WORLD HISTORY · ARKANSAS

World History
Practice Test

Unit 4: Modern World and Globalization

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

World War I began in 1914 after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and a crisis among allied powers. Alliances made a local crisis grow because allies were pulled into

A) A wider war

B) A trade fair

C) A peace treaty

D) A sports contest

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Question 2

Trench warfare on the Western Front in World War I produced long stalemates with heavy losses for little ground. Trench warfare meant soldiers fought from

A) Ships only

B) Moving tanks only

C) Dug in defensive lines

D) Airplanes only

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Question 3

The Treaty of Versailles in 1919 blamed Germany for World War I and imposed reparations and territorial losses. Reparations are

A) Peace prizes

B) Travel grants

C) Payments for war damage

D) Trade bonuses

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Question 4

The League of Nations was created after World War I to settle disputes by discussion rather than war. It was weakened because the United States never joined and it had no

A) Meeting place

B) Members

C) Secretary

D) Army of its own

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Question 5

The Russian Revolution of 1917 overthrew the tsar and later brought the Bolsheviks under Lenin to power. The Bolsheviks promised peace, land, and

A) Bread

B) Gold

C) Ships

D) Spices

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Question 6

The Great Depression began in 1929 with a stock market crash and spread as banks failed and trade fell.

High unemployment meant many people had

A) More jobs

B) No steady income

C) More savings

D) Higher wages

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Question 7

Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany stressed extreme nationalism, a strong leader, and suppression of dissent. Both rejected democracy and

A) Propaganda

B) State control

C) Individual freedoms

D) Military power

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Question 8

World War II began in 1939 when one country invaded Poland after earlier annexations in Europe. Britain and France then declared war on

A) Italy

B) Japan

C) Russia

D) Germany

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Question 9

The Holocaust was the Nazi murder of six million Jews and millions of others, including Roma, disabled people, and political opponents. It is an example of

A) Genocide

B) Trade

C) Migration

D) Industrialization

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Question 10

After World War II, the United Nations was founded in 1945 to keep peace and promote cooperation. Its Security Council includes permanent members with veto power, including

A) India

B) The United States

C) Brazil

D) Canada

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Question 11

The Cold War was a rivalry after 1945 between the United States and the Soviet Union, fought mainly through alliances, proxy wars, and an arms race rather than direct war between them. The two sides differed mainly over

A) Climate

B) Religion only

C) Capitalism versus communism

D) Language

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Question 12

The Marshall Plan gave United States aid to rebuild western Europe after World War II. Its main goal was to restore

A) Colonial rule

B) Military occupation

C) Trade bans

D) Economic recovery

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Question 13

The Korean War and Vietnam War were Cold War conflicts in Asia where the United States supported non communist governments. A proxy war is a war fought by

A) Others on behalf of larger powers

B) Only two generals

C) Only navies

D) Only civilians

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Question 14

Decolonization after World War II saw India gain independence from Britain in 1947 under leaders like Gandhi and Nehru. Gandhi stressed

A) Military dictatorship

B) Nonviolent resistance

C) Armed invasion

D) Colonial rule

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Question 15

In 1947, India was partitioned, and mass migration and violence followed. Partition means dividing a territory into

A) One city

B) One province

C) Separate states

D) One empire

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Question 16

The Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 brought the United States and the Soviet Union close to nuclear war over missiles in Cuba. It ended when the Soviet Union agreed to remove the

A) Cuban army

B) United States navy

C) Cuban government

D) Missiles

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Question 17

The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 symbolized the end of Cold War division in Europe. The wall had divided

A) East and West Berlin

B) France and Germany

C) Poland and Russia

D) North and South Korea

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Question 18

Apartheid in South Africa was a system of racial segregation and white minority rule. It ended in the early 1990s, and Nelson Mandela became president in 1994 after free

A) A famine

B) Elections

C) A coup

D) A war

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Question 19

Globalization means growing connections through trade, investment, migration, and communication across borders. A multinational company operates in

A) One farm only

B) One school only

C) Many countries

D) One town only

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Question 20

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 listed rights such as freedom of speech and protection from torture. It was adopted by the

A) League of Nations

B) European Union

C) World Bank

D) United Nations

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Question 21

The European Union began as economic cooperation among western European states after World War II. Its members share a common market and, for many, a common

A) Currency

B) Language

C) Army only

D) Religion

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Question 22

Terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 in the United States led to wars in Afghanistan and later Iraq and to tighter security laws. The attacks were carried out by

A) The Ottoman Empire

B) Al Qaeda

C) The Soviet Union

D) Nazi Germany

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Question 23

Climate change is linked to rising greenhouse gas emissions from burning fossil fuels. An international effort to limit emissions is the

A) Monroe Doctrine

B) Versailles Treaty

C) Paris Agreement

D) Marshall Plan

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Question 24

The Arab Spring beginning in 2010 saw protests across the Middle East and North Africa demanding political change. Social media helped protesters to

A) End all protests

B) Close all borders

C) Ban all news

D) Organize and share information

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Question 25

The World Trade Organization sets rules for trade between member countries and helps settle trade disputes. Free trade agreements reduce

A) Tariffs and trade barriers

B) All trade

C) All exports

D) All imports

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ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**10.**	B	**18.**	B
2.	C	**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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