

SAT World History Practice Paper 9

1. Which religion developed in India alongside Buddhism around the sixth century BCE in response to religious speculation over Hinduism?

- A. Jainism
- B. Rastafarianism
- C. Shintoism
- D. Sikhism
- E. Zoroastrianism

2. In the Paraguayan War beginning in 1864, Paraguay fought against the combined forces of

- A. Spanish and British colonizers
- B. Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil
- C. Chile, Peru, and Bolivia
- D. Peru and British colonizers
- E. Bolivia and Spanish colonizers

3. In what year were Upper and Lower Canada united?

- A. 1755
- B. 1776
- C. 1813
- D. 1841
- E. 1913

4. The medieval African empire of Ghana thrived because of its intermediary position between the

- A. intellectuals of Europe and Africa
- B. traders of salt and traders of gold and ivory
- C. Silk Roads and the spice routes
- D. fishing towns and agricultural communities
- E. Christian and Muslim settlements

5. The Chinese imperial palace used by rulers from the Ming through the Qing dynasties was known as the

- A. Forbidden City
- B. Wumen

C. Potala Palace

D. Xanadu

E. Outer City

**6.** The ziggurats of ancient Mesopotamia most closely resembled the

A. Vedas of the Aryans

B. pyramids of the Egyptians

C. aqueducts of the Romans

D. pueblos of the Native Americans

E. pagodas of the Chinese

**7.** A twentieth-century territorial dispute over control of the province of Kashmir resulted in conflict between India and

A. Russia

B. China

C. Pakistan

D. Japan

E. Bangladesh

**8.** Which of these was NOT true of the pharaohs of ancient Egypt?

A. They owned most of the kingdom's land.

B. They were said to become divine after death.

C. They typically delegated duties to viziers.

D. They were required to be male.

E. They were believed to control nature.

**9.** The opium trade between Britain and China arose primarily due to

A. lack of Japanese participation in trade

B. European interest in trading with China

C. the belief that opium was medicinally beneficial

D. Chinese desire for European manufactured items

E. the increasing scarcity of natural resources in Europe

**10.** How was the Great Schism in Roman Catholicism resolved in the fifteenth century?

- A. Church electors installed a second and third pope.
- B. The Council of Constance chose to recall popes.
- C. Scholars translated the Bible into vernacular English.
- D. Scholasticism changed belief systems in Europe.
- E. The papacy temporarily relocated to Avignon in France.

**11.** The theology of Judaism MOST differed from other early religions due to its belief in

- A. monotheism
- B. Gnosticism
- C. nihilism
- D. divine right of monarchs
- E. religious rites and rituals

**12.** What was the primary difference between the artistic movements of romanticism and classicism?

- A. Romanticism alluded to the art and thought of ancient civilizations.
- B. Romanticism stressed the importance of feelings and emotions.
- C. Classicism was inspired by the forms and essences of nature.
- D. Romanticism was founded on principles of reason and rationale.
- E. Classicism rejected science and symmetry in its compositions.

**13.** Which of these was an important virtue in Daoism?

- A. Focusing on secular advancement
- B. Fostering community-mindedness
- C. Separating spirituality from culture
- D. Adhering to strict moral duties
- E. Eliminating all earthly desires

**14.** The Rosetta stone was important in

- A. understanding currency and trade rates in ancient North Africa
- B. deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphics using Greek translations
- C. tracing the milestones of Roman occupation in Southwest Asia
- D. translating written inscriptions in the Linear A and B forms

E. providing a written record of the laws of ancient Mesopotamia

**15.** Pope Benedict VIII made a lasting change to Roman Catholic doctrine in 1022 when he passed a declaration that

A. instituted a celibacy requirement for clergy

B. forbade the sale of indulgences to laymen

C. instituted the practice of selling church offices

D. forbade the use of torture during inquisitions

E. instituted the practice of electing multiple popes

**16.** Which ancient civilization most likely pioneered the production and use of iron around 2500 BCE?

A. Persians

B. Hebrews

C. Hittites

D. Babylonians

E. Sumerians

**17.** The individual political struggles of Nelson Mandela and Mahatma Gandhi were MOST similar in that they

A. worked to secure the independence of their nations from colonial rule

B. fought against oppressive governments that encouraged racism

C. eventually became high-ranking officials in their governments

D. protested injustice through prolonged hunger strikes

E. founded militant revolutionary organizations

**18.** By the year 1100 CE, the strongest Norman influence was felt in which modern regions?

A. Norway, Sweden, and England

B. Africa and the Mediterranean

C. Russia and the Baltic region

D. Germany, Austria, and Italy

E. England, Italy, and France

**19.** The Paleolithic Era was distinguished by the use of stone tools, while the Neolithic Era was distinguished by

A. metalworking capabilities

- B. cavalry as part of warfare
- C. advanced architectural construction
- D. advances in agriculture
- E. marked empire building

**20.** The medieval cities of Venice, Italy, and Tenochtitlán, Mexico, were MOST similar in that they

- A. hosted populations of about 400,000 citizens
- B. served as major seaports for international trade
- C. were sacked by invaders in the sixteenth century
- D. prospered because of their industrial capacities
- E. were constructed on top of islands

**21.** Which of these is the BEST example of the practice known as total war?

- A. Extension of armed conflict beyond traditional land battles into the sea and air
- B. Use of extensive espionage and reconnaissance networks within enemy territory
- C. Use of cutting-edge technology and propaganda to influence public sentiments
- D. Bombing of civilian centers to destroy an enemy's ability to continue fighting
- E. Inability to end a conflict without the complete destruction of the enemy's army

**22.** "Respectfulness, without the rules of propriety, becomes laborious bustle; carefulness, without the rules of propriety, becomes timidity; boldness, without the rules of propriety, becomes insubordination; straightforwardness, without the rules of propriety, becomes rudeness."

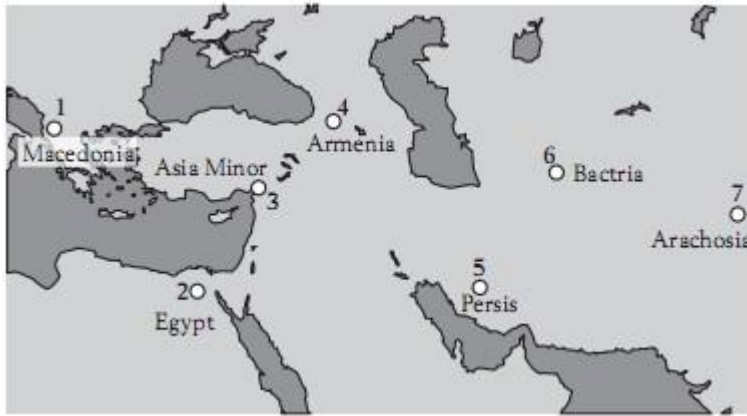
The above excerpt expresses the viewpoint of

- A. Machiavelli
- B. Socrates
- C. Erasmus
- D. Confucius
- E. Lao Tzu

**23.** Which of these statements about the practice of slavery in ancient and medieval civilizations is NOT true?

- A. Slavery was rarely pursued among hunter-gatherer populations.
- B. Enslaved people were put to work in a wide variety of occupations.
- C. Slavery existed within Africa before European colonization.

- D. Enslaved people were important to ancient Greece and Rome.
- E. Enslaved people were almost exclusively black Africans.



24.

In the map shown, the numbered dots correspond to cities. Which cities most closely represent the East-West limits of the territories conquered or controlled by Alexander the Great?

- A. 1 and 6
- B. 1 and 7
- C. 2 and 6
- D. 2 and 7
- E. 3 and 7

25. The main goal of the 1848 meeting among liberal leaders in Frankfurt am Main was to

- A. destroy the autonomy of the German states
- B. win political favors from German princes
- C. abolish the system of hereditary monarchy
- D. promote the unification of German states
- E. overthrow Frederick William of Prussia