

SAT WORLD HISTORY PRACTICE PAPER

1. In which European city was the Ottoman invasion of Europe finally repelled?

Budapest

Munich

Vienna

Paris

Athens

2. The American-led invasion of Afghanistan took place in the immediate aftermath of _____.

the assassination of the Afghanistani Prime Minister by the Taliban

the discovery of nuclear weapons owned by the Taliban

the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

the 9/11 terrorist attacks

the fall of the Soviet Union

3. The Union of South Africa was primarily a direct result of _____.

the construction of the Suez Canal

the Berlin Conference

the Second Boer War

the Treaty of Tordesillas

the fall of the British Empire after World War Two

4. The Iraqi invasion of _____ led to the outbreak of the Gulf War.

Iran

Oman

Kuwait

Bahrain

Israel

5. Who was the first Prime Minister of India after India gained its independence from Britain?

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

V. P. Singh

Indira Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi

Jawaharlal Nehru

6. In 1931 the Japanese army invaded _____.

Singapore

New Zealand

Siberia

Hong Kong

Manchuria

7. How did the Opium Wars affect Japanese-Chinese relations?

China's victory over the British led to a renewed alliance between the two Asian countries.

China's defeat by the British prompted outpourings of sympathy and aid from the Japanese people and government.

China's defeat at the hands of the British made much of the Japanese population feel that China was a backwards country that could not defend itself.

China's victory over the British scared the Japanese, who began to upgrade their own military in preparation for an invasion.

China's resistance to the British created a sense of kinship between the two Asian countries against the influence of European imperialism.

8. From 1910 to 1945, the Korean peninsula was occupied by _____.

the United Kingdom

Japan

the United States

the Soviet Union

China

9. Chiang Kai-Shek _____.

was the leader of the Chinese Communist Party

served as Premier of China in the 1980s

died in the Boxer Rebellion

was the leader of the Chinese Nationalist Party

died in the Rape of Nanking

10. Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution began in the _____.

1930s

1940s

1880s

1970s

1960s

11. American military involvement in the Vietnam War was publicly ended following _____.

the Treaty of Saigon in 1976

the Tet Offensive in 1968

the Paris Peace Accords in 1973

the My Lai Massacre in 1969

the Treaty of Versailles in 1975

12. Why might Karl Marx have been surprised that communism first took off in Russia?

The monarchy was stronger in Russia than in the rest of Europe.

The Russians were engaged in a war, and the communist revolution was meant to take place during a time of relative peace.

Russia had a long history of democratic institutions designed to prevent such a revolution.

Marx expected that a communist revolution could never actually happen and wrote his piece in a theoretical, utopian sense.

The Russian economy at the time was much less developed than that of Britain or Germany.

13. Who was the leader of the Soviet Union during the Cuban Missile Crisis?

Leonid Brezhnev

Vladimir Lenin

Josef Stalin

Mikhail Gorbachev

Nikita Krushchev

14. The Berlin Airlift occurred in the aftermath of _____.

the First World War

the unification of Germany

the Second World War

the Nazi invasion of Poland

the fall of the Soviet empire

15. The Brezhnev Doctrine stated that _____.

the Soviet Union would win the Cold War due to its massive supply of raw resources

the key to winning the Cold War was to win the Space Race and to ensure technological superiority

the concentration of power in the hands of a few oligarchs was antithetical to the nature of communism and would ensure the demise of the Soviet Union

communist countries were responsible for aiding the spread of Communism around the world

the Soviet Union could not survive without incorporating some elements of capitalism

16. The Zimmerman Telegram was an attempt to _____.

rid Germany of communist influences during the First World War

create a Jewish state in the Palestinian territory

trick the American people into voting for Woodrow Wilson

get China to declare war on Japan and Germany during World War One

get Mexico to declare war on the United States during World War One

17. Rasputin was _____.

a religious mystic who held influence over the Russian royal family

a traitor who sold Russian military secrets to the Germans

killed during the siege of Leningrad

a supporter of Lenin's who undermined the Tsarist regime from the inside

a leader of the Mensheviks who tried to seize power during the Russian Revolution

18. Which action directly caused Britain to enter World War One?

German annexation of Czechoslovakia

German invasion of Belgium

Russian invasion of Austria-Hungary

German invasion of Poland

French invasion of Germany

19. Which of these was not a condition of the Atlantic Charter signed by Roosevelt and Churchill prior to America's entrance into the Second World War?

Nuclear nonproliferation

Reduced trade restrictions

No territorial gains to be made by either power

Freedom of the seas

All of the other answer choices were conditions of the Atlantic Charter.

20. How was Germany able to overcome the Maginot Line?

None of the other answers is correct; the forces of Germany were repelled by the Maginot Line.

They sailed their forces around the Mediterranean and attacked France from the South coast.

They decimated the fortifications with aerial assaults before attempting an attack.

They sent more forces than the French had thought possible.

They attacked France from Belgium, where the line was nonexistent.

21. Which of the following individuals was called the "Desert Fox" and fought for Germany in North Africa during the Second World War?

Joseph Goebbels

Hermann Goring

Hienrich Himmler

Erwin Rommel

Rudolph Hess

22. Which of these statements about the Siege of Stalingrad is most accurate?

It represented the furthest that Nazi forces would push into Soviet territory.

It ended swiftly in victory for the German forces.

It resulted in defeat for the Soviets and allowed Hitler to control all of Western Russia until the end of the Second World War.

It resulted in defeat for the Nazis when the Soviet army was able to retake the city.

It ended, after several months, in victory for the German forces.

23. Which of these nations was not one of the signatories of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty?

The United States

China

France

The United Kingdom

India

24. Whose assassination is considered the tipping point that caused the outbreak of the First World War?

Franz Ferdinand

Victor Emanuel III

Otto von Bismarck

Tsar Nicholas II

Queen Victoria

25. At the beginning of the Great Depression, many American families found they could no longer afford to live in their houses or find work, and established slums and shanty towns. What were these communities called?

Franklintowns

Hoovervilles

Coolidges

Greed Alleys

Roosevelt Mansions

26. The movement towards democracy in Latin America in the 1970s and 1980s occurred as a result of _____.

skyrocketing debt and economic stagnation

the growing global demand for oil and other raw resources

the cultural influence of the United States

the declining global demand for oil and other raw resources

the economic influence of the United States

27. The Dawes Plan was designed to _____.

encourage peace between France and Great Britain

maintain capitalist democracy in Western Europe

encourage internal infrastructure improvements in the United States in the aftermath of World War One

restructure German debt and prevent economic catastrophe

mimic the British approach to the Industrial Revolution in the United States

28. Who represented the United States at the Potsdam Conference?

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Winston Churchill

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Harry Truman

John F. Kennedy

29. The Nicaraguan rebels known as the Contras were sponsored by which American president?

Richard Nixon

Bill Clinton

George W. Bush

Ronald Reagan

John F. Kennedy

30. What advantage did the Crusades offer to European kings?

gave them additional territory in Asia Minor to establish settlements and colonies

preserved the peace by ridding their lands of quarrelsome young nobles

All of the other answers are correct.

allowed them an opportunity to demonstrate the ineffectiveness of Protestantism in their domains to the Pope

offered an influx of wealth and historical treasures from the Holy Land

31. The Edict of Expulsion, which banished all Jews from the Kingdom of Spain, was announced during the reign of _____.

Charles II

Phillip II

Phillip I

Charles V

Ferdinand and Isabella

32. The English monastery of Lindisfarne's sack in 793 CE is notable for being

the first Viking excursion into Britain.

the final defeat of Viking power in England.

the collapse of Catholicism throughout England.

the final point in the Anglo-Saxon conquest.

the start of the Norman Invasion of England.

33. Which of the following best defines meritocracy?

The name given to the Japanese concept of chivalry and honor

None of the other answer choices is correct.

A system where promotions are made based on ability rather than familial status

The name given to Genghis Kahn's style of intimidation and warfare

A religious sect of ancient Confucianism

34. The fall of the Ghanian Kingdom led to the rise of _____.

The Mali Empire

The Boer Republic

The Khmer Empire

The Kush Empire

The Zulu Empire