ARKANSAS WORLD HISTORY · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — Practice Test

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.

1 **Mesopotamian farmers built canals and dikes to control the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. This work most directly required**

- A Mountain mining
- B Deep sea sailing
- C Organized labor and leadership
- D Iron weapons

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **In medieval Europe, a lord gave land to a vassal in return for military service and loyalty. This exchange is the core of**

- A Feudalism
- B Manorial farming
- C Capitalism
- D Communism

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Hammurabi of Babylon issued a written set of laws that applied across his kingdom. A written law code mainly helps a ruler by**

- A Making rules known and consistent
- B Ending all farming
- C Closing all trade routes
- D Removing all judges

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Islam began in Arabia with the teachings of Muhammad, and Muslims follow the Quran and the Five Pillars. The Five Pillars include prayer, fasting, and**

A Charity

B Slavery

C Tax on trade

D Army service

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **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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9 **Egyptian writing used picture signs called hieroglyphs, carved on stone and written on papyrus. Hieroglyphs are best described as a system of**

A Weaving

B Metalwork

C Writing

D Sailing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The Black Death killed a large share of Europe population in the 1300s. With fewer workers alive, surviving workers could demand**

- A Lower wages
- B No wages
- C More work for less pay
- D Higher wages

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **In Athens, adult male citizens met in an assembly and voted directly on laws. This system is an early example of**

- A Absolute monarchy
- B Feudal manor
- C Direct democracy
- D Colonial rule

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The Mongol Empire under Genghis Khan united nomadic groups and conquered a vast area across Asia. Mongol rule helped trade along the Silk Road by making routes**

A More dangerous

B Closed forever

C Safer for travelers

D Only for armies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Alexander the Great conquered lands from Greece to Egypt and India, and Greek language and culture spread across them. This spread is called**

A Feudalism

B Hellenistic culture

C Isolationism

D Industrialization

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Gutenberg movable type printing press let books be made faster and cheaper than copying by hand. Cheaper books mainly helped spread**

A Silk

B Ideas

C Spices

D Gold

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **The Persian Empire built the Royal Road and used satraps to govern distant provinces. These measures mainly helped the empire to**

- A Communicate and control a large territory
- B Avoid all taxes
- C End farming
- D Close its borders

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **The Mughal Empire in India blended Persian, Central Asian, and Indian traditions, seen in buildings like the Taj Mahal. The Taj Mahal was built as a**

A Tomb

B Fort

C Market

D Port

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Hinduism in ancient India included belief in dharma, karma, and rebirth. Karma means that a person future life is shaped by**

A Present actions

B Present wealth only

C The weather

D The season

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **The Aztec capital Tenochtitlan was built on an island in a lake and fed by floating gardens called chinampas. Chinampas mainly provided**

A Food

B Weapons

C Ships

D Gold coins

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **The Han dynasty in China used civil service exams and a bureaucracy to govern a large state. A bureaucracy is a system of**

- A Wandering traders
- B Temple priests only
- C Army generals only
- D Trained officials carrying out government work

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **The English Bill of Rights in 1689 limited the monarch and protected parliament and certain rights. It is an early step toward**

A Absolute rule

B Feudal rule

C Divine right

D Constitutional government

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **Kepler showed planets move in elliptical orbits around the Sun, not in perfect circles. An ellipse is a shape like a**

A Straight line

B Stretched circle

C Perfect square

D Triangle

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **The Schlieffen Plan was Germany plan to quickly defeat France before turning to Russia in World War I. It failed because France held at the Marne and the war became a**

A Trade deal

B Stalemate

C Quick victory

D Peace treaty

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **The Tigris and Euphrates flooded at uncertain times, unlike the Nile. Mesopotamian farmers therefore needed strong systems of**

A Mountain mining

B Desert herding

C Irrigation control and cooperation

D Ocean sailing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **The Great Schism of 1054 split Christianity into western Catholic and eastern Orthodox branches. A schism is best defined as a**

A Trade treaty

B Military alliance

C Split in a church

D Tax law

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **The storming of the Bastille in 1789 became a symbol of the French Revolution because the Bastille was a royal**

A Prison and symbol of royal power

B Market

C Church

D School

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **The New Deal in the United States in the 1930s used government programs to create jobs and support banks and farms. Its aim was recovery from the**

A Great Depression

B World War I

C Cold War

D Industrial Revolution

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **The Code of Hammurabi set different penalties by social class, but it was written down for all to see. A written code differs from unwritten custom mainly because it is**

A Easier to change daily

B Public and fixed in form

C Known only to the king

D Used only for trade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **Guilds in medieval towns set standards for crafts, trained apprentices, and controlled prices. A guild mainly protected**

A Foreign armies

B Its members trade

C Royal forests

D Monastery lands

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **The spinning jenny let one worker spin many threads at once, raising output in textile mills. More output per worker is called higher**

A Unemployment

B Inflation

C Taxation

D Productivity

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **The Nuremberg Trials after World War II tried Nazi leaders for war crimes and crimes against humanity. The trials established that leaders can be held**

A Never responsible

B Responsible only for taxes

C Responsible only for trade

D Personally responsible

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **Greek drama, philosophy, and the Olympic games were shared across many city states. These shared activities helped Greeks feel**

A A common cultural identity

B No common language

C No common gods

D No common customs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **Safavid Persia made Shiite Islam its state religion and rivaled the Sunni Ottoman Empire. Religious difference added to political rivalry between the two**

A Empires

B Villages

C Farms

D Guilds

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **The Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 in India was a revolt against British East India Company rule. After it, Britain took direct control of India through the**

A French Empire

B Dutch Empire

C Portuguese Empire

D British Raj

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **The Suez Crisis of 1956 arose when Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal, a key waterway between Europe and Asia. Nationalizing means placing under**

- A Foreign control
- B Private control
- C No control
- D State control

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **The Pax Romana was a long period of relative peace and stability inside the Roman Empire. Peace inside an empire most directly helps**

- A Trade and travel
- B Civil war
- C Famine
- D Invasion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **The Council of Trent reformed the Catholic Church from within, clarifying doctrine and training priests. This is known as the**

- A Black Death
- B Silk Road
- C Hundred Years War
- D Counter Reformation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **The Monroe Doctrine in 1823 warned European powers not to colonize or intervene in the Americas. It was issued by the**

- A France
- B Spain
- C United States
- D Britain

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **The Internet and container shipping have lowered the cost of communication and moving goods worldwide. Lower costs mainly encourage**

A No trade

B Only local trade

C More global trade

D Less trade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **Ashoka, a Mauryan emperor in India, promoted tolerance and moral rule after a costly war. His edicts carved on pillars show a ruler using**

A Public messages to shape conduct

B Secret messages only

C No messages

D Messages to traders only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **The transatlantic slave trade forced millions of Africans to the Americas to work mainly on plantations. Plantation labor in the Americas was driven by demand for**

A Ice

B Timber only

C Cash crops like sugar and tobacco

D Stone tools

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1.	C	**18.**	B	**35.**	A
2.	A	**19.**	D	**36.**	A
3.	A	**20.**	D	**37.**	B
4.	C	**21.**	A	**38.**	B
5.	A	**22.**	A	**39.**	D
6.	A	**23.**	C	**40.**	D
7.	B	**24.**	C	**41.**	A
8.	B	**25.**	A	**42.**	A
9.	C	**26.**	A	**43.**	D
10.	D	**27.**	B	**44.**	D
11.	A	**28.**	B	**45.**	D
12.	A	**29.**	D	**46.**	D
13.	C	**30.**	D	**47.**	C
14.	C	**31.**	B	**48.**	C
15.	D	**32.**	B	**49.**	C
16.	D	**33.**	C	**50.**	C
17.	B	**34.**	C		

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