) Secretly

D) Quickly

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Question 19

Urbanization during the Industrial Revolution meant that many people moved from farms to cities to work in

A) Ports only

B) Schools

C) Factories

D) Mines only

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Question 20

In the 1800s, factory workers formed unions. The main goal of these early unions was to improve

A) Religious freedom

B) Working conditions

C) Trade routes

D) Land ownership

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Question 21

Nationalism is a strong sense of pride in and loyalty to one's nation, and it helped drive the unification of Italy under leaders such as

A) Garibaldi

B) Bismarck

C) Metternich

D) Napoleon

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Question 22

Otto von Bismarck used diplomacy and war to unify the German states under Prussian leadership in the

A) 1500s

B) 1700s

C) 1900s

D) 1800s

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Question 23

Imperialism in the late 1800s was driven by the desire for raw materials, markets, and strategic bases, and European powers divided much of

A) North America

B) Australia only

C) Africa

D) South America

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Question 24

The Meiji Restoration in Japan ended feudal rule, modernized the military and industry, and made Japan a major

A) Isolated island

B) World power

C) Colony

D) Trading post

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Question 25

The Opium Wars weakened China and forced it to open ports to foreign trade, which increased foreign influence over Chinese

A) Territory and trade

B) Religion only

C) Language only

D) Agriculture only

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ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**10.**	D	**18.**	D
2.	A	**11.**	C	**19.**	C
3.	C	**12.**	B	**20.**	B
4.	B	**13.**	A	**21.**	A
5.	A	**14.**	D	**22.**	D
6.	D	**15.**	C	**23.**	C
7.	C	**16.**	B	**24.**	B
8.	B	**17.**	A	**25.**	A
9.	A				

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