
SAT WORLD HISTORY

*Practice Test by College
Revolution PH*

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NOTES

-This practice test is new and is still in its experimental phase, meaning errors, in content or otherwise, are expected. Users are highly encouraged to send in any errors they see by sending us an email at collegerevPH@yahoo.com.

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Test Instructions

1. This test takes an hour to finish. Follow the allotted time for the test to get the a better representation of your real test-day experience.
2. Unlike the SAT Reasoning Test, the SAT World History Test does not have any breaks. Needless to say, don't take any breaks while doing this test.
3. There are ninety questions, and all questions are multiple choice, with choices A, B, C, D and E. Choose the letter of the answer which you believe best answers the question.
4. Each correct answer is credited for one point, while incorrect answers incur a penalty of one-fourth of a point. Total raw scores are rounded off to the nearest integral value.
5. Leaving an item blank gives you no point or deduction, however this isn't recommended.
6. Raw scores are converted into scaled scores, ranging from 200-800.

Test Proper

1. The religion of Sikhism, in India, was primarily influenced by which two religions?
A. Hinduism and Buddhism B. Islam and Buddhism C. Zoroastrianism and Hinduism
D. Hinduism and Islam E. Buddhism and Zoroastrianism
2. The Ottoman Empire employed the use of elite slave soldiers, often taken during childhood from Christian families. What were they called?
A. Hindustans B. Janissaries C. Sassanids D. Rashiduns E. Fatimids
3. The Taj Mahal in India was intended by its builders to be a:
A. Mausoleum B. Governor-General's Palace C. Palace of local princes D. House of Worship
E. Tribute to the Hindu gods
4. The first samples of ancient Chinese writing, found on crab shells and dating from the Shang dynasty, were used for:
A. Trading records B. Diplomatic messages C. Legal records D. Poetry and Literature E. Prophecies
5. In the 1960s, the United Kingdom repeatedly applied for membership in the European Economic Community, but was constantly vetoed by this leader, who believed that the UK was an agent of American interests in Europe.
A. Konrad Adenauer B. Nikita Khrushchev C. Charles de Gaulle D. Josip Tito
E. François Mitterand
6. The line below was said in the opening speech of a conference in 1955 that offered an organizational alternative to either the Soviet or American sides in the form of the Non-Aligned Movement.
"It is a new departure in the history of the world that leaders of African and Asian peoples can meet together to discuss and deliberate upon matters of common concern. Only a few decades ago it was necessary to travel to other countries and even continents before the spokesmen of our people could confer."
In which city and country was this conference held?
A. New Delhi, India B. Bandung, Indonesia C. Brussels, Belgium D. Cairo, Egypt
E. Johannesburg, South Africa
7. What was the primary grain of the Mesoamerican civilizations?
A. Maize B. Rice C. Wheat D. Barley E. Rye
8. What city served as a repository for Hellenistic culture in the time of the Roman Republic and Empire, until its library was burned down?
A. Carthage B. Kiev C. Jerusalem D. Baghdad E. Alexandria

9. What was one major difference between the Han and Roman Empires during their respective peaks?
- A. The Romans built extensive road and trade networks, while the Han relied only on traditional river transport through major rivers like the Yangtze.
 - B. The Romans employed armies that were made up purely of mercenaries from barbarian lands.
 - C. The Romans gave away citizenship to other peoples, while the Han had a vastly different concept of “citizenship” which was more reliant on culture and ethnicity.
 - D. The Han used walls and fortifications to defend the outer reaches of their empire while the Romans relied on local militia organised by their army.
 - E. The Han used an extensive bureaucracy to manage their empire while the Romans relied on locally elected councils of non-citizens in the provinces, as in Greek city states.
10. In the 19th and 20th century, the empire of Austria–Hungary encountered many problems primarily as a result of what?
- A. Nationalism
 - B. Economic contraction due to the loss of colonies
 - C. Violent Republicanism
 - D. Internal difficulties in the monarchy
 - E. An influx of immigrants from Eastern Europe
11. Shortly after World War 1, what happened to the colonial empires of the European powers?
- A. Aside from the colonies of the defeated nations, they remained largely intact.
 - B. Instability grew at a rapid pace as the colonies refused to fight for the European powers on European soil.
 - C. The empires imposed harsher regimes in the colonies to quell demands for representation.
 - D. The colonies became disillusioned as their rulers increasingly became unable to defend them and provide basic services.
 - E. Unemployment on a massive scale began as colonial troops returned to their home lands looking for work.
12. Japanese emperors are traditionally seen by the Japanese people as:
- A. The emissaries of celestial spirits on Earth
 - B. Descendants of Amaterasu
 - C. Nature spirits in flesh
 - D. Warrior–Lords upon whom they rely on for protection
 - E. Rulers by virtue of the military successes of their ancestors.
13. This quote from Simon Bolivar expresses what sentiments of his?
- “He who serves a revolution, plows the sea.”
- A. His confidence that the South American revolutions will pave the way for more revolutions in colonies around the world, despite its failures,
 - B. That the establishment of new nations in South America brought to life the ideas of enlightenment thinkers from across the sea in Europe.
 - C. That the revolution in South America have brought her people closer to Spain, rather than the other way around.
 - D. That the revolution in South America eventually amounted to nothing.
 - E. That the revolution cut South America’s ties with Europe.
14. Christianity was influenced largely by which two religions?
- A. Greek Mythology and Islam
 - B. Judaism and Egyptian Mythology
 - C. Zoroastrianism and varied local beliefs
 - D. Islam and Judaism
 - E. Zoroastrianism and Judaism

15. During his reign, King Louis XIV of France constantly kept his nobles near his court at Versailles and gave them grand titles. What was his main reason for doing this?
- A. To win their loyalty and support B. To prevent them from gaining significant power
C. To centralize rule and make governing more efficient D. To build a powerful network of nobles E. To prevent them from abusing their privileges.
16. Which Indian leader was in support of the partitioning of India between its Hindu majority and its Muslim minority in its struggle for independence after World War 2?
- A. Muhammad Ali Jinnah B. Jawaharlal Nehru C. Indira Gandhi D. Bhagat Singh E. Mohandas Gandhi
17. What mode of writing developed in the Eastern Christian lands dominated by the Orthodox Church?
- A. The Latin alphabet B. Musical notation C. The Cyrillic alphabet D. The Polish syllabus E. The Latin numerical system.
18. What development allowed man to settle down, form communities and the make first civilizations?
- A. Animal Husbandry B. Fire C. Agriculture D. Construction E. Masonry
19. Which of the following is an outcome of the Munich Conference in 1938?
- A. It virtually let Germany's expansion continue, culminating in the start of WW2.
B. It halted Germany's expansion long enough for the Soviet Union to prepare for war.
C. It appeased Hitler and prevented him from taking over Austria in 1938.
D. It shattered any credibility the League of Nations had remaining.
E. It resulted in the ouster of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in 1938.
20. Which of the following men were not influenced by Enlightenment thinking in Europe?
- A. Toussant L'Ouverture B. Benjamin Franklin C. Ferdinand of Aragon D. Simon Bolivar
E. Voltaire
21. More than any other factor, what helped the Europeans conquer the Americas early on?
- A. Gunpowder B. Disease C. Horses D. Infighting among the natives E. Religion
22. The cultures and belief systems of early civilizations like the Indus civilizations were most influenced by what?
- A. Geography B. External threats C. Technology D. Legal systems E. Trade
23. What was the object or document that greatly helped unlock the meanings of Ancient Egyptian writings?
- A. The sarcophagus of Tutankhamen B. The Dead Sea scrolls C. Ancient Nile copper plates D. Herodotus' manuscripts E. The Rosetta Stone

24. Which was the primary cash crop of the Spanish colonies in the Americas?
- A. Sugar B. Pineapple C. Tea D. Coffee E. Pepper
25. Which of the following directly resulted in the opening of Chinese ports and the cession of Hong Kong to the United Kingdom?
- A. The Boxer Rebellion B. The Taiping rebellion C. The Peking Convention D. The Treaty of Tientsin E. The Treaty of Nanking
26. Ziggurats in ancient Mesopotamia mainly served as:
- A. Grain storages B. Places of Worship C. Tombs for Kings D. Palaces for Kings E. Homes for nobles
27. Louis Antoine de Bougainville wrote the Voyage Autour du Monde and described noble savages in a certain island, free from the ravages of civilization. In the process he greatly influenced Enlightenment thinkers like Rousseau. What island was this?
- A. The Solomon Islands B. Guam C. The Maldives D. Tahiti E. Galapagos
28. What was a recurring incidence in the places that the Spanish Empire colonised and converted to Christianity like South America and the Philippines?
- A. The locals resisted the new religion and took a long time to convert
 B. The locals quickly converted but continued to worship old gods underground
 C. The locals converted to Christianity, but melded local religions and customs into it.
 D. The Spanish had to fight extensive religious wars inland to convert the locals
 E. The Spanish were initially treated as gods, which helped make the Catholic Church very dominant.
29. The following quote describes a ruler of Prussia who most embodied the idea of enlightened despotism. Who was that ruler?
- “When the King of Prussia speaks on problems connected with the art of war, which he has studied intensively and on which he has read every conceivable book, then everything is taut, solid and uncommonly instructive. There are no circumlocutions, he gives factual and historical proof of the assertions he makes, for he is well versed in history.”*
- A. Frederick I B. Frederick II C. Otto von Bismark D. William I of Prussia E. William II
30. Which event in the 20th century is widely seen as the point that marked the United Kingdom’s end as a superpower, in light of its inability to pursue its own foreign policy?
- A. The Fall of France B. The Munich Conference C. The Falkland Wars D. The Suez Crisis
 E. The liberation of India
31. The beginning of Nikita Khrushchev’s rule in the Soviet Union makes a drastic in change in Soviet foreign policy, from an aggressive and direct expansion of communism under Stalin into what?
- A. Peaceful Coexistence B. Detente C. Glasnost D. MAD E. Perestroika
32. Which of the following is considered as the world’s oldest continually used religious text?
- A. The Rig veda B. The Old Testament C. The Amhitaba D. The Sama veda E. The Analects

33. Japanese isolationism was a measure enacted by Japanese leaders to prevent what?
- The breaking away of individual Japanese kingdoms
 - The entry of western influence
 - Infiltration by Mongol agents
 - Its domination by the Chinese
 - The spread of Islam in its borders
34. The Berlin Conference eventually resulted in:
- The partitioning of Africa among the European Powers
 - The payment of war reparations to France and Britain
 - The cession of the remaining areas of French India to the British
 - The expansion of Russian influence in Africa and Asia
 - The division of Austria–Hungary and the Ottoman Empire
35. Under whose reign did the Koreans develop their own written language and strengthened Confucianism’s influence in Korea?
- Anjang
 - Pyeongwon
 - Taejong
 - Yejong
 - Sejong
36. When British economist John Maynard Keynes wrote the line below, he was referring to what?
- “...For a peace of magnanimity or of fair and equal treatment, based on such 'ideology' as the Fourteen Points of the President, could only have the effect of shortening the interval of Germany's recovery and hastening the day when she will once again hurl at France her greater numbers and her superior resources and technical skill.”*
- Post–War agreements on Germany between France, Britain, the USSR and the USA.
 - The deliberation of the Allied powers over the possibility of a ceasefire in the Western Front in WW1.
 - The planned reunification of Germany in the 1950s
 - The Treaty of Versailles
 - The Potsdam Agreement
37. What most helped in the early Hellenization of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East?
- The Persian invasion of Greece
 - The collapse of the Byzantine empire
 - The conquests of Alexander the Great
 - The Roman conquest of Gaul and Britain
 - The Islamic expansion into North Africa
38. Which of the following was the major European production center of wool in the Middle Ages?
- Brussels
 - Geneva
 - Dortmund
 - Flanders
 - Bristol
39. Who was the man responsible for founding the modern Turkish state in the wake of the Ottoman Empire’s collapse?
- Mustafa Renda
 - Mustafa Ataturk
 - Fahri Koruturk
 - Suleyman Demirel
 - Cevdet Sunay

40. Under what context did the ideology of communism arise in the West?

- A. World War 2
- B. The Industrial Revolution
- C. The Great Depression
- D. The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia
- E. The Napoleonic Wars

41. Which of the following countries remained in the fold of the Catholic Church despite the religious upheavals in the time of the reformation?

- A. The Netherlands
- B. England
- C. Russia
- D. Greece
- E. Spain

42. The following quote most represents the ideals of what religion?

"Life is a series of natural and spontaneous changes. Don't resist them - that only creates sorrow. Let reality be reality. Let things flow naturally forward in whatever way they like."

- A. Sikhism
- B. Taoism
- C. Buddhism
- D. Shintoism
- E. Confucianism

43. Which major religious figure was most probably behind the saying in item 42?

- A. Confucius
- B. Jimmu
- C. Guru Nanak
- D. Siddharta Gautama
- E. Lao Tzu

44. Under whom did the Aztecs reach the peak of their empire's extent before being defeated by the Spanish?

- A. Montezuma II
- B. Huayna Capac
- C. Teotlalco
- D. Itzcoatl
- E. Ahuitzotl

45. What facilitated the exchange of goods between the orient and the west in the middle ages up to the early renaissance?

- A. Pax Romana
- B. The Mongolian Rule over Eurasia
- C. Arabian domination of North Africa
- D. Russian trade routes
- E. British ports in East Asia

46. Renaissance humanism revived the study of what?

- A. The Classics
- B. Chemistry
- C. Oriental Philosophy
- D. Religion
- E. The Arts

47. Prior to the European colonisation of Africa, which of the following is true of the slave trade?

- A. Africans sold their own people as slaves
- B. The Spanish bred and sold slaves on a massive scale
- C. Slaves were given proper treatment and were assured of a right to be freed at a certain point
- D. Liberia was used as the main channel for slaves by European powers and thus became prosperous
- E. The trade was limited to East African countries like Somalia

48. What battle in the 7th century halted the Muslim advance and preserved Christian Europe?
- A. The Battle of Tours B. The Battle of Manresa C. The Fall of Granada D. The Battle of Lepanto
E. The Capture of Acre
49. After incursions into eastern Europe, early Islamic philosophy was greatly influenced by:
- A. Catholic Theology
B. Christian Mysticism
C. Greek Classics
D. Germanic Culture
E. Slavic Literature
50. The prosperous African empires of Songhai and Mali incorporated local beliefs into what major religion?
- A. Christianity B. Buddhism C. Judaism D. Islam E. Hinduism
51. The Boxer Rebellion in China eventually turned its focus on what?
- A. The annexation of Korea
B. The expulsion of foreigners
C. The destruction of the Qin dynasty
D. Revenge on the British Empire
E. The establishment of an American-style democracy
52. The granting of independence to the African nations in their form by the European powers after World War 2 is frequently criticised for what?
- A. The use of arbitrary borders
B. The imposition of reparations to be paid to the colonisers
C. The destruction of vital infrastructure for production
D. The appointment of the colonisers of their own governments
E. The continued genocide in countries like Botswana and Egypt
53. The Japanese invasion of East Asia in World War 2 paved the way for the independence of colonies located there mainly because:
- A. The colonies were left to defend their own self-interests after the Europeans failed to protect them.
B. They destroyed a majority of the Pacific fleets of the European powers
C. The Japanese turned out to be more oppressive than their previous rulers
D. The major cities were ravaged by the Japanese in their retreat
E. The British and the Americans introduced democratic ideas when they retook East Asia
54. The Roman Empire first split into two halves, the Eastern Empire and the Western Empire under the rule of whom?
- A. Constantine B. Diocletian C. Augustus D. Hadrian E. Trajan
55. Who was the ruler who consolidated rule over China and is considered to be the first true Chinese Emperor?
- A. Qin Er Shi B. Shang Di C. Qin Shi Huang D. Wen Cheng Di E. Xiao Jing Di
56. In the age of Imperialism, colonies were widely seen as what for countries?
- A. Symbols of tyranny B. Status symbols C. Backwaters D. Rebellious provinces E. Distractions

57. What development allowed for the rapid spread of knowledge during the Renaissance?

- A. The Modern Alphabet
- B. The Stirrup
- C. Paper
- D. The Printing Press
- E. The Galleon

58. What Roman Catholic order was prominent for its missionary work and role in the counter-reformation?

- A. The Society of Jesus
- B. The Dominican Order
- C. The Franciscan Order
- D. The Carmelite Nuns
- E. The Order of Preachers

59. As with New York, USA, which former Dutch outpost was eventually taken over by the United Kingdom?

- A. Singapore
- B. Hong Kong
- C. Johannesburg
- D. Gibraltar
- E. Jakarta

60. Prior to the discovery of the East Indies and India by the Europeans, extensive trade routes were already set up by whom?

- A. The Aztecs
- B. The Muslims
- C. The Vikings
- D. The Polynesians
- E. The Japanese

61. The following quote best represents the ideas of which thinker?

[The rich] consume little more than the poor, and in spite of their natural selfishness and rapacity...they divide with the poor the produce of all their improvements. They are led by an invisible hand to make nearly the same distribution of the necessaries of life, which would have been made, had the earth been divided into equal portions among all its inhabitants, and thus without intending it, without knowing it, advance the interest of the society, and afford means to the multiplication of the species.

- A. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- B. Adam Smith
- C. Friedrich Engels
- D. Voltaire
- E. Ricardo

62. Which of the following countries were previously a part of India?

- A. Vietnam
- B. Iraq
- C. Pakistan
- D. Tajikistan
- E. Afghanistan

63. Was was the main concern of neighbouring European monarchies following the French revolution?

- A. The spread of revolution in Europe
- B. The destruction of foreign property in France
- C. The violation of basic rights in France
- D. The possibility of a French invasion of Spain
- E. The execution of Louis XVI

64. Which European leader's thoughts are best expressed by the statement below?

"The keystone of the Fascist doctrine is its conception of the State, of its essence, its functions and aims. For Fascism, the state is absolute, individuals and groups relative."

- A. Josef Stalin
- B. Benito Mussolini
- C. Erich Honecker
- D. Helmut Kohl
- E. Vladimir Lenin

65. The United Nations typically stayed distant from Cold War conflicts between two of its members, the USA and the USSR, and their respective blocs, with the notable exception of:

- A. The Vietnam War
- B. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan
- C. The Korean War
- D. The Hungarian Uprising
- E. The Chinese Civil War

66. The central element in the industrialisation of the United Kingdom during the industrial revolution was:

A. Colonies B. Cheap immigrant labor C. Factories D. Collective farming E. Trade with continental Europe

67. The Sidis, originally brought to India from Africa between the 12th and 19th centuries, were originally brought in as:

- A. Slaves B. Islamic Missionaries C. Sailors D. Islamic Jihadists E. Scholars

68. Followers of Mahayana Buddhism are most likely to be found in which of the following countries?

- A. Malaysia B. Thailand C. Uzbekistan D. Laos E. Taiwan

69. What crucial factor enabled the ancient Egyptians to be very productive in agriculture?

- A. The length and width of the Nile
- B. Seasonal monsoons from the Indian Ocean
- C. The predictable flooding of the Nile
- D. The acquisition of Babylonian farming techniques
- E. The use of agricultural incentives by the Pharaohs

70. The fragmented nature of Ancient Greece could be best attributed to:
- A. The Persian Invasion
 - B. Its geography
 - C. Its religion
 - D. Its language
 - E. Macedonia
71. The Macedonian conquest of Egypt in 332 BC resulted in the relocation of Egypt's capital to what city?
- A. Cairo B. Giza C. Tashkent D. Alexandria E. Suez
72. The Portuguese Ferdinand Magellan landed and died in which modern day country in his voyage to circumnavigate the globe?
- A. Malaysia
 - B. The Philippines
 - C. Cuba
 - D. Chile
 - E. Sri Lanka
73. Ancient mathematics was utilised extensively in which of the following?
- A. Construction B. Siege Warfare C. Medicine D. Aquaculture E. Iron Working
74. The phrase "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," describing a form of justice, is attributed to the code of which ancient king?
- A. Solomon B. Hammurabi C. Aurangzeb D. Rameses E. Cyrus the Great
75. Athens in Ancient Greece, gave the right to vote to whom?
- A. Athenian citizens
 - B. Athenian residents, including those who came from other city states
 - C. Athenian who owned land
 - D. Athenians males who owned land
 - E. Athenian males
76. The decolonisation in Africa often resulted in:
- A. The establishment of Marxist governments
 - B. Failed attempts at merging separate African nations
 - C. Large scale conflicts based on their Cold War bloc
 - D. Ethnic tension and the establishment of totalitarian regimes
 - E. The mass immigration of locals to South America and East Asia
77. The primary protector of northern Lutheran Germany from the Catholics in the 17th century, by virtue of having a Lutheran king, was the country:
- A. Russia B. Denmark C. Spain D. Switzerland E. Portugal
78. Modern Brazil's main ecological problem is:
- A. Deforestation B. Overpopulation C. Air pollution D. Nuclear Waste E. Mining pollution

79. The Great Leap Forward in the People's Republic of China, was a program that intended to:
- A. Eliminate remnants of capitalist culture in Chinese society
 - B. Modernise the Chinese military and prepare it for the possibility of conflict with the USSR
 - C. Introduce market elements into the socialist system, to create socialism with Chinese characteristics
 - D. Industrialise China on a massive scale
 - E. Recover lost territories from the pre-revolution years
80. Who is credited with the invention of the movable type, which democratised access to literature?
- A. Bi Sheng B. Johannes Gutenberg C. Zheng He D. Francesco Buonarotti E. Giovanni Medici
81. The Meiji Restoration is widely credited for:
- A. The restoration of the Japanese feudal system and the daimyo
 - B. The modernisation of Japan
 - C. The start of World War 2 in Asia
 - D. The unification of the Japanese islands
 - E. The expulsion of foreigners from Japan
82. Which country experienced ethnic violence and civil war after the Cold War, as a result of forced unification of different groups in a single country?
- A. Yugoslavia
 - B. Serbia
 - C. Poland
 - D. Romania
 - E. Belarus
83. Which of the following economic policies encourages a favourable balance of trade and the use of protectionist measures for the benefit of one country?
- A. Free Market
 - B. Mercantilism
 - C. Consumer-based Economy
 - D. Market Socialism
 - E. Socialism
84. Before fighting the Americans and the South Vietnamese, Vietnamese rebels fought their colonial occupiers, namely, what country?
- A. China
 - B. Japan
 - C. U.K.
 - D. France
 - E. Spain

85. The structure in the picture shown was previously a Christian Cathedral and was turned into a what?



- A. Presidential Palace
- B. Museum
- C. University
- D. Mosque
- E. Tomb

86. Prior to dominating India as a colony, which country did the United Kingdom compete with for supremacy there?

- A. The Netherlands
- B. France
- C. Spain
- D. China
- E. Portugal

87. Who was the first formal Roman Emperor, originally named Octavian, who established the Roman Empire, distinct from many traditions of the old Roman Republic?

- A. Augustus B. Hadrian C. Tiberius D. Nero E. Caligula

88. Which European country was the first to round the Cape of Good Hope and thereby access India and the Far East by sea?

- A. Spain
- B. Portugal
- C. U.K.
- D. The Netherlands
- E. France

89. Napoleon achieved a high degree of success in his campaigns in Europe owing to his usage of what?

- A. Gunpowder
- B. Steam Ships
- C. Conscription
- D. Railroad
- E. Rifles

90. The cartoon below most probably represents the propaganda of which country in the 20th century?



A. Ukraine B. France C. Germany D. Japan E. Denmark

91. Germany's unification was led by the dominant German state of:

A. Prussia B. Bavaria C. Austria D. Saxony E. Brandenburg

92. One result of the Falklands War in the 1980s was:

- A. Restoration of British confidence and the collapse of Argentina's military government
- B. UN-led sanctions against the United Kingdom
- C. The renewal of hostilities between South American and European nations
- D. The granting of independence to Gibraltar and Hong Kong
- E. The brief return of the United Kingdom as a superpower on par with the USA and the USSR

93. Which empire oversaw the "golden age" of India, which resulted in the spread of Indian culture and ways of life into much of Southeast Asia?

A. Mughal B. Gupta C. Kushan D. Rashtrakuta E. Sikh

94. Which Chinese dynasty built most of the Great Wall, made of brick and stone, which we see today?

A. Qin B. Yuan C. Song D. Shang E. Ming

95. Which group was responsible for genocide in Cambodia after independence?

A. The Vietcong B. The Melayu C. The Khmer Rouge D. The Tamil Tigers E. The Vienminh

Answer Key

| | | | |
|-------|-------|--|--|
| 1. D | 57. D | | |
| 2. B | 58. A | | |
| 3. A | 59. C | | |
| 4. E | 60. B | | |
| 5. C | 61. B | | |
| 6. B | 62. C | | |
| 7. A | 63. A | | |
| 8. E | 64. B | | |
| 9. C | 65. C | | |
| 10. A | 66. C | | |
| 11. A | 67. A | | |
| 12. B | 68. E | | |
| 13. D | 69. C | | |
| 14. E | 70. B | | |
| 15. B | 71. D | | |
| 16. A | 72. B | | |
| 17. C | 73. A | | |
| 18. C | 74. B | | |
| 19. A | 75. E | | |
| 20. C | 76. D | | |
| 21. B | 77. B | | |
| 22. A | 78. A | | |
| 23. E | 79. D | | |
| 24. A | 80. A | | |
| 25. E | 81. B | | |
| 26. B | 82. A | | |
| 27. D | 83. B | | |
| 28. C | 84. D | | |
| 29. B | 85. D | | |
| 30. D | 86. B | | |
| 31. A | 87. A | | |
| 32. A | 88. B | | |
| 33. B | 89. C | | |
| 34. A | 90. C | | |
| 35. E | 91. A | | |
| 36. D | 92. A | | |
| 37. C | 93. A | | |
| 38. D | 94. E | | |
| 39. B | 95. C | | |
| 40. B | | | |
| 41. E | | | |
| 42. B | | | |
| 43. E | | | |
| 44. A | | | |
| 45. B | | | |
| 46. A | | | |
| 47. A | | | |
| 48. A | | | |
| 49. C | | | |
| 50. D | | | |
| 51. B | | | |
| 52. A | | | |
| 53. A | | | |
| 54. B | | | |
| 55. C | | | |
| 56. B | | | |

