NOVA SCOTIA ADVANCED GLOBAL HISTORY 12 · 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 **A historian studies the past using evidence from**

- A opinions only
- B sources
- C future predictions
- D fiction only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **An empire controls territory beyond its**

- A capital city only
- B original homeland
- C farms only
- D coast only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **A developed country generally has high income advanced industry and strong**

- A subsistence farming only
- B low literacy
- C no hospitals
- D services and infrastructure

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Justice means fairness in treatment and in the application of**

- A custom only
- B law
- C force only
- D tradition only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The Renaissance revived interest in classical learning art and**

A feudalism

B monarchy

C humanism

D isolation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **A primary source was created**

A centuries later

B at the time studied

C by a novelist

D from memory alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The British Empire at its height controlled territory on**

A one continent only

B Europe only

C Asia only

D every inhabited continent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Economic disparity means unequal distribution of wealth income and**

A land area

B opportunity

C population

D languages

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9

Rights believed to belong to all people by virtue of being

A citizens of one state

B human

C adults only

D property owners

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10

The Enlightenment emphasized reason science and individual

A tradition

B monarchy

C rights

D feudalism

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **A diary written during a war is a**

A secondary source

B tertiary source

C myth

D primary source

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Geopolitical power is the ability of a state to influence**

A its weather

B events beyond its borders

C its language only

D its art only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Gross domestic product measures the total value of goods and services produced in a**

A city in a day

B country in a year

C firm in a month

D household in a week

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The Magna Carta of 1215 limited the power of the English**

A parliament

B church

C army

D king

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The American Revolution led to independence from**

A France

B Spain

C Britain

D Portugal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **A textbook chapter about ancient Rome is usually a**

A secondary source

B primary source

C artefact

D oral myth

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **A colony is a territory controlled by a**

A local council only

B foreign power

C private firm

D religious order only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Urban workers during early industrialization often faced long hours low pay and**

A short weeks

B high wages

C union protection

D unsafe conditions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The rule of law means everyone including rulers is subject to**

A the law

B custom

C force

D tradition

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Trade unions formed to improve wages hours and working**

A profits only

B exports

C conditions

D prices

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **An artefact is a physical object made or used by people in the**

A future

B past

C present only

D imagination

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **The Cold War was a rivalry mainly between the United States and the**

A Ottoman Empire

B Roman Empire

C British Empire

D Soviet Union

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **A developing country often has lower income and less access to**

- A health care and education
- B natural resources
- C population
- D trade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Democracy is government by the people usually through**

- A hereditary rulers
- B elected representatives
- C military leaders
- D appointed officials

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Television and later the internet changed how people receive news and form**

A laws

B borders

C opinions

D currencies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **Corroboration means comparing a claim with**

A one source only

B a popular film

C a single opinion

D other independent sources

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **Imperialism is the extension of control over other peoples and**

A territories

B oceans only

C ideas only

D languages only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the late**

A 1500s

B 1700s

C 1900s

D 1200s

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **The separation of powers divides government into legislative executive and**

A military branches

B religious branches

C economic branches

D judicial branches

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **A social norm is an expected pattern of**

A trade

B war

C behaviour

D migration

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **Bias in a source means it presents a**

A one-sided view

B balanced view

C neutral fact

D complete record

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **A proxy war is fought by other states or groups on behalf of**

A local farmers

B larger powers

C tourists

D merchants

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **China's economic reforms after 1978 introduced market elements while keeping**

A full capitalism

B isolation

C colonial rule

D state control

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **A refugee has a right under international law not to be returned to a place where life or freedom is**

A uncomfortable

B poor

C threatened

D remote

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection changed understanding of**

A politics

B economics

C life

D geography

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **An advanced historian distinguishes a fact from an**

A artefact

B interpretation

C map

D timeline

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **NATO is a military alliance founded mainly to provide collective**

A trade

B education

C health care

D defence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **Capitalism is an economic system based on private ownership and**

A markets

B central planning only

C barter only

D state farms only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **Discrimination is unfair treatment based on characteristics such as race sex or**

A wealth only

B age only

C religion

D language only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **Mass media can accelerate social change by spreading new**

A rumours only

B laws

C ideas quickly

D borders

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **A cause is a factor that helps bring about an**

A artefact

B map

C timeline

D event

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **The Cold War was called cold because the two superpowers did not fight a**

A direct large-scale war

B proxy war

C trade war

D space race

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **Communism in theory sought common ownership and a classless**

- A market economy
- B society
- C monarchy
- D empire

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **The Universal Declaration includes rights to education work and an adequate standard of**

- A wealth
- B travel
- C living
- D housing only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **Globalization changes culture through flows of media goods and**

A armies only

B diseases only

C people

D languages only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **A consequence is a result that follows an**

A event

B question

C source

D archive

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **The United Nations was founded in 1945 to promote peace security and**

A empire

B cooperation

C colonization

D isolation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **Foreign aid is assistance given to support development or relief in**

A one city only

B private firms

C armies only

D other countries

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **Transitional justice deals with past abuses after conflict or authoritarian**

A trade

B famine

C rule

D migration

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **Environmental movements changed policy by raising concern about pollution and**

A trade

B war

C conservation

D migration

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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