

SAT World History Practice Paper 7

## The Age of Revolutions

1. Which of these was part of the French National Assembly's initial plan for government reform?

- A. Constitutional republic
- B. Dictatorship
- C. Limited monarchy
- D. Absolute monarchy
- E. Democracy

2. The Bill of Rights signed by William and Mary prevented the English monarch from doing all of the following, EXCEPT

- A. interfering with freedom of speech in Parliament
- B. levying taxes without legislative approval
- C. suspending any law passed by Parliament
- D. refusing to hear grievances made by citizens
- E. imprisoning subjects without due cause

3. The Louisiana Purchase provided France with significant funding for

- A. rehabilitating the economy after Louis XVI's extravagant spending
- B. establishing a new republican government following the failure of the previous one
- C. overthrowing the monarch and starting a new government under the Jacobins
- D. financing Napoléon's campaign to conquer Europe and build a French Empire
- E. rebuilding the nation after the defeat at the Battle of Waterloo

4. Simón Bolívar was MOST interested in leading revolutions against Spain in the Americas because he wanted to

- A. rule the entire region as a dictator
- B. establish a unified Latin American state
- C. force the Spanish into North America
- D. isolate the region from outside influences
- E. transfer colonial control from Spain to France

5. In taking the Tennis Court Oath, the National Assembly vowed to

- A. establish a republican government

- B. overthrow the oppressive monarchy
- C. boycott all unfair taxes
- D. write a new state constitution
- E. install a military dictatorship

## Industrialization and Imperialism

1. The beginning of the Industrial Revolution in England primarily resulted from

- A. widespread overpopulation
- B. increased trade
- C. national prosperity
- D. agricultural innovation
- E. abundance of resources

2. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 was a meeting of European imperialist powers designed to peacefully negotiate

- A. terms of trade with China
- B. control over the African continent
- C. disputes over ports in Southeast Asia
- D. rights to former Ottoman territories
- E. international trading policies in Europe

3. The Boxer Rebellion of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was a response to the

- A. forced opening of Japanese ports
- B. oppressive rule of the British in India
- C. foreign intrusion into China
- D. economic distress caused by the French in Vietnam
- E. dominance of the Dutch in Indonesia

4. Economist Adam Smith's laissez-faire theory supported the notion that governments should

- A. refrain from interfering with private business
- B. exercise direct control over private business
- C. regulate private business only in times of crisis

- D. maintain a set of minimal business regulations
  - E. regulate only domestic businesses
- 5.** Economic imperialism was different from other forms of colonial dominance in that the
- A. colonial territory was entirely dependent on the imperial power
  - B. imperialist power directly controlled the government of the colonial territory
  - C. region under imperialist influence was controlled by private businesses
  - D. imperialist power held exclusive trading rights over a region
  - E. colonial territory was allowed to operate its own independent government

## Early Twentieth Century

- 1.** Why were Hitler's attacks on Great Britain during World War II ultimately unsuccessful?
- A. The Luftwaffe was unable to inflict significant damage.
  - B. American forces came to Britain's aid.
  - C. The attacks were too costly for the Nazis to sustain.
  - D. German forces could not carry out a ground attack.
  - E. The British were able to track Nazi planes with radar.
- 2.** In 1917, the United States entered World War I after learning of a German plot to
- A. seize control of U.S. territories in Southeast Asia
  - B. launch a surprise attack on U.S. naval forces
  - C. help Mexico retake land it had lost to the United States
  - D. attack several U.S. major coastal cities
  - E. destroy any U.S. ocean liners encountered
- 3.** During the civil war in Russia, most of the people supported Lenin's Red Army because they
- A. feared the White Army would return the czar to power
  - B. were promised great economic prosperity by Lenin
  - C. wanted to isolate themselves from Western influences
  - D. were coerced by aggressive communist propaganda
  - E. believed the Red Army would attack them otherwise
- 4.** What did the term Anschluss mean to Hitler and the Germans?

- A. A surprise attack on enemy forces
  - B. The purification of the Aryan race
  - C. An invasion of France and Britain
  - D. The unification of Germany and Austria
  - E. A secret police force
- 5.** The American military resorted to the use of atomic weapons because
- A. American troops had no way to enter the Japanese mainland
  - B. a ground invasion would result in too many casualties
  - C. American forces would not be able to access necessary resources on the mainland
  - D. Japanese ground forces were supported by additional Korean forces
  - E. the American public wanted the war to end as quickly as possible

## Post-World War II

- 1.** What is the primary reason the Soviet Union installed communist regimes in Eastern Europe after World War II?
- A. To prevent the spread of democracy
  - B. To insulate itself from the West
  - C. To take control of trade in the region
  - D. To increase its supply of natural resources
  - E. To help spread communism through Europe
- 2.** Why did the Korean War ultimately end in a stalemate?
- A. Because UN forces were unable to penetrate North Korean territory
  - B. Because the South Korean government was not supported by the Korean people
  - C. Because Soviet forces threatened to enter the battle on North Korea's behalf
  - D. Because the Chinese entered the war and forced UN troops to retreat
  - E. Because the North Koreans did not have the resources to take South Korea entirely
- 3.** In response to Ho Chi Minh's victory over the French in 1954, the Geneva Conference
- A. formally condemned Ho and called for his removal
  - B. recognized Vietnam as an entirely independent nation

- C. split Vietnam into a communist north and democratic south
  - D. enacted international economic embargoes against Vietnam
  - E. petitioned the United Nations to send troops to restore French control
4. The war that followed the formation of the Jewish state of Israel resulted in all of the following, EXCEPT
- A. Israeli control of the West Bank
  - B. the establishment of Palestinian refugee camps
  - C. Israeli seizure of land intended for the Palestinians
  - D. Egyptian control over the Gaza Strip
  - E. Israeli victory over Arab forces
5. Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of perestroika was an attempt to stabilize the Soviet Union by
- A. encouraging discussion about government
  - B. reducing political corruption
  - C. restructuring the economy
  - D. allowing more foreign trade
  - E. promoting the further spread of communism