

VIRGINIA STANDARDS OF LEARNING

TEST ITEM SET

WORLD HISTORY II
2008 History and Social Science
Standards of Learning

Released Spring 2014

Property of the Virginia Department of Education

Copyright ©2014 by the Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Education, P.O. Box 2120, Richmond, Virginia 23218-2120. All rights reserved. Except as permitted by law, this material may not be reproduced or used in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying or recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system, without written permission from the copyright owner. Commonwealth of Virginia public school educators may reproduce any portion of these released tests for non-commercial educational purposes without requesting permission. All others should direct their written requests to the Virginia Department of Education, Division of Student Assessment and School Improvement, at the above address or by e-mail to Student_Assessment@doe.virginia.gov.

SAMPLE

How were the United States and the Soviet Union described after World War II?

- A** Allies
- B** Democracies
- C** Superpowers
- D** Imperialists

The Society of Jesus was created to spread Catholic teachings, primarily in response to the —

- A** Inquisition
- B** Renaissance
- C** Scientific Revolution
- D** Protestant Reformation

- Considered a "rebirth" of knowledge
- New forms of literature and art flourished
- Symbolized the birth of the modern world

Which person is most associated with this time period?

- A** Voltaire
- B** Henry Bessemer
- C** Michelangelo
- D** John Huss

Be it enacted by authority of this present Parliament that the King . . . shall be . . . the only supreme head in earth of the Church of England . . .

— Act of Supremacy, 1534

What was one effect of this act?

- A** The influence of the Catholic Church declined.
- B** The practice of Protestantism was prohibited in England.
- C** The Pope granted greater authority to the king.
- D** The colonies were subjected to the authority of the Church.

What was a common trade good that traveled west on the Silk Road?

- A** Ivory
- B** Gold
- C** Paper
- D** Rum

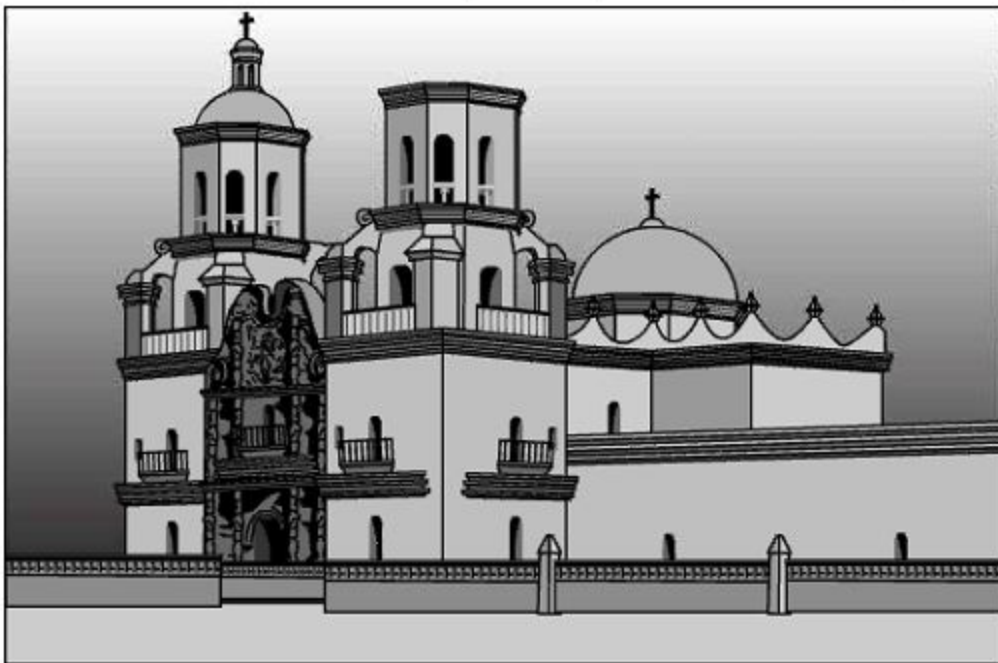
The Columbian Exchange is best explained as the —

- A** exchange of South American land between Spain and Portugal
- B** result of a struggle between the Spanish and the Incas
- C** exchange of agricultural goods between Europe and the Americas
- D** result of a conflict between South American colonies and Europe

Islam became a prominent religion in India because of —

- A** trade with Africa
- B** the rule of the Mughals
- C** an invasion by the Persians
- D** alliances with Southwest Asia

Established near Tucson, Arizona, in the 18th Century

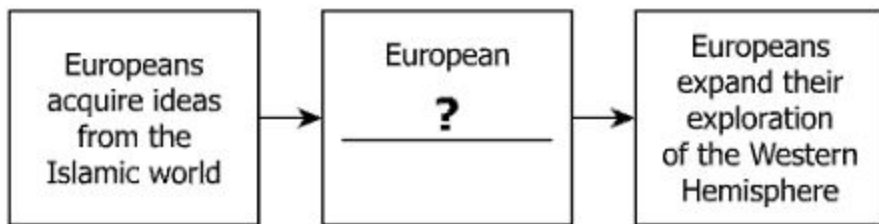


Which purpose motivated the building of this structure?

- A To convert the native people to Christianity
- B To develop trade alliances with French colonies
- C To preserve the indigenous culture of the area
- D To recruit natives to work on plantations

Which religious group was most affected when the Edict of Nantes was revoked?

- A** Puritans living in England
- B** Jesuits living in France
- C** Protestants living in France
- D** Catholics living in England



Which change best completes this diagram?

- A** knowledge of biology grows
- B** navigational skills improve
- C** uses for fuel resources increase
- D** religious intolerance spreads

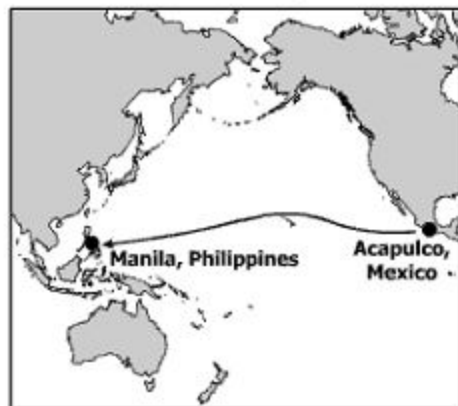
Elizabeth I supported Protestantism in England by —

- A** returning land belonging to the Catholic Church
- B** making the Anglican Church the official national church
- C** persecuting people who used Latin in the Catholic Church
- D** removing the leader of the Anglican Church

Which form of literature was introduced to Europe during the Enlightenment?

- A** Poem
- B** Novel
- C** Satire
- D** Essay

Colonial Trade Route, 1565–1815



This route was most likely used to export —

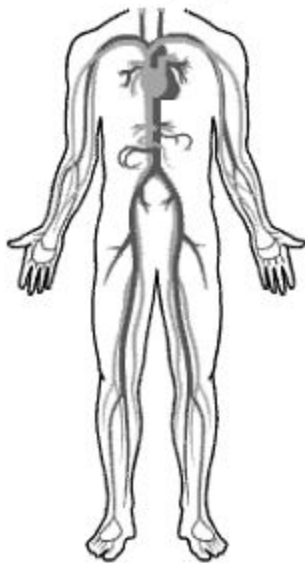
- A furs from New France
- B silver from New Spain
- C tobacco from New England
- D sugar from New Netherland

- The Mexican state of Hidalgo
- The district of Miguel Hidalgo in Mexico City
- Hidalgo County, New Mexico, USA

These locations were named after the man who —

- A** protected Mexican territory from a French invasion
- B** was the first president of the Mexican Republic
- C** started the movement for Mexican independence
- D** led the Mexican army in the war against Texas

Circulatory System



This diagram best illustrates the discoveries of —

- A Johannes Kepler
- B Galileo Galilei
- C Isaac Newton
- D William Harvey

A response to growing European influence in China was the —

- A** Nanking Massacre
- B** Boxer Rebellion
- C** Shanghai Massacre
- D** Cultural Revolution

Which event inspired independence movements in Spanish and Portuguese colonies in the early 19th century?

- A** Reformation
- B** American Revolution
- C** Renaissance
- D** Commercial Revolution

Piazza Cavour in Italy



This square was named for the —

- A** noble who unified the states of Northern Italy
- B** general who led Italian troops during World War I
- C** sculptor who contributed to the beginning of the Renaissance
- D** pope who took office just after the Protestant Reformation

Which statement best describes the effects of the Industrial Revolution on families?

- A** Family-based cottage industries were weakened.
- B** Families returned to a primary focus on domestic goods.
- C** Families struggled to share responsibilities in the household.
- D** Families were hired as a group in local industries.

The concept of divine right was important to absolute monarchs because it —

- A** reserved governmental positions for the clergy
- B** guaranteed natural rights to the people
- C** justified the king's right to rule
- D** honored the king for supporting religious freedom

Countries of South America

1790	1830
New Granada Peru La Plata	Colombia Ecuador Peru Venezuela Bolivia

Who led the independence movements that caused the changes shown in this table?

- A** Hernando de Soto
- B** Simón Bolívar
- C** Napoleon Bonaparte
- D** Vasco da Gama

Per Capita Industrialization, 1800–1900
(based on 100 index value for United Kingdom in 1900)

Country	1800	1830	1860	1880	1900
United Kingdom	16	25	64	87	100
Belgium	10	14	28	43	56
United States	9	14	21	38	69
France	9	12	20	28	39
China	6	6	4	4	3
India	6	6	3	2	1

Which conclusion about the 19th century is best supported by this table?

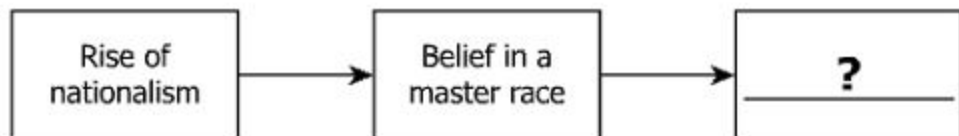
- A** Asia had the most natural resources for development.
- B** The United States developed the largest colonial empire.
- C** Western Europe was the most heavily industrialized area.
- D** France experienced the greatest industrial growth.

Which organization's member states were described as being behind the Iron Curtain after World War II?

- A** United Nations
- B** Axis Powers
- C** European Union
- D** Warsaw Pact

Russian troops withdrew from World War I because —

- A** Great Britain became neutral
- B** submarine warfare disrupted trade
- C** the United States entered the war
- D** communists overthrew the government



Which event best completes this diagram?

- A** Invasion of Normandy coast
- B** Dropping of the atomic bomb on Japan
- C** Development of the Final Solution
- D** Bombing of a naval fleet at Pearl Harbor



This headline would most likely have appeared in —

- A** the Soviet Union
- B** Italy
- C** the United States
- D** Germany

Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions.

— Article 119

Which document is the source of this quotation?

- A** A speech made by the German president
- B** A trade agreement signed by Germany
- C** A peace treaty that ended World War I
- D** A verdict of the International Military Tribunal

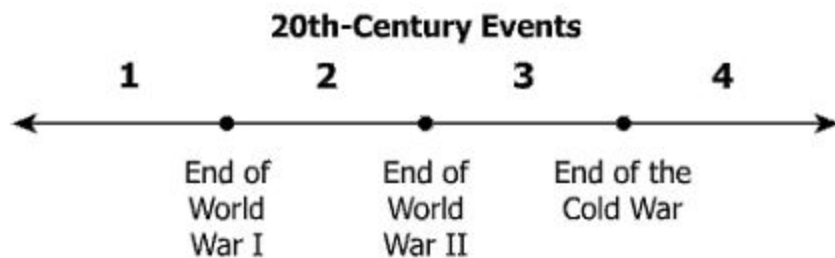
Which military tactic did the Nazis use in the Battle of Britain?

- A** Land invasions
- B** Submarine attacks
- C** Tank assaults
- D** Bomber raids

1939 – <u> ?</u>
1940 – Fall of France Battle of Britain
1941 – German invasion of Soviet Union

Which event replaces the question mark?

- A** German invasion of Poland
- B** British evacuation from Dunkirk
- C** Soviet victory at Stalingrad
- D** Allied invasion of Europe



The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed during period —

- A** 1
- B** 2
- C** 3
- D** 4

In the 1950s, United States foreign policy decisions were the result of fears that communism would spread from China to —

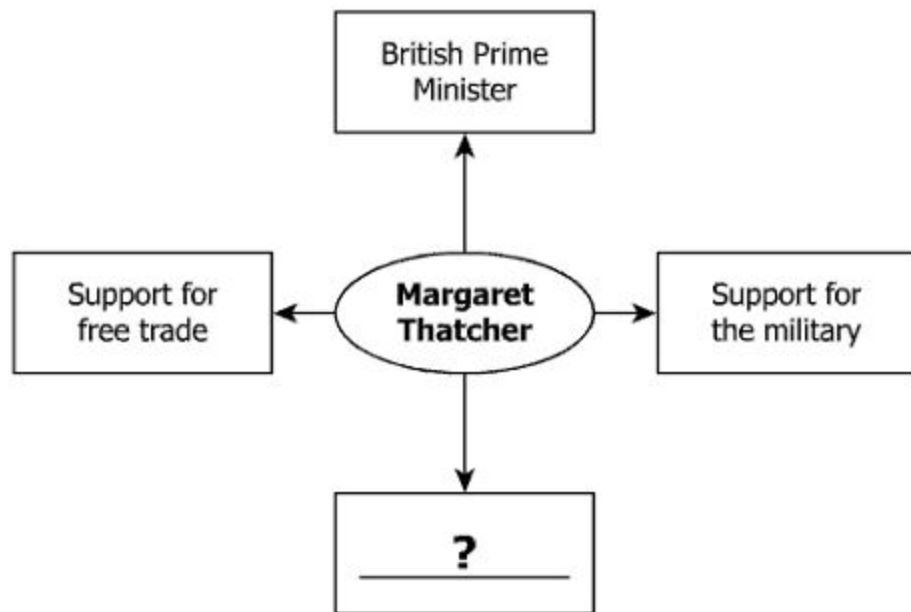
- A** Japan
- B** Mongolia
- C** India
- D** Vietnam

South Asia



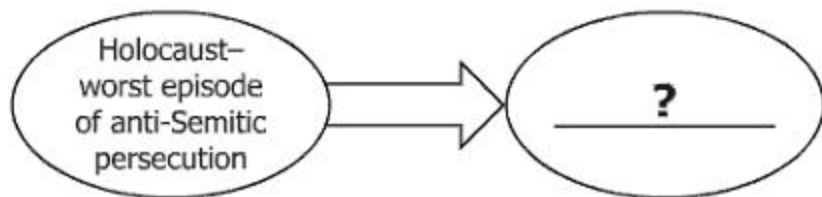
After Indian independence, the darker-shaded region on this map became known as —

- A Burma
- B Sri Lanka
- C Pakistan
- D Bangladesh



Which phrase best completes this web?

- A Cooperation with the United States
- B Reemergence as an imperial power
- C Opposition to the United Nations
- D Decline as an economic power



What best completes this diagram?

- A** Creation of an Indian state was promoted
- B** Syrian nationalism grew in strength
- C** Creation of a Jewish state gained support
- D** Jewish immigration to Europe was encouraged

In which nation did Nelson Mandela lead a successful reform movement?

- A** Kenya
- B** South Africa
- C** The Congo
- D** Algeria

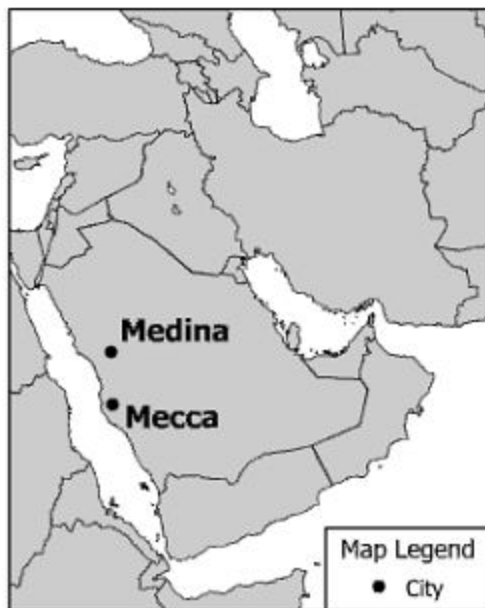
The Divisions of Europe



This map represents the political divisions of Europe —

- A** after the Napoleonic Wars
- B** because of the Treaty of Versailles
- C** during the Cold War
- D** after the breakup of the Soviet Union

Southwest Asia



The sacred cities marked on this map are most important to —

- A Hindus
- B Christians
- C Muslims
- D Buddhists



Which leader was most responsible for this event?

- A** Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong)
- B** Deng Xiaoping
- C** Ho Chi Minh
- D** Sun Yat-sen

The city of Constantinople was renamed Istanbul to —

- A** remember the Greek invasion of Anatolia
- B** honor the Eastern Orthodox Church
- C** establish the capital of the Ottoman Empire
- D** celebrate the end of Egyptian control of Turkey

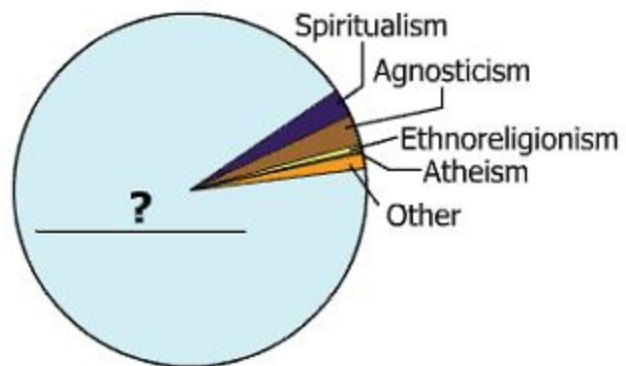
Which phrase best describes the social system in Latin America after the Spanish conquest?

- A** A rigid class system based on ethnic background
- B** A flexible system with a large middle class
- C** A provincial system based on native traditions
- D** A democratic system with a strong central government

In the 16th century, most trade routes giving northern Europe access to goods from the Ottoman Empire crossed the —

- A** Black Sea
- B** Indian Ocean
- C** Yellow Sea
- D** Pacific Ocean

Belief Systems in South America



Which religion replaces the question mark in this diagram?

- A Judaism
- B Christianity
- C Hinduism
- D Islam



Which groups were involved in the conflict related to this headline?

- A** Shi'a and Sunnis
- B** Catholics and Protestants
- C** Hindus and Muslims
- D** Christians and Buddhists

Which empire was most negatively affected by the Age of Discovery?

- A** Ottoman
- B** Mughal
- C** Aztec
- D** Songhai

During the 1600s and 1700s, the European policy of mercantilism led to increased —

- A** concern over invading armies from Asia
- B** study of ancient knowledge in Latin texts
- C** competition for markets in the Americas
- D** interest in spreading the beliefs of Christianity

Multinational Corporations

- Walmart
- McDonald's
- Google

The growth of these types of businesses has resulted in —

- A** decreased environmental protections
- B** increased global trade barriers
- C** decreased international conflict
- D** increased economic interdependence

Montesquieu's *The Spirit of Laws* emphasized the importance of —

- A honesty for rulers
- B the social contract
- C religious tolerance
- D a separation of powers

. . . except for a few ships from Marseilles . . . maritime trade in the kingdom does not exist, . . . for the French West Indies one-hundred-fifty Dutch vessels take care of all the trade . . . if we ran our own West Indies trade, they would be obliged to bring us these two million in hard cash.

— Jean-Baptiste Colbert, Memorandum on Trade to King Louis XIV, 1664

This passage argues for the expansion of French —

- A** isolationism
- B** feudalism
- C** militarism
- D** mercantilism

Purposes

- To encourage international economic cooperation
- To stabilize exchange rates
- To provide loans to developing nations

Which association is described by this list?

- A** International Monetary Fund
- B** North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- C** International Court of Justice
- D** North American Free Trade Agreement

Which word best describes the ideas of the Enlightenment?

- A** Traditional
- B** Secular
- C** Economic
- D** Religious

Which statement best explains why the Spanish were interested in the Incan Empire?

- A** The Spanish were intrigued by Incan scientific advances.
- B** The Incan Empire was a possible market for Spanish goods.
- C** The Spanish hoped to learn the location of an Incan fountain of youth.
- D** The Incan Empire was a possible source of wealth for the Spanish.

What distinguishes developed nations from developing nations?

- A** Foreign diplomacy
- B** International tourism
- C** Economic status
- D** Climate zone

World History II
Released Test Item Set Spring 2014
Answer Key

Sequence Number	Correct Answer	Reporting Category	Reporting Category Description
1	D	001	Emergence of a Global Age
2	C	001	Emergence of a Global Age
3	A	001	Emergence of a Global Age
4	C	001	Emergence of a Global Age
5	C	001	Emergence of a Global Age
6	B	001	Emergence of a Global Age
7	A	001	Emergence of a Global Age
8	C	001	Emergence of a Global Age
9	B	001	Emergence of a Global Age
10	B	001	Emergence of a Global Age
11	B	002	Age of Revolutions
12	B	002	Age of Revolutions
13	C	002	Age of Revolutions
14	D	002	Age of Revolutions
15	B	002	Age of Revolutions
16	B	002	Age of Revolutions
17	A	002	Age of Revolutions
18	A	002	Age of Revolutions
19	C	002	Age of Revolutions
20	B	002	Age of Revolutions
21	C	002	Age of Revolutions
22	D	003	Era of Global Wars
23	D	003	Era of Global Wars
24	C	003	Era of Global Wars
25	A	003	Era of Global Wars
26	C	003	Era of Global Wars
27	D	003	Era of Global Wars
28	A	003	Era of Global Wars
29	C	003	Era of Global Wars
30	D	004	The Post War Period
31	B	004	The Post War Period
32	A	004	The Post War Period

Sequence Number	Correct Answer	Reporting Category	Reporting Category Description
33	C	004	The Post War Period
34	B	004	The Post War Period
35	C	004	The Post War Period
36	C	004	The Post War Period
37	A	004	The Post War Period
38	C	005	Geography
39	A	005	Geography
40	A	005	Geography
41	B	005	Geography
42	B	005	Geography
43	C	005	Geography
44	C	006	Civics and Economics
45	D	006	Civics and Economics
46	D	006	Civics and Economics
47	D	006	Civics and Economics
48	A	006	Civics and Economics
49	B	006	Civics and Economics
50	D	006	Civics and Economics
51	C	006	Civics and Economics

