

FLVS World History Module 5 Discussion-Based Assessment (DBA) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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- 1. Which concept was challenged during the mid-1600s?**
 - A. Geocentric Theory**
 - B. Inductive reasoning**
 - C. Religious doctrines**
 - D. Newton's Laws of Motion**
- 2. According to John Locke, what was the nature of the social contract?**
 - A. People inherently need a monarch**
 - B. A cooperative choice by individuals to delegate authority**
 - C. A means to establish religious dominance**
 - D. An agreement to halt scientific inquiry**
- 3. Which graph would best represent the change in European population over time?**
 - A. Bar graph**
 - B. Pie graph**
 - C. Line graph**
 - D. Scatter plot**
- 4. What did the Tennis Court Oath signify for the members of the Third Estate?**
 - A. A commitment to violence against the monarchy**
 - B. A vow to work towards a constitution**
 - C. A declaration of independence from France**
 - D. A promise to support the monarchy**
- 5. What did Thomas Hobbes believe was necessary for maintaining social order?**
 - A. A system of checks and balances**
 - B. A strong government with absolute power**
 - C. Decentralized authority**
 - D. Widespread public education**

6. What did the Age of Enlightenment place a strong emphasis on?

- A. Traditional authority of the church**
- B. Observation and analysis in various fields**
- C. Religious intolerance**
- D. Fate of government as determined by monarchy**

7. Which scientist emphasized the importance of observation before forming conclusions?

- A. Copernicus**
- B. Isaac Newton**
- C. Francis Bacon**
- D. René Descartes**

8. What major change did the French Revolution represent in terms of social structure?

- A. A continuation of the monarchy's absolute power**
- B. A shift towards democratic governance**
- C. An increase in noble privileges**
- D. A reinforcement of the existing class system**

9. In which type of monarchy does the monarch typically share power with an elected official?

- A. Absolute monarchy**
- B. Constitutional monarchy**
- C. Theocratic monarchy**
- D. Federal monarchy**

10. Who provided evidence to support Copernicus' heliocentric theory?

- A. Johannes Kepler**
- B. Isaac Newton**
- C. Galileo Galilei**
- D. Francis Bacon**

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which concept was challenged during the mid-1600s?

- A. Geocentric Theory**
- B. Inductive reasoning**
- C. Religious doctrines**
- D. Newton's Laws of Motion**

The mid-1600s marked a pivotal moment in the history of science, particularly in the challenge to the Geocentric Theory. This theory, which positioned the Earth at the center of the universe with the sun and other celestial bodies revolving around it, was widely accepted for centuries, largely due to the teachings of Aristotle and Ptolemy, and reinforced by the Church's endorsement. During this time, thinkers like Nicolaus Copernicus proposed a heliocentric model, suggesting that the sun, rather than the Earth, was at the center of the solar system. This idea was further supported by observations made by astronomers such as Galileo Galilei, who utilized telescopes to provide evidence that contradicted the Geocentric Theory. The shift from a geocentric to a heliocentric understanding of the universe not only transformed scientific thought but also had profound implications on religious and philosophical views, challenging long-held beliefs about humanity's place in the cosmos. In contrast, the other concepts listed—inductive reasoning, religious doctrines, and Newton's Laws of Motion—were not as significantly re-evaluated during this time frame. Inductive reasoning was part of the scientific method that was developing during this period, while Newton's Laws of Motion

2. According to John Locke, what was the nature of the social contract?

- A. People inherently need a monarch**
- B. A cooperative choice by individuals to delegate authority**
- C. A means to establish religious dominance**
- D. An agreement to halt scientific inquiry**

John Locke's concept of the social contract revolves around the idea that individuals willingly come together to form a society and establish a government. This collaborative choice to delegate authority is fundamental to Locke's political philosophy. He believed that in a state of nature, people have natural rights to life, liberty, and property, but to protect these rights more effectively, they agree to form a government. This government is granted power through the consent of the governed, meaning that its authority stems from the collective agreement of the people. Locke emphasized that this social contract is not a surrender of individual rights but rather an arrangement to better secure them. Thus, the essence of the social contract as described by Locke is about cooperation and the conscious decision by individuals to create a system of governance that protects their rights and facilitates a structured society. This cooperative delegation of authority is crucial for understanding the development of democratic principles and the role of consent in political theory.

3. Which graph would best represent the change in European population over time?

- A. Bar graph**
- B. Pie graph**
- C. Line graph**
- D. Scatter plot**

A line graph is the most effective choice for representing changes in population over time due to its ability to illustrate trends and developments across a continuous timeline. By connecting individual data points with lines, it allows the viewer to easily visualize how the European population has increased or decreased over specific intervals. In the context of historical data, fluctuations in population can reflect various factors such as migration patterns, economic conditions, and significant events like wars or epidemics. The line graph effectively captures these trends, making it straightforward to interpret periods of rapid growth or decline. Bar graphs, while useful for comparing quantities at a specific point in time, do not effectively show changes over intervals. Pie graphs are better suited for illustrating proportions at a single moment rather than changes over time. Scatter plots can show relationships between two variables but are not ideal for depicting a single variable's progression, such as population over time. Thus, the line graph stands out as the most appropriate choice for conveying this type of information.

4. What did the Tennis Court Oath signify for the members of the Third Estate?

- A. A commitment to violence against the monarchy**
- B. A vow to work towards a constitution**
- C. A declaration of independence from France**
- D. A promise to support the monarchy**

The Tennis Court Oath was a pivotal moment during the early stages of the French Revolution that took place on June 20, 1789. It was significant for the members of the Third Estate, as it represented their determination to create a new constitution for France. The members of this estate, comprised largely of commoners, found themselves locked out of a meeting of the Estates-General and subsequently convened in a nearby tennis court. There, they vowed not to disband until they had drafted a constitution that would limit the powers of the monarchy and guarantee rights for citizens. This oath marked a fundamental shift in the political landscape of France, demonstrating that the Third Estate was resolute in its pursuit of political change and greater representation. It set the stage for the eventual establishment of a constitutional monarchy and highlighted the Third Estate's discontent with the existing feudal system and the monarchy's absolute rule.

5. What did Thomas Hobbes believe was necessary for maintaining social order?

- A. A system of checks and balances**
- B. A strong government with absolute power**
- C. Decentralized authority**
- D. Widespread public education**

Thomas Hobbes believed that maintaining social order necessitated a strong government with absolute power. In his view, the natural state of humanity is one of chaos and conflict, often described in his seminal work "Leviathan." Hobbes argued that individuals are driven by self-interest and that without a powerful authority to impose order, society would descend into a state of anarchy. He contended that to prevent this Hobbesian state of nature, a central authority with the capability to enforce laws and maintain peace is essential. This authority, which he advocated should be absolute, would have the power to regulate behavior, thereby ensuring societal stability and preventing the violent conflicts that arise from individuals acting solely in their own interests.

6. What did the Age of Enlightenment place a strong emphasis on?

- A. Traditional authority of the church**
- B. Observation and analysis in various fields**
- C. Religious intolerance**
- D. Fate of government as determined by monarchy**

The Age of Enlightenment was characterized by a strong emphasis on observation and analysis across various fields, including philosophy, science, and politics. Thinkers of the Enlightenment encouraged the questioning of established norms and traditions, advocating for knowledge based on empirical evidence and rational thought rather than on superstition or blind faith. This era marked a shift towards valuing reason and inquiry, leading to significant advancements in scientific understanding and reforms in governance. Intellectuals like John Locke, Voltaire, and Rousseau contributed to ideas about human rights, democracy, and critical thinking, influencing modern Western thought. In contrast, traditional authority of the church was increasingly challenged during this time, as Enlightenment thinkers promoted secularism and the separation of church and state. Religious intolerance was also countered by ideas advocating for freedom of religion and belief. Lastly, the notion of governance determined solely by monarchy contradicted the Enlightenment's push toward democratic ideals and the belief in the social contract and individual rights, arguing instead for a government accountable to its people.

7. Which scientist emphasized the importance of observation before forming conclusions?

- A. Copernicus**
- B. Isaac Newton**
- C. Francis Bacon**
- D. René Descartes**

The correct choice highlights Francis Bacon's pivotal role in developing the scientific method, particularly through his emphasis on the importance of observation and experimentation as foundational components of scientific inquiry. Bacon advocated for an empirical approach to knowledge, asserting that facts should be established through careful observation and systematic experimentation rather than through presumption or reliance on existing theories without evidence. Bacon's approach marked a significant shift from earlier methods of inquiry that often prioritized philosophical reasoning without empirical support. His ideas laid the groundwork for modern scientific practices, encouraging scientists to gather data through observation before forming conclusions, thus promoting a more rigorous and reliable approach to understanding the natural world. On the other hand, while Copernicus, Newton, and Descartes contributed extensively to science and philosophy, their main contributions stemmed from different methodologies or theories that did not primarily focus on the observational aspect as Bacon did. For instance, Copernicus is known for his heliocentric model of the solar system, Newton for his laws of motion and gravitation, and Descartes for his philosophical ideas about rationalism and doubt. Bacon's distinct focus on observation is what makes him the right answer in this context.

8. What major change did the French Revolution represent in terms of social structure?

- A. A continuation of the monarchy's absolute power**
- B. A shift towards democratic governance**
- C. An increase in noble privileges**
- D. A reinforcement of the existing class system**

The French Revolution marked a significant change in social structure, primarily illustrating a shift towards democratic governance. Prior to the Revolution, France was characterized by an absolute monarchy where the king wielded complete power, and the society was rigidly divided into estates, with the First (clergy) and Second (nobility) Estates holding most privileges and power, while the Third Estate (common people) bore the tax burden and had little political influence. With the Revolution, the ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity gained prominence, challenging the established order. The revolutionaries sought to dismantle the feudal system and the absolute monarchy, advocating for a society where representatives could be elected, and citizens had a voice in their governance. This democratization underpinned notable events such as the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, which laid the foundation for modern democratic principles. As a result, the Revolution fundamentally shifted the socio-political landscape of France, leading to the rise of republicanism and diminishing the power of the aristocracy and the monarchy. This dramatic transformation highlights why the correct answer is a shift towards democratic governance, as it encapsulates the essence of the social changes brought about by the French Revolution.

9. In which type of monarchy does the monarch typically share power with an elected official?

- A. Absolute monarchy**
- B. Constitutional monarchy**
- C. Theocratic monarchy**
- D. Federal monarchy**

In a constitutional monarchy, the monarch's powers are regulated by a constitution or legislative body, which outlines the roles and responsibilities of both the monarch and elected officials. This type of monarchy allows for a partnership between the monarchy and representative government, meaning that the monarch often acts as a ceremonial figurehead while elected officials make decisions on legislation and governance. This system helps to balance tradition with democratic principles, ensuring that the monarchy does not hold absolute power but rather shares it with elected representatives of the people. In contrast, an absolute monarchy grants the monarch full control without the need for consent from an elected body, while a theocratic monarchy ties authority to religious leaders, significantly differing from the political aspects of constitutional governance. A federal monarchy is characterized by a division of powers between the central monarchy and regional governments, but it doesn't necessarily imply shared governance with elected officials in the same way that a constitutional monarchy does.

10. Who provided evidence to support Copernicus' heliocentric theory?

- A. Johannes Kepler**
- B. Isaac Newton**
- C. Galileo Galilei**
- D. Francis Bacon**

Galileo Galilei played a crucial role in providing evidence to support Copernicus' heliocentric theory, which posited that the Earth and other planets revolve around the Sun. Using his improved telescope, Galileo made several astronomical observations that challenged the prevailing geocentric view of the universe. His discoveries included the moons of Jupiter, the phases of Venus, and detailed observations of the surface of the Moon and sunspots. These findings were consistent with the heliocentric model and offered strong empirical support for Copernicus' ideas. In contrast, while Johannes Kepler later formulated the laws of planetary motion that described the elliptical orbits of planets, he built upon the foundational work of Copernicus rather than directly evidencing his theory. Isaac Newton contributed significantly to our understanding of gravity and motion, which further explained the heliocentric model, but this occurred after Galileo's observational evidence was laid out. Francis Bacon, known for his contributions to the scientific method and empirical research, did not focus on astronomy in the same way as Galileo. Thus, Galileo's observations and advocacy were pivotal in advancing support for Copernicus' revolutionary theory.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://flvsworldhistmod5dba.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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