

SAT WORLD HISTORY PRACTICE PAPER

1. By the time the Thirty Years' War came to an end, most of Poland and Hungary was _____.

Anabaptist

Catholic

Lutheran

Calvinist

Hussite

2. The Edict of Nantes centered around _____.

religious toleration for Protestants

parliamentary reform in France

economic reform in Paris

establishing a constitutional monarchy

religious toleration for Catholics

3. Which of these historical figures led the first expedition to successfully circumnavigate the world?

Captain James Cook

Ferdinand Magellan

Amerigo Vespucci

Marco Polo

Prince Henry the Navigator

4. Spain and Portugal divided up much of their newly found territory in 1492 with _____.

The Treaty of Tordesillas

The War of Austrian Succession

The War of Spanish Succession

The Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Lisbon

5. The Peace of Augsburg _____.

ended the Thirty Years' War and deemed Protestantism to be the official religion of the Holy Roman Empire

allowed princes within the Holy Roman Empire to determine whether the religion of their domains was Roman Catholic or Lutheran

ended the French Wars of Religion and led the king to issue the Edict of Nantes, guaranteeing religious freedom in the nation

followed the end of the English Civil War and gave complete control over the country to Parliament and Oliver Cromwell

None of the other answer choices is correct.

6. How did the religion of the Anabaptists differ from the other religions of the Protestant Reformation?

They rejected baptism all together as a Catholic church construct.

They believed no person could be saved without having been baptized as a baby.

They practiced forced baptism of nonbelievers.

None of the other answer choices is correct; the name Anabaptist is a misnomer.

They rejected infant baptism.

7. The Spanish Empire ruled all of the following countries EXCEPT

Colombia.

Brazil.

Argentina.

The Philippines.

Mexico.

8. In what year did the Spanish Armada launch its attack on England?

1688

1605

1666

1611

1588

9. The chief effect of the Franco-Prussian War for Prussia was

the unification of German states into the German Empire under the Prussian monarch.

a loss of territory to France.

the loss of power by German leaders.

economic depression from war debts.

a diminution of authority throughout Europe.

10. The Crimean War was largely started over a conflict between

France and the Ottoman Empire over access to the Holy Land for Catholic Christians.

Russia and the Ottoman Empire about access to the Holy Land for Orthodox Christians.

Great Britain and the Ottoman Empire over access to Mediterranean trading ports.

Great Britain and Russia over naval trading routes in the Baltic Sea.

France and Russia over naval battles in the Black Sea.

11. The 1815 Congress of Vienna was primarily concerned with which of the following?

Restoring the balance of power in Europe and encouraging the transition to Republicanism

Restoring Austro-Hungarian supremacy over Europe and protecting the rule of Europe's monarchies

Restoring the balance of power in Europe and protecting the rule of Europe's monarchies

Punishing Napoleon and protecting the rule of Europe's monarchies

Restoring Austro-Hungarian supremacy over Europe and encouraging the transition to Republicanism

12. Which of the following groups did Roundheads support during the English Civil War?

The Church of England

Parliament

The monarchy

The Welsh

The Papacy

13. How did the writings of Charles de Montesquieu in *The Spirit of Laws* impact the formation of the government of the United States?

He believed in inalienable rights for all citizens and inspired the Bill of Rights.

He argued in favor of strong and centralized government and his work encouraged the rejection of the Articles of Confederation.

He believed in federalism and the division of powers between a national and regional governments.

He advocated for the separation of powers within government and inspired the three branches of the United States' government.

None of these answers is correct; the Founding Fathers rejected the arguments found in *The Spirit of Laws*.

14. Francis Bacon's model of empiricism is concerned with which of the following?

select

Establishing proper procedure for carrying out scientific experiments

select

Remedying the divisive problems of the Protestant Reformation in English society

select

Encouraging the teaching of the Socratic method in schools to engender creativity and unconventional thinking in young people

select

Rejecting the role of the Catholic Church in secular European government

select

Understanding the limitations of conventional mathematics and providing the groundwork for Newton's invention of calculus

15. Which of the following is Geoffrey Chaucer famous for writing?

select

The Canterbury Tales

select

Inferno

select

Gargantua

select

The Epic of Gilgamesh

select

The Prince

16. *The Last Supper* can be attributed to which Renaissance artist?

select

Leonardo da Vinci

select

Raphael

select

Cosimo de Medici

select

Dante

Michaelangelo

17. Cardinal Mazarin was the Chief Minister of _____.

Charles V

Henry IV of France

Louis XIV

Maximilian I

Henry VIII

18. In which year were German and Italian unification each achieved?

1848

1871

1815

1789

1648

19. Secularism, which emerged during the Renaissance period, is the belief that _____.

None of the other answers is correct.

common language is the root of nationality

political and religious life ought to be separated

political power is for the immoral and amoral

art and artistic pursuits are the highest achievements and goals of mankind

20. How did the Norfolk four-course crop rotation system contribute to the British Agricultural Revolution?

It increased soil fertility.

It provided raw materials for factories.

It decreased crop disease.

It decreased the supply of labor.

It decreased the demand for food.

21. Many modern banking instruments and investment products first arose in _____ in the seventeenth century.

Italy

the Netherlands

Germany

France

England

22. The Platt Amendment concerned the presence of the United States in _____.

Panama

Nicaragua

Mexico

Cuba

Bolivia

23. The Dutch East India Company largely gained its success through

silver mining.

the spice trade.

the slave trade.

lumber production.

gold mining.

24. Gunpowder was first invented in _____.

Congo

India

the Netherlands

China

Arabia

25. The Industrial Revolution arose first in _____.

England

Germany

France

the United States

Russia

26. Where were the first European colonies in the New World established?

Brazil

Virginia

Florida

Honduras

Hispaniola

27. The Triple Alliance was the association of city-states that in the fifteenth century ruled

the Amazon River basin.

the Yucatan Peninsula.

Central Mexico.

the highlands of Peru.

Mid-Atlantic colonies.

28. The Declaration of Independence was written by _____.

George Washington

Alexander Hamilton

Thomas Jefferson

John Adams

Benjamin Franklin

29. The rapid industrialization of Japan in the late nineteenth century had as its impetus _____.

the defeat of Chinese navies and armies by the Shogunate

the consolidation of authority under the Shogunate

the fall of the Shogunate and the Restoration of the Meiji Emperor

the decline of the Emperor's authority in official state functions

the Shogunate's defeat by Chinese armies and navies

30. Which empire was often referred to as “the sick man of Europe” during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

The Spanish Empire

The Ottoman Empire

The British Empire

The Austro-Hungarian Empire

The Russian Empire