WORLD HISTORY · ARKANSAS

# World History
## Practice Test

### Unit 3: Age of Revolutions

25 Questions

Original practice test based on the Arkansas 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

Copernicus proposed that Earth moves around the Sun, rather than the Sun moving around Earth. This challenged the older view that placed Earth at the center, called the

A) Geocentric model

B) Heliocentric model

C) Atomic model

D) Cell model

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Question 2

Galileo used a telescope to observe moons around Jupiter, which showed that not everything orbits Earth. His method stressed

A) Observation and evidence

B) Guesswork alone

C) Tradition alone

D) Authority alone

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Question 3

Newton explained motion and gravity with mathematical laws that applied on Earth and in the heavens. This suggested nature follows

A) Local customs only

B) Secret magic

C) Universal laws

D) Random chance only

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Question 4

The scientific method involves asking a question, forming a hypothesis, testing it, and drawing a conclusion. A hypothesis is

A) A proven fact

B) A law of nature

C) A religious rule

D) A testable explanation

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Question 5

Locke argued that people have natural rights to life, liberty, and property, and government exists by consent of the governed. If government violates those rights, people may

A) Change or replace it

B) Obey without question

C) Pay higher taxes

D) Give up all rights

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Question 6

Montesquieu argued for dividing government into legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Dividing power in this way is meant to

A) Stop all voting

B) Prevent abuse of power

C) Increase royal power

D) End all laws

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Question 7

Voltaire defended freedom of speech and religion and criticized intolerance. His ideas belong to the

A) Feudal system

B) Industrial system

C) Enlightenment

D) Stone Age

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Question 8

Rousseau wrote that legitimate government rests on a social contract and the general will of the people. A social contract means people give up some freedom in return for

A) No protection

B) Slavery

C) Exile

D) Protection and order

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Question 9

The American Revolution began in part because colonists objected to taxes imposed without their representation in Parliament. Their slogan summed this up as

A) No taxation without representation

B) No trade at all

C) No laws at all

D) No colonies at all

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Question 10

The Declaration of Independence in 1776 stated that all men are created equal and have unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It also declared the colonies

A) Under royal rule

B) Independent from Britain

C) Part of France

D) Part of Spain

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Question 11

In France before 1789, the Third Estate paid most taxes while clergy and nobles enjoyed privileges. This inequality helped cause the

A) Scientific Revolution

B) Neolithic Revolution

C) French Revolution

D) Industrial Revolution

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Question 12

The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen proclaimed liberty, property, and equality before the law. Equality before the law means laws apply

A) Only to nobles

B) Only to clergy

C) Only to the king

D) Equally to all citizens

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Question 13

Napoleon rose to power in France after the Revolution and later became emperor. He spread French revolutionary law through the Napoleonic Code, which stressed

A) Equality before the law

B) Feudal privileges

C) Slavery for all

D) No written laws

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Question 14

In Haiti, enslaved people led by Toussaint Louverture revolted against French rule and won independence in 1804. Haiti was the first nation in the Americas to

A) Ban farming

B) Abolish slavery through a successful slave revolt

C) Restore slavery

D) Join France

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Question 15

Simon Bolivar led independence movements in northern South America against Spanish rule. Latin American independence was driven in part by resentment of Spanish

A) Local self rule

B) Religious freedom

C) Colonial control and trade limits

D) Free trade

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Question 16

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain with new machines for spinning and weaving, steam power, and factories. Factories changed work by bringing workers together in one

A) Small farm

B) Ship

C) Forest

D) Central workplace

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Question 17

Steam engines powered by coal drove mines, mills, and later locomotives and steamships. Steam power mainly freed industry from dependence on

A) Water and muscle power alone

B) Coal

C) Iron

D) Workers

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Question 18

Urbanization during industrialization meant people moved from farms to cities for factory jobs. A common problem in early industrial cities was

A) No people

B) Crowded and unsanitary housing

C) Too much farmland

D) No jobs

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Question 19

Labor unions formed as workers joined together to seek better wages, hours, and safety. A strike is a union action in which workers

A) Accept lower pay

B) Leave the country

C) Refuse to work

D) Work longer hours

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Question 20

Nationalism is loyalty and pride toward a nation of people who share language, culture, or history. In the 1800s, nationalism helped unify Germany and

A) Japan

B) Brazil

C) Canada

D) Italy

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Question 21

Otto von Bismarck of Prussia used diplomacy and war to unite German states into one empire in 1871. German unification created a powerful new state in

A) Central Europe

B) South America

C) Central Africa

D) Southeast Asia

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Question 22

In the late 1800s, European powers divided much of Africa among themselves at the Berlin Conference. This division is called the

A) Scramble for Australia

B) Scramble for Africa

C) Scramble for Asia

D) Scramble for America

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Question 23

Imperialism in Asia and Africa was justified by some Europeans with claims of civilizing others, while colonies provided raw materials and markets. Colonies also gave empires

A) Fewer soldiers

B) No resources

C) Strategic bases

D) Less trade

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Question 24

Adam Smith argued in The Wealth of Nations that free markets and competition guide production as if by an invisible hand. Free markets mean prices and output are set mainly by

A) Royal decree

B) Church law

C) Army order

D) Supply and demand

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Question 25

Mary Wollstonecraft argued in 1792 that women should receive education equal to men. Her argument rests on the idea that equal education would make women

A) More capable citizens

B) Less capable

C) Unable to read

D) Unable to vote forever

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# ANSWER KEY

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

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