

# IGCSE History Practice Test (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

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

SAMPLE

# 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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which country did Mussolini align with as a result of the Abyssinian Crisis?**
  - A. Britain**
  - B. France**
  - C. Germany**
  - D. Japan**
  
- 2. Which health initiative was launched by the Health Committee of the League?**
  - A. A campaign to eliminate diseases through vaccination**
  - B. A global effort to eradicate polio**
  - C. A worldwide campaign targeting malaria-carrying mosquitoes**
  - D. A program to promote mental health awareness**
  
- 3. What is the primary purpose of the Warsaw Pact?**
  - A. To promote economic cooperation among Eastern Bloc countries**
  - B. To create a military alliance of communist states**
  - C. To establish a common market for Eastern Europe**
  - D. To encourage democratic reforms in Eastern Europe**
  
- 4. How did Austrians generally feel about the Nazi Party?**
  - A. They opposed the party strongly**
  - B. They were indifferent to its activities**
  - C. They showed significant support for it**
  - D. They feared its political influence**
  
- 5. How did the Great Depression provide an opportunity for the Nazis?**
  - A. They established a strong economic policy**
  - B. They scapegoated Jews and Communists for the hardships**
  - C. They created new jobs for all unemployed**
  - D. They increased military funding**

- 6. What significant report did Nikolai Novikov send in 1946?**
- A. Report of US economic growth**
  - B. Report on US plans for war preparation**
  - C. Report on USSR diplomatic strategies**
  - D. Report on international peace initiatives**
- 7. What action did Italy take during the Great Depression to resolve its economic issues?**
- A. Invaded neighboring countries**
  - B. Increased imports from the US**
  - C. Cut national spending**
  - D. Established trade agreements with Britain**
- 8. What sparked the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935?**
- A. A dispute at Wal Wal**
  - B. A direct conflict with Britain**
  - C. International pressure from the League**
  - D. A treaty with Ethiopia**
- 9. Which political consequence did Germany experience following the Treaty of Versailles?**
- A. Rise of communism**
  - B. Political instability**
  - C. Formation of a strong government**
  - D. Increased public support for the government**
- 10. How did Article 48 negatively impact legislation in the Weimar period?**
- A. It encouraged collaboration between parties**
  - B. It made single-party governance possible**
  - C. It led to an increased use of presidential decrees over time**
  - D. It restricted the legislative power of the president**

## Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. Which country did Mussolini align with as a result of the Abyssinian Crisis?**

- A. Britain**
- B. France**
- C. Germany**
- D. Japan**

Mussolini aligned with Germany as a result of the Abyssinian Crisis due to several strategic and ideological reasons. The Abyssinian Crisis, which began in 1935 when Italy invaded Ethiopia, highlighted Mussolini's ambitions to establish Italy as a dominant imperial power. After the invasion faced condemnation from the League of Nations and economic sanctions from Western powers, Mussolini sought to fortify his regime and pursue alliances that would provide him with the necessary support. Germany, under Adolf Hitler, was eager to form alliances that would challenge the established order of the League of Nations and the influence of Britain and France. The two countries shared similar ambitions of expanding their territories and opposing liberal democratic values. By aligning with Germany, Mussolini not only found a partner willing to support his imperial ambitions but also looked to counter the isolation Italy faced from Western nations as a consequence of his actions in Ethiopia. This alliance would later manifest itself in the Rome-Berlin Axis, solidifying a partnership based on mutual interests that would define the landscape of Europe leading up to the Second World War. The alignment with Germany was a key step for Mussolini in securing support for his military initiatives and in strengthening his position within the fascist ideology he promoted.

**2. Which health initiative was launched by the Health Committee of the League?**

- A. A campaign to eliminate diseases through vaccination**
- B. A global effort to eradicate polio**
- C. A worldwide campaign targeting malaria-carrying mosquitoes**
- D. A program to promote mental health awareness**

The initiative launched by the Health Committee of the League of Nations that specifically targeted malaria-carrying mosquitoes is significant due to the widespread impact of malaria on public health, particularly in many regions where the disease was endemic. This effort was part of the League's broader mission to improve global health and combat preventable diseases. By focusing on malaria, the Health Committee aimed not only to reduce the incidence of the disease but also to address the underlying environmental conditions that allowed mosquito populations to thrive, facilitating the spread of malaria. This involved public health education, distribution of insecticides, and drainage of stagnant water to lower mosquito breeding sites. The other initiatives mentioned, while relevant to public health, do not represent specific campaigns launched by the League's Health Committee. For instance, the campaign to eliminate diseases through vaccination pertains more to later global health efforts, while the global effort to eradicate polio emerged after the League's time. Furthermore, mental health awareness programs, while increasingly important today, were not a focus of the League's Health Committee during its operational years in the early 20th century.

### 3. What is the primary purpose of the Warsaw Pact?

- A. To promote economic cooperation among Eastern Bloc countries
- B. To create a military alliance of communist states**
- C. To establish a common market for Eastern Europe
- D. To encourage democratic reforms in Eastern Europe

The primary purpose of the Warsaw Pact was indeed to create a military alliance of communist states. Established in 1955 in response to the formation of NATO, the Warsaw Pact served as a collective defense agreement among the Soviet Union and several Eastern European countries. It was designed to ensure mutual defense and strengthen the military coordination of its members against perceived threats, particularly from the West during the Cold War. The military nature of the pact was evident as it formalized a unified command structure among the member states and allowed for joint military exercises, showcasing the Soviet Union's intent to consolidate its influence and control over Eastern Europe. This alliance reflected the geopolitical tensions of the time and underscored the division between the Eastern and Western blocs. Other choices focus on economic cooperation or democratic reforms, which were not central aims of the Warsaw Pact. While there were aspects of economic and political interactions among member states, the primary focus was on mutual military support and defense against Western powers.

### 4. How did Austrians generally feel about the Nazi Party?

- A. They opposed the party strongly
- B. They were indifferent to its activities
- C. They showed significant support for it**
- D. They feared its political influence

During the early years of the Nazi Party's rise to power in Germany, many Austrians showed significant support for it. This support was rooted in various factors, including a desire for national unity among German-speaking peoples and a reaction to the political instability that characterized Austria in the years leading up to the Anschluss (the annexation of Austria by Nazi Germany in 1938). The Nazi regime's promises of economic improvement and stability were appealing to many Austrians who were facing the hardships of the Great Depression. The widespread support can be evidenced by various incidents during this period, including public rallies that attracted large crowds and the rise of pro-Nazi organizations within Austria. This sentiment played a crucial role in facilitating the annexation, as many Austrians viewed the Nazis not only as a continuation of national ambitions but also as a means to achieve economic recovery and national pride. Thus, option C reflects the prevailing attitude among many Austrians towards the Nazi Party at that time.

**5. How did the Great Depression provide an opportunity for the Nazis?**

- A. They established a strong economic policy**
- B. They scapegoated Jews and Communists for the hardships**
- C. They created new jobs for all unemployed**
- D. They increased military funding**

The Great Depression, which began in 1929, caused widespread economic turmoil in Germany, leading to massive unemployment and social unrest. The Nazi Party capitalized on this dire situation by employing propaganda that blamed specific groups, particularly Jews and Communists, for the suffering experienced by the German people. This scapegoating was a strategic move to unify the populace against perceived enemies, harnessing public frustration and resentment to gain support. By portraying Jews and Communists as the root cause of Germany's economic difficulties and social woes, the Nazis were able to rally support for their party and present themselves as a solution to the problems afflicting the nation. This narrative not only fueled anti-Semitic sentiments but also positioned the Nazis as strong leaders who understood the plight of the average German. Consequently, this tactic helped to increase their political power and ultimately led to their rise to control in Germany. Understanding the context of economic distress during the Great Depression is crucial to grasping how the Nazis effectively used such circumstances to further their agenda and appeal to voters desperate for change and stability.

**6. What significant report did Nikolai Novikov send in 1946?**

- A. Report of US economic growth**
- B. Report on US plans for war preparation**
- C. Report on USSR diplomatic strategies**
- D. Report on international peace initiatives**

Nikolai Novikov's significant report in 1946 is recognized for highlighting the United States' intentions and plans regarding war preparations during the early Cold War period. This report was critical in shaping the Soviet perception of the United States as a potential threat. Novikov, serving as the Soviet ambassador to the United States at the time, observed the U.S. military buildup and its foreign policy strategies, which he interpreted as aggressive and indicative of a desire for global domination. This assessment was pivotal as it set the stage for the Soviet Union's subsequent policies and strategies in response to what they viewed as a potential encirclement by hostile powers. The report contributed to the development of mutual distrust that would define the Cold War era, influencing Soviet leadership thinking and aggressive posturing against perceived Western encroachment. In contrast, other reports, such as those focusing on U.S. economic growth, USSR diplomatic strategies, or international peace initiatives, do not align with the immediate context of Novikov's concerns about U.S. military intentions. The emphasis was squarely on understanding military capabilities and strategic threats rather than economic conditions or diplomatic maneuvers.

**7. What action did Italy take during the Great Depression to resolve its economic issues?**

- A. Invaded neighboring countries**
- B. Increased imports from the US**
- C. Cut national spending**
- D. Established trade agreements with Britain**

Italy's approach during the Great Depression involved a strategy of aggressive foreign policy, which included military invasions, particularly aimed at expanding its territory and influence. This approach was partly motivated by an attempt to distract the Italian population from the domestic economic difficulties caused by the Great Depression. By focusing on military ventures and expansionism, Mussolini sought to bolster national pride and create an image of a powerful Italy, which he believed would help divert attention from the economic struggles at home. In contrast, the other options suggest actions that do not align with Italy's historical response during that period. For instance, while establishing trade agreements, increasing imports, or cutting national spending might be economic strategies to stabilize a nation's economy, Italy instead pursued militaristic endeavors as part of a broader fascist ideology and vision for national revitalization.

**8. What sparked the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935?**

- A. A dispute at Wal Wal**
- B. A direct conflict with Britain**
- C. International pressure from the League**
- D. A treaty with Ethiopia**

The Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935 was primarily sparked by a dispute at Wal Wal, which was a border clash between Italian and Ethiopian forces. Located near the border of Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia, the Wal Wal incident involved the deaths of several soldiers from both sides, which was exploited by Mussolini as a pretext for launching a full-scale invasion. This border dispute allowed Mussolini to assert Italian imperial ambitions in Africa and present himself as a defender of Italian honor. It is important to note that the Wal Wal incident took place against the backdrop of Italy's broader desire to expand its colonial holdings and reassert itself as a major European power. Thus, the conflict at Wal Wal catalyzed Italy's military aggression, leading to a military invasion predicated on national pride and imperial aspirations. While other options such as direct conflict with Britain, international pressure from the League of Nations, and treaties with Ethiopia may have played roles in the complex geopolitical landscape, the immediate catalyst for the invasion was undeniably the confrontation at Wal Wal.

**9. Which political consequence did Germany experience following the Treaty of Versailles?**

- A. Rise of communism**
- B. Political instability**
- C. Formation of a strong government**
- D. Increased public support for the government**

After the Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919, Germany faced significant political instability as a direct result of the harsh terms imposed by the treaty. The treaty not only required Germany to accept full responsibility for the war and to make substantial reparations payments, but it also led to territorial losses that weakened the nation economically and politically. This environment of discontent contributed to widespread social and political unrest within Germany. Various political factions emerged, including radical groups on both the right, such as the National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazis), and on the left, including communists. The Weimar Republic, established as a democratic government following the war, struggled to maintain control and legitimacy, leading to frequent changes in government and a lack of stability. The grievances over the treaty's conditions were pervasive among the population, contributing to the collapse of public faith in democratic governance and paving the way for extremist political movements to gain traction. Consequently, this period was marked by significant challenges such as hyperinflation, hostile political movements, and ultimately the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party in the early 1930s, all of which stemmed from the instability created as a consequence of the Treaty of Versailles.

**10. How did Article 48 negatively impact legislation in the Weimar period?**

- A. It encouraged collaboration between parties**
- B. It made single-party governance possible**
- C. It led to an increased use of presidential decrees over time**
- D. It restricted the legislative power of the president**

Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution allowed the President to enact emergency decrees without the prior consent of the Reichstag (the German parliament), particularly during times of crisis. This provision was originally intended to provide a means of swift governance in emergencies, but its misuse significantly undermined the legislative process. The negative impact of Article 48 became increasingly pronounced as successive presidents relied more on executive power rather than engaging with parliamentary negotiations. Over time, this trend led to the marginalization of the Reichstag, making it less effective as a legislative body. As the president utilized emergency powers more frequently, it significantly shifted the balance of power away from parliamentary democracy and contributed to the instability and fragmentation of the political system during the Weimar period. This reliance on presidential decrees exemplified a move towards authoritarianism, ultimately facilitating the rise of extremist groups and undermining democratic governance, culminating in the eventual establishment of a dictatorship under Hitler. In this context, the option highlighting the increased use of presidential decrees accurately captures how Article 48 detrimentally affected the legislative landscape of the Weimar Republic.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://igcsehistory.examzify.com>**

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

SAMPLE