

# ABEKA 6TH GRADE HISTORY TEST 1 – NEW WORLD HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY PRACTICE (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. In what country did Columbus sail under sponsorship for his voyage to the Americas?**

- A. Portugal.
- B. Spain.
- C. France.
- D. England.

**2. What is absolute location?**

- A. A line that runs east-west and measures distance north or south of the equator.
- B. The exact position of a place using coordinates (latitude and longitude).
- C. A smaller map showing a region in greater detail.
- D. A group of people living in a new land under the control of a distant country.

**3. What is the highest peak in North America?**

- A. Mount Everest
- B. Mount Kilimanjaro
- C. Mt. McKinley
- D. Mount Logan

**4. Which is the third largest continent by land area?**

- A. North America
- B. Africa
- C. Asia
- D. Europe

**5. Name two major North American landforms.**

- A. Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada
- B. Appalachian Mountains and Great Plains
- C. Mississippi River and Missouri River
- D. Great Lakes and Colorado Plateau

- 6. Which of the following is the meaning of 'Glory' in God, Gold, Glory used to describe exploration motives?**
- A. Honor and fame from exploration.
  - B. Wealth.
  - C. Spreading Christianity.
  - D. Power.
- 7. Which culture is commonly cited as a Native American group in the northeastern woodlands before European contact?**
- A. Viking.
  - B. Iroquois.
  - C. Inca.
  - D. Phoenician.
- 8. What term refers to trees that do not lose their leaves?**
- A. Deciduous
  - B. Evergreens
  - C. Conifers
  - D. Shrubs
- 9. Who were the first people to live in North America?**
- A. Spanish conquistadors
  - B. Dutch settlers
  - C. French traders
  - D. Native Americans who migrated from Asia long ago
- 10. What is the equator?**
- A. Imaginary line around the poles at 180 degrees longitude.
  - B. A major river.
  - C. The Prime Meridian.
  - D. Imaginary line around the middle at 0 degrees latitude.

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. In what country did Columbus sail under sponsorship for his voyage to the Americas?**

- A. Portugal.
- B. Spain.**
- C. France.
- D. England.

*Columbus's voyage was funded by the Spanish Crown. He presented his plan to the rulers of Castile, and Queen Isabella I and King Ferdinand II agreed to sponsor the expedition, providing the ships, crew, and supplies. Because the journey was funded and conducted under Spanish authority, it is identified with Spain. While Portugal pursued its own explorations and would later sponsor other explorers, this particular westward voyage to the Americas came from Spain.*

**2. What is absolute location?**

- A. A line that runs east-west and measures distance north or south of the equator.
- B. The exact position of a place using coordinates (latitude and longitude).**
- C. A smaller map showing a region in greater detail.
- D. A group of people living in a new land under the control of a distant country.

*Absolute location is the exact position of a place on the Earth, shown with coordinates like latitude and longitude. This system pinpoints a spot precisely, for example at about 40° N, 75° W. That level of detail lets you find the exact location anywhere. The other ideas describe a general north-south line (latitude), a zoomed-in map (inset), or a group of people living under control of a distant country (a colony), none of which identify a specific place the way coordinates do.*

**3. What is the highest peak in North America?**

- A. Mount Everest
- B. Mount Kilimanjaro
- C. Mt. McKinley**
- D. Mount Logan

*The main idea here is understanding how tall a mountain is and what region it sits in. Mt. McKinley, which is today often called Denali, is the tallest peak in North America, rising about 20,310 feet above sea level in Alaska. That height makes it taller than Mount Logan in the Yukon, which is the second-highest in North America at around 19,551 feet. The other two options aren't in North America: Mount Everest is the tallest in the world but sits in Asia, and Mount Kilimanjaro is in Africa. So Mt. McKinley (Denali) is the correct choice because it has the greatest elevation among mountains located on the North American continent.*

#### 4. Which is the third largest continent by land area?

A. North America

B. Africa

C. Asia

D. Europe

When comparing continents by land area, you're looking at how much surface each one covers. The largest is Asia, followed by Africa. The next is North America, which is about 24.7 million square kilometers in area. Europe is much smaller, roughly 10.2 million square kilometers. So North America is the third largest continent by land area.

#### 5. Name two major North American landforms.

A. Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada

B. Appalachian Mountains and Great Plains

C. Mississippi River and Missouri River

D. Great Lakes and Colorado Plateau

Two well-known North American landforms are the Appalachian Mountains and the Great Plains. The Appalachians are a long, ancient mountain range along the eastern edge of the continent, shaping landscapes from Alabama to Maine. The Great Plains are a vast expanse of flat to gently rolling prairie that stretches across much of central North America. Together, they represent two distinct and widely recognized landforms that define large regions of the continent. The other options mix two mountain ranges, two bodies of water, or a lake with a plateau, which don't pair as clearly representative, widely recognized landforms of North America in the same way.

#### 6. Which of the following is the meaning of 'Glory' in God, Gold, Glory used to describe exploration motives?

A. Honor and fame from exploration.

B. Wealth.

C. Spreading Christianity.

D. Power.

Glory in the phrase God, Gold, Glory refers to honor and fame gained from exploration—the desire to be remembered for discovering new lands and bringing prestige to one's country. It's about recognition, reputation, and the excitement of making a famous achievement, not simply about money or religion. That's why Glory points to honor and fame, while Gold represents wealth and riches, and God represents spreading Christianity. Power isn't the specific meaning of Glory in this trio, even though glory can lead to influence, the term itself is about being celebrated for the discoveries and contributions.

**7. Which culture is commonly cited as a Native American group in the northeastern woodlands before European contact?**

- A. Viking.
- B. Iroquois.**
- C. Inca.
- D. Phoenician.

*In the northeastern woodlands before Europeans arrived, one culture stands out as a well-known Native American group: the Iroquois. The Iroquois, also called the Haudenosaunee, lived in longhouses in villages across what is now parts of New York and nearby regions. They formed the Iroquois Confederacy, a powerful alliance of several nations that shaped politics and society in the area long before contact with Europeans. Their way of life combined farming with the Three Sisters—corn, beans, and squash—along with hunting and gathering, and they developed sophisticated social and political structures that influenced neighboring peoples. The other options don't fit this region in the same way. Norse Vikings did reach parts of North America, but they are a Norse European culture, not a Native American group of the northeastern woodlands. The Inca lived in the Andes of South America, far from the northeastern woodlands. The Phoenicians were an ancient Mediterranean culture and did not inhabit North America.*

**8. What term refers to trees that do not lose their leaves?**

- A. Deciduous
- B. Evergreens**
- C. Conifers
- D. Shrubs

*Evergreen describes trees that keep their leaves year-round, staying green through winter as well as summer. This leaf retention lets them photosynthesize even in cold seasons. Deciduous trees, by contrast, shed their leaves in autumn to conserve resources, which is why they change color and drop foliage. Shrubs are a different plant form and aren't defined by leaf behavior the same way trees are. While many conifers are evergreen, the general term for trees that do not lose their leaves is evergreen.*

**9. Who were the first people to live in North America?**

- A. Spanish conquistadors
- B. Dutch settlers
- C. French traders
- D. Native Americans who migrated from Asia long ago**

*The first people to live in North America were Native Americans who came from Asia long ago. During the Ice Age a land bridge called Beringia connected Siberia to Alaska, allowing these hunter-gatherers to walk into North America. They gradually moved south and east as glaciers melted, spreading across the continent and forming many different cultures long before Europeans arrived. Later explorers and settlers—Spanish conquistadors, Dutch settlers, and French traders—came after those early inhabitants, but they did not represent the continent's initial population. So the earliest inhabitants were the Native Americans whose ancestors crossed from Asia thousands of years ago.*

## 10. What is the equator?

- A. Imaginary line around the poles at 180 degrees longitude.
- B. A major river.
- C. The Prime Meridian.
- D. Imaginary line around the middle at 0 degrees latitude.**

*The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at 0 degrees latitude. It splits the planet into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres and remains the same distance from both poles. Latitude lines run east–west and measure how far north or south you are from the equator. This is different from lines of longitude, which run north–south and measure how far east or west you are; the zero longitude line is the Prime Meridian, not the equator. It's not a river and not the Prime Meridian.*

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## 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://abeka6thgrnewworldhistgeog.examzify.com>

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

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