

IB History Higher Level (HL) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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

- 1. Which significant music festival took place in 1967 and is often associated with the counterculture movement?**
 - A. Woodstock**
 - B. Coachella**
 - C. Monterey Music Festival**
 - D. Lollapalooza**
- 2. What was one primary reason for Italy's invasion of Abyssinia in October 1935?**
 - A. Desire to spread democracy**
 - B. Need for raw materials and land for population expansion**
 - C. Support for the League of Nations**
 - D. To establish a socialist regime**
- 3. What was a key feature of the Black Panthers' philosophy?**
 - A. Advocating for peaceful protests**
 - B. Promoting educational reform**
 - C. Urging blacks to arm themselves**
 - D. Encouraging integration**
- 4. What was the primary goal of the American Indian Movement (AIM) established in 1968?**
 - A. To promote environmental preservation**
 - B. To demand BIA become an independent Native American agency**
 - C. To oppose urban development**
 - D. To create a festival celebrating Native American culture**
- 5. What was the primary goal of the Dawes Plan?**
 - A. To eliminate all forms of debt**
 - B. To revive the German economy through loans**
 - C. To punish Germany for World War I**
 - D. To secure peace in the Balkans**

- 6. What was the immediate effect of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand?**
- A. It led to the formation of NATO**
 - B. It resulted in the outbreak of World War I**
 - C. It caused the Bolshevik Revolution**
 - D. It initiated the Cold War**
- 7. What was one of the primary causes of the Vietnam War?**
- A. Economic opportunities in Southeast Asia**
 - B. Containment of Communism by the United States**
 - C. Desire for independence from colonial rule**
 - D. Support for the Soviet Union's policies**
- 8. What was the outcome of the 1973 tennis match known as the "Battle of the Sexes"?**
- A. Bobby Riggs won**
 - B. Billie Jean King lost**
 - C. Billie Jean King won**
 - D. It ended in a tie**
- 9. Which radical group was Jiang Qing associated with in the context of the Cultural Revolution?**
- A. The Nationalists**
 - B. The Gang of Four**
 - C. The Red Guards**
 - D. The People's Liberation Army**
- 10. What was the primary concern regarding the League of Nations in the 1930s?**
- A. Its support for Nazi Germany**
 - B. Its inability to prevent aggression by member states**
 - C. Its success in resolving international conflicts**
 - D. Its expansion to include more countries**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

1. Which significant music festival took place in 1967 and is often associated with the counterculture movement?

A. Woodstock

B. Coachella

C. Monterey Music Festival

D. Lollapalooza

The Monterey Music Festival, held in 1967, is widely recognized as a pivotal event in the counterculture movement of the 1960s. It showcased a plethora of artists who would become icons of the era, including Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin, and The Byrds. The festival served as a celebration of peace, love, and artistic expression, aligning closely with the ideals of the counterculture that rejected mainstream values and promoted alternative lifestyles. Unlike Woodstock, which took place in 1969 and is often more widely cited in popular culture, Monterey set the stage for the burgeoning psychedelic music scene and was one of the first large-scale music festivals. It also marked a shift in how music festivals were perceived, moving from local events to significant cultural happenings. The festival's eclectic blend of music genres and its emphasis on social and political messages resonated deeply with the sentiments of the time, making it a landmark event in the history of music and social movements. Other festivals listed, such as Coachella and Lollapalooza, were established later and do not have the same historical ties to the counterculture movement of the 1960s.

2. What was one primary reason for Italy's invasion of Abyssinia in October 1935?

A. Desire to spread democracy

B. Need for raw materials and land for population expansion

C. Support for the League of Nations

D. To establish a socialist regime

Italy's invasion of Abyssinia in October 1935 was primarily driven by the need for raw materials and land for population expansion. At the time, Italy was facing economic difficulties, including overpopulation and a lack of natural resources. The Italian government, led by Benito Mussolini, sought to build a new empire to bolster national pride and address economic challenges. The desire for expansion into Abyssinia was a component of a broader strategy to establish Italy as a dominant force in Africa, reflecting imperial ambitions similar to those of other European powers. This invasion was justified by the regime as an act to claim territory for settlement and resource extraction, which were seen as essential for the country's future prosperity and security. This context of resource acquisition and territorial expansion was a significant motivating factor behind the military campaign against Abyssinia.

3. What was a key feature of the Black Panthers' philosophy?

- A. Advocating for peaceful protests
- B. Promoting educational reform
- C. Urging blacks to arm themselves**
- D. Encouraging integration

The philosophy of the Black Panthers was significantly characterized by their call for African Americans to arm themselves as a means of self-defense and to challenge systemic oppression. This approach emerged as a response to the pervasive violence experienced by black communities, particularly from law enforcement agencies. The Black Panther Party believed that self-defense was not only justified but necessary in order to protect their community from police brutality and racial violence. Furthermore, the slogan "All Power to the People" reflected their broader aim of empowering African Americans to take control of their plight. While the Black Panthers did engage in various community programs and advocated for social change, their distinctive emphasis on armed self-defense set them apart from other civil rights organizations that typically sought change through non-violent means or integration strategies. This commitment to self-defense highlighted their belief that systemic change required a direct challenge to the status quo through the assertion of rights and personal safety.

4. What was the primary goal of the American Indian Movement (AIM) established in 1968?

- A. To promote environmental preservation
- B. To demand BIA become an independent Native American agency**
- C. To oppose urban development
- D. To create a festival celebrating Native American culture

The primary goal of the American Indian Movement (AIM), established in 1968, was indeed to demand that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) be reformed into a more independent agency that effectively addressed the needs and rights of Native Americans. AIM emerged in response to the systemic injustices faced by Indigenous peoples, including poverty, discrimination, and the failure of federal policies to uphold treaties. By advocating for a more independent BIA, AIM sought to empower Native Americans in policymaking that affected their communities directly, addressing issues such as land rights, sovereignty, and social justice. The emphasis on the independence of the BIA reflects a broader aim to assert self-determination for Native American nations, highlighting the historical grievances and the desire for greater control over tribal affairs. This contrasts sharply with the other options, which, while they may hint at relevant topics within Indigenous rights and culture, do not encapsulate the core purpose of AIM's formation, which was a direct challenge to federal neglect and paternalism rather than simply cultural celebration or environmental issues.

5. What was the primary goal of the Dawes Plan?

- A. To eliminate all forms of debt
- B. To revive the German economy through loans**
- C. To punish Germany for World War I
- D. To secure peace in the Balkans

The primary goal of the Dawes Plan was to revive the German economy through loans. Established in 1924, this plan was formulated in the context of the economic difficulties faced by Germany in the aftermath of World War I, particularly its ability to make reparations payments as imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. In attempting to stabilize the German economy, the Dawes Plan facilitated significant loans from the United States to Germany, which in turn were intended to be used to promote industrial recovery and stabilize the currency. The idea was that a stronger German economy would allow the country to meet its reparations obligations and thereby contribute to overall European stability by preventing a potential default that could lead to further conflict. The other choices focus on different aspects. For instance, while the plan did have implications related to reparations, it was not framed as a punitive measure against Germany, nor was its focus on eliminating debt completely or addressing peace in the Balkans. The integration of American loans into the German economy aimed to create a cycle of recovery that would ultimately benefit France, Britain, and the wider European economy, rather than purely casting punitive measures.

6. What was the immediate effect of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand?

- A. It led to the formation of NATO
- B. It resulted in the outbreak of World War I**
- C. It caused the Bolshevik Revolution
- D. It initiated the Cold War

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28, 1914, was a pivotal moment in history that set off a chain reaction leading to one of the largest and most devastating conflicts, World War I. Following the assassination, tensions among the major European powers, already heightened due to nationalistic rivalries and complex alliances, escalated rapidly. Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Serbia, where the assassination was plotted, activated a series of alliances and obligations among countries. Russia mobilized to support Serbia, Germany declared war on Russia in defense of Austria-Hungary, and soon after, other nations were drawn into the conflict due to pre-existing treaties and alliances. This rapid escalation led to the declaration of war, marking the official onset of World War I in July 1914. Thus, the immediate effect of the assassination was not just an isolated incident but a catalyst for a larger global conflict involving numerous nations and resulting in extensive loss of life and geopolitical upheaval. The other options reflect events that occurred in different contexts and time periods, making them irrelevant to the immediate aftermath of the assassination. NATO was formed after World War II, the Bolshevik Revolution occurred in 1917, and the Cold War developed post-

7. What was one of the primary causes of the Vietnam War?

- A. Economic opportunities in Southeast Asia**
- B. Containment of Communism by the United States**
- C. Desire for independence from colonial rule**
- D. Support for the Soviet Union's policies**

The primary cause of the Vietnam War was the United States' policy of containment regarding communism. After World War II, the U.S. adopted a strategy to prevent the spread of communism, which was seen as a threat to democracy and capitalism. This concern was heightened by the domino theory, which suggested that if one Southeast Asian country fell to communism, others would follow. As a result, the U.S. became involved in Vietnam, initially supporting the French colonial forces and later backing the South Vietnamese government against the communist North led by Ho Chi Minh. This commitment to stop the spread of communism was based on broader geopolitical concerns during the Cold War, which led the U.S. to engage militarily in Vietnam after initial political and financial support was deemed insufficient. Such a response aligned with the global strategy of containing communist influences, marking it as a defining factor in the escalation of the Vietnam War. In comparison to other choices, while economic opportunities, desires for independence, and support for Soviet policies played roles in the broader context of the conflict, they were secondary to the overarching goal of containing communism as articulated by U.S. policy at the time.

8. What was the outcome of the 1973 tennis match known as the "Battle of the Sexes"?

- A. Bobby Riggs won**
- B. Billie Jean King lost**
- C. Billie Jean King won**
- D. It ended in a tie**

The rationale behind Billie Jean King's victory in the 1973 match known as the "Battle of the Sexes" highlights both the significance of the event and the context of gender equality in sports. The match, which took place on September 20, 1973, at the Houston Astrodome, featured King, a leading female tennis player, facing Bobby Riggs, a former men's champion who had claimed that he could easily defeat any top female player. King's win was not just a personal triumph but also a pivotal moment in the fight for gender equality in sports. By beating Riggs in straight sets, she not only showcased her exceptional skills as a tennis player but also helped to challenge stereotypes regarding the capabilities of female athletes. This match garnered massive media attention and had significant cultural implications, further promoting women's rights in sports and society. The event symbolized the struggle women faced in achieving equity, and King's victory served as an inspiring message that women could compete on equal footing with men. Thus, the outcome of the match reinforced the ongoing conversation about gender roles and equality in athletics and beyond.

9. Which radical group was Jiang Qing associated with in the context of the Cultural Revolution?

- A. The Nationalists**
- B. The Gang of Four**
- C. The Red Guards**
- D. The People's Liberation Army**

Jiang Qing was associated with the Gang of Four during the Cultural Revolution in China, which played a significant role in promoting the radical policies of that era. The Gang of Four consisted of four influential party leaders, including Jiang Qing, who was Mao Zedong's wife. They were instrumental in pushing for extreme leftist ideologies and the purging of perceived enemies during the Cultural Revolution, which lasted from 1966 to 1976. The Gang of Four was known for promoting cultural and ideological campaigns that aimed to reshape Chinese society according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Their actions led to widespread persecution of intellectuals, as well as an atmosphere of chaos and fear as they encouraged the youth to challenge authority and engage in revolutionary activities. While the Red Guards were a significant mobilizing force during the Cultural Revolution, especially among students, the Gang of Four was the leadership group orchestrating these movements. Their eventual fall from power after Mao's death marked the end of an era characterized by radical political upheaval in China. Thus, the association of Jiang Qing with the Gang of Four is fundamental to understanding the political dynamics of the Cultural Revolution and the shifts in leadership that occurred post-Mao.

10. What was the primary concern regarding the League of Nations in the 1930s?

- A. Its support for Nazi Germany**
- B. Its inability to prevent aggression by member states**
- C. Its success in resolving international conflicts**
- D. Its expansion to include more countries**

In the 1930s, the primary concern regarding the League of Nations was its inability to prevent aggression by member states. This period was marked by several instances of international conflict and territorial aggression, such as Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and Italy's invasion of Ethiopia in 1935. The League's failure to take effective action against these aggressors undermined its credibility and revealed significant weaknesses in its structure and decision-making processes. Member states often prioritized national interests over collective security, leading to inaction and signaling to aggressive powers that they could act without fear of repercussions. While there were concerns about the League's support or relation to certain nations, including Nazi Germany, this did not dominate discussions about its overall effectiveness in the 1930s. The League was increasingly viewed as a paper tiger, lacking the authority and military backing necessary to enforce its resolutions. Additionally, although it had some successes in smaller disputes, these were overshadowed by its failures in more significant conflicts. Expansion to include more countries was also not a primary concern compared to the pressing issues of aggression and the League's ineffectiveness in maintaining peace and security.

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://ibhistoryhl.examzify.com>

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