

Global Issues in Contemporary Society 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. Where did the Renaissance originate?**
 - A. Florence, Italy**
 - B. Paris, France**
 - C. London, England**
 - D. Constantinople, Turkey**

- 2. Calvinism doctrine is associated with which concept?**
 - A. Predestination**
 - B. Indulgences**
 - C. Merit theology**
 - D. Purgatory**

- 3. The Last Supper is associated with which city?**
 - A. Milan**
 - B. Venice**
 - C. Rome**
 - D. Naples**

- 4. In what year did the Holy Roman Empire dissolve, and whose pressure led to it?**
 - A. 1806, under pressure from Napoleon Bonaparte, following the Third Coalition**
 - B. 1813, after the defeat at Leipzig**
 - C. 1707, during the union of crowns**
 - D. 1848, amid revolutions across Europe**

- 5. What does Neolithic mean?**
 - A. New + Stone**
 - B. Old + Stone**
 - C. New + Bronze**
 - D. Ancient + Iron**

- 6. What two time frames are associated with The Concert of Europe?**
- A. 1815-1853 or 1815-1914**
 - B. 1800-1820**
 - C. 1700-1800**
 - D. 1789-1799**
- 7. Charlemagne was crowned emperor by which pope?**
- A. Pope Leo III**
 - B. Pope Urban II**
 - C. Pope Gregory VII**
 - D. Pope Clement V**
- 8. At the Diet of Worms in 1521, what did Luther do?**
- A. Renounced his views to Pope Leo X.**
 - B. Defended his views and refused to recant them.**
 - C. Was banished to exile.**
 - D. Accepted the Edict of Worms.**
- 9. Shakespeare's literary period is most closely associated with which era?**
- A. Renaissance**
 - B. Baroque**
 - C. Romantic**
 - D. Modern**
- 10. Which work is attributed to Thomas More?**
- A. Utopia**
 - B. The Prince**
 - C. Leviathan**
 - D. Candide**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Where did the Renaissance originate?

- A. Florence, Italy**
- B. Paris, France**
- C. London, England**
- D. Constantinople, Turkey**

Florence, Italy is where the Renaissance began because a unique blend of wealth, urban life, and active patronage created the conditions for a revival of classical learning and artistic exploration. The city's merchants and bankers, especially the Medici, funded artists, scholars, and writers, fueling a climate where ideas from ancient Greece and Rome could be rediscovered, studied, and reinterpreted. In Florence, thinkers embraced humanist ideals, while artists experimented with new techniques and subject matter, such as perspective in painting and innovative architectural designs. This combination of financial means, civic pride in antiquity, and a thriving cultural network helped spark a rapid cultural transformation that started in Florence and then spread to other Italian cities and, later, across Europe. While Paris, London, and Constantinople later influenced the broader Renaissance, its earliest expressions were rooted in Florence's distinctive environment.

2. Calvinism doctrine is associated with which concept?

- A. Predestination**
- B. Indulgences**
- C. Merit theology**
- D. Purgatory**

Predestination is the concept associated with Calvinism. Calvinism centers on God's complete sovereignty in salvation, teaching that God elects some people to eternal life before the world's foundation and that this election isn't based on human merit or foreseen faith. Salvation is understood as the result of God's grace, determined by His decree rather than any human choice or effort. That emphasis on God's predetermined plan for who will be saved is what makes predestination the defining idea of Calvinism. Indulgences, merit theology, and purgatory belong to Catholic doctrinal traditions: indulgences are about reducing punishment for sins through church-imparted acts or payments, merit theology concerns how human works or righteousness contribute to salvation, and purgatory is the post-death purification concept. These ideas are not central to Calvinist thought, which is why predestination is the best fit for the question.

3. The Last Supper is associated with which city?

- A. Milan**
- B. Venice**
- C. Rome**
- D. Naples**

The city that matters here is tied to where the work is placed. Leonardo da Vinci's The Last Supper is a mural housed in the convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan, painted around 1495-1498 for that site. Because its location is Milan, the piece is commonly associated with that city. The other listed cities are famous for their own landmarks and artworks, but they are not the home of this particular painting. This is why Milan is the best answer.

4. In what year did the Holy Roman Empire dissolve, and whose pressure led to it?

- A. 1806, under pressure from Napoleon Bonaparte, following the Third Coalition**
- B. 1813, after the defeat at Leipzig**
- C. 1707, during the union of crowns**
- D. 1848, amid revolutions across Europe**

Napoleonic expansion and the reshaping of German lands under his influence led to the end of the Holy Roman Empire. By 1806, after Napoleon's victories and the creation of the Confederation of the Rhine, many German princes aligned with France, undermining the empire's authority. Francis II abdicated the imperial title and became Francis I of Austria, and the empire was formally dissolved. This year marks the dissolution, driven by Napoleon's pressure and realignment of central Europe. The other dates don't fit the event: 1813 is tied to battles against Napoleon after his rise, 1707 is about the union of the English and Scottish crowns, and 1848 refers to widespread European revolutions, not the dissolution of this empire.

5. What does Neolithic mean?

- A. New + Stone**
- B. Old + Stone**
- C. New + Bronze**
- D. Ancient + Iron**

The main idea is the linguistic roots of the term and what period it names. Neolithic comes from Greek roots: neos meaning "new" and lithos meaning "stone." So it literally means "new stone." This labels the period after the Old Stone Age (Paleolithic) when humans began farming, settled communities, and used more advanced stone tools, signaling a shift in way of life. The other options mix the wrong descriptors or metals (old + stone, bronze, iron), which don't reflect the term's origin.

6. What two time frames are associated with The Concert of Europe?

- A. 1815-1853 or 1815-1914**
- B. 1800-1820**
- C. 1700-1800**
- D. 1789-1799**

The period being tested is the time frame of the diplomatic framework known as the Concert of Europe, which emerged after the Napoleonic Wars to keep the major powers aligned and prevent another large-scale war. It begins around 1815, right after the Congress of Vienna, when the great powers agreed to work together to maintain the balance of power and suppress revolutionary movements. Historically, exactly when it ends is debated, which is why you see two commonly cited spans. Some historians mark its end around 1853 with the Crimean War altering the alliance dynamics and signaling a shift in how Europe handled disputes. Others extend the idea of the Concert all the way to 1914, viewing it as a longer era of orderly power diplomacy that ultimately dissolved at the outbreak of World War I. So the two time frames associated with it are 1815-1853 or 1815-1914.

7. Charlemagne was crowned emperor by which pope?

- A. Pope Leo III**
- B. Pope Urban II**
- C. Pope Gregory VII**
- D. Pope Clement V**

The important idea here is how a pope could confer legitimacy on a ruler and shape political authority in medieval Europe. Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne emperor on Christmas Day in the year 800, at St. Peter's Basilica. This act linked the Frankish king's power to the church's authority, signaling that a ruler's legitimacy in Western Christendom rested in part on papal sanction. The ceremony helped fuse the idea of a Christian empire with the political structure Charlemagne had built, laying groundwork for what later came to be known as the Holy Roman Empire in the popular imagination and underscoring the pope's role as arbiter of who could rule. The other popes mentioned are notable for different reasons in later centuries—Urban II for initiating the First Crusade, Gregory VII for his confrontations over investiture, and Clement V for moving the papacy to Avignon—so they are not connected to Charlemagne's crowning.

8. At the Diet of Worms in 1521, what did Luther do?

- A. Renounced his views to Pope Leo X.**
- B. Defended his views and refused to recant them.**
- C. Was banished to exile.**
- D. Accepted the Edict of Worms.**

The key idea being tested is Luther's response under pressure at the Diet of Worms. He stood firm, defending his beliefs and refusing to recant them in the face of demands to retract his writings. He argued that his conscience was bound by Scripture and would not be goaded into admitting error without being convinced by Scripture or reason, famously indicating he could not go against what he believed to be true. This is why the right interpretation is that he defended his views and refused to recant. The other options don't fit because he did not renounce his views to Pope Leo X at that moment, he did not accept an exile during the Diet, and the Edict of Worms was issued afterward, not as a decision he already accepted there.

9. Shakespeare's literary period is most closely associated with which era?

- A. Renaissance**
- B. Baroque**
- C. Romantic**
- D. Modern**

Shakespeare is best understood as a figure of the English Renaissance, a period when Europe revived interest in classical learning and humanist ideals and brought them into new forms of art and literature. He lived and wrote during the late 16th and early 17th centuries, especially the Elizabethan era, a peak of that Renaissance in England. His plays and sonnets move beyond medieval ways of thinking by exploring complex human motives, politics, and social life, all in a richly inventive use of English that still echoes classical drama. Compared to the other options, the Baroque period comes later and emphasizes ornate, dramatic flair; the Romantic era centers on emotion and nature in the 18th and 19th centuries; Modern covers broad 20th-century experimentation. The Renaissance framing fits both the historical timeline and the literary style and themes Shakespeare embodies.

10. Which work is attributed to Thomas More?

- A. Utopia**
- B. The Prince**
- C. Leviathan**
- D. Candide**

Identifying which work is attributed to Thomas More hinges on recognizing Utopia as his best-known writing. Published in 1516 in Latin, Utopia uses a fictional voyage to an ideal island to critique European society—its property system, governance, education, and religious tolerance—serving as a thoughtful meditation on how communities could be organized more justly. More, an English humanist and statesman, wrote it to explore possibilities for reform and to provoke discussion about social arrangements. The other titles come from different authors and eras: The Prince is a political treatise by Niccolò Machiavelli, Leviathan is by Thomas Hobbes, and Candide is a satirical novel by Voltaire. Because of the authors and contexts, Utopia is the work associated with Thomas More.

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://globalissuesincontemporarysoc.examzify.com>

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

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