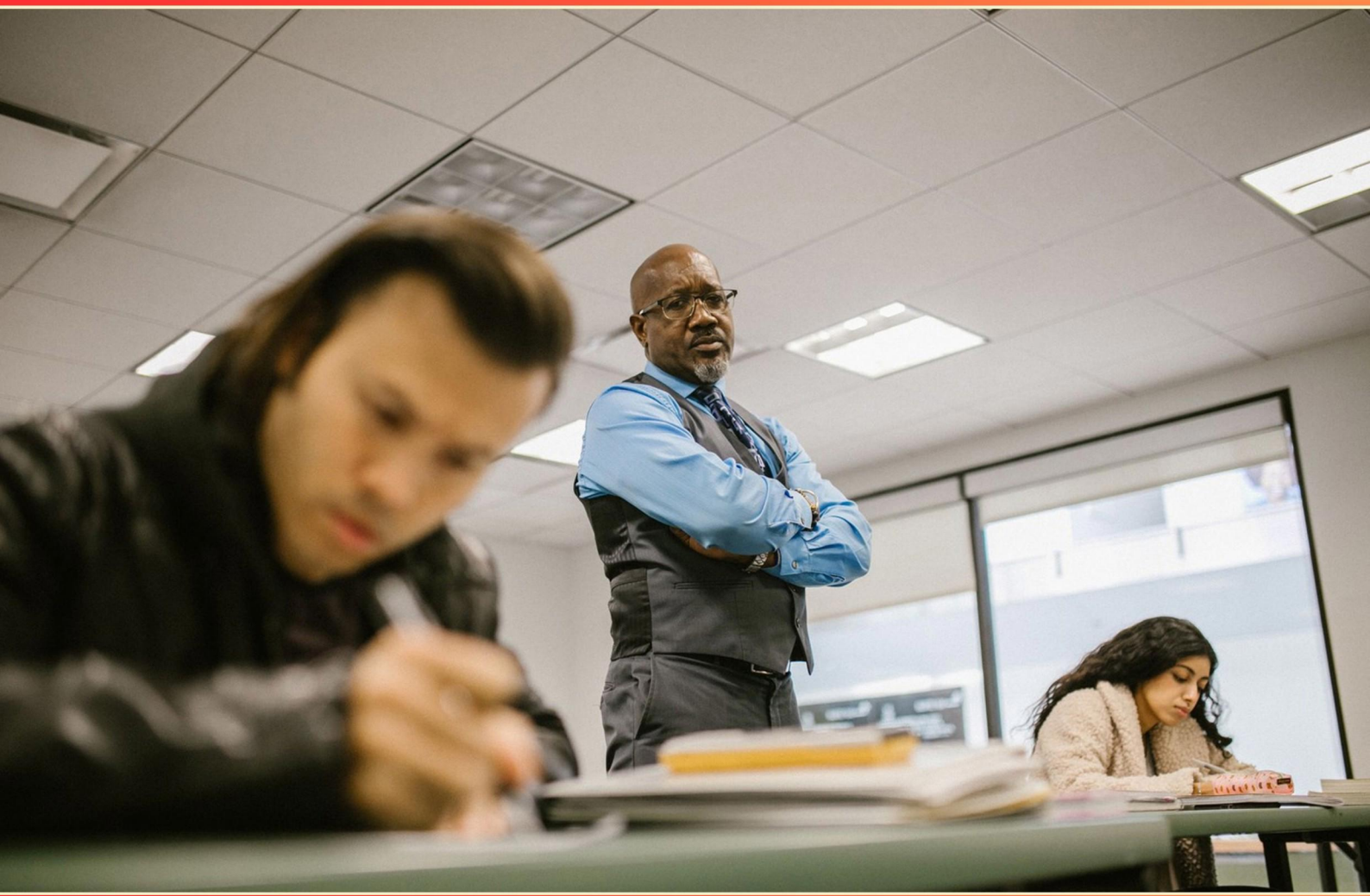
AICE INTERNATIONAL HISTORY PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. **What action did the Brussels Convention specifically target regarding Africa?**

   A. Trade agreements

   B. Sale of weapons

   C. Formation of colonies

   D. Military alliances

2. **What were main causes contributing to the outbreak of World War II?**

   A. Democratic reforms and economic stability

   B. Unresolved issues from World War I and aggressive expansion

   C. Formation of global alliances and treaties

   D. Rise of independent nations and colonies

3. **What was the main purpose of the Kellogg-Briand Pact?**

   A. An agreement to promote international trade

   B. A treaty to limit arms proliferation

   C. An agreement to renounce war as a national policy

   D. A pact to establish peacekeeping forces

4. **How did the Atlantic slave trade contribute to social upheaval in Africa?**

   A. By increasing social equality among tribes

   B. By disrupting traditional family structures and relationships

   C. By creating stable economic systems

   D. By fostering cultural unity

5. **What was a result of the policies implemented by totalitarian regimes in Europe during the 1930s?**

   A. Increased civil liberties for citizens

   B. Suppressing dissent and controlling many aspects of life

   C. Promoting democratic values and freedoms

   D. Establishing cooperative governments across nations

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6. What was built following the success of the rebellion in Panama?

A. A new military base
B. The Panama Canal
C. A series of railroads
D. A diplomatic embassy

7. What is a key characteristic of nationalism?

A. Global trade agreements
B. Cultural homogenization
C. Identity based on shared national pride
D. Economic isolationism

8. What significant geographical connection did the Panama Canal provide?

A. It connected the Atlantic Ocean to the Arctic Ocean
B. It linked the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean
C. It connected the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean
D. It linked the Pacific Ocean to the Southern Ocean

9. How much did the French Canal Company aim to sell the canal zone for?

A. $1 million
B. $50 million
C. $109 million
D. $200 million

10. Which of the following was a result of the Congress of Vienna?

A. Establishment of a new political ideology
B. Creation of the United Nations
C. Redistribution of territories among European powers
D. Significant reduction of imperial rule in Europe

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What action did the Brussels Convention specifically target regarding Africa?

A. Trade agreements

B. Sale of weapons

C. Formation of colonies

D. Military alliances

The Brussels Convention specifically targeted the sale of weapons in Africa, aiming to address the increasing prevalence of arms trade that was contributing to conflicts and instability on the continent. The convention reflected a broader concern among European powers about the implications of unchecked arms sales, which often fueled violence and hindered efforts for peace and development in African nations. While trade agreements, formation of colonies, and military alliances were significant issues related to Africa during the period, the Brussels Convention's primary focus was on regulating the arms trade to prevent further violence and promote security in the region. This recognition of the dangers posed by the proliferation of weapons was a crucial step in international efforts to stabilize Africa during the late 19th century.

2. What were main causes contributing to the outbreak of World War II?

A. Democratic reforms and economic stability

B. Unresolved issues from World War I and aggressive expansion

C. Formation of global alliances and treaties

D. Rise of independent nations and colonies

The outbreak of World War II can primarily be attributed to unresolved issues from World War I and aggressive expansion. Following the conclusion of World War I, the Treaty of Versailles imposed harsh penalties and reparations on Germany, which resulted in significant economic turmoil and resentment among the German population. This dissatisfaction created fertile ground for the rise of extremist political ideologies, particularly the militaristic and nationalist regime led by Adolf Hitler. As a result of these unresolved grievances, expansionist policies became prominent. Germany, under Hitler, sought to reclaim lost territories and expand its influence, leading to aggressive movements into neighboring countries such as Austria and Czechoslovakia. Additionally, Italy and Japan also pursued their own expansionist agendas during this period. This aggressive expansionism, coupled with the inability of the League of Nations to effectively address these issues or enforce peace, set the stage for a broader conflict that ultimately resulted in World War II. The other options do not encapsulate the main contributing factors as clearly. Democratic reforms and economic stability do not relate to the causes, as many nations were dealing with instability post-World War I. Formation of global alliances and treaties, while relevant to the context of the war, were largely attempts to maintain peace rather than direct causes of the conflict.

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3. What was the main purpose of the Kellogg-Briand Pact?

A. An agreement to promote international trade

B. A treaty to limit arms proliferation

C. An agreement to renounce war as a national policy

D. A pact to establish peacekeeping forces

The Kellogg-Briand Pact, formally known as the Pact of Paris, was primarily aimed at renouncing war as a means of resolving international disputes. When it was signed in 1928, the agreement reflected the desire of many nations to prevent the horrors of World War I from recurring. The signatory nations committed themselves to not resort to war for the purpose of resolving conflicts, promoting peaceful methods of negotiation instead. The significance of this pact lay in its idealistic approach to international relations, emphasizing diplomacy and cooperation over military conflict. While it did not enforce any mechanisms for compliance or define specific consequences for nations that violated the agreement, it represented a significant step for countries in establishing a collective commitment to peace at a time when war was still a prevalent tool in international relations. In contrast, while the other options mention various aspects of international relations, they do not align with the main purpose of the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Promoting international trade and limiting arms proliferation, for instance, were not the focus of this particular agreement, nor did it establish peacekeeping forces.

4. How did the Atlantic slave trade contribute to social upheaval in Africa?

A. By increasing social equality among tribes

B. By disrupting traditional family structures and relationships

C. By creating stable economic systems

D. By fostering cultural unity

The Atlantic slave trade had a profound impact on African societies, and one of the most significant effects was the disruption of traditional family structures and relationships. As enslaved individuals were forcibly removed from their communities, entire families were torn apart. This led to social fragmentation, where the bonds that held families and communities together were weakened or destroyed. Families, extended kin networks, and community ties became strained as many individuals were taken away, often leading to a loss of social cohesion. Parents were separated from their children, and spouses were torn away from each other, resulting in both emotional and social upheaval. The slave trade also altered the demographic makeup of various regions, as certain groups lost large numbers of individuals, which further destabilized societal structures. Additionally, the slave trade fostered rivalries between tribes and led to increased warfare, as some groups allied with slave traders for profit while competing tribes fought to protect themselves or gain control over more people to sell into slavery. As a result, rather than promoting stability or equality, the Atlantic slave trade significantly contributed to social upheaval in Africa, causing long-lasting effects on family structures and community dynamics.

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5. What was a result of the policies implemented by totalitarian regimes in Europe during the 1930s?

A. Increased civil liberties for citizens

B. Suppressing dissent and controlling many aspects of life

C. Promoting democratic values and freedoms

D. Establishing cooperative governments across nations

The policies implemented by totalitarian regimes in Europe during the 1930s primarily focused on consolidating power and suppressing dissent. Totalitarian governments, such as those led by Stalin in the Soviet Union, Hitler in Nazi Germany, and Mussolini in Italy, sought to control not only the political landscape but also the social, cultural, and economic aspects of life. This control precipitated a systematic approach to eliminating opposition, through mechanisms such as censorship, state propaganda, and severe penalties for dissenting voices. These regimes established a cult of personality surrounding their leaders, used state surveillance to monitor citizens, and enforced loyalty through youth organizations and indoctrination. Freedom of speech, press, and assembly were profoundly curtailed, and many citizens lived in fear of persecution for expressing opposing viewpoints. In essence, these policies created an environment where civil liberties were not just restricted, but often entirely obliterated, promoting an overarching agenda of unity under the state's ideology and leadership. In contrast, the other options suggest improvements in civil rights and democratic values, which were antithetical to the fundamental goals of totalitarianism during that era. The totalitarian nature of these regimes inherently rejected cooperatives across nations, favoring isolationist or militaristic approaches instead.

6. What was built following the success of the rebellion in Panama?

A. A new military base

B. The Panama Canal

C. A series of railroads

D. A diplomatic embassy

The success of the rebellion in Panama was pivotal in the construction of the Panama Canal. After Panama gained independence from Colombia in 1903, the United States seized the opportunity to secure the rights to build the canal, which had been a long-standing ambition for enhanced maritime trade and military movement. The canal would allow ships to avoid the lengthy and treacherous journey around the southern tip of South America, significantly facilitating trade routes between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The construction of the canal was also part of a broader U.S. strategy to increase its influence in Central America and demonstrate its engineering capabilities. It became one of the most significant engineering feats of the time and was crucial to international commerce, further cementing the United States' position as a global power. The successful rebellion and subsequent construction of the canal thus had far-reaching implications for both Panama and international shipping.

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7. What is a key characteristic of nationalism?

A. Global trade agreements

B. Cultural homogenization

C. Identity based on shared national pride

D. Economic isolationism

Nationalism is fundamentally centered around the notion of a shared identity among a group of people, often tied to common cultural, historical, linguistic, or ethnic traits. This identity fosters a sense of belonging and pride among members of the nation, as they recognize their shared attributes and experiences. The idea of identity based on shared national pride captures this essence, as it emphasizes not just the existence of a national identity, but also the emotional connection that individuals feel toward their nation. In contrast, while global trade agreements can influence nations, they do not define nationalism itself. Cultural homogenization refers to the process by which cultures become more similar, which might dilute distinct national identities rather than enhance them. Economic isolationism, while it can arise from nationalist policies, is more a strategy of closing off from the global economy than a defining aspect of nationalism. Thus, the strongest and most distinctive characteristic of nationalism is indeed the identity based on shared national pride.

8. What significant geographical connection did the Panama Canal provide?

A. It connected the Atlantic Ocean to the Arctic Ocean

B. It linked the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean

C. It connected the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean

D. It linked the Pacific Ocean to the Southern Ocean

The Panama Canal is a monumental engineering achievement that significantly altered maritime trade routes by providing a direct connection between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Prior to the construction of the canal, ships traveling between these two oceans had to navigate the perilous route around the southern tip of South America, a journey that was long and fraught with difficulties due to treacherous waters and weather conditions. By enabling vessels to transit through Panama, the canal drastically reduced travel time and distance for shipping goods between the east and west coasts of the Americas and beyond. This not only facilitated international trade but also had a profound impact on global shipping patterns, making the canal a critical strategic waterway for many countries. Therefore, its function as a link between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans stands as its primary geographical significance.

9. How much did the French Canal Company aim to sell the canal zone for?

A. $1 million

B. $50 million

C. $109 million

D. $200 million

The French Canal Company aimed to sell the canal zone for $109 million, which reflects the ambitious financial expectations surrounding the construction of the Panama Canal. The project initially began with significant optimism, and the company invested heavily in its development. By the time the company faced insurmountable challenges, including engineering difficulties and high mortality rates among workers due to tropical diseases, the valuation placed upon the canal zone by the French highlighted the immense financial stakes and the strategic importance of this vital maritime passage. The subsequent sale of the canal zone to the United States for $10 million demonstrated the dramatic shift in perceived value, ultimately underscoring the complexities involved in such a massive infrastructure project, as well as the changing dynamics of international colonial interests.

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10. Which of the following was a result of the Congress of Vienna?

A. Establishment of a new political ideology

B. Creation of the United Nations

C. Redistribution of territories among European powers

D. Significant reduction of imperial rule in Europe

The result of the Congress of Vienna that is being highlighted is the redistribution of territories among European powers. This conference, held in 1814-1815 following the defeat of Napoleon, aimed to restore stability and order to Europe. Delegates from major powers such as Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Britain came together to negotiate the reconfiguration of borders and the power balance after years of chaos due to the Napoleonic Wars. The primary focus of the Congress was to prevent any single power from dominating Europe as France had done under Napoleon. As a result, many territories were realigned to strengthen surrounding nations, such as the expansion of Prussia and the establishment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. This redrawing of borders was meant to create a balance of power that would deter future aggressions and maintain peace across the continent. Other options, while significant in their own contexts, do not align with the principal outcomes of the Congress of Vienna. The establishment of a new political ideology is more associated with later movements inspired by the Enlightenment and revolutions, rather than a direct result of this congress. The United Nations was formed over a century later, after World War II, with the goal of promoting international cooperation. Lastly, while the Congress did address

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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.

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

https://aiceinternationalhistory.examzify.com

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

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