

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. 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.

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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. What ethical debate surrounds the practice of cloning?**
 - A. Economic implications of cloning**
 - B. Legal rights of cloned beings**
 - C. Ethics of animal cloning**
 - D. Religious perspectives on cloning**

- 2. Who was a prominent leader during the radical phase of the French Revolution?**
 - A. Louis XVI**
 - B. Maximilian Robespierre**
 - C. Napoleon Bonaparte**
 - D. Georges Danton**

- 3. What was a primary cause of the Russian Revolution in 1917?**
 - A. Reforms from the Tsarist regime**
 - B. Discontent with the Tsarist regime and poor economic conditions**
 - C. The influence of World War I**
 - D. The rise of communism in Russia**

- 4. What was a major social outcome of the Civil Rights Movement?**
 - A. A strengthening of racial stratification**
 - B. Increased social justice and equality under the law**
 - C. A decrease in awareness of racial issues**
 - D. Expansion of urban areas**

- 5. What was Rousseau's perspective on human nature?**
 - A. Humans are inherently evil**
 - B. Human beings are corrupt from birth**
 - C. People in their natural state are good and innocent**
 - D. Only society can determine morality**

- 6. What is the significance of the Justinian Code?**
- A. It was a military strategy that expanded the Byzantine Empire**
 - B. It served as a compilation of Roman laws influencing modern legal systems**
 - C. It established trade routes across Europe**
 - D. It was a historical account of the Byzantine Empire's wars**
- 7. What makes Margret Cavendish unique among writers of her time?**
- A. She wrote anonymously to protect her identity**
 - B. She published her works under her own name**
 - C. She collaborated with male authors exclusively**
 - D. She was known for poetic writing only**
- 8. Which estate in France bore the majority of the tax burden?**
- A. The First Estate**
 - B. The Second Estate**
 - C. The Third Estate**
 - D. The Nobility**
- 9. What does "The American Dream" represent?**
- A. The right to bear arms for all citizens**
 - B. The ideal of wealth redistribution**
 - C. The opportunity for prosperity through hard work**
 - D. The belief in government-controlled success**
- 10. What movement was sparked by the Russian Revolution of 1917?**
- A. The Bolshevik Revolution**
 - B. The Enlightenment Movement**
 - C. The Industrial Revolution**
 - D. The Civil Rights Movement**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What ethical debate surrounds the practice of cloning?

- A. Economic implications of cloning
- B. Legal rights of cloned beings
- C. Ethics of animal cloning**
- D. Religious perspectives on cloning

The ethical debate surrounding cloning is particularly pronounced in the context of animal cloning. This discussion touches upon various moral concerns regarding the treatment of animals, their welfare, and the implications of manipulating life through technology. Advocates of animal cloning argue that it can lead to advancements in agriculture, conservation, and research, potentially benefiting humans and the environment. However, many critics express concern about the suffering of cloned animals, as cloning processes can lead to higher rates of abnormalities, health issues, and premature death. Discussions around animal cloning often raise questions about the inherent value of animal life and whether it is ethical to use animals as means to an end, particularly when the process can involve significant risks to their well-being. This reflects broader themes in bioethics about responsibilities toward sentient beings and the distinction between natural reproduction and human intervention. Therefore, the ethical implications of animal cloning are a significant part of the wider dialogue on cloning practices, making this a central focus in discussions about cloning ethics.

2. Who was a prominent leader during the radical phase of the French Revolution?

- A. Louis XVI
- B. Maximilian Robespierre**
- C. Napoleon Bonaparte
- D. Georges Danton

Maximilian Robespierre was a central figure during the radical phase of the French Revolution, particularly known for his leadership in the Committee of Public Safety and his role in the Reign of Terror. Robespierre advocated for revolutionary ideals and played a significant role in implementing policies that aimed to protect the revolution from perceived enemies. His approach was characterized by a commitment to the principles of equality and virtue, often leading to extreme measures, including executions, under the belief that such actions were necessary to defend the republic and advance the revolution's goals. This intense period marked by his influence is vital for understanding the complexities and the eventual trajectory of the French Revolution, including the balance between revolutionary zeal and the resulting authoritarian measures. The other figures mentioned, while significant in their own right, did not embody the radical phase to the same extent as Robespierre. Louis XVI, as the king, represented the monarchy the revolution sought to overthrow; Napoleon Bonaparte emerged after the radical phase when he established his own authority; and Georges Danton, although a revolutionary leader, was seen as more moderate compared to Robespierre and was ultimately executed during the Reign of Terror, highlighting the shifting dynamics within the revolutionary leadership.

3. What was a primary cause of the Russian Revolution in 1917?

A. Reforms from the Tsarist regime

B. Discontent with the Tsarist regime and poor economic conditions

C. The influence of World War I

D. The rise of communism in Russia

The primary cause of the Russian Revolution in 1917 was the widespread discontent with the Tsarist regime and the dire economic conditions that many Russians faced at the time. The Tsar, Nicholas II, had lost the trust and support of the people due to a combination of ineffective leadership, oppressive policies, and the inability to address the pressing needs of the populace. As World War I placed enormous strain on the Russian economy, food shortages and military failures exacerbated the desperation among the working class and the peasantry. This discontent culminated in protests and strikes, ultimately leading to the abdication of the Tsar and the rise of revolutionary movements. The other factors, while relevant, were either contributing or secondary influences rather than the primary cause. The reforms from the Tsarist regime, for example, did not significantly alleviate the suffering of the people and often came too late to salvage the government's reputation. The influence of World War I played a significant role in highlighting the failings of the Tsarist government, but it was the existing discontent that acted as the catalyst for the revolution. Lastly, while the rise of communism in Russia was a notable outcome of the revolution, it did not directly cause the upheaval. Instead

4. What was a major social outcome of the Civil Rights Movement?

A. A strengthening of racial stratification

B. Increased social justice and equality under the law

C. A decrease in awareness of racial issues

D. Expansion of urban areas

The Civil Rights Movement was fundamentally aimed at achieving social justice and equality, particularly for African Americans who faced systemic discrimination and segregation. One of its major social outcomes was the legal and societal shifts that led to increased social justice and equality under the law. Landmark legislation, such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, was passed as a direct result of the movement's efforts. These laws prohibited discrimination based on race in various domains, including voting, education, and employment, and played a key role in dismantling institutionalized segregation. The movement also had a profound effect on public awareness and attitudes toward racial issues, fostering a broader understanding of civil rights and social justice across the nation, which has had lasting impacts on subsequent social movements. By promoting equality and challenging discriminatory practices, the Civil Rights Movement laid the groundwork for a more equitable society, thus making the outcome of increased social justice and equality under the law a significant achievement of that era.

5. What was Rousseau's perspective on human nature?

- A. Humans are inherently evil**
- B. Human beings are corrupt from birth**
- C. People in their natural state are good and innocent**
- D. Only society can determine morality**

Rousseau's philosophy emphasized that humans, in their natural state, are inherently good and possess an innate innocence. He believed that people are born with a sense of compassion and morality but that these traits can be corrupted by the influences of society. Rousseau argued that the development of social structures, property, and organized government led to competition, inequality, and moral decay, watering down the purity of human nature. This perspective contrasts sharply with the views that suggest humans are born corrupt or evil, highlighting his belief in the fundamental goodness of humans when they are removed from societal corruption. Therefore, the notion that people in their natural state are good and innocent captures Rousseau's core ideas about human nature effectively.

6. What is the significance of the Justinian Code?

- A. It was a military strategy that expanded the Byzantine Empire**
- B. It served as a compilation of Roman laws influencing modern legal systems**
- C. It established trade routes across Europe**
- D. It was a historical account of the Byzantine Empire's wars**

The Justinian Code, also known as the Corpus Juris Civilis, is significant primarily because it served as a comprehensive compilation of Roman laws and legal principles. Commissioned by Emperor Justinian I in the 6th century CE, the code organized and systematized a vast array of legal texts and precedents that had accumulated over centuries. This codification not only preserved the Roman legal tradition but also laid the groundwork for many modern legal systems, particularly in Europe. The impact of the Justinian Code extends beyond its immediate context; it influenced the development of civil law traditions that form the basis of legal systems in numerous countries today. By distilling complex laws into accessible texts, it facilitated the study and application of law, contributing to a more organized and predictable legal framework. This enduring legacy highlights the code's role not just as a historical document, but as a foundational text for subsequent legal thought and practice.

7. What makes Margret Cavendish unique among writers of her time?

- A. She wrote anonymously to protect her identity**
- B. She published her works under her own name**
- C. She collaborated with male authors exclusively**
- D. She was known for poetic writing only**

Margret Cavendish is unique among writers of her time primarily because she published her works under her own name. This was significant in the 17th century when many female authors faced societal pressures to conceal their identities or publish anonymously. By boldly asserting her authorship, Cavendish challenged the norms of her era, which often restricted women's literary contributions and visibility. Her decision to publish openly not only helped to pave the way for future female writers but also allowed her to engage directly with her audience, adding a personal dimension to her work that was often lacking among her male contemporaries who did not face the same stigma. This distinction set her apart and highlighted her contribution to literature and the ongoing struggle for women's recognition in the literary world.

8. Which estate in France bore the majority of the tax burden?

- A. The First Estate**
- B. The Second Estate**
- C. The Third Estate**
- D. The Nobility**

The Third Estate bore the majority of the tax burden in France, primarily because it comprised the vast majority of the population, including peasants, urban workers, and the bourgeoisie (middle class). This estate was responsible for paying taxes on various goods, land, and income, while the First Estate (clergy) and the Second Estate (nobility) were largely exempt from many taxes. The inequity in the tax system created significant resentment among the members of the Third Estate, as they were expected to support the state financially despite their limited political power and privileges compared to the other two estates. This situation contributed to growing discontent, which ultimately played a role in the outbreak of the French Revolution. Thus, the Third Estate's heavy tax burden highlights the socio-economic disparities present in pre-revolutionary France, making this answer the most accurate.

9. What does "The American Dream" represent?

- A. The right to bear arms for all citizens
- B. The ideal of wealth redistribution
- C. The opportunity for prosperity through hard work**
- D. The belief in government-controlled success

"The American Dream" represents the belief that anyone, regardless of their background, can achieve prosperity and success through hard work, determination, and initiative. This concept is deeply rooted in American culture and reflects the ideals of freedom and equality, suggesting that social mobility is accessible to all individuals. Throughout history, the American Dream has been associated with the ability to build a better life, often symbolized by owning a home, obtaining an education, and achieving financial stability. It embodies the idea that with perseverance and effort, individuals can improve their circumstances and reach their goals. The other options propose concepts that do not align with the traditional understanding of the American Dream. The idea of wealth redistribution, for instance, contradicts the emphasis on individual achievement and meritocracy that characterizes the American Dream. Instead of success being based on government intervention or control, the American Dream emphasizes personal responsibility and the potential for self-made success.

10. What movement was sparked by the Russian Revolution of 1917?

- A. The Bolshevik Revolution**
- B. The Enlightenment Movement
- C. The Industrial Revolution
- D. The Civil Rights Movement

The Russian Revolution of 1917 led to the Bolshevik Revolution, which refers specifically to the October Revolution where the Bolsheviks, a socialist group led by Vladimir Lenin, seized power from the provisional government that had been established following the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II earlier that same year. This movement was crucial in establishing a communist government in Russia and significantly influenced subsequent political movements worldwide. The significance of the Bolshevik Revolution lies in its radical change to the political structure and ideologies in Russia, transforming it from a monarchy to a socialist state. It also laid the groundwork for the establishment of the Soviet Union and inspired leftist movements across the globe, making it a landmark event in world history. In contrast, the other options refer to entirely different historical contexts and changes that did not originate from the Russian Revolution.

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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