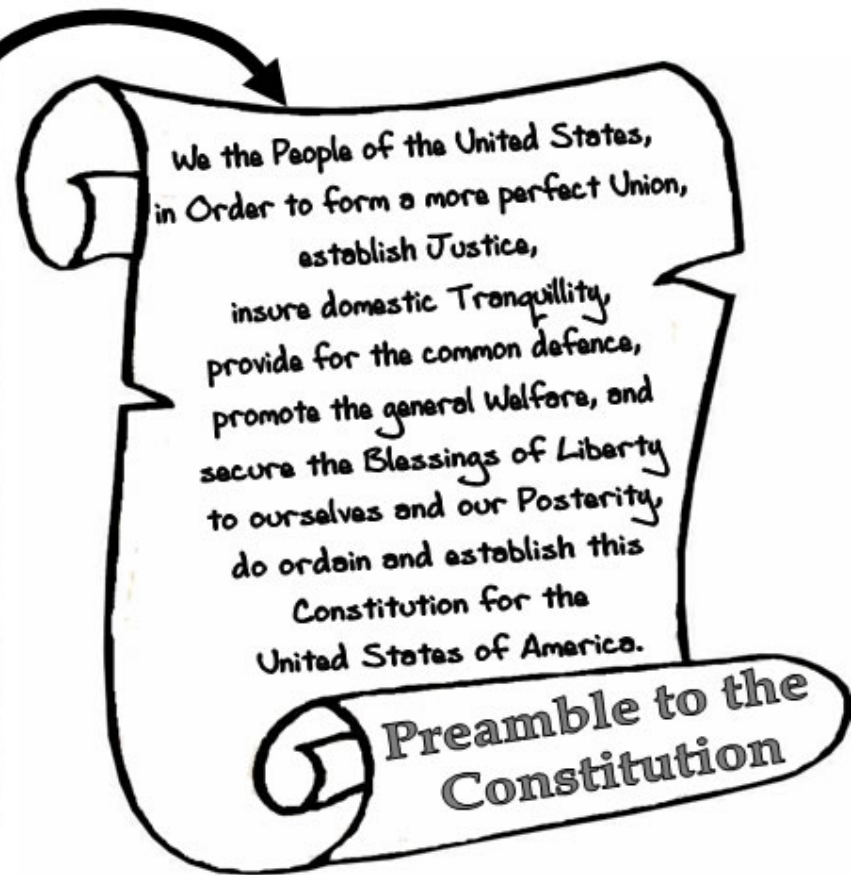
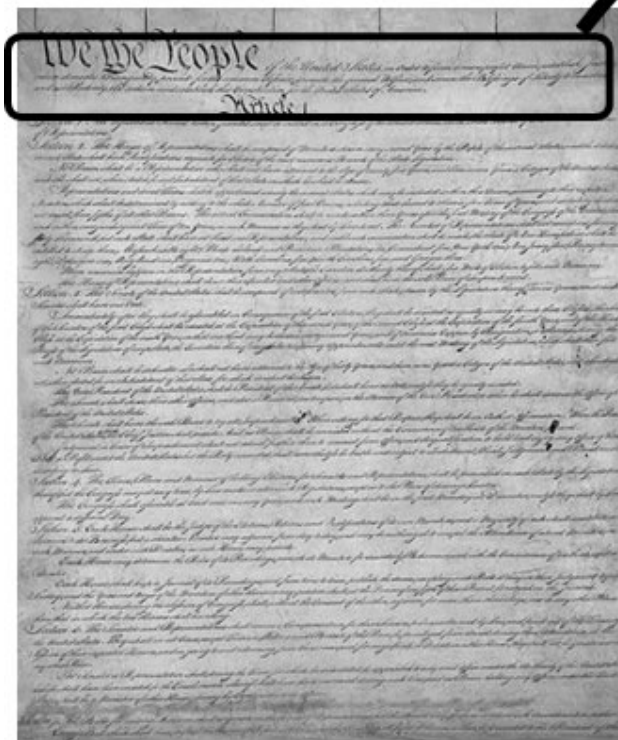


SC07SS070201

1. The **constitution** that established the United States of America is the oldest written constitution used by any nation in the *entire world*. **How old is this document?**

- (A) just over 200 years old
- (B) just over 2,000 years old
- (C) nearly 5,000 years old
- (D) nearly 15,000 years old

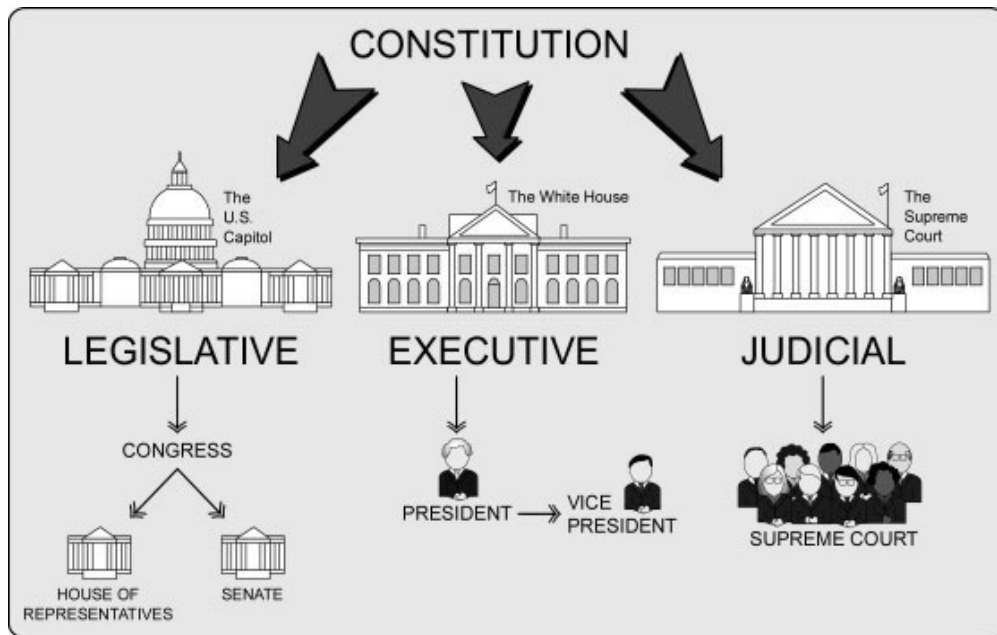
Page 1 of the United States Constitution
(September 17, 1787)



SC07SS070201

2. Shown above is the **preamble**, or introduction, to the United States Constitution. **The rest of the document went on to do which of the following?**

- (A) explain the history of the government
- (B) outline the structure of the government
- (C) describe the need for a strong government
- (D) persuade people to support the government



SC07SS070201

3. The illustration above is describing which concept of the United States government that is dictated by its constitution?

- (A) the right to vote
- (B) separation of church and state
- (C) separation of powers
- (D) freedom of speech and freedom of the press

SC07SS070205

4. Fought between 1789 and 1799, the result of the **French Revolution** was viewed as a major victory for which of the following?

- (A) the common man
- (B) the Roman Catholic Church
- (C) African slaves
- (D) the absolute monarch

SC07SS070205

5. The inspiration for the United States Constitution and democratic government stems mostly from which period in history?

- (A) the Middle Ages
- (B) the Enlightenment
- (C) the Age of Imperialism
- (D) the Industrial Revolution

**A Brief Summary of the
American & French Revolutions**



SC07SS070205

6. The political cartoon shown above is making which of the following statements about the **American Revolution** and **French Revolution** during the late 18th century?

- (A) in both revolutions, the monarchy was defeated by its citizens
- (B) in both revolutions, citizens protected the monarchy from danger
- (C) in both revolutions, common citizens became part of the monarchy
- (D) in both revolutions, the monarchy proved to be indestructible

SC07SS070301

7. Which of the following was main cause of the French Revolution in the late 18th century?

- (A) the lack of oversight in political elections
- (B) the divided feelings over the American Revolution
- (C) the division of power among the powerful churches
- (D) the imbalance of power between the social classes

SC07SS070301

8. Which of the following was most responsible for **King Louis XVI** being viewed as a poor leader of France?

- (A) his inability to control debt incurred through wars and over-spending
- (B) his violent crusade against Roman Catholic Church
- (C) his hatred for the history and traditions of France
- (D) his premature efforts to create a government "for the people and by the people"

SC07SS070301

9. The Bastille was a fortress and prison used in Paris as early as the 14th century. Which symbolic event occurred on **Bastille Day** in France that helped define the course of the French Revolution?

- A the King ordered that the Bastille be torn down
- B the King was put in prison in the Bastille
- C the peasants stole weapons and tore down the Bastille
- D the peasants were thrown in prison in the Bastille

SC07SS070301

10. Which of the following accurately describes how Napoleon Bonaparte began his rise to power following the French Revolution?

- A he used the army to attack the French people, then he made himself their dictator
- B he used the army to become ruler of France, then turned his back on the citizens
- C he used the army to become ruler of France, then helped organize the country
- D he recruited French citizens into his new army that overtook the existing one

SC07SS070302

11. When did the Napoleonic Wars begin?

- A after Napoleon brought France to bankruptcy
- B after Napoleon named himself emperor of France
- C after Napoleon gained the support of most European nations
- D after Napoleon eliminated all citizens' rights

SC07SS070302

12. What was an immediate impact of the Napoleonic Wars?

- A spread of monarchies and absolute power
- B spread of industrialization and consumerism
- C the spread of nationalism and the rise of revolutions
- D spread of democracy and common law

SC07SS070302

13. What is the best definition for the "nationalism" that defined Europe in early 1800s?

- A a loyalty to a popular leader
- B a loyalty to a shared culture
- C a loyalty to a strict government
- D a loyalty to a single religion

SC07SS070302

14. Which of the following was a result of the Congress of Vienna from 1814 to 1815?

- A all lands taken by Napoleon were made a permanent part of France
- B all lands taken by Napoleon were returned to their original nations
- C all lands taken by Napoleon were combined into a single nation
- D all lands taken by Napoleon were divided evenly to create new nations

SC07SS070303

15. The Enlightenment and the success of the American Revolution prompted other revolutions around the world, such as those in Haiti, Mexico, and South America.

Which of the following phrases best describes the thinking of revolutionaries at the time who were inspired by these events?

- A *"Be careful what you wish for."*
- B *"Might makes right!"*
- C *"Better safe than sorry..."*
- D *"Liberty for all!"*

SC07SS070303

16. What was unique about Haiti's independence battle that began in the late 1700s?

- (A) it was the first slave revolt in history
- (B) it was the only successful slave revolt in history
- (C) it was the only slave revolt led by white citizens
- (D) it was a slave revolt without violence

South America in 1801



South America in 1899



SC07SS070303

17. Shown above is a map of **South America** at the start of the 19th century (*on the left*) and at the end of the 19th century (*on the right*). **Which of the following is the reason for the vast changes in these two maps?**

- (A) the rise of Independence Movements in South America
- (B) the spread of European Imperialism in South America
- (C) the rapid innovations brought on by the Industrial Revolution
- (D) the widespread popularity in the idea of Manifest Destiny

SC07SS070303

18. The maps above show that, by the end of the 19th century, the Spanish

Territory in South America was largely replaced by the nations of **Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia**. Which of the following individuals was most responsible for organizing this transformation?

- A Simon Bolivar
- B Miguel Hidalgo
- C Hernando Cortez
- D Zachary Taylor

SC07SS070304

19. In the early 1700s, England embraced which of the following ***economic practices*** that helped spark the **Industrial Revolution**?

- A free markets
- B socialism
- C communism
- D high tariffs

SC07SS070304

20. Major innovations during the **Industrial Revolution**, such as *mechanization* and the introduction of the *assembly line*, helped manufacturers and businesses do which of the following with greater success?

- A avoid competition by producing less goods to sell in a small area
- B focus more on high quality hand-crafted & custom-made goods
- C quickly improve working conditions and increase hourly wages
- D mass-produce goods and distribute them to a wide range of consumers

Timeline

Mid-1700s	Major innovations in the field of textiles, including the flying shuttle, the threshing machine, and the spinning jenny.
1775	James Watt invents the first efficient steam engine.
Late 1700s – Early 1800s	Using Watt's steam engine, factories no longer rely on simple water power, which allows them to run year-round. Watt's invention will also revolutionize transportation (i.e. the steam locomotive and the steamboat).
1793	Eli Whitney develops his cotton gin (a device to clean raw cotton).
1801	Robert Trevithick demonstrates a steam locomotive.
1807	Robert Fulton's Clermont first successful steamboat.
1821	Faraday demonstrates electro-magnetic rotation, the principle of the electric motor.
1834	Charles Babbage develops his analytic engine--the forerunner of the computer.
1844	Morse develops the telegraph and Morse Code, which introduces the world to instant communication across long distances.
1858	First Trans-Atlantic Cable completed, allowing for instant communication across the ocean.
1859	Charles Darwin writes <i>The Origin of Species</i> , stirring up controversy between the scientific and religious communities
1870s	Several important inventions are introduced in this decade, including Alexander Graham Bell's telephone, and Thomas Edison's phonograph and incandescent light bulb.
1880s	Major construction projects are built in this decade, such as the first skyscraper (ten stories) in Chicago; the Brooklyn Bridge (world's largest suspension bridge) in New York, and the Eiffel Tower in Paris.
1885	First automobile developed to run on internal-combustion engine (i.e. gasoline).
1896	Marconi patents wireless telegraph, paving the way for the radio.
1908	Henry Ford mass-produces the Model T, an automobile available to the general public.

SC07SS070304

21. The **timeline** shown above is covering which period in world history?

- (A) the Industrial Revolution
- (B) the Age of Enlightenment
- (C) the Scientific Revolution
- (D) the Glorious Revolution

SC07SS070304

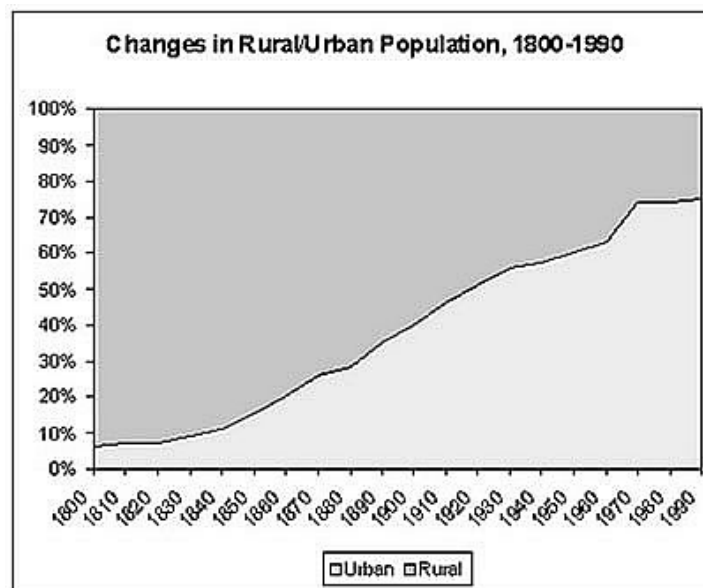
22. The 18th and 19th century were defined by a number of groundbreaking inventions and new developments in mechanization. **According to the timeline, which of the following started all of this?**

- (A) the spread of democracy around the world
- (B) advancements in the textile industry
- (C) the rise of labor unions
- (D) new legislation passed by congress

SC07SS070304

23. Which of the following is **NOT** included on the timeline shown above that covers the 18th and 19th centuries?

- (A) new inventions and advancements during the period
- (B) the "snowball effect" of innovation during the period
- (C) major feats in construction and engineering during the period
- (D) problems with industrialization that arose during the period



SC07SS070304

24. The graph above can be used to show which trend that was sparked by the **Industrial Revolution** in the late 1700s?

- (A) the widespread transition from the farms to the cities
- (B) the steadily falling price of farmland
- (C) the major impact of instant communication across long distances
- (D) the rising population in third world nations

SC07SS070305

25. During the 19th century, which of the following was a major **advantage** for a European nation to form colonies throughout the world?

- (A) it helped simplify the economic & political structure of the nation
- (B) it avoided competition between other nations for international standing
- (C) it decreased the risk of a rebellion against the nation
- (D) it gave a nation gain greater access to raw materials

SC07SS070305

26. Which of the following statements best reflects the views behind that prompted the **Open Door Policy** at the end of the 19th century?

- (A) *"Russia should force all countries in Eastern Europe to open their doors..."*
- (B) *"China should open its doors and allow trade with more nations..."*
- (C) *"Japan should not allow its foreign policy to be such an open door..."*
- (D) *"The United States should only deal with countries that greet us with an open door..."*

Reasons for European Imperialism

Social	Political	Economic	Military
Prestige	Helping Allies	Developing Markets	National Security
Duty	Harming Enemies	Gaining Raw Materials	International Security
Securing Trade Routes			

SC07SS070305

27. During the 1800s, tensions formed between the British and Dutch who were both **mining for diamonds in South Africa**. **According to the table above, which of the following prompted this example of European imperialism?**

- (A) MILITARY --> International Security
- (B) ECONOMIC --> Gaining Raw Materials
- (C) POLITICAL --> Helping Allies
- (D) SOCIAL --> Duty

Japanese Imperialism

(early 20th Century)



SC07SS070305

28. **Japanese expansion** into Korea and Manchuria during the early 20th century was most threatening to which of these countries, eventually leading to a war?

- (A) United States
- (B) England
- (C) India
- (D) Russia

SC07SS070305

29. Japan's expansion into **Manchuria** and **Korea** in the early 1900s can best be described as which of the following?

- (A) mutually agreed upon and well-received
- (B) rapid, but without any military involvement
- (C) slow, cautious and peaceful
- (D) rapid, aggressive, and with a strong military presence

SC07SS070306

30. **Definition:** an extreme loyalty and devotion to one's country, that can often result in heavy promoting of one's culture and interests

Which of the following terms is being defined above?

- (A) colonialism
- (B) nationalism
- (C) imperialism
- (D) globalism

SC07SS070306

31. What effect did the **Meiji Restoration** have on Japan?

- (A) Japan became an industrial nation and rose as a world power
- (B) Japan became more agricultural and lost its global influence
- (C) Japan became more agricultural and rose as a world power
- (D) Japan became an industrial nation and slowly lost its global influence



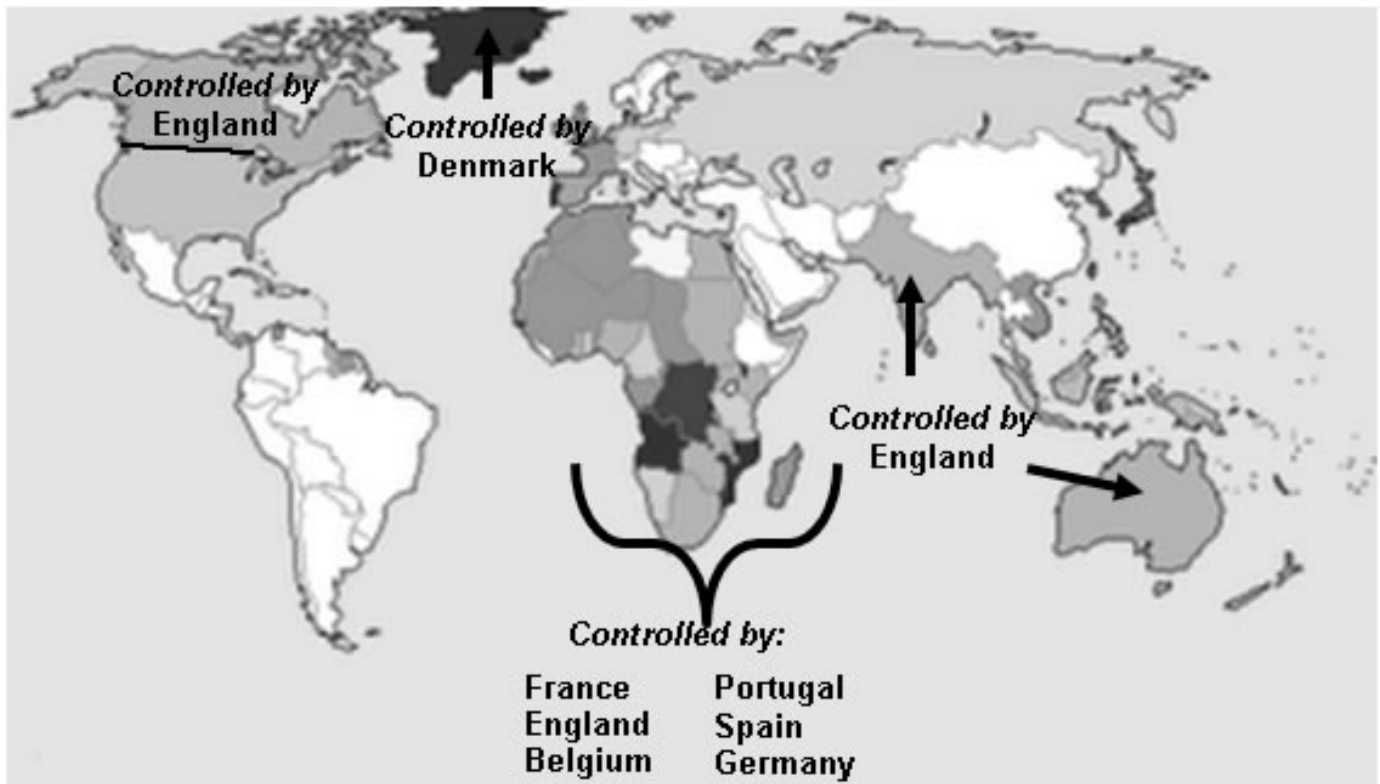
Otto Von Bismarck
(1815-1898)

SC07SS070306

32. As the Prussian President during the second half of the 19th century, **Otto Von Bismarck** (shown above) had what vision for the Germanic people in Europe?

- (A) he wanted to replace Germany with a larger European Union
- (B) he wanted several Germanic states to unite into one nation
- (C) he wanted Germany to secede from Europe and join the United States
- (D) he wanted Germany to be divided into many states to spread the culture

World Map at the Beginning of the 20th Century



SC07SS070306

33. The map above was designed to show which of the following at the start of the 20th century?

- (A) the extent of European imperialism around the world
- (B) the impact of human development on the environment
- (C) the rise of global nationalistic movements
- (D) a comparison of urban and rural populations

SC07SS070306

34. According to the above map, which part of the world was most under the control of European nations just over a century ago?

- (A) the Middle East
- (B) the United States of America
- (C) the continent of South America
- (D) the continent of Africa

Sepoy Rebellion—an 1857 mutiny of Indian soldiers who were forced to be loyal to the British Army

Zulu War—fought in 1879 between the British Empire and the Zulu Empire

Boxer Rebellion—an uprising by Chinese groups in 1900 to protest foreign influence in the country

SC07SS070306

35. The three revolts listed above were all a reaction to which of the following circumstances during the late 19th century?

- (A) the practice of apartheid
- (B) prolonged European imperialism
- (C) the rise of Fascist governments
- (D) worldwide food shortages

SC07SS070306

36. The three uprisings listed above are examples of native people in which parts of the world protesting foreign rule in the late 1800s?

- (A) North America and South America
- (B) Asia and South Africa
- (C) Eastern Europe and Latin America
- (D) North Africa and the Middle East

SC07SS070307

37. What did the **Monroe Doctrine** (1823) change?

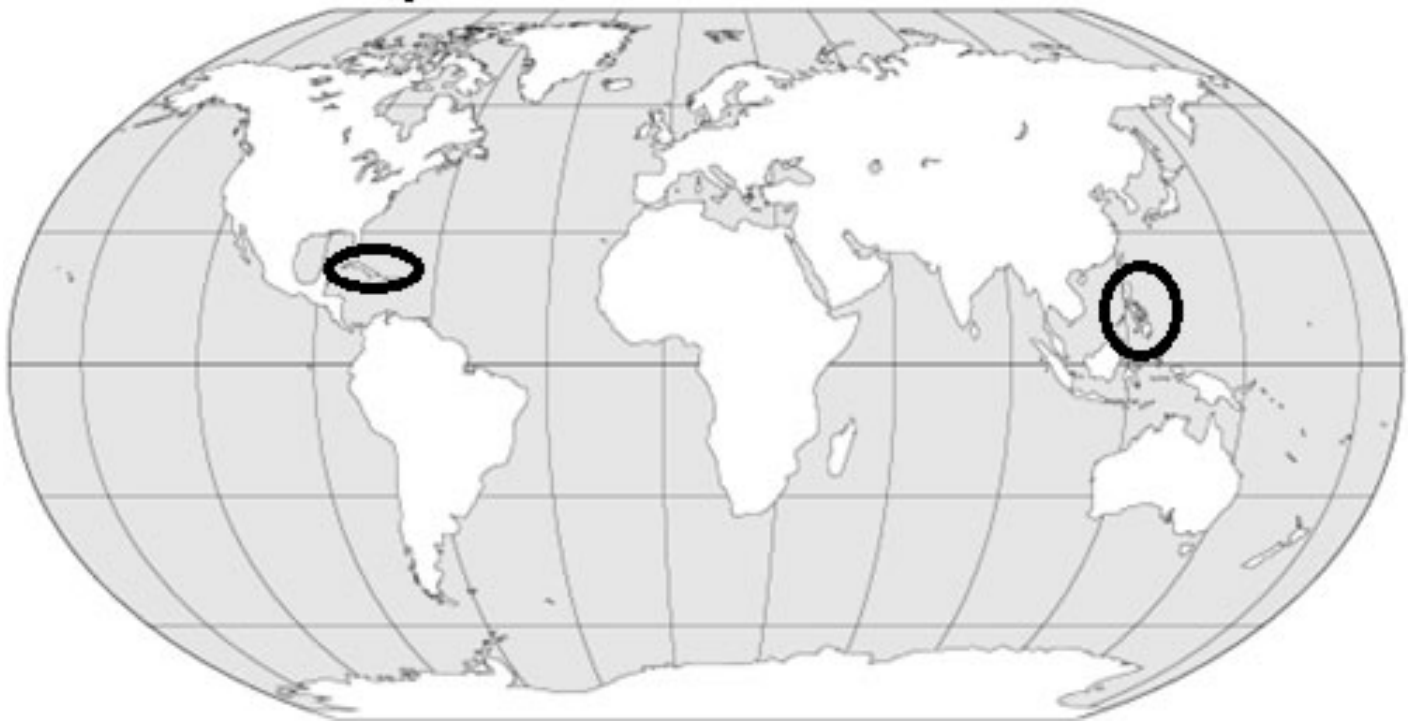
- (A) the availability of the American continent to European explorers and settlers
- (B) the profitability of natural resources in Central and South America
- (C) the difficulty of sailing from the east side of the American continent to the west side
- (D) the accessibility of America's big cities to European immigrants

SC07SS070307

38. Instead of recognizing Cuba's independence in the late 1800s, the United States did which of the following?

- (A) ran the country through a military government
- (B) issued a boycott on the import of all Cuban goods
- (C) annexed Cuba to temporarily become part of Florida
- (D) allowed American citizens to choose Cuba's new leader

Areas of United States involvement during the Spanish-American War



SC07SS070307

39. Circled on the above map are two key areas of interest for the United States during the **Spanish-American War**. These two areas are which of the following?

- (A) Argentina and the Philippines
- (B) Cuba and the Philippines
- (C) the Bahamas and Korea
- (D) Cuba and Japan

SC07SS070307

40. How did the events of the **Spanish-American War** immediately change the relationship that the United States had with the two areas circled on the above map in the early 1900s?

- A the U.S. became isolationist and refused to give aid to the areas
- B the U.S. established new independent governments in the areas
- C the U.S. evacuated the areas and brought the refugees into America
- D the U.S. extended its imperialistic control over the areas