

SAT World History Practice Paper 12

1. After solidifying his control over Russia following the civil war in 1918, Lenin's immediate goal was to

- A. create a new communist government
- B. reclaim Russian territory lost in World War I
- C. eliminate any remaining political dissidents
- D. institute his own totalitarian political regime
- E. stabilize the Russian economy

2. Early Vietnamese resistance to the French imperialists who controlled their country was primarily a response to

- A. abusive labor practices
- B. destructive agricultural policies
- C. racially discriminatory governance
- D. suppression of native religion
- E. violent police tactics

3. The city of Great Zimbabwe and the kingdom of Aksum were MOST similar in that both

- A. became predominantly Christian societies
- B. were located along the banks of the Red Sea
- C. were eventually toppled by Muslim invaders
- D. thrived on income derived from trade routes
- E. incorporated Greek as their primary language

4. During the expansion of the Muslim Empire in the seventh century, all of these were true EXCEPT

- A. conquered people who converted to Islam were not required to pay a poll tax
- B. the ability to read Arabic was highly valued in regions conquered by Muslims
- C. pagan members of conquered societies were expected to convert to Islam or face death
- D. conquered people of Christian or Jewish faiths were required to submit to military service
- E. conquered people who refused to convert to Islam were prevented from spreading their faith

5. The native Japanese religion of Shinto is primarily focused on

- A. deity worship

- B. personal enlightenment
- C. ancestral veneration
- D. dogmatic occultism
- E. penitent self-denial

6. Which of these was NOT true of the spread of Islam in eastern and central Africa?

- A. The conversion of Africans to Islam was largely the result of trade.
- B. African women readily accepted Islam's traditional attitudes toward women.
- C. The elite of the African business community saw conversion as commercially valuable.
- D. Many Africans who converted to Islam were allowed to retain some tribal customs.
- E. The agricultural population was more reluctant to convert than others.

7. The spread of ancient Greek culture throughout the Mediterranean region was primarily the result of Greece's

- A. unique geography
- B. military conquests
- C. diverse population
- D. democratic government
- E. economic prosperity

8. "It is the State which educates its citizens in civic virtue, gives them a consciousness of their mission and welds them into unity."

This quote was most likely spoken by a leader who supported what philosophy of government?

- A. Republicanism
- B. Absolute monarchism
- C. Enlightened despotism
- D. Fascism
- E. Constitutional monarchism

9. The concept of the mandate of heaven provided a rationalization for

- A. maintaining strict standards of morality
- B. invading and conquering foreign civilizations
- C. transferring power from one dynasty to another

- D. believing in the moral superiority of the Chinese
- E. adopting largely male-dominated gender roles

10. The Incan civilization was unique among pre-Columbian civilizations most notably because the Inca

- A. used irrigation systems to increase agricultural yield
- B. practiced a polytheistic form of religion
- C. developed a complex written language
- D. expanded their empire through conquest
- E. built an advanced system of roads

11. For the majority of the eighteenth century, South Africa was controlled by the

- A. Dutch
- B. English
- C. Spanish
- D. French
- E. Portuguese

12. Fear over the domino theory led the United States to enter which military conflict?

- A. World War I
- B. World War II
- C. Korean War
- D. Vietnam War
- E. Persian Gulf War

13. Which of these Roman authors produced both the Annals and Germania?

- A. Cicero
- B. Tacitus
- C. Virgil
- D. Seneca
- E. Horace

14. Both England and Egypt experienced all of the following as a result of the Industrial Revolution, EXCEPT

- A. improved communication methods

- B. expertise in glassmaking
- C. increased levels of foreign trade
- D. thriving cotton textile factories
- E. commercial agriculture profits

15. The earliest significant civilization in Mesoamerica developed around the settlement of

- A. Tenochtitlán
- B. Cuzco
- C. Chichén Itzá
- D. Tula
- E. Tikal

16. Japan turned to militarism in the 1930s primarily as a result of the

- A. series of Chinese threats along the borders
- B. belief that democracy had failed
- C. desire to retake control of nearby foreign colonies
- D. rash of violent civil unrest in the cities
- E. desire to be completely isolated from the West

17. In order to restore peace in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars, the Congress of Vienna did all of the following EXCEPT

- A. formally recognize Swiss independence
- B. introduce the German Confederation
- C. require France to disband its military
- D. create the Kingdom of the Netherlands
- E. restore the legitimacy of the monarchy

18. The Later Ly dynasty incorporated many aspects of the Chinese bureaucratic and civil service practices as it established a new centralized form of government in present-day

- A. Vietnam
- B. Cambodia
- C. Korea
- D. Thailand

E. Laos



19.

What famous trade route is shown on the map?

- A. Via Appia
- B. Silk Roads
- C. Via Maris
- D. Amber Road
- E. King's Highway

20. During his reign, Alexander the Great conquered all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Syria
- B. Egypt
- C. Mesopotamia
- D. India
- E. Asia Minor

21. The Maoist version of communism practiced in China during the 1950s and 1960s differed from the concurrent Soviet version of communism in that it

- A. promoted a peaceful coexistence with capitalist countries
- B. viewed the proletariat as a nation rather than a class
- C. favored the redistribution of wealth among the peasantry

- D. advocated the censorship of artistic and literary endeavors
- E. espoused the value of state-run agricultural programs

22. Which civilization's code of law was written in the Twelve Tables?

- A. Greece
- B. Egypt
- C. England
- D. France
- E. Rome

23. Which of these BEST describes the Taiping Rebellion?

- A. National uprising against imperialist rule
- B. Militant communist insurgency
- C. Battle for dynastic control of China
- D. Religious and political civil war
- E. Revolt against the Mongol occupation

24. Among the Bantu-speaking peoples of Africa, the term griots referred to

- A. leaders
- B. storytellers
- C. priests
- D. warriors
- E. slaves

25. The navigator Ferdinand Magellan is most famous for

- A. leading the first expedition around the Cape of Good Hope
- B. being the first European to reach the Pacific Ocean
- C. leading the first attempt to locate the Northwest Passage
- D. making the first landing in the New World
- E. being the first person to circumnavigate the globe