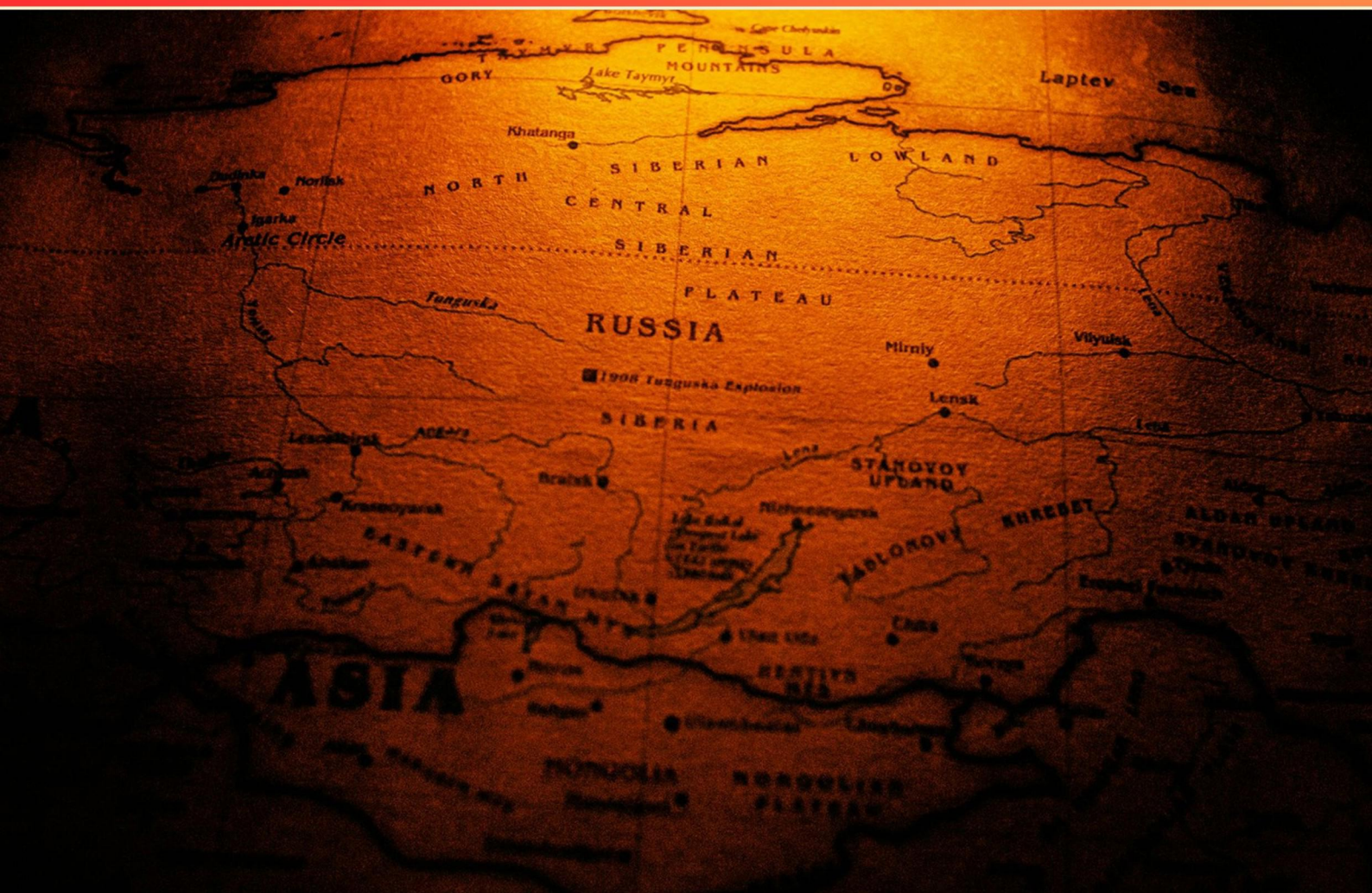


FLVS WORLD HISTORY MODULE 5 DISCUSSION- BASED ASSESSMENT (DBA) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://flvsworldhistmod5dba.examzify.com>



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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 was the primary outcome of the Treaty of Paris in 1783?**
 - A. It established peace between France and Britain
 - B. It recognized American independence from Britain
 - C. It granted land to Native Americans
 - D. It forced Spain to cede Florida to the United States
- 2. What was one effect of the Enlightenment on the French people?**
 - A. A sense of duty to the monarchy
 - B. A yearning for freedom
 - C. A rejection of all revolutionary ideas
 - D. An adherence to traditional values
- 3. Which event led directly to the establishment of the United Nations?**
 - A. The end of World War II
 - B. The signing of the Treaty of Versailles
 - C. The beginning of the Cold War
 - D. The formation of the League of Nations
- 4. What was the significance of the Industrial Revolution?**
 - A. It maintained agrarian economies
 - B. It transformed economies to industrial, facilitating rapid change
 - C. It resulted in a return to traditional crafts
 - D. It led to the rise of feudalism
- 5. In what way did the Dutch develop their trade networks during the 17th century?**
 - A. By establishing colonies in the Americas
 - B. By creating a large shipbuilding industry
 - C. By forming the Dutch East India Company
 - D. By winning wars against Spain

- 6. What were the main reasons for the decolonization movements that occurred after WWII?**
- A. Strategic alliances and military strength
 - B. Nuclear proliferation and arms race
 - C. Nationalism and desire for independence
 - D. Economic depression and trade agreements
- 7. Who is often referred to as the father of Humanism?**
- A. Desiderius Erasmus
 - B. Leonardo da Vinci
 - C. Francesco Petrarch
 - D. Michelangelo Buonarroti
- 8. What was a primary result of Napoleon's lavish court establishment?**
- A. Increased military funding
 - B. Creation of new noble titles
 - C. Decreased public morale
 - D. End of feudal privileges
- 9. During which years did the Age of Enlightenment take place?**
- A. 1600-1650
 - B. 1680-1790
 - C. 1750-1800
 - D. 1800-1850
- 10. How did World War I reshape Europe?**
- A. It caused the rise of fascism in several countries
 - B. It led to the establishment of the United Nations
 - C. It resulted in significant political changes, including the collapse of empires
 - D. It promoted widespread economic prosperity across the continent

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What was the primary outcome of the Treaty of Paris in 1783?

- A. It established peace between France and Britain
- B. It recognized American independence from Britain**
- C. It granted land to Native Americans
- D. It forced Spain to cede Florida to the United States

The Treaty of Paris in 1783 primarily recognized American independence from Britain, marking a significant turning point in world history. This treaty concluded the American Revolutionary War, officially acknowledging the colonies' separation from British rule. The acknowledgment of independence was crucial not only for the newly-formed United States, which established itself as a sovereign nation, but it also inspired other countries and colonies seeking freedom and self-determination. The treaty set the stage for future diplomatic relations as an independent nation and shaped the development of the United States in the years to come. While other outcomes of the treaty involved territorial agreements and the conclusion of hostilities, the primary significance lies in the formal recognition of the United States as an independent entity.

2. What was one effect of the Enlightenment on the French people?

- A. A sense of duty to the monarchy
- B. A yearning for freedom**
- C. A rejection of all revolutionary ideas
- D. An adherence to traditional values

The Enlightenment profoundly influenced the French people by fostering a yearning for freedom, which was a significant departure from the existing social and political structures. Philosophers during this period, such as Rousseau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu, emphasized concepts like individual rights, liberty, and the social contract. Their ideas inspired citizens to question the authority of the monarchy and the rigidity of social hierarchies, leading to widespread calls for liberty and equality. The period also encouraged critical thinking and the pursuit of knowledge, empowering people to envision a society free from oppression. This intellectual awakening was crucial in setting the stage for revolutionary sentiments that ultimately culminated in events like the French Revolution, where the cry for freedom and the rise of democratic ideals took center stage. The yearning for freedom during the Enlightenment was not just a philosophical shift but became a driving force for social change in France.

3. Which event led directly to the establishment of the United Nations?

- A. The end of World War II**
- B. The signing of the Treaty of Versailles
- C. The beginning of the Cold War
- D. The formation of the League of Nations

The end of World War II marked a significant turning point in global politics and was the catalyst for the establishment of the United Nations. Following the extensive devastation and loss of life caused by the war, there was a widespread recognition of the need for a cohesive international organization that could promote peace, security, and cooperation among nations to prevent future conflicts. Leaders from the Allied powers convened and articulated their vision for a new international organization during conferences such as the Yalta Conference and the San Francisco Conference, where the UN Charter was drafted. This organization aimed not just to address the immediate aftermath of WWII but to provide a platform for dialogue and conflict resolution, emphasizing the importance of collective security and the protection of human rights. In contrast, while the Treaty of Versailles did create the League of Nations after World War I, it failed to maintain lasting peace, which directly contributed to the subsequent outbreak of World War II. The beginning of the Cold War represented a different phase in international relations that occurred after the establishment of the UN, and the League of Nations, although a precursor to the UN, was unable to effectively fulfill its mission which contributed to the call for a more robust organization following WWII.

4. What was the significance of the Industrial Revolution?

- A. It maintained agrarian economies
- B. It transformed economies to industrial, facilitating rapid change**
- C. It resulted in a return to traditional crafts
- D. It led to the rise of feudalism

The significance of the Industrial Revolution is best captured by its role in transforming economies from agrarian-based systems to industrial ones, which facilitated rapid changes in various aspects of society. During this period, the introduction of new technologies and manufacturing processes allowed for mass production, which increased efficiency and output. This shift not only altered the economic landscape, making industrial work more prominent than agricultural work, but it also had profound social implications, such as urbanization, changes in labor dynamics, and the rise of a consumer culture. As factories began to dominate economic production, this led to a shift in where and how people worked, often drawing them from rural areas into urban centers where jobs in industry were concentrated. The transformation brought about by the Industrial Revolution sparked innovations that would shape modern economies and societies, laying the groundwork for contemporary economic practices and social structures. Therefore, the significance lies not just in the economic transition itself but also in the extensive rapid changes that followed in social, political, and cultural spheres.

5. In what way did the Dutch develop their trade networks during the 17th century?

- A. By establishing colonies in the Americas
- B. By creating a large shipbuilding industry
- C. By forming the Dutch East India Company**
- D. By winning wars against Spain

The Dutch developed their trade networks during the 17th century significantly through the formation of the Dutch East India Company. This company, known as the VOC (Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie), became a powerful entity that played a crucial role in the spice trade and expanded Dutch influence in Asia. It allowed the Dutch to effectively compete with other European powers, such as Portugal and England, by establishing a monopolistic control over trade routes and resources in the Indian Ocean and beyond. The VOC was granted unique privileges, including the ability to negotiate treaties, make war, and establish colonies, which helped secure and expand the Dutch trading empire. This resulted in the establishment of numerous trading posts and colonies throughout Asia, leading to increased economic prosperity for the Dutch Republic and a dominant presence in global trade during the 17th century.

6. What were the main reasons for the decolonization movements that occurred after WWII?

- A. Strategic alliances and military strength
- B. Nuclear proliferation and arms race
- C. Nationalism and desire for independence**
- D. Economic depression and trade agreements

The primary driving forces behind decolonization movements after World War II were rooted in nationalism and the desire for independence. Following the war, many colonies began to assert their rights to self-determination, inspired by the principles articulated by global leaders and in charters that emphasized freedom and equality. Nationalism emerged strongly as various ethnic and cultural groups sought to reclaim their identities and governance from colonial powers that had often suppressed them. This was particularly evident in regions across Africa and Asia, where local leaders and movements galvanized support for independence, leveraging the discontent that had grown during colonial rule as well as the weakening of European powers post-war. The context of World War II also played a crucial role; the conflict had highlighted the contradictions in colonial rule, where colonial powers fought against oppression while simultaneously exercising control over other nations. As a result, there was a growing international support for decolonization, fueled by newly formed organizations like the United Nations, which advocated for the rights of nations to govern themselves. In contrast, strategic alliances and military strength, nuclear proliferation and arms race, and economic depression with trade agreements do not directly address the core sentiments of independence and self-governance that characterized the decolonization movements. While these other factors influenced global dynamics in

7. Who is often referred to as the father of Humanism?

- A. Desiderius Erasmus
- B. Leonardo da Vinci
- C. Francesco Petrarch**
- D. Michelangelo Buonarroti

Francesco Petrarch is often referred to as the father of Humanism due to his significant contributions to the development of this intellectual movement during the Renaissance. Humanism emphasized the value of human beings, the study of classical antiquity, and a focus on secular subjects, which were major shifts away from the medieval focus on religious matters. Petrarch's revival of interest in classical texts and his belief in the potential of human achievement laid the groundwork for later Humanist thinkers and writers. His poetry and philosophy encouraged a renewal of classical learning and a critical examination of the human experience, which are central tenets of Humanism. This foundational role in fostering a new way of thinking about humanity and its capabilities makes him a pivotal figure in this movement.

8. What was a primary result of Napoleon's lavish court establishment?

- A. Increased military funding
- B. Creation of new noble titles**
- C. Decreased public morale
- D. End of feudal privileges

The primary result of Napoleon's lavish court establishment was the creation of new noble titles. This move was significant as it allowed Napoleon to solidify his power and establish a new social order. By ennobling individuals who demonstrated loyalty and service during his rise, Napoleon created a class of new nobility that was loyal to him, which replaced the old aristocracy that was often viewed with suspicion due to its historical connections to the monarchy. This strategy helped to legitimize his rule and promote stability in the empire by ensuring that the nobility had a vested interest in his success. The other options do not accurately reflect the primary outcome of Napoleon's court. Increased military funding was a broader aspect of his administration, aimed at strengthening the military but not directly tied to the establishment of his court. Decreased public morale may have been a consequence of various policies and wars rather than a result of the court itself. The end of feudal privileges was also not a direct result of his lavish court; instead, Napoleon's reforms often aimed at modernizing the state without fully dismantling existing social hierarchies. Thus, the creation of new noble titles stands out as the most direct and notable result of his court establishment.

9. During which years did the Age of Enlightenment take place?

- A. 1600-1650
- B. 1680-1790**
- C. 1750-1800
- D. 1800-1850

The Age of Enlightenment, also known as the Age of Reason, spanned primarily from the late 17th century to the 18th century, with its most influential period occurring between approximately 1680 and 1790. This era was marked by an emphasis on reason, science, and intellectual interchange, with philosophers such as John Locke, Voltaire, and Immanuel Kant leading discussions about government, morality, and human rights. Choosing the years 1680 to 1790 aligns with key developments in European thought, highlighting significant works and ideas that arose during this transformative period. The timeline encompasses both the earlier influences of Enlightenment thinkers who laid the groundwork and the later impacts on revolutions and social change that were inspired by Enlightenment ideals. Other choices fall outside the primary parameters of the Enlightenment period. The years 1600-1650 represent a time more associated with the Scientific Revolution rather than the broader cultural and philosophical movement of the Enlightenment. The years 1750-1800 partially cover the period but do not capture the earlier foundational developments that began in the late 17th century. Lastly, the years from 1800-1850 are more reflective of the aftermath of Enlightenment principles, including movements

10. How did World War I reshape Europe?

- A. It caused the rise of fascism in several countries
- B. It led to the establishment of the United Nations
- C. It resulted in significant political changes, including the collapse of empires**
- D. It promoted widespread economic prosperity across the continent

World War I fundamentally reshaped Europe by resulting in significant political changes, most notably the collapse of several long-standing empires. The Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, German, and Russian empires all disintegrated in the aftermath of the war, leading to the emergence of new nations and shifting borders. This period marked the end of monarchies and the rise of republics and new forms of governance that reflected the nationalistic aspirations of various ethnic groups. In addition, the Treaty of Versailles and other peace treaties imposed severe conditions on the defeated powers, changing the political landscape of Europe. The war also set the stage for social upheaval and the questioning of political ideologies, which eventually contributed to the rise of movements such as fascism in subsequent decades. Therefore, option C accurately captures the profound impact that World War I had on the political structure of Europe and the reshaping of national boundaries and governance that followed.

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:

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

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