WORLD HISTORY · NEBRASKA

World History

Practice Test

Unit 3: Age of Revolutions

25 Questions

Original practice test based on the Nebraska 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

Which Enlightenment thinker argued that people have natural rights to life, liberty, and property?

A) John Locke

B) Thomas Hobbes

C) Adam Smith

D) David Hume

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Question 2

Which thinker argued for separation of powers among legislative, executive, and judicial branches?

A) Rousseau

B) Montesquieu

C) Voltaire

D) Diderot

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Question 3

Which Enlightenment idea held that government should rest on agreement between rulers and the ruled?

A) Divine right

B) Feudal duty

C) Social contract

D) Mercantilism

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Question 4

Voltaire is best known for defending which principle?

A) Absolute monarchy

B) Slavery

C) Censorship

D) Religious tolerance and freedom of speech

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Question 5

Which British law of 1765 taxed printed materials in the American colonies and angered colonists?

A) The Stamp Act

B) The Townshend Acts

C) The Tea Act

D) The Intolerable Acts

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Question 6

The Boston Tea Party of 1773 was a protest against British policy on what?

A) Land grants

B) Tea taxes

C) Naval building

D) Gold mining

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Question 7

In what year was the American Declaration of Independence adopted?

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Question 8

Which battle in 1781 effectively ended major fighting in the American Revolution?

A) Bunker Hill

B) Saratoga

C) Yorktown

D) Lexington

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Question 9

The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution are called what?

A) The Federalist Papers

B) The Articles of Confederation

C) The Emancipation Proclamation

D) The Bill of Rights

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Question 10

Which event on July 14, 1789 is often seen as the start of the French Revolution?

A) The storming of the Bastille

B) The execution of Louis XVI

C) The Battle of Waterloo

D) The Congress of Vienna

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Question 11

Before the French Revolution, which group paid most taxes while having little political power?

A) The clergy

B) The Third Estate

C) The nobility

D) The royal family

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Question 12

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in 1789 proclaimed what?

A) The return of feudal dues

B) The divine right of kings

C) Equality before the law and natural rights

D) An end to all trade

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Question 13

Who led France during much of the Reign of Terror?

A) Napoleon

B) Louis XVI

C) Marquis de Lafayette

D) Maximilien Robespierre

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Question 14

In what year was Napoleon defeated at Waterloo?

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Question 15

Which leader helped liberate several South American countries from Spanish rule?

A) Simon Bolivar

B) Benito Juarez

C) Fidel Castro

D) Che Guevara

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Question 16

Which country became independent in 1804 after a successful revolution by enslaved people?

A) Mexico

B) Brazil

C) Haiti

D) Chile

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Question 17

Which priest issued the Grito de Dolores in 1810 calling for Mexican independence?

A) Simon Bolivar

B) Jose de San Martin

C) Miguel Hidalgo

D) Agustin de Iturbide

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Question 18

Which invention improved by James Watt helped power early factories and mines?

A) The spinning jenny

B) The power loom

C) The cotton gin

D) The steam engine

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Question 19

The Industrial Revolution began mainly in which country in the late 1700s?

A) Britain

B) France

C) Germany

D) Russia

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Question 20

Which effect did industrialization have on cities in the 1800s?

A) The end of all farming

B) Rapid urbanization as workers moved to factory towns

C) A sharp fall in population

D) The closing of all ports

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Question 21

Who was the Prussian chancellor who led the unification of Germany in the 1800s?

A) Giuseppe Garibaldi

B) Camillo Cavour

C) Otto von Bismarck

D) Klemens von Metternich

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Question 22

Which leader and his Red Shirts helped unite southern Italy in 1860?

A) Otto von Bismarck

B) Napoleon III

C) Victor Emmanuel II

D) Giuseppe Garibaldi

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Question 23

The Meiji Restoration in Japan beginning in 1868 led to what?

A) Rapid modernization and industrialization

B) A return to isolation forever

C) The end of all government

D) Abolition of trade

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Question 24

The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 is best known for advancing which cause?

A) Temperance

B) Womens rights

C) Abolition of taxes

D) Railroad building

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Source I - A Writer on Government

Use this reading for question 25.

A just government does not rule by fear alone. Its power should come from the consent of the people, and its laws should protect their freedom and property. When a ruler breaks that trust again and again, the people may rightly seek a new government.

Question 25

Based on Source I, what Enlightenment idea is the writer expressing?

A) Divine right of kings

B) Feudal obligation

C) Social contract and consent of the governed

D) Mercantilist trade control

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. 1776
8. C
9. D
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. 1815
15. A
16. C
17. C
18. D
19. A
20. B
21. C
22. D
23. A
24. B
25. C

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