

SAT World History Practice Paper 5

1. The Mauryan emperor Ashoka's reign was characterized by

- A. honest proclamations and positive behavior
- B. incessant warfare and brutality toward citizens
- C. oppressive and ascetic totalitarian government
- D. construction of expansive monuments and buildings
- E. drastic rejection of Buddhist principles

2. Socialists such as Friedrich Engels argued that

- A. society is necessary to protect individuals from the chaotic brutality inherent to human nature
- B. governments can be truly just only when they directly represent the people under their rule
- C. nations must compete for power and fortune just as animals compete for supremacy in nature
- D. financial wealth and resources should be distributed evenly among the citizens of a nation
- E. every citizen has a duty to devote his or her life to the betterment of the nation or culture



3.

In the map shown, the dotted line approximates the path of

- A. the Spanish silver trade
- B. Portuguese colonization
- C. the Cortés conquest of the Aztec
- D. Mayan expansionism
- E. the Pizarro conquest of the Inca

4. Which of these describes Hammurabi's most significant contribution to civilization?

- A. The defeat and destruction of Assyrian invasion armies around 675 BCE
- B. A precedent of peaceful negotiations with the rulers of Southwest Asia

- C. The ushering of Egypt into the period known as the Old Kingdom
- D. The design and construction of the legendary Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- E. A comprehensive system of laws by which a kingdom could be governed

5. What was Sigmund Freud's intent with his breakthrough publication *Die Traumdeutung*?

- A. Reconciling taboo desires
- B. Interpreting the meaning of dreams
- C. Exploring societal and gender roles
- D. Debunking theories of hypnosis
- E. Treating emotional hysteria

6. The nomadic practices of the Mongols proved MOST beneficial to the conquering of other peoples in that these practices

- A. helped the Mongols to amass great stores of riches, food, and weapons
- B. encouraged toughness and endurance among the Mongols
- C. improved Mongol horsemanship and mobility and allowed them to strike quickly
- D. enhanced the Mongols' ability to survive in different environments
- E. served to increase the Mongol population and its armies

7. The Green Revolution was important in modern times because it

- A. raised global support for environmental preservation initiatives
- B. encouraged the development and use of renewable energy sources
- C. aggressively advocated for equal rights for women and children
- D. brought greater political stability to the nations of Eastern Europe
- E. increased crop yields to combat starvation in developing nations

8. Which event marked the first year in the Muslim calendar?

- A. Muhammad completed the Koran.
- B. Muhammad was born.
- C. Muhammad joined a caravan to Syria.
- D. Muhammad died.
- E. Muhammad journeyed from Mecca to Medina.



9.

Which of these is symbolically represented by the sculpture of a mother wolf feeding two children?

- A. Founding of the city of Rome
- B. Greek dominance of the ancient world
- C. Myths of the demigod Hercules
- D. Importance of ancient philosophy
- E. Rise of neoclassicism in Europe

10. The South African policy of apartheid was specifically designed to

- A. prevent the spread of communism into the region
- B. limit foreign influence on internal political matters
- C. encourage trade with Europe and the Americas
- D. ensure Afrikaners political dominance of the country
- E. stabilize the nation in its early years of independence

11. Which modern fields have been most affected by the accomplishments of the ancient Greeks and Romans?

- A. Ethics and religion
- B. Medicine and hygiene
- C. Politics and government
- D. Finances and trade
- E. Science and technology

12. In European history, the term Lebensraum, or "living space," most commonly refers to the

- A. German desire for expansion in the twentieth century
- B. forced relocation of ethnic minorities into ghetto towns
- C. rejection of industrialization and urbanization

- D. celebration of the bucolic ideal in art and literature
- E. immigration to North America in the twentieth century

13. Conflicts between which two religions resulted in the Edict of Nantes (1598)?

- A. Jainism and Islam
- B. Calvinism and Lutheranism
- C. Roman Catholicism and Protestantism
- D. Hinduism and Buddhism
- E. Sikhism and Orthodox Judaism

14. What was the primary motivation for most Irish citizens who immigrated to North America in the nineteenth century?

- A. Find freedom of religion
- B. Locate support for Irish independence
- C. Escape national famine
- D. Avoid conscription in the British army
- E. Protest British imperialism

15. In the Hindu caste system, members of the Shudra caste originally served as

- A. servants and workers
- B. kings and nobles
- C. traders and merchants
- D. soldiers and courtiers
- E. priests and teachers

16. The Olmec civilization occupied the modern-day lands known as

- A. Baja California Peninsula
- B. Western Mexico's Pacific Coast
- C. Guatemala and Northern Belize
- D. Southern Mexico's Gulf Coast
- E. Amazon basin and rainforest

17. "Whatsoever therefore is consequent to a time of war, where every man is enemy to every man, the same consequent to the time wherein men live without other security than what their own strength and

their own invention shall furnish them withal. In such condition there is...continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short."

The above statement expresses the views of which historical figure?

- A. Thomas Hobbes
- B. John Calvin
- C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- D. Niccolò Machiavelli
- E. Thomas Aquinas

18. Japan underwent change during the Meiji Restoration that most closely resembled change in

- A. Persia under the rule of the Hephthalites
- B. Russia during the reign of Czar Peter I
- C. Judea under Roman occupation
- D. Sri Lanka prior to British colonization
- E. France during the Revolutionary era

19. The Duma, active in Russia from 1906 to 1917, can BEST be described as a/an

- A. revolutionary secret society
- B. anticommunist political party
- C. elected legislative body
- D. secret government police force
- E. union of industrial workers

20. The Byzantine Empire collapsed after more than one thousand years in existence primarily because of the

- A. ascension of Frederick III to Holy Roman Emperor in 1452
- B. Great Schism that began around 1378
- C. Ottoman conquest of Constantinople in 1453
- D. end of Russian tributes to the Golden Horde in 1462
- E. French victories that ended the Hundred Years' War in 1453

21. Books such as George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* are major twentieth-century examples of what literary form?

- A. Tragicomedy

- B. Satirical fiction
- C. Epistolary fiction
- D. Dystopian novel
- E. Feminist novel

22. The practice of offshoring by industrialized countries in the twentieth century generally values all of the following EXCEPT

- A. increased availability of raw materials
- B. domestic economic development
- C. reduction of overall business costs
- D. overall lowering of labor costs
- E. less stringent labor and environmental laws

23. The introduction of agriculture most significantly affected formerly nomadic societies by

- A. creating a gender-based separation of responsibilities
- B. increasing the density of the population
- C. necessitating the frequent migration of humans
- D. decreasing the chance of food surpluses
- E. eradicating the traditional specialization of labor

24. Which country claimed the colony of Madagascar as a possession until an ongoing freedom movement led to its independence in 1960?

- A. France
- B. Germany
- C. United States
- D. Portugal
- E. Britain

25. When issued in 1215, the Magna Carta established the legal principle of

- A. due process of law
- B. burden of proof
- C. statute of limitations
- D. judicial deference

E. sovereign immunity

26. Which of these has been the MOST important factor in the rise of globalized trade?

A. Increase in world population

B. Emergence of multinational corporations

C. Decline in regional national resources

D. Breakdown of protective tariffs

E. Enhancement of communications technologies

27. The Declaration of Human Rights issued by the United Nations in 1948 explicitly stated that all human beings have the right to

A. freedom, equality, and justice

B. life, liberty, and security of person

C. liberty, self-governance, and protection of the law

D. freedom, security, and religious tolerance

E. life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

28. Which terrorist incident was the first to receive major mainstream media attention?

A. Oklahoma City bombing

B. Iran hostage crisis

C. Israeli athletes at Munich

D. First World Trade Center bombing

E. September 11, 2001

29. Which of these is the MOST significant cause of global warming?

A. Global overpopulation

B. Increased urbanization

C. Nuclear energy

D. Burning of fossil fuels

E. Widespread deforestation

30. In 1997 the United Nations attempted to address the issue of global warming by

A. producing a treaty meant to help control greenhouse gases

B. conducting its own independent study of the phenomenon

C. asking industrial leaders to reduce their carbon dioxide emissions

D. encouraging the development of alternative energy sources

E. launching a worldwide global-warming awareness campaign