1. What was one of the major differences between the early history of Mesopotamia and that of Egypt?
   (A) Egypt passed directly from precivilization to regional governments without experiencing a city-state phase.
   (B) Egyptian civilization developed a political system based on priests instead of kings.
   (C) Egyptian civilization was less politically unified than Mesopotamia.
   (D) Egyptians did not need to rely on large irrigation projects as much as the Mesopotamians.
   (E) Egyptian civilization never developed the trade networks that Mesopotamia had.

2. In ancient Mesopotamia, the code of Hammurabi was important for which of the following?
   (A) recognizing social classes and establishing laws pertaining to daily life
   (B) providing a tutorial about military strategy
   (C) showing how the city-state ruler was given divine status
   (D) keeping historical records about the ruler's reign
   (E) serving as a textbook in Sumerian schools

3. As new civilizations came to power in the Fertile Crescent, what happened to the cultural heritages of those civilizations already there?
   (A) They were erased from the historical record by the conquering invaders.
   (B) They were adopted and adapted by the newcomers.
   (C) Small "pockets" of the old civilizations emerged.
   (D) The new leaders allowed only the priests and wealthy landowners to keep their cultural heritage.
   (E) Many peasants and commoners protested the loss of their native cultures.

4. During the Han dynasty, which class of people became increasingly wealthy?
   (A) merchants who owned the large mercantile companies
   (B) the scholar-gentry
   (C) the landowning aristocrats
   (D) peasants who worked on the farms of the landowning elite
   (E) high priests and members of the religious class

5. Which of the following fostered the Golden Ages of China, Rome, and Greece?
   (A) establishment of a democratic political system
   (B) territorial expansion and increased trade networks
   (C) strengthening of the military for protection
   (D) removal of the class hierarchy in order to promote egalitarianism
   (E) the shift from agriculture to manufacturing and commerce

6. What was one effect of the Indian caste system as depicted in the chart above?
   (A) India failed to develop a commercial empire.
   (B) Education was not promoted in India until the Mughal Empire.
   (C) A primitive form of feudalism evolved in early India.
   (D) Buddhism gained support among unskilled workers and outcastes.
   (E) Only warriors were allowed to serve in the bureaucracy.

7. How was the Parthenon (shown in the picture above) similar to the ziggurats of Sumerian city-states?
   (A) Both were intended to be the center of spiritual life and the most sacred temple.
   (B) Both served as the palatial headquarters for the ruler.
   (C) Both exhibited columns in their construction.
   (D) Both were styles adopted from Egyptian architecture.
   (E) Both served as the center of education in the city.

8. Which of the following was a Westernizing reform of Peter the Great of Russia?
   (A) Greater social freedom for women
   (B) Establishment of a Parliament
   (C) Emancipation of Russian serfs
   (D) The end of absolute monarchy
   (E) The Separation of Church and State
9. As the bronze carving above shows, a major reason why Spartans were superior warriors was
(A) they did not have to carry their armor into battle
(B) they used iron weapons manufactured in northern Europe
(C) the durability of their heavy bronze armor
(D) their superior horsemanship
(E) the invention of the crossbow

10. A major principle of Confucianism is
(A) order and hierarchy are essential to the well-being of society
(B) a follower must know the Analects thoroughly in order to be truly pious
(C) good government is the responsibility of the people
(D) the importance of women in society
(E) the importance of women in society

11. "It was because Chieh and Chou lost the people that they lost the empire, and it was because they lost the hearts of the people that they lost the people. Here is the way to win the empire: win the people and you win the empire. Here is the way to win the people: win their hearts and you win the people. Here is the way to win their hearts: give them and share with them what they like, and do not do to them what they do not like. The people turn to a human ruler as water flows downward or beasts take to wilderness." - Book of Mencius

According to the excerpt above, good rulers have which of the following qualities?
(A) They are highly knowledgeable about government, religion, and military.
(B) They descend from families with a long political tradition.
(C) They promote democracy and limit their own authority.
(D) They govern their subjects compassionately.
(E) They build their palaces in highly populated cities.

12. How was the collapse of the Gupta Empire similar to that of the Roman Empire?
(A) Invasions of foreign tribal groups triggered the downfall.
(B) Economic depression led to widespread peasant revolts.
(C) Military leaders usurped the throne.
(D) Disease severely decimated the population.
(E) The ruler appointed his civilian administrator as successor.

13. What did the practice of foot-binding encouraged by neo-Confucianism reflect about gender attitudes during the Song period?
(A) Female subjugation was a common feature of Chinese society.
(B) Women had to participate in certain religious rituals in order to maintain their superior religious status.
(C) It maintained gender equality since it was practiced by both sexes.
(D) It was a way of preserving the sanctity of marriage.
(E) It social liberation for women during the Song Dynasty.
14. The principles referred to in the picture above most like would have appeared on which of the following?
(A) oracle bones of the Shang Dynasty
(B) columns and statues found in Tikal
(C) rock and pillar edicts of Ashoka
(D) currency of the Umayyad Caliphate
(E) outer walls of temples in the Persian Empire

15. The plague has stunned Europe, and everywhere people are desperate for an explanation. Some blame invisible particles carried in the wind, others talk of poisoned wells. Many inevitably, blame the Jews. Immediate responses differ widely. Some choose to challenge the plague by bouts of riotous living, others seek protection by barring their doors and living as recluses. Neither method has halted the disease. Others have left home, seeking safety in the remote countryside, but often they too have fallen ill. Attempts to bar villages, towns, even whole cities, to sufferers have all failed. The plague moves on. --Accounts of the Black Death, Europe (1348)

As the description above indicates, what effect did the plague have on European society during the middle of the fourteenth century?
(A) It generated waves of anti-Semitism since Jews were used as scapegoats.
(B) It promoted further differences between the upper and lower classes.
(C) It encouraged social equality since all infected people needed the same medical attention.
(D) Prayer and religion became less relevant as greater numbers of people died.
(E) There were massive migrations to the Americas in order to escape the disease.

16. Salvador Allende was the democratically elected Marxist President of
(A) Argentina
(B) Spain
(C) Cuba
(D) Chile
(E) Nicaragua

17. What was the status of the Eurasian caravan routes while the Umayyad and Abbasid rulers were in power?
(A) They were improved for both military and trade use.
(B) Non-Muslim nomadic groups were banned from using the roads.
(C) Many went neglected because of the Muslim policy of isolationism.
(D) Muslim rulers lost control of them because they were not protected from invaders.
(E) They were abandoned in favor of maritime trade routes.

18.
* Development of medical encyclopedias
* Development of algebra and astronomical tables
* Production of cotton textiles and woolen carpets
* Production of literature, calligraphy, and geometric art

All of the statements above can be classified as
(A) contributions of the Islamic civilization
(B) features of Hara Japan
(C) customs and practices that spread via the Silk Road
(D) abilities of a Confucian scholar-gentry
(E) contributions of the Gupta Dynasty
19. Which of the following most revolutionized intellectual activity in Europe towards the end of the Middle Ages?
   (A) The Holy Roman Empire implemented the civil service examination system to appoint bureaucrats.
   (B) Islamic philosophers were invited to teach at European universities.
   (C) The Holy Roman Empire made public education mandatory for all citizens.
   (D) Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press.
   (E) Chinese merchants translated ancient eastern texts into Latin.

20. Five main requirements of the Code of the Bushido

   1. Fidelity - towards master (lord) and Fatherland, respect towards parents, brothers and sisters
   2. Politeness (reigi) - respect and love, modesty and correct etiquette (formality)
   3. Virility - valor, courage and bravery, self-control, patience and endurance, readiness to fight
   4. Truthfulness/Veracity (Makoto) - sincerity and straightforwardness, sense of honor and justice
   5. Simplicity - simplicity and purity

What do these requirements suggest about the samurai's philosophy?
   (A) It was geared toward happiness in the afterlife.
   (B) It is identical to the knights' code of chivalry.
   (C) It was strongly influenced by other eastern philosophies like Zen Buddhism and Confucianism.
   (D) It reaffirmed the principles of the Mandate of Heaven.
   (E) It argued for the necessity of a rigid class hierarchy.

21. Which of the following best describes the extent of China's trade with other nations in the fifteenth century?
   (A) Chinese traders led large fleets as far away as Africa and India, but failed to continue their exploration.
   (B) Chinese trade with foreign nations was limited to Japan and Korea.
   (C) The Chinese Emperor prohibited any trade with foreign nations.
   (D) The Chinese explored the South Pacific including present-day Australia and New Zealand but did trade with them.
   (E) The Chinese began regularly traded with Russian and Dutch merchants but were closed to all other European nations.

22. Which of the following concepts is most similar to the ideas found in "White Man's Burden?"
   (A) Social Darwinism
   (B) Abolitionism
   (C) Mercantilism
   (D) Anti-Imperialism
   (E) Pan-Europeanism

23. "Harmony is to be valued, and an avoidance of wanton opposition to be honored. . .

   Sincerely reverence the three treasures. The three treasures: the Buddha, the Law, and the Priesthood. They are the final refuge . . . and are the supreme objects of faith in all countries. What man in what age can fail to reverence this law? Few men are utterly bad. They may be taught to follow it. But if they do not go to the three treasures, how shall their crookedness be made straight?

   When you receive the Imperial commands, fail not scrupulously to obey them. The lord is Heaven, the vassal is Earth. Heaven overspreads, and Earth upbears. When this is so, the four seasons follow their due course, and the powers of Nature obtain their efficacy. If the Earth attempted to overspread, Heaven would simply fall in ruin." excerpt from the Seventeen Point Constitution offered by Prince Shotoku in 604

   According to the excerpt above, the main purpose of the Seventeen Point Constitution was
   (A) to provide a framework for government based on the Buddhist and Confucian doctrine
   (B) to limit the power of the central emperor
   (C) to encourage the Japanese Buddhist converts to return to Shinto
   (D) to end the rigid class hierarchy fostered by the aristocracy
   (E) to provide a plan for commerce and manufacturing based on the economic model of Song China

24. How did the Japanese social structure as shown in the diagram above contrast with the earlier Indian dynasties?
   (A) Merchants and skilled craftspeople had a comparatively lower social status in Japan.
   (B) In India, the skilled warriors analogous to the Japanese samurai made up the lowest level.
   (C) The religious priests possessed a higher status in Japan than in India.
   (D) The emperor was at the top of the Indian social hierarchy.
   (E) Compared to India, Japan had proportionately more nobles than peasants.
25. According to the map above, most of the first civilizations in Africa
(A) developed near major waterways
(B) appeared in the central part of the continent
(C) were not exposed to non-African cultures until 1450 C.E.
(D) only appeared where animal and crop domestication was feasible
(E) grew independently of one another

26. What was a major reason that the Spanish were successful in getting many native tribes of South America to aid in their conquest of the Aztecs?
(A) The tribes were convinced that the leader of the Spanish was a god, and immediately broke their alliance with the Aztecs.
(B) The tribes were embittered towards the Aztec as a result of their policies of using subject peoples for human sacrifice.
(C) The tribes were decimated by disease and the few remaining survivors had no choice but to join the Spanish.
(D) The tribes were threatened with enslavement by the Spanish if they did not aid in the conquest of the Aztecs.
(E) The tribes were experiencing a famine and the Spanish provided them food in exchange for a military alliance.

27. As reflected by the chart above, all of the following are true about the colony of Brazil EXCEPT
(A) it became an Italian colonial possession following the Treaty of Tordesillas
(B) most of the indigenous peoples were exterminated in order to bring in the African slaves
(C) sugar plantations provided the backbone for the economy
(D) it was the largest Portuguese colony in the Americas
(E) the majority of the African slaves were brought to Brazil

28. The Protestant Reformation resulted in
(A) the end of the Avignon Papacy (Babylonian Captivity)
(B) a prolonged peace known as the "Pax Lutherana"
(C) a series of religious wars between Catholics and Protestants
(D) the unification of Italy
(E) the unification of Germany

29. What was a significant difference between mercantilism and capitalism, as illustrated by European nations from 1500 to 1850?
(A) Mercantilism was a direct result of the Industrial Revolution
(B) Mercantilism emphasized the role of the state in maintaining the economy
(C) Mercantilism emphasized the use of the laissez faire theory of economics
(D) Capitalism emphasized the role of the state in maintaining the economy
(E) Capitalism was an offshoot of the Marxist theory of Communism

30. The ineffective Boxer movement is associated with which nation that attempt to resist European colonialism?
(A) China
(B) Japan
(C) Thailand
(D) India
(E) Vietnam
31. All of the following statements are correct about the building in the photograph above EXCEPT
(A) It was originally a cathedral in Constantinople.
(B) It is a masterpiece of Byzantine architecture.
(C) It exhibits influences from Roman architectural styles.
(D) It became a mosque following the conquest of the Ottoman Turks in 1453.
(E) It is the only surviving example of Islamic architecture dating to the caliphate period.

32. What was a new social pattern that developed among the European middle-class during the nineteenth century?
(A) The concept of a separate spheres for men and women at work and a home, respectively
(B) Middle-class women worked outside the home in increasing numbers
(C) Middle-class families had children in increasing numbers
(D) Women's role as schoolteachers allowed them to have greater influence than males over the next generation
(E) Middle-class men and women were much more likely to immigrate to American than people of other classes

33. Who is remembered as a leader of Nationalist China and the "father of modern China?"
(A) Yung Wing  (D) Chiang Kai-shek
(B) Sun Yat-sen  (E) Deng Xiaoping
(C) Mao Zedong

34. What best describes the how the status of women changed between 1750 and 1914?
(A) Women's role in society remained secondary, but the acceptable roles for women changed.
(B) There was little change in the role of women in society.
(C) The status of women in the West improved much less than their counterparts in the East.
(D) The status of lower class women improved much more than that off upper class women.
(E) Women gradually became accepted as the equal of males, but their lives were confined to the home

35. Mohandas Gandhi's protest of the salt tax imposed on India by the British is an example of
(A) an international boycott
(B) a violent rebellion
(C) civil disobedience
(D) economic sanctions
(E) a failed independence movement
36. This great city of Tenochtitlán is built on the salt lake.... It has four approaches by means of artificial causeways.... The city is as large as Seville or Cordoba. Its streets...are very broad and straight, some of these, and all the others, are one half land, and the other half water on which they go about in canoes.... There are bridges, very large, strong, and well constructed, so that, over many, ten horsemen can ride abreast....There is one square, twice as large as that of Salamanca, all surrounded by arcades, where there are daily more than sixty thousand souls, buying and selling...in the service and manners of its people, their fashion of living was almost the same as in Spain, with just as much harmony and order; and considering that these people were barbarous, so cut off from the knowledge of God and other civilized peoples, it is admirable to see to what they attained in every respect. - Hernando Cortés on the Aztecs: Letter to Charles V (1521)

Which of the following statements is correct about the Aztec Civilization based on the excerpt above?
(A) It enforced a religion greatly similar to Christianity.
(B) It had complex urban centers.
(C) It was a confederacy of independent city-states.
(D) It was relatively unpopulated.
(E) Maintaining social order was difficult without the existence of a strong military presence.

37. Which of the following are most associated with the French Revolution?
(A) The Tennis-Court Oath and the National Assembly
(B) The Bastille and the Battle of Poitiers
(C) The Jacobins and the Redshirts
(D) The Committee of Public Safety and the Risorgimento
(E) The Estates General and the Maginot Line

38. Which of the following were all rebellions against the influence of Europeans in a non-Western nation?
(A) The Boxer Rebellion, the Sepoy Mutiny and the Mahdi Rebellion
(B) The Zulu War, the Sepoy Mutiny and the Taiping Rebellion
(C) The Taiping Rebellion, the Mahdi Rebellion and the Velvet Revolution
(D) The Velvet Revolution, the Zulu War and the Boxer Rebellion
(E) The Boxer Rebellion, the Zulu War and the Taiping Rebellion

39. Which of the following was a crucial part of Hitler's rebuilding of Germany?
(A) The violation of the Versailles Treaty
(B) Withdrawal from the League of Nations
(C) Withdrawal from the European Economic Community
(D) The completion in full of World War I reparations
(E) The signing of the Washington Naval Treaty

40. The scene above depicts which of the following?
(A) Japanese feudalism during the Kamakura Period
(B) the caste system in Hinduism
(C) the hacienda system in the Spanish colonies of North America
(D) the ancien regime of eighteenth century France
(E) the major economic classes in France following World War II

41. Which of the following is an example of a positive result of the increasing presence of Western missionaries in China during the nineteenth century?
(A) The Missionaries brought with them knowledge of Western medical procedures.
(B) The Missionaries were able to quell the Taiping Rebellion after the government failed.
(C) The Missionaries were able to stop the Boxer Rebellion after a multinational force failed.
(D) The Missionaries taught a large number of Chinese subjects how to read Chinese characters.
(E) The Missionaries oversaw the construction of the first Chinese railroad.

42. Which of the following is a common characteristic of a consumer society?
(A) The collapse of postindustrial economies
(B) The resurgence of domestic manufacturing sectors
(C) The extension of trade barriers
(D) The widespread availability of manufactured goods
(E) An increase in domestic production of cash crops
43. What does the advertisement above suggest about the British Empire's presence in Asia?
(A) The empire fostered the development of a factory system in its colonies.
(B) The empire imported slaves from Africa to work on the tea plantations of India.
(C) The empire built large cities in the region to use as markets for manufactured goods.
(D) The empire sold its tea to Indian merchants in exchange for gold.
(E) The empire depended on Arab caravans to export raw materials from India.

44. What was a major reason that Josef Stalin wanted to establish puppet regimes in the nations of Eastern Europe?
(A) He wanted a "buffer zone" from the nations of Western Europe.
(B) He hoped to annex the territories into the Soviet Union.
(C) He wanted access to Eastern Europe's petroleum reserves.
(D) He was afraid the Eastern Europe communist governments would ally with China.
(E) He wanted territory for the surplus Soviet population to settle.

45. What was a similarity between Korea and Germany in the wake of World War II?
(A) Both were given aid as a part of the Marshall Plan.
(B) Both were forced to abandon their monarchies in order to join the Bretton Woods System.
(C) Both were denied membership in the United Nations.
(D) Both were divided into spheres of communist and capitalist influence.
(E) Both were largely responsible for the issuance of the Truman Doctrine.

46. "In the world today, all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." -Mao Zedong

Based on the quotation above, with which statement about culture, literature, and art would Mao Zedong most likely agree?
(A) They satisfy the aesthetic needs of the people.
(B) They provide a means of self-expression.
(C) They serve as a catalyst for social change.
(D) They should be used to reinforce the beliefs of dominant class.
(E) They hinder cultural progress.

47. What is the primary purpose of the organization commonly referred to as the World Bank?
(A) To regulate international trade.
(B) To provide assistance to people with AIDS.
(C) To regulate international currency exchange.
(D) To provide assistance to refugees.
(E) To provide loans to developing nations.
48. The primary motive for the development being parodied in the cartoon above was
(A) nineteenth century imperialists believed Africa could provide a reliable source of raw materials
(B) Europeans felt it was their responsibility to do missionary work in Africa
(C) the trans-Atlantic slave trade stabilized the European economy
(D) nineteenth century imperialists believed Africa could provide a haven for European migrants
(E) Africa could become a market for manufactured products

49. What is a negative consequence of the spread of advanced technology to developing areas?
(A) Most people in developing areas are unqualified to operate the technology.
(B) Many people in developing areas lose jobs in traditional industries as a result of technology.
(C) Most of the technology brought to developing areas is stolen or vandalized before it can be used.
(D) Many people in developing areas are afraid of new technologies.
(E) The use of technology is offensive to many religions in developing areas.

50. Which of the following is accurate about women in Confucianism?
I. They could serve as scholars and ministers.
II. Their roles were limited to homemaker and mother.
III. Laws prohibited women from owning property.
(A) I only.  (D) I and III only.
(B) II an III only.  (E) II only.
(C) I and II only.

51. Which of the following events happened most recently?
(A) The creation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.
(B) The introduction of American movies and music in Japan.
(C) The conclusion of the Vietnam War
(D) The introduction of American fast food chains in India and China.
(E) The establishment of US military bases in the Philippines.

52. What was a major reason why the arts flourished during the Hellenistic Age?
(A) Alexander the Great had a strong background in art.
(B) The new class of wealthy merchants patronized artists and craftspeople.
(C) New schools like the Academy made art a requirement of the curriculum.
(D) Many of the newly conquered regions had a rich artistic tradition.
(E) Agricultural surpluses gave people more time to pursue hobbies such as painting and sculpture.
53. What is the significance of the woodcut shown above in Russian history?
(A) It displays the rise to prominence of the peasant classes during Peter's reign.
(B) It represents the decline of Orthodox Christianity in Russia.
(C) It illustrates the return to traditional Russian culture and values during Peter's reign.
(D) It depicts the modernization of Russian culture during Peter's reign.
(E) It displays the establishment of a central bureaucracy in Russia.

54. "The average worker can never obtain more than a minimum level of living. The worker is deprived of wealth he himself has created. The state is a committee of the bourgeoisie for the exploitation of the people."

The ideas in this quotation would most likely be expressed by a
(A) sixteenth century mercantilist
(B) laissez-faire capitalist
(C) Marxian socialist
(D) Christian humanist
(E) Confucian scholar-gentry

55. Which of the following is NOT associated with Islam?
(A) Qur'an (Koran)
(B) five pillars
(C) Mohammad
(D) eight-fold path
(E) hijra

56. As the nineteenth century print above illustrates, a major consequence of the Meiji Restoration was
(A) the complete abandonment of traditional Japanese culture
(B) women were permitted to own possessions
(C) the Japanese adopted various aspects of Western culture
(D) new leisure activities like playing music developed thanks to economic prosperity
(E) music became a requirement of a public school education

57. One difference between Greek and Roman architecture was
(A) the Greeks developed a more extensive bridge and road system
(B) the Romans used the arch and the dome
(C) most examples of Roman monumental architecture were temples honoring particular deities
(D) the Greeks incorporated the column into their monuments
(E) most examples of Roman architecture were commissioned by wealthy merchants
58. As the woodcut above shows, one traditional Japanese theme that continued to appear in the arts during the nineteenth century modernization of Japan was
(A) the desire to control the forces of nature
(B) Japan’s symbolic reliance on the sea for food and trade
(C) the Emperor’s association with the sea deity
(D) a respect for the power and beauty of nature
(E) the Shintoistic belief that the ocean created the deities

59. According to Confucian doctrine, a good ruler possesses which of the following?
(A) a thorough knowledge of Daoist philosophy and religion
(B) a moral justification to rule via the Mandate of Heaven
(C) a loyal official to carry out his orders
(D) a strong military to defend his empire
(E) divine status in Chinese society

60. Which of the following is correct about the Chinese customs and traditions that spread to China’s neighbors?
(A) They remained unchanged after being adopted by the new country.
(B) They combined with the different beliefs and traditions of each country.
(C) They mostly affected peasants and commoners.
(D) They were discouraged by the leaders of the neighboring countries.
(E) They were mainly practiced by scholars who had spent time in China.

61. It is well known that the nations of Germany have not cities, and that they do not even tolerate closely contiguous dwellings. They live scattered and apart, just as a spring, a meadow, or a wood has attracted them. Their village they do not arrange in our fashion, with the buildings connected and joined together, but every person surrounds his dwelling with an open space, either as a precaution against the disasters of fire, or because they do not know how to build. No use is made by them of stone or tile; they employ timber for all purposes, rude masses without ornament or attractiveness. --Tacitus, Germania: Arrangement of Their Towns, Subterranean Dwellings.

What can be inferred about the social system of the Germanic tribes based on the description above?
(A) They had a large complex society with a council of elders.
(B) The basic sociopolitical unit was the clan.
(C) A class system similar to that of Hinduism was enforced.
(D) Most tribes lived in well-developed cities and large farming villages.
(E) Christian missionaries were given a high status.
Based on the map above, which is the most valid conclusion that can be drawn about Europe after World War I?

(A) Communist influence remained limited to Russia and Germany by 1919.
(B) New military alliances formed between the nations of western Europe.
(C) European boundaries more closely reflected ethnic divisions.
(D) Western Europe became a hotbed for nationalist movements.
(E) Germany's borders changed the most following its defeat in the war.

63. The introduction of the Taika reforms around 646 C.E. was an attempt by the Japanese emperor to
(A) implement a bureaucratic form of government similar to that in China
(B) resolve the tensions that existed between aristocrats and peasants
(C) establish Daoism as the official religion of Japan
(D) defend the royal family with a class of noble warriors
(E) spread the Shinto religion to Korea

64. The large population increases which took place during the Ming era helped stimulate which of the following?
(A) long-distance trade and manufacturing
(B) spread of Christianity
(C) spread of epidemics due to densely populated cities
(D) class hierarchy and social stratification
(E) development of movable type for book-making

65. During the late seventh and early eighth centuries, where did Islamic expansion into Europe originate?
(A) sea routes in the Adriatic and Black Seas
(B) northern Africa and the Iberian Peninsula
(C) northern Europe near the Rhine River
(D) coastal territories of the western Byzantine Empire
(E) land routes through the Caucasus Mountains

66. Which of the following increased trade during the Late Middle Ages?
(A) New banking houses in Italy and central Europe became more prominent.
(B) Commercial alliances were formed between Europeans and the Seljuk Turks.
(C) The Swahili city-states of eastern Africa ended the competing Indian Ocean trade.
(D) Catholicism spread throughout western Europe.
(E) The downfall of the Byzantine Empire opened up new trade routes to Western Europeans.
67. One trend of the chart above is
(A) cultural practices are a major factor on the infant mortality rate
(B) the highest birthrates occur in Asia
(C) the ratio between birthrate and infant mortality rate is constant throughout the world
(D) developed countries have a lower birthrate and infant mortality rate
(E) developing countries have a lower birthrate than the developed countries

68. What is suggested about the plague by the picture of a medieval physician above?
(A) Most physicians who treated it were priests with limited medical experience.
(B) Physicians had to wear special costumes in order to keep their exposure to the disease at a minimum.
(C) It was spread by birds inhabiting buildings in the cities.
(D) The bird symbolized bringing good health in medieval society.
(E) Europeans used traditional Chinese remedies to treat those infected with the disease.

69. Based on the chart above, in the feudal system of Japan and medieval Europe, the emperor was similar to the pope in that
(A) both were more ceremonial figureheads than actual rulers
(B) both controlled the religion and the state
(C) both were elected by the secular rulers
(D) both had to abide by a code of chivalry
(E) the Mandate of Heaven gave them the right to rule

70. Similar to the Gupta Empire, the collapse of the kingdom of Ghana was largely brought about by
(A) attacks from nomadic groups
(B) periods of weak succession
(C) a taxation system that generated insufficient revenue
(D) struggles for power among the warlords
(E) the shift to maritime trade

71. Which group was responsible for expanding cultural diffusion of Mayan thought, religion, and art following the decline of that civilization?
(A) Toltecs
(B) Olmecs
(C) Aztecs
(D) Incas
(E) Spanish
72. What was the Mayan long count?
(A) The term for the military formation they used in battle.
(B) A method of recording historical events in list form.
(C) A calendar system using five cycles.
(D) A taxation system that the rulers of the city-states used.
(E) The game that was played in the sacred ball courts.

73. Mathematicians of both the Mayan civilization and Gupta India developed
(A) a concept of zero
(B) a formula for finding the circumference of the Earth
(C) a system of logarithms
(D) a relationship of the sides of a right triangle
(E) multiplication and division

74. Which of the following was NOT a group of people invited by Peter I (the Great) of Russia to aid in its Westernization?
(A) Military officials
(B) Artisans
(C) Craftsmen
(D) Engineers
(E) Agricultural laborers

75. Russian boyars were most similar to
(A) Japanese daimyo
(B) Spanish conquistadors
(C) Prussian serfs
(D) Latin American slaves
(E) Buddhist monks

76. Peter the Great and Louis XIV can be best described as
(A) benevolent despots
(B) absolute monarchs
(C) liberal reformers
(D) internationalists
(E) puppet emperors

77. Which of the following was one of the items primarily sought by European merchants in Africa?
(A) Ivory
(B) Precious stones
(C) Coffee
(D) Cocoa
(E) Timber

78. Foreign nations began to increasingly intervene in Chinese domestic policy following the
(A) Boxer Rebellion
(B) proclamation of the Open Door Policy
(C) First Sino-Japanese War
(D) loss of Taiwan to Japan
(E) completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad

79. An example of a direct trade route during the early 1800's is
(A) Europe to Japan
(B) East Africa to India
(C) West Africa to India
(D) the Americas to India
(E) East Africa to the Americas

80. Before the discovery of gold and diamond in South Africa, the area was used primarily by Europeans as a
(A) missionary outpost
(B) wildlife preserve
(C) source for slaves
(D) shipping stopover
(E) settlement for freed slaves

81. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the Russian conquest of Central Asia during the nineteenth century?
(A) Russian national pride
(B) A desire to control natural resources
(C) Strategic military policy
(D) A plan to seize ports on the Indian Ocean
(E) To gain land for an expanding population

82. The Balfour Declaration is most associated with the idea of
(A) nationalism
(B) collectivism
(C) communism
(D) imperialism
(E) internationalism

83. Under Sargon I of Akkad, how did the role of the military change?
(A) it was expanded as a result of funding by state taxation
(B) it was mainly used for expeditions into surrounding territories
(C) it was placed under the control of provincial governors
(D) it was used to restrain internal tensions
(E) it was forced to cut its size because of inadequate funding

84. Statement A: The might of a country consists of gaining surpluses of gold and silver.
Statement B: A nation’s strength is found in economic independence and the maintenance of a favorable balance of trade.
Statement C: We need to gain colonies both as sources for raw materials and as markets for our manufactured goods.

The statements above describe an economic system that was practiced by which of the following?
(A) Spain and Portugal during the sixteenth century
(B) the Islamic Caliphates during the eighth and ninth centuries
(C) the Mongol Empire at its height
(D) during the Meiji Restoration
(E) Aztec and Mayan Empires of the New World

85. The formation of a private join-stock company is most representative of
(A) capitalism
(B) imperialism
(C) communism
(D) utilitarianism
(E) mercantilism
The Question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. As you analyze the documents, take into account both the source of the documents and the author’s point of view. Write an essay on the following topic that integrates your analysis of the documents. **Do not simply summarize the documents individually.** You may refer to relevant historical facts and developments not mentioned in the documents.

**Using the documents, analyze the impact that Islamic expansion had on Europe, Africa, and Asia from 600 to 1250. What additional kind of document(s) would help assess the historical significance of Islam during this period?**

**Historical Background:** In the seventh century, Islam began to take hold in the Middle East. In spite of internal divisions, the religion flourished as a result of the theocratic caliphate. With its powerful armies and expansive trade networks, the Islamic Empire was able to extend its influence to northern Africa, the Iberian Peninsula, and Asia over the course of the next few centuries. This led to widespread cultural diffusion and promoted achievements in the arts and sciences in the empire.

**Document A:**

Baghdad was a veritable City of Palaces, not made of stucco and mortar, but of marble. The buildings were usually of several stories. The palaces and mansions were lavishly gilded and decorated, and hung with beautiful tapestry and hangings of brocade or silk. The rooms were lightly and tastefully furnished with luxurious divans, costly tables, unique Chinese vases and gold and silver ornaments.

Both sides of the river were for miles fronted by the palaces, kiosks, gardens and parks of the grandees and nobles, marble steps led down to the water’s edge, and the scene on the river was animated by thousands of gondolas, decked with little flags, dancing like sunbeams on the water, and carrying the pleasure-seeking Baghdad citizens from one part of the city to the other. Along the wide-stretching quays lay whole fleets at anchor, sea and river craft of all kinds, from the Chinese junk to the old Assyrian raft resting on inflated skins.

The mosques of the city were at once vast in size and remarkably beautiful. There were also in Baghdad numerous colleges of learning, hospitals, infirmaries for both sexes, and lunatic asylums.

Yakut: Baghdad under the Abbasids, c. 1000 CE

**Document B:**

The Cathedral Mosque, known as the Umayyad Mosque, is the most magnificent mosque in the world, the finest in construction and noblest in beauty, grace and perfection; it is matchless and unequalled. The person who undertook its construction was the Caliph Walid I [AD 705-715]. He applied to the Roman Emperor at Constantinople, ordering him to send craftsmen to him, and the Emperor sent him twelve thousand of them. The site of the mosque was a church, and when the Muslims captured Damascus, one of their commanders entered from one side by the sword and reached as far as the middle of the church, while the other entered peaceably from the eastern side and reached the middle also.

The Ummayad Mosque, Ibn Battuta arrives at Damascus. Ibn Battuta: Travels in Asia and Africa 1325-1354

**Document C:**

Medicine considers the human body as to the means by which it is cured and by which it is driven away from health. The knowledge of anything, since all things have causes, is not acquired or complete unless it is known by its causes. Therefore in medicine we ought to know the causes of sickness and health. And because health and sickness and their causes are sometimes manifest, and sometimes hidden and not to be comprehended except by the study of symptoms, we must also study the symptoms of health and disease…

Ibn Sina (Avicenna) (973-1037): On Medicine, c. 1020 CE
Document D:

The city of Ghana consists of two towns situated on a plain. One of these towns, which is inhabited by Muslims, is large and possesses twelve mosques, in which they assemble for the Friday prayer. There are salaried imams and muezzins, as well as jurists and scholars…

In the king’s town, and not far from his court of justice, is a mosque where the Muslims who arrive at his court pray. Around the king’s town are domed buildings and groves and thickets where the sorcerers of these people, men in charge of the religious cult, live. In them too are their idols and the tombs of their kings. These woods are guarded and none may enter them and know what is there… The king’s interpreters, the official in charge of his treasury and the majority of his ministers are Muslims. Among the people who follow the king’s religion only he and his heir apparent may wear sewn clothes. All other people wear robes of cotton, silk, or brocade, according to their means. All of them shave their beards, and women shave their heads...When the people who profess the same religion as the king approach him they fall on their knees and sprinkle dust on their head, for this is their way of greeting him. As for the Muslims, they greet him only by clapping their hands…

Description of the Kingdom of Ghana written by Al-Bakri, who lived during the 11th century

Document E:

Map of the spread of Islam, 634–1250

Map of the spread of Islam, 634-1250
And in the year 360 of Diocletian, in the month of December, three years after Amr had taken possession of Memphis, the Muslims captured the city of Alexandria, and destroyed its walls, and burnt many churches with fire. And they burnt the church of Saint Mark, which was built by the sea, where his body was laid; and this was the place to which the father and patriarch, Peter the Martyr, went before his martyrdom, and blessed Saint Mark, and committed to him his reasonable flock, as he had received it. So they burnt this place and the monasteries around it.

Accounts of the Arab Conquest of Egypt, *The History of the Patriarchs of Alexandria*, 642

**Document G:**

Great Mosque of Cordoba, entrance to the Mihrab,
In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate!

This is a writing to Umar from the Christians of such and such a city. When You [Muslims] marched against us [Christians], we asked of you protection for ourselves, our posterity, our possessions, and our co-religionists; and we made this stipulation with you, that we will not erect in our city or the suburbs any new monastery, church, cell or hermitage; that we will not repair any of such buildings that may fall into ruins, or renew those that may be situated in the Muslim quarters of the town; that we will not refuse the Muslims entry into our churches either by night or by day; that we will open the gates wide to passengers and travelers; that we will receive any Muslim traveler into our houses and give him food and lodging for three nights; that we will not harbor any spy in our churches or houses, or conceal any enemy of the Muslims.

That we will not teach our children the Qu'ran; that we will not make a show of the Christian religion nor invite any one to embrace it; that we will not prevent any of our kinsmen from embracing Islam, if they so desire. That we will honor the Muslims and rise up in our assemblies when they wish to take their seats; that we will not imitate them in our dress, either in the cap, turban, sandals, or parting of the hair; that we will not make use of their expressions of speech, nor adopt their surnames; that we will not ride on saddles, or gird on swords, or take to ourselves arms or wear them, or engrave Arabic inscriptions on our rings; that we will not sell wine; that we will shave the front of our heads; that we will keep to our own style of dress, wherever we may be; that we will wear girdles round our waists.

That we will not display the cross upon our churches or display our crosses or our sacred books in the streets of the Muslims, or in their market-places; that we will strike the clappers in our churches lightly [wooden rattles or bells summoned the people to church or synagogue]; that we will not recite our services in a loud voice when a Muslim is present; that we will not carry Palm branches [on Palm Sunday] or our images in procession in the streets; that at the burial of our dead we will not chant loudly or carry lighted candles in the streets of the Muslims or their market places; that we will not take any slaves that have already been in the possession of Muslims, nor spy into their houses; and that we will not strike any Muslim.

All this we promise to observe, on behalf of ourselves and our co-religionists, and receive protection from you in exchange; and if we violate any of the conditions of this agreement, then we forfeit your protection and you are at liberty to treat us as enemies and rebels.
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80.       D
81.       E
82.       A
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84. Essay
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UNIT III: 1450 C.E. - 1750 C.E. / 1. New Economic and Political Institutions / C. Destruction of the New World Civilizations / 1. The Spanish and Portuguese Conquest : 0000793


UNIT V: 1914 - PRESENT / 2. International Tensions After World War I / A. World War II / 3. The Steps Toward War : 0001816


UNIT I: FOUNDATIONS c. 8000 B.C.E.- 600 C.E. / 2. Emergence of Classical Civilization / C. Mediterranean-Ancient Rome and Greece / 3. Arts and Sciences : 0000334

UNIT IV: 1750 C.E. - 1914 C.E. / 4. Industrialization Outside the West / A. Russia / 1. Economic and Political Reform : 0000759

UNIT IV: 1750 C.E. - 1914 C.E. / 1. Impact of Expanded Colonialism and Industrialization / B. Changes in Social and Gender Structure / 2. Tension between Work Patterns : 0000750


UNIT I: FOUNDATIONS c. 8000 B.C.E.- 600 C.E. / 2. Emergence of Classical Civilization / C. Mediterranean-Ancient Rome and Greece / 3. Arts and Sciences : 0000340


