

World History

Multiple Choice

Directions: For each of the following questions, select the choice that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. Which belief is shared by Hindus and Buddhists?

- (1) Everyone should have the same social status.
- (2) People should pray five times a day.
- (3) The soul can be reincarnated.
- (4) Material wealth is a sign of the blessing of the gods.

Correct answer: (3) A belief that is shared by Hindus and Buddhists is that the soul can be reincarnated, or reborn in alternate forms. Hindus do not believe that everyone should have the same social status, as indicated in their acceptance of the caste system. Unlike the Hindus, Buddhists do not believe in the material wealth as a determinant of social status. Only Muslims are required to pray five times a day in the direction of Mecca. (*Ancient World*)

2. Some historians suggest that, as a result of the Mongol invasions of Russia, the Russian people were

- (1) united with the Ottomans.
- (2) converted to Christianity.
- (3) freed from serfdom.
- (4) cut off from most of Western Europe.

Correct answer: (4) Some historians suggest that as a result of the Mongol invasions of Russia, the Russian people were cut off from most of Western Europe. For more than two centuries, Russia was ruled by the Mongols. The Mongol rule cut off ties from Western Europe. As a result, the Russians could not benefit from the intellectual and technological movements during the Renaissance and the Enlightenment. There was no significant attempt to westernize Russia until the eighteenth century, when it was started by Peter the Great. Russians introduced Christianity prior to the Mongol invasion. However, the Russians never united with the Ottomans. (*Global Interactions*)

3. Many achievements of Islamic civilization reached European society by way of the

- (1) Crusades and eastern Mediterranean trading networks.
- (2) merchant guilds and the Industrial Revolution.
- (3) Middle Passage and the Columbian Exchange.
- (4) conquests of the Germanic tribes and trade along the Silk Road.

Correct answer: (1) Many achievements of Islamic civilization reached European society by way of the Crusades and eastern Mediterranean trading networks. Christians and Muslims were at war over the control of the Holy Land from the late 1000s to the late 1200s. The Crusaders were able to bring back new products and innovations from the Muslim world. This is an example of cultural diffusion. (*Expanding Zones of Exchange*)

4. At the time of the Protestant Reformation, the medieval church in Western Europe was criticized for

- (1) sponsoring explorations to the Middle East.
- (2) allowing the Bible to be printed and distributed to the people.
- (3) being too concerned with worldly power and riches.
- (4) refusing to sell indulgences to peasants.

Correct answer: (3) Prior to the Protestant Reformation, the medieval church in Western Europe was criticized for being too concerned with worldly power and riches. Church officials were condemned for the sale of church pardons and appointments to pay for lavish art projects. The church never sponsored explorations to the Middle East. Fearing that the authority of church officials would be undermined, the printing of the Bible was not allowed by the medieval Church. (*Global Interactions*)

Base your answer to question 5 on the quote below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . If from now on the King starts by rising early and going to bed late, and if the ministers take oaths among themselves to cut out the evils of parties and merriment, be diligent in cultivating frugality and virtue, do not allow private considerations from taking root in their minds, and do not use artifice as a method of operation in government affairs, then the officials and common people will all cleanse and purify their minds and be in great accord with his will. . . .

—Yi Hang-no, Korean Royal Adviser

5. Which Confucian principle is reflected in this statement?

- (1) The ruler must set an example for the people.
- (2) Respect for elders is the foundation of civilization.
- (3) Virtue increases with education.
- (4) Compassion and sympathy for others is important.

Correct answer: (1) The Confucian principle reflected in this statement is that the ruler must set an example for the people. A ruler must act in the interest of the people; or he will be replaced under the Mandate of Heaven. In his collection of works called *The Analects*, Chinese philosopher Confucius stressed the importance of education, respect for elders and compassion for others. However, these ideas were not conveyed in the passage. (*Ancient World*)

6. Which action would best complete this partial outline?

I. Byzantine heritage

- A. Blended Christian beliefs with Greek art and philosophy
- B. Extended Roman engineering achievements
- C. Preserved literature and science textbooks
- D. _____

- (1) Adapted the Roman principles of justice
- (2) Used a senate as the chief governing body
- (3) Led crusades to capture Rome from the Huns
- (4) Helped maintain Roman rule over Western Europe

Correct answer: (1) The phrase that would best complete this partial outline is that the Byzantine heritage adapted the Roman principles of justice. In addition to religion, arts, and science, the Byzantine Empire was responsible for preserving the legal writings of the ancient Romans. Spearheaded by Emperor Justinian long after the collapse of Rome, this compilation of legal reasoning and knowledge is known as the Justinian Code. (*Expanding Zones of Exchange*)

7. The expeditions of Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro resulted in the

- (1) destruction of the Aztec and Inca empires.
- (2) capture of Brazil by Portugal.
- (3) colonization of North America by Portugal.
- (4) exploration of the Philippines and East Indies.

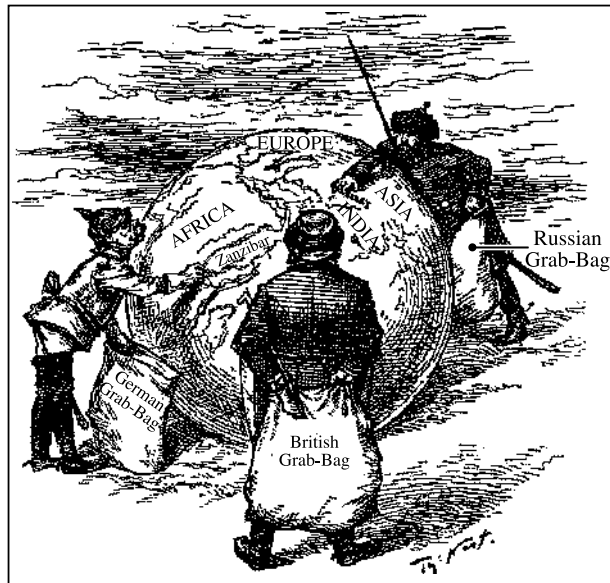
Correct answer: (1) The expeditions of Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro resulted in the destruction of the Aztec and Inca empires. Aided by superior military technology, these Spanish explorers were able to conquer the Aztec and Inca empires in a short period of time. Cortés and Pizarro never reached the Philippines and the East Indies. Furthermore, their voyages never led to the colonization of North America by Portugal or the capture of Brazil. Brazil was captured by a Portuguese explorer named Pedro Cabral. (*The First Global Age*)

8. One result of the Opium War was that China

- (1) adopted democratic reforms.
- (2) gained control of Hong Kong.
- (3) regained control of Manchuria.
- (4) was divided into spheres of influence.

Correct answer: (4) One result of the Opium War was that China was divided into spheres of influence. Spheres of influence were sections of China that were under the control of foreign nations such as Britain, France, and Japan. These countries were given special trading rights. The Chinese and the British were at war over the trading of opium in 1840–1843 and 1856–1860. The military strength of China was no match to the British. Upon its defeat, the Chinese were forced to sign the Treaty of Nanking. The terms required the Chinese to pay substantially and give up control of Hong Kong. The Chinese did not adopt democratic reforms as a result of the Opium War, as China would continue to be governed by an emperor. In addition, China never regained control of Manchuria after the war. (*Age of Revolutions*)

Base your answer to Question 9 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



THE WORLD'S PLUNDERERS

“It’s English, you know.”

Source: Thomas Nast, *Harper’s Weekly*, June 20, 1885 (adapted)

9. This Thomas Nast cartoon shows the

- (1) competition between European nations for overseas territories after the Berlin Conference.
- (2) aggressive action of the Triple Alliance before World War I.
- (3) spread of communism throughout the world during the nineteenth century.
- (4) concern of European nations for the welfare of developing nations at the end of the nineteenth century.

Correct answer: (1) This Thomas Nast cartoon shows the competition between European nations for overseas territories after the Berlin Conference. The cartoon indicates that Europeans were increasingly interested in Africa in the late nineteenth century. This is known as the “Scramble for Africa.” The Europeans would further their imperialistic aims by exerting their powers on the Asian continent later. (*Age of Revolution*)

Base your answer to *Question 10* on the bullet points below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- Japan resigns from the League of Nations, 1933
- Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis formed, 1936
- Japan invades China, 1937
- United States places embargo on scrap iron, steel, and oil exports to Japan, 1941

10. Which event occurred immediately after this series of developments?

- (1) Manchuria became a Japanese protectorate.
- (2) Pearl Harbor was attacked.
- (3) The Japanese fleet was destroyed.
- (4) The atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

Correct answer: (2) Pearl Harbor was attacked immediately after this series of developments. On December 7, 1941, Japan launched a naval attack on Pearl Harbor. More than 2,400 people were killed by the attack. As a result, President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan. The atomic bomb was not dropped until 1945. (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

Base your answer to *question 11* on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies. This excerpt is taken from a poem written about World War I.

If I should die, think only this of me:
 That there's some corner of a foreign field
 That is for ever England. There shall be
 In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
 A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
 Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
 A body of England's, breathing English air,
 Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home. . . .

—Rupert Brooke, “The Soldier”

11. Which idea is expressed in this excerpt from Brooke's poem?

- (1) pacifism
- (2) neutrality
- (3) nationalism
- (4) anarchy

Correct answer: (3) The idea of nationalism is expressed in this excerpt from Brooke’s poem. The poem, written by poet Rupert Brooke, inspired the English nation during World War I. It reminded the nation of the importance of patriotism. Brooke did not express the idea of neutrality, or a policy in which a country does not take sides in a conflict. A pacifist does not believe in wars to resolve conflicts. An anarchist does not believe in government. (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

12. A major result of the Nuremberg trials after World War II was that

- (1) Germany was divided into four zones of occupation.
- (2) the United Nations was formed to prevent future acts of genocide.
- (3) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established to stop the spread of communism.
- (4) Nazi political and military leaders were held accountable for their actions.

Correct answer: (4) A major result of the Nuremberg trials after World War II was that Nazi political and military leaders were held accountable for their actions. The Nuremberg trials prosecuted those who participated in war crimes during World War II, notably the murder that took place in the concentration camps. The United Nations and NATO were created to promote international peace and stop the spread of communism. However, the Nuremberg trials were not directly related to the establishment of the United Nations and NATO. Germany was not divided into four zones of occupation as the result of the Nuremberg trials. (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

13. Which statement related to the recent history of Pakistan is not fact, but an opinion?

- (1) Pakistan gained its independence from Britain in 1947.
- (2) The majority of the people who live in Pakistan are Muslims.
- (3) Pakistan would be better off if it were still part of India.
- (4) Mohammed Ali Jinnah was a major leader in Pakistan’s independence movement.

Correct answer: (3) The statement that Pakistan would be better off if it were still part of India is an opinion. There is no scientific way to prove whether Pakistan would be better off if it were still part of India, nor could that statement be supported by historical research. The other statements are facts. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

Base your answer to Question 14 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . I have walked that long road to freedom. I have tried not to falter; I have made missteps along the way. But I have discovered the secret that after climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb. I have taken a moment here to rest, to steal a view of the glorious vista that surrounds me, to look back on the distance I have come. But I can rest only for a moment, for with freedom comes responsibilities, and I dare not linger, for my long walk is not yet ended.

—Nelson Mandela, *Long Walk to Freedom*, Little, Brown and Co., 1994

14. When Mandela referred to “climbing a great hill,” he was referring to the struggle to

- (1) end apartheid in South Africa.
- (2) modernize South Africa’s economy.
- (3) end economic sanctions against South Africa.
- (4) stop majority rule in South Africa.

Correct answer: (1) When Mandela referred to “climbing a great hill,” he was referring to the struggle to end apartheid in South Africa. Mandela was imprisoned for nearly three decades for his protest of apartheid. Minority Europeans had been in control of South Africa until the end of apartheid in 1991, which gave black South Africans full political rights. Additionally, this brought an end to economic sanctions by the international community. Nelson Mandela does not mention the modernization of South Africa’s economy in this passage. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

15. Which belief is shared by an African person who practices animism and a Japanese person who practices Shinto?

- (1) Only one God rules the universe.
- (2) Periodic fasting is essential to spiritual purity.
- (3) Spirits exist in both living and nonliving things.
- (4) All suffering is caused by desire and selfishness.

Correct answer: (3) Spirits exist in both living and nonliving things is a belief shared by an African who practices animism and a Japanese who practices Shinto. Neither animism nor Shintoism is monotheistic (that is, neither believes in the existence of only one God). Unlike Muslims, both animists and Shintoists do not fast periodically. Buddhists believe that all suffering is caused by desire and selfishness. (*Ancient World*)

16. Which title would best complete this partial outline?

- I. _____
- A. Formation of secret alliances
 - B. Conflict over colonies in Africa
 - C. Military buildup of European armies and navies
 - D. Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
- (1) Scramble for Africa
 - (2) Causes of World War I
 - (3) Results of World War II
 - (4) Reasons for the United Nations

Correct answer: (2) The title that would best complete this partial outline is “Causes of World War I.” As part of its own imperialistic goal, each European nation competed aggressively for colonies in Africa before World War I. This, in part, explains the massive military buildup. Triple Alliance and Triple Entente were the secret alliances formed before World War I. These secret alliances were instrumental for war when Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist, which sparked World War I. (*Global Connections/Interactions*)

Base your answer to Question 17 on the bullet points below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- Many of Africa’s traditional musical instruments are made of gourds and shells.
- Ancient Egyptians wrote on papyrus, a reed found growing near the Nile River.
- A major feature of Japanese art is the relationship between humans and nature.

17. Which concept is illustrated in these statements?

- (1) role of education in the ancient world
- (2) development of traditional government
- (3) effect of artistic expression on religion
- (4) impact of geography on cultural development

Correct answer: (4) The impact of geography on cultural development is illustrated in these statements. Because of its abundance on the African continent, for example, locals have used gourds and shells to create musical instruments. The same reasoning applies to the use of papyrus by the ancient Egyptians. (*Ancient World*)

18. One way in which the Five Relationships of Confucianism, the Ten Commandments, and the Eightfold Path are similar is that they

- (1) promote polytheism.
- (2) establish gender equality.
- (3) provide codes of behavior.
- (4) describe secularism.

Correct answer: (3) One way in which the Five Relationships, the Ten Commandments, and the Eightfold Path are similar is that they provide codes of behavior. Chinese philosopher Confucius stated the importance of maintaining social and political order in his Five Relationships. The teachings of Confucius were recorded by his followers in *The Analects*. The Five Relationships, the Ten Commandments, and the Eightfold Path do not promote gender equality. With a strong focus on religion, the Ten Commandments and the Eightfold Path do not promote secularism. Additionally, the Ten Commandments do not promote polytheism, which is the belief in many gods. A religious belief in one god is called monotheism. (*Ancient World*)

19. The Phoenicians are often referred to as the “carriers of civilization” because they

- (1) introduced Islam and Christianity to Central Africa.
- (2) established colonies throughout northern Europe.
- (3) developed the first carts with wheels.
- (4) traded goods and spread ideas throughout the Mediterranean region.

Correct answer: (4) The Phoenicians are often referred to as the “carriers of civilization” because they traded goods and spread ideas throughout the Mediterranean region. The Phoenicians were the first civilization to develop a phonetic alphabet system. It was most likely developed for merchants to keep accurate records. The Phoenician alphabet would eventually evolve into the alphabet we use today. The Phoenicians did not introduce Islam and Christianity to Central Africa, nor did they establish colonies throughout northern Europe, or develop the first carts with wheels. (*Ancient World*)

20. The exchange of silks and spices and the spread of Buddhism along the Silk Road are examples of

- (1) cultural diffusion.
- (2) self-sufficiency.
- (3) ethnocentrism.
- (4) desertification.

Correct answer: (1) The exchange of silks and spices and the spread of Buddhism along the Silk Road are examples of cultural diffusion. The spreading of new ideas from one place to another is called cultural diffusion. The Silk Road was an active commercial trade route stretched from China to Rome and was established during the Han Dynasty. Chinese merchants made enormous profits by bringing products such as silks and spices to other parts of the world. (*Expanding Zones of Exchange*)

Base your answer to Question 21 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

1. In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.
2. Praise be to Allah, The Cherisher and Sustainer of the Worlds;
3. Most Gracious, Most Merciful;
4. Master of the Day of Judgement.
5. Thee do we worship, And Thine aid we seek.
6. Show us the straight way,
7. The way of those on whom Thou hast bestowed Thy Grace, Those whose (portion) Is not wrath, And who go not astray.

—‘Abdullah Yūsuf ‘Alí, ed., *The Meaning of The Holy Qur’ān*, Amanat Publications, 1999

21. Which concept is best reflected in this passage?

- (1) baptism
- (2) karma
- (3) monotheism
- (4) animism

Correct answer: (3) The concept is best reflected in this passage is monotheism. The followers of Islam believe in monotheism, which is the belief in one god. The excerpt stresses the importance of showing obedience to Allah. In Christianity, baptism is a process that indicates one's rebirth by belief in Jesus' atonement and resurrection. Animism is a religion that stresses the existence of spirit in nature. The followers of Hinduism believe that the actions of a person's present life would have an impact on his next. (*Ancient World*)

22. Which accomplishments are associated with the Gupta Empire?

- (1) adoption of democracy and construction of the Pantheon
- (2) defeat of the Roman Empire and adoption of Christianity
- (3) establishment of Pax Mongolia and founding of a Chinese dynasty
- (4) writing of Sanskrit language classics and development of the decimal numeral system, including the concept of zero

Correct answer: (4) The accomplishments associated with the Gupta Empire are writing of Sanskrit language classics and development of a decimal numeral system, including the concept of zero. The Indians prospered during the Gupta Dynasty. Writers during this period produced lasting literary work in the Sanskrit language. The most famous writer of this time was Kalidasa. The development of decimal numeral system including the the concept of zero led to advances in mathematics, particularly in the field of algebra. (*Expanding Zones of Exchange*)

23. Kievan Rus' adopted the Eastern Orthodox religion, the Cyrillic alphabet, and different styles of art and architecture through contact with

- (1) traders from South Asia
- (2) conquering invaders from Mongolia
- (3) crusaders from Western Europe
- (4) missionaries from the Byzantine Empire

Correct answer: (4) Kievan Rus' adopted the Eastern Orthodox religion, the Cyrillic alphabet, and different styles of art and architecture through contact with missionaries from the Byzantine Empire. Kievan Rus' was able to adopt different ideas from the Byzantine Empire because of its geographic proximity. This is an example of cultural diffusion. (*Global Interactions*)

24. Which statement about the Golden Age of Islam is a fact rather than an opinion?

- (1) Islamic art was more abstract than Greek art.
- (2) Muslims were the best early mathematicians.
- (3) Islamic society preserved Greek and Roman culture.
- (4) Muslim artists had more talent than European artists.

Correct answer: (3) The statement about Islamic society preserving Greek and Roman culture is a fact. A consensus is necessary in order for a statement to be a fact. Other statements are opinions because no consensus can be made. The Golden Age of Islam marked the height of intellectual growth. Muslim scholars translated Greek and Roman works in major universities. The period also saw the advancement in mathematics, which includes the development of Arabic numbers. (*Expanding Zones of Exchange*)

25. Which two cultures most influenced the development of early Japan?

- (1) Greek and Roman
- (2) Chinese and Korean
- (3) Egyptian and Mesopotamian
- (4) Indian and Persian

Correct answer: (2) Chinese and Korean were two cultures that most influenced the development of early Japan. Their influence, combined with native traditions, created a unique culture for the Japanese. This is an example of cultural diffusion. The Chinese and Korean cultures provided a foundation for Japanese customs and traditions. For example, the Japanese borrowed their system of writing as well as Buddhism from China. (*Global Interactions*)

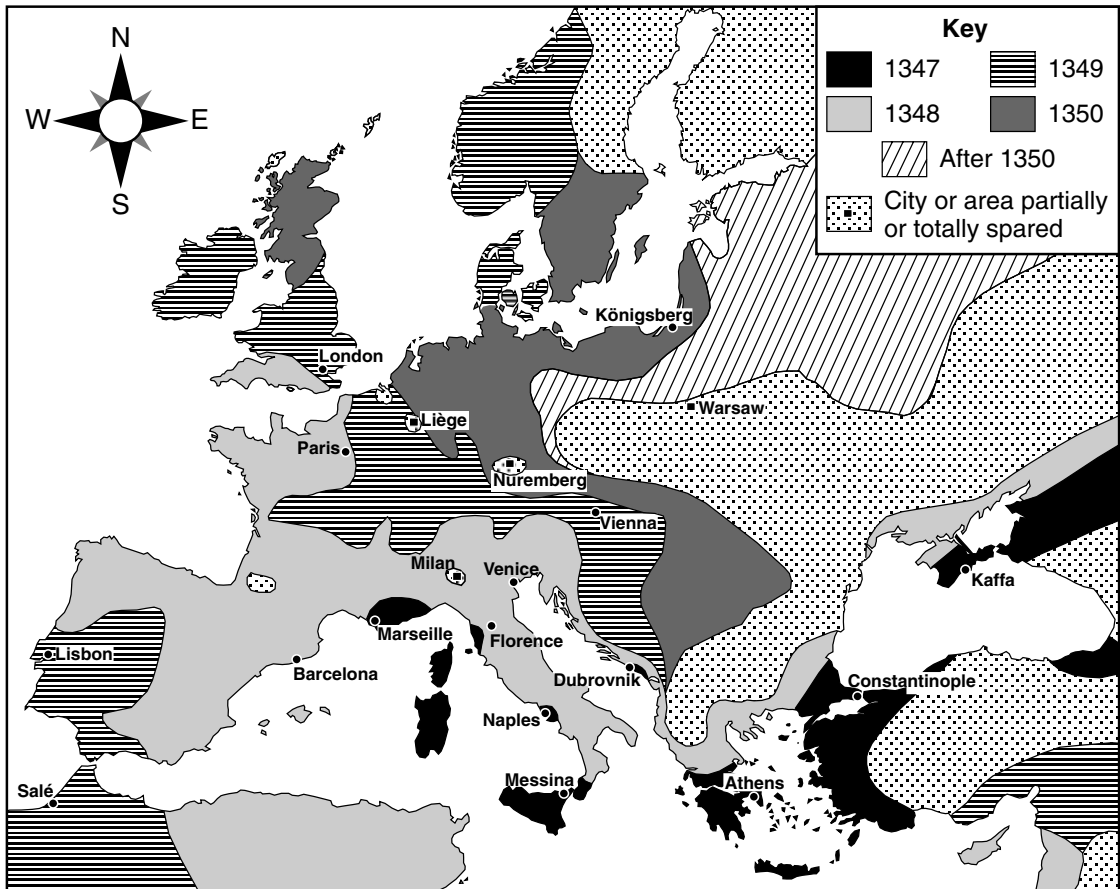
26. The foreign policy of many Russian rulers supported the country's desire for

- (1) access to inland cities.
- (2) more mineral resources.
- (3) extensive canal systems.
- (4) warm-water ports.

Correct answer: (4) The foreign policy of many Russian rulers supported the country's desire for warm-water ports. The access to warm-water ports was vital in maintaining its commercial interests. Since frozen ports were not accessible during the winter, Russia began to seek warm-water ports. Peter the Great, an absolute ruler, started quest. In addition to securing ports, Peter the Great saw the need to westernize the nation. The capital, St. Petersburg, was part of this effort. (*First Global Age*)

Base your answer to Question 27 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Spread of the Black Death



Source: Richard Bulliet et al., *The Earth and Its Peoples: A Global History*, Houghton Mifflin, 2001 (adapted)

27. Which area of Europe was *least* affected by the Black Death?

- (1) southwestern Europe
- (2) Mediterranean Coast
- (3) Eastern Europe
- (4) British Isles

Correct answer: (3) Eastern Europe was *least* affected by the Black Death. The plague was most devastating in densely populated cities. People living in Western Europe took the hardest hit during the plague.

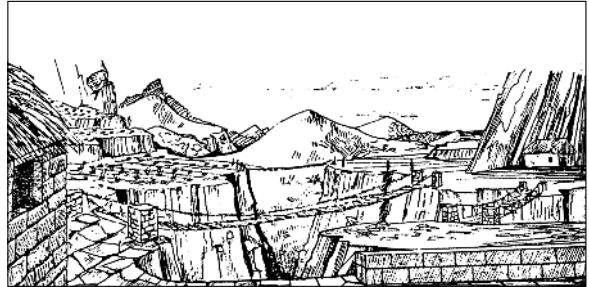
Since few cities were located in Eastern Europe, the people were least affected by the Black Death. In addition, the cold climate slowed the spread of the plague in Eastern Europe. (*Expanding Zones of Exchange*)

Base your answer to Question 28 on the illustrations below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Aztec Civilization (A.D. 1200 to 1535)



Inca Civilization (A.D. 1200 to 1535)



Source: Sue A. Kirne, *World Studies: Global Issues and Assessments*, N & N Publishing, 1995 (adapted)

28. These illustrations suggest that early Latin American civilizations

- (1) were based on European societies.
- (2) used advanced technology to build complex structures.
- (3) incorporated early Roman architectural design.
- (4) were strongly influenced by Renaissance humanism.

Correct answer: (2) These illustrations suggest that early Latin American civilizations used advanced technology to build complex structures. According to the illustrations, the Aztecs made use of their engineering ingenuity by constructing sophisticated monuments such as the Grand Pyramids. In addition, the Incans built an extensive road system to overcome the geographical barriers posed by the Andes Mountain range. (*Age of Revolutions*)

29. Sir Isaac Newton, Galileo Galilei, and Johannes Kepler are all directly associated with the

- (1) Industrial Revolution.
- (2) Scientific Revolution.
- (3) English Revolution.
- (4) Agricultural Revolution.

Correct answer: (2) Sir Isaac Newton, Galileo Galilei, and Johannes Kepler are all directly associated with the Scientific Revolution. Famous for their contributions in science, these men used scientific methods to support their findings. However, the findings of these Renaissance scientists were often banned by authority, especially the Catholic Church. For example, Galilei was challenged by the Church for stating that the sun, not the Earth, was the center of the universe. (*Age of Revolutions*)

30. The Enlightenment and the American Revolution were both major influences on nineteenth-century uprisings in

- (1) Latin America.
- (2) the Middle East.
- (3) Vietnam.
- (4) Japan.

Correct answer: (1) The Enlightenment and the American Revolution were both major influences on nineteenth-century uprisings in Latin America. Both the Enlightenment and the American Revolution urged the people of Latin America to challenge Spanish authority, believing that people should possess the natural rights: life, liberty and property. The movement for Latin American independence from Spanish rule was most notably led by Simon Bolivar. (*Age of Revolutions*)

31. Before the French Revolution, the people of France were divided into three estates based mainly on their

- (1) education level.
- (2) geographic region.
- (3) social class.
- (4) religious beliefs.

Correct answer: (3) Before the French Revolution, the people of France were divided into three estates based mainly on their social class. The First Estate consisted of the religious officials such as bishops and cardinals. The Second Estate included the nobles and wealthy landholders. The Third Estate, which accounted for 97 percent of the French people, was comprised of the commoners. The three estates did not share political and economic powers, as most of the tax burden fell on the commoners. Because of this, the commoners would eventually revolt. (*Age of Revolutions*)

32. One similarity in the leadership of Jomo Kenyatta, José de San Martín, and Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) is that they

- (1) supported nationalistic movements.
- (2) organized communist rebellions.
- (3) opposed trade with other nations.
- (4) established democratic rule in their countries.

Correct answer: (1) One similarity in the leadership of Jomo Kenyatta, José de San Martín, and Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) is that they supported nationalistic movements. Jomo Kenyatta, a Kenyan nationalist, advocated and fought for independence from the British, which was achieved in 1963. Similar to Simon Bolivar, José de San Martín led a nationalist movement in Latin America in the nineteenth century, liberating Argentina. Sun Yixian was a nationalist leader who overthrew the Qing dynasty in China during the early twentieth century. (*Age of Revolutions*)

33. The Opium Wars in China and the expedition of Commodore Matthew Perry to Japan resulted in

- (1) the economic isolation of China and Japan.
- (2) an increase in Chinese influence in Asia.
- (3) the beginning of democratic governments in China and Japan.
- (4) an increase in Western trade and influence in Asia.

Correct answer: (4) The Opium Wars in China and the expedition of Commodore Matthew Perry to Japan resulted in an increase in Western trade and influence in Asia. China was a weak nation by the late eighteenth century. British merchants began to trade opium in China. Opium, a highly addictive drug, had a negative impact on the Chinese people. The British crushed the Chinese armies when its government attempted to ban opium, resulting in a series of conflicts known as the Opium Wars. The Treaty of Nanking granted trade access and territories to the British, including Canton and Hong Kong. Other nations would soon follow the British footsteps in establishing their own spheres of influences. Similarly, Commodore Matthew Perry arrived in Japan to seek new markets and trade ports. Amazed with the technological marvels of the Americans, the Japanese signed a trade agreement granting increased access. (*Age of Revolutions*)

34. What was a direct result of the Meiji Restoration in Japan?

- (1) Japan became a modern industrial nation.
- (2) The Tokugawa Shogunate seized control of the government.
- (3) Russia signed a mutual trade agreement.
- (4) Japan stayed politically isolated.

Correct answer: (1) As a direct result of the Meiji Restoration Japan became a modern industrial nation. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, the Meiji Restoration relaxed the long-standing isolation policies. This launched the commercial relationships between Japan and other western nations. Additionally, Japan borrowed ideas and innovations from the West. This is an example of cultural diffusion. Because of its willingness to modernize, Japan, became an industrial nation by the early twentieth century. (*Age of Revolutions*)

35. One reason for the outbreak of World War II was the

- (1) ineffectiveness of the League of Nations.
- (2) growing tension between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- (3) conflict between the Hapsburg and the Romanov families.
- (4) refusal of the German government to sign the Treaty of Versailles.

Correct answer: (1) One reason for the outbreak of World War II was the ineffectiveness of the League of Nations. The League of Nations was an international peacekeeping organization established after World War I. The primary goal of the organization was to encourage the international community to use diplomatic means to resolve conflicts by punishing aggression. Without the support of the United States, the Soviet Union and Germany, the League of Nations was weak. For example, the Treaty of Versailles, signed by the Germans, specified a ban on militarization by the Germans. However, the League could not

stop Germany from rebuilding its military in the 1930s. Similarly, the League also did not prevent the invasion of Ethiopia by Italy in 1935. The growing tension between the United States and the Soviet Union did not occur until after World War II. The conflict between the Hapsburgs and the Romanovs did not lead to World War II. (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

36. Which United States foreign policy was used to maintain the independence of Greece and Turkey after World War II?

- (1) containment
- (2) neutrality
- (3) nonalignment
- (4) militarism

Correct answer: (1) Containment was used to maintain the independence of Greece and Turkey after World War II. The United States became increasingly concerned over the spread of communism in European countries after the war. Unlike the neutral stance after World War I, the United States became active in curtailing the communist influence in Southern and Western Europe. Containment was illustrated in the passing of the Truman Doctrine, through which the United States provided military and financial assistance to Turkey and Greece. The goal was to prevent Turkey and Greece to become a part of Soviet Union’s satellite states. Some third-world countries chose to follow the policy of nonalignment by not choosing a side in the Cold War. (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

37. Which important principle was established as a result of the Nuremberg trials?

- (1) Defeated nations have no rights in international courts of law.
- (2) Individuals can be held accountable for “crimes against humanity.”
- (3) Soldiers must follow the orders of their superiors.
- (4) Aggressor nations must pay war reparations for damages caused during wars.

Correct answer: (2) Individuals can be held accountable for “crimes against humanity.” This important principal was established as a result of the Nuremberg trials. Many German officials and former leaders were either imprisoned or received death sentences for their actions during World War II. (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

38. The policy of strict racial separation and discrimination that was implemented in the Republic of South Africa is called

- (1) collectivization.
- (2) apartheid.
- (3) intifada.
- (4) communism.

Correct answer: (2) The policy of strict racial separation and discrimination that was implemented in the Republic of South Africa is called apartheid. The policy resulted in racial segregation in South African public places such as schools, beaches, and restaurants. White South Africans and blacks were

required to ride on separate buses. The practice ended in 1990, and Nelson Mandela became the first black African elected as president of South Africa. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

39. The treatment of the Armenians by Ottoman Turks in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and the treatment of Muslims by the Serbs of Yugoslavia in the 1990s are both examples of

- (1) coalition rule.
- (2) liberation theology.
- (3) universal suffrage.
- (4) human rights violations.

Correct answer: (4) The treatment of the Armenians by Ottoman Turks in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and the treatment of Muslims by the Serbs of Yugoslavia in the 1990s are both examples of human rights violations. Armenians were persecuted by the Ottoman Turks through taxation and discrimination. This led to a nationalist movement in the early twentieth century. The suppression of the nationalist movement by the Ottoman Turks led to killings of many Armenians. To drive out all Muslims, the Serbs began to conduct ethnic cleansing in their territories in the late twentieth century. The movement was led by its president Slobodan Milosevic, who was prosecuted for war crimes in the early twenty-first century. (*First Global Age*)

40. The doctrines of the Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, and Protestant churches are all based on the

- (1) concept of reincarnation.
- (2) principles of Christianity.
- (3) teachings of Muhammad.
- (4) leadership of the pope.

Correct answer: (2) The doctrines of the Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, and Protestant churches are all based on the principles of Christianity. The three doctrines share similar Christian beliefs, including belief in Jesus and the Bible. However, only the Roman Catholic Church relies on the leadership of the pope. Events such as the Great Schism and Protestant Reformation led to divisions within the Christian faith. The concept of reincarnation, or the rebirth of a soul, comes from Hinduism; while the teachings of Muhammad constitute the foundation of the Muslim faith. (*Ancient World*)

41. Heavy military losses in World War I, food and fuel shortages, and opposition to the czar led to the

- (1) French Revolution
- (2) Russian Revolution
- (3) Chinese Revolution
- (4) Cuban Revolution

Correct answer: (2) Heavy military losses in World War I, food and fuel shortages, and opposition to the czar led to the Russian Revolution. Nicolas II did little to relieve the suffering of the people during

World War I. This led to widespread opposition. These conditions led to the rise of Lenin and Communism in Russia. To gain the support of the people, Lenin promised the Russian people “peace, land, and bread.” (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

Base your answer to Question 42 on the bullet points below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- Scholars take civil service examinations for government positions.
- Students form Red Guard units to challenge counterrevolutionaries.
- Students demonstrate for democratic reforms in the capital and are killed by government troops.

42. These statements describe the changing role of students in which nation?

- (1) Japan
- (2) China
- (3) Russia
- (4) India

Correct answer: (2) These statements describe the changing role of students in China. The roles of students changed dramatically over the course of Chinese history. To become a government official, each student must pass civil service examinations. This practice, which is more than 1,000 years old, allowed emperors to choose candidates based on their merits. During the Cultural Revolution, students were taught communist beliefs and obedience to Mao Zedong. To ensure loyalty to the Communist Party, scholarly activities were not encouraged. In the late twentieth century, students protested in Tiananmen Square for democratic reforms in China. Troops were dispatched to suppress the student revolt. (*Ancient World*)

43. What is the main reason the Neolithic Revolution is considered a turning point in world history?

- (1) Fire was used as a source of energy for the first time.
- (2) Spoken language was used to improve communication.
- (3) Domestication of animals and cultivation of crops led to settled communities.
- (4) Stone tools and weapons were first developed.

Correct answer: (3) The Neolithic Revolution is considered a turning point in world history. The Neolithic (or Agricultural) Revolution led to the development of permanently settled communities. The domestication of animals and cultivation of crops freed humans from the need to constantly search for food. Thus, it allowed humans to pursue other economic and social activities. Fire, spoken language, and stone tools were not characteristics of the Neolithic Revolution. (*Ancient World*)

44. The Pillars of Emperor Asoka of the Mauryan Empire and the Code of Hammurabi of Babylon are most similar to the

- (1) ziggurats of Sumeria.
- (2) map projections of Mercator.
- (3) Great Sphinx of the Egyptians.
- (4) Twelve Tables of the Romans.

Correct answer: (4) The Pillars of Emperor Asoka of the Mauryan Empire and the Code of Hammurabi of Babylon are most similar to the Twelve Tables of the Romans. Asoka was emperor of the Mauryan Empire during the second century B.C.E. He erected stone pillars throughout his empire to publicize new laws and political philosophy. King Hammurabi of Babylon provided a set of law codes, which clearly listed a punishment for each specific crime. Similar to the law codes of Asoka and Hammurabi, the Romans collected their law codes in the Twelve Tables. (*Ancient World*)

45. One similarity between animism and Shinto is that people who follow these belief systems

- (1) practice filial piety.
- (2) worship spirits in nature.
- (3) are monotheistic.
- (4) are required to make pilgrimages.

Correct answer: (2) One similarity between animism and Shinto is that people who follow these belief systems worship spirits in nature. Both belief systems emphasized the importance of nature. For example, the followers of Shinto believed that natural disasters such as typhoons and tsunamis are controlled by spirits. Therefore, Shinto followers often say prayers to show deference to the spirits in the ocean. Neither belief system is monotheistic (believes in only one god). (*Ancient World*)

Base your answer to Question 46 on the bullet points below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- Buddhist temples are found in Japan.
- Most Indonesians study the Koran.
- Catholicism is the dominant religion in Latin America.

46. These statements illustrate a result of

- (1) westernization.
- (2) cultural diffusion.
- (3) economic nationalism.
- (4) fundamentalism.

Correct answer: (2) These statements illustrate a result of cultural diffusion. Cultural diffusion occurs when ideas are passed on from one region to another. Buddhism, for example, originated in India in the sixth century B.C.E. Missionaries were responsible for spreading the Buddhist doctrines to China, Korea, and Japan. The Japanese transformed the religion and created a new branch called Zen Buddhism. This was not an example of either westernization or fundamentalism. (*Ancient World*)

47. Which group introduced the Cyrillic alphabet, Orthodox Christianity, and domed architecture to Russian culture?

- (1) Mongols
- (2) Vikings
- (3) Jews
- (4) Byzantines

Correct answer: (4) The Byzantines introduced the Cyrillic alphabet, Orthodox Christianity, and domed architecture to Russian culture. To convert the Russian people to Christianity, the Byzantine emperor sent Greek missionaries to Russia. The introduction of the Cyrillic alphabet helped spread the Christian faith. The Byzantines also brought other ideas from their Golden Age to Russia, including music, art, and its domed architectural style. (*Expanding Zones of Exchange*)

48. One of the major achievements of Byzantine Emperor Justinian was that he

- (1) established a direct trade route with Ghana.
- (2) defended the empire against the spread of Islam.
- (3) brought Roman Catholicism to his empire.
- (4) preserved and transmitted Greek and Roman culture.

Correct answer: (4) One of the major achievements of Byzantine Emperor Justinian was that he preserved and transmitted Greek and Roman culture. For example, Justinian assembled a group of legal scholars to collect and revise the ancient Roman laws. The compilation became known as the Justinian Code. Other achievements from the Byzantine Empire included art, philosophy, and music. (*Expanding Zones of Exchange*)

49. Both European medieval knights and Japanese samurai warriors pledged oaths of

- (1) loyalty to their military leader.
- (2) devotion to their nation-state.
- (3) service to their church.
- (4) allegiance to their families.

Correct answer: (1) Both European medieval knights and Japanese samurai warriors pledged oaths of loyalty to their military leader. Medieval knights and Japanese samurai—warriors known for strict discipline, obedience, and honor—were both products of feudalistic societies. Lords from both feudal societies relied on them to ensure security for their people from foreign intruders. (*Expanding Zones of Exchange*)

50. What was a significant effect of Mansa Musa’s pilgrimage to Mecca?

- (1) The African written language spread to southwest Asia.
- (2) Military leaders eventually controlled Mali.
- (3) Islamic learning and culture expanded in Mali.
- (4) The trading of gold for salt ended.

Correct answer: (3) Mansa Musa’s pilgrimage to Mecca was significant because it led to the expansion of Islamic learning and culture in Mali. Mansa Musa was an emperor of Mali. He was responsible for the introduction of Islam to the empire. Timbuktu, the capital of Mali, was known for its institutions of higher learning. With the support of Mansa Musa, Timbuktu became a hub for the Islamic faith. (*Global Interactions*)

51. A direct impact that the printing press had on sixteenth-century Europe was that it encouraged the

- (1) spread of ideas.
- (2) beginnings of communism.
- (3) establishment of democracy.
- (4) development of industrialization.

Correct answer: (1) A direct impact that the printing press had on sixteenth-century Europe was that it encouraged the spread of ideas. A German printer named Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press using the movable type in the mid-fifteenth century. The printing press led to declining costs in book production, which provided people with increased access to education and spread of learning. The first book in wide-circulation was the Gutenberg Bible. The printing press was an important catalyst behind the Renaissance and the Protestant Reformation. (*Expanding Zones of Exchange*)

52. Which technological advancement helped unify both the Roman and the Inca empires?

- (1) astrolabe
- (2) road system
- (3) gunpowder
- (4) wheeled carts

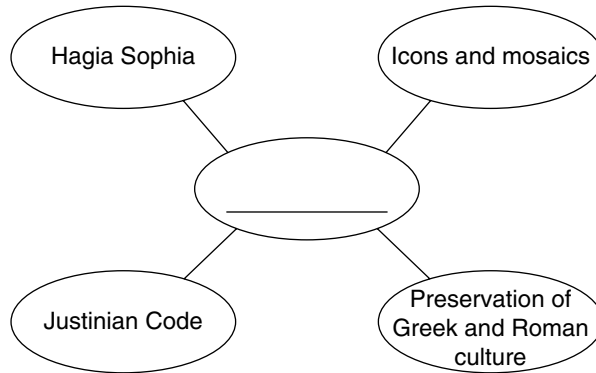
Correct answer: (2) The road system helped unify both the Roman and the Inca empires. In addition to commercial purposes, the extensive road system allowed the military to dispatch troops throughout the Roman Empire. Similarly, the Incans were able to overcome their geographic barriers by creating a system of roads. The astrolabe, gunpowder, and wheeled carts were not invented by the Romans or the Incans. (*Ancient World*)

53. Cervantes' literary classic *Don Quixote*, the rule of Isabella and Ferdinand, and the art of El Greco are associated with the

- (1) Golden Age in Spain
- (2) Hanseatic League in Germany
- (3) Glorious Revolution in England
- (4) Renaissance in Italy

Correct answer: (1) Cervantes' literary classic *Don Quixote*, the rule of Isabella and Ferdinand, and the art of El Greco are associated with the Golden Age in Spain. The marriage of Isabella and Ferdinand was a political move that brought two kingdoms together. Their leadership turned Spain into a powerful nation and a leader in American exploration. When exploration proved profitable, Spain used its resources in sponsoring artistic pursuits. The period saw the writings of Cervantes and artwork by El Greco. (*Global Interactions*)

Base your answer to Question 54 on the graphic organizer below and on your knowledge of social studies.



54. Which title best completes this graphic organizer?

- (1) Arab Accomplishments
- (2) Achievements of Meso-American Civilizations
- (3) Russian Law and Architecture
- (4) Byzantine Achievements

Correct answer: (4) The title that best completes this graphic organizer would be Byzantine achievements. The Hagia Sophia, icons, and mosaics represent Byzantine art and architecture, while the Justinian Code and preservation of Greek and Roman culture explain Byzantine law and culture. Since the Hagia Sophia is so closely related to Byzantine architecture, Arab Accomplishments, Meso-American Civilizations, and Russian Law would not apply. (*Ancient World*)

55. Which statement best describes a result of the encounter between Europeans and native populations of Latin America?

- (1) Native societies experienced rapid population growth.
- (2) European nations lost power and prestige in the New World.
- (3) Large numbers of natives migrated to Europe for a better life.
- (4) Plantations in the New World used enslaved Africans to replace native populations.

Correct answer: (4) The statement that best describes a result of the encounter between Europeans and native populations of Latin America was, “Plantations in the New World used enslaved Africans to replace native populations.” Europe was home to some of the powerful nations during the Age of Exploration. The discovery of the New World created a need for enslaved labor. When Native Americans proved to be an inefficient labor source, European merchants began to bring African slaves to the New World in the sixteenth century. (*First Global Age*)

Base your answer to Question 56 on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . The Laws ought to be so framed, as to secure the Safety of every Citizen as much as possible. . . . The Equality of the Citizens consists in this; that they should all be subject to the same Laws. . . .

—*Documents of Catherine the Great*, W. F. Reddaway, ed., Cambridge University Press (adapted)

56. These ideas of Catherine the Great of Russia originated during the

- (1) Age of Exploration.
- (2) Age of Enlightenment.
- (3) Protestant Reformation.
- (4) French Revolution.

Correct answer: (2) These ideas of Catherine the Great of Russia originated during the Age of Enlightenment. Also known as the Age of Reason, the Enlightenment was the intellectual movement in the eighteenth century in which logic and reasons triumphed over traditional values. A product of the Enlightenment, Catherine the Great created fair laws to ensure the safety of the people. She also believed in equality before the law, regardless of a person’s social status. (*First Global Age*)

57. The Bolshevik Party in 1917 gained the support of the peasant class because it promised them

- (1) “Peace, Land, and Bread”
- (2) “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”
- (3) abolition of the secret police
- (4) democratic reforms in all levels of government

Correct answer: (1) The Bolshevik Party in 1917 gained the support of the peasant class because they promised them “Peace, Land, and Bread.” Vladimir Lenin applied Marxist ideas to war-torn Russia. The Bolsheviks did not propose democratic reforms or use the French Revolution–era slogan “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity” in 1917. (*Age of Revolution*)

58. Which area, once controlled by Britain, suffered mass starvation in the 1840s, and became an independent Catholic nation in 1922?

- (1) Scotland
- (2) India
- (3) Ghana
- (4) Ireland

Correct answer: (4) Ireland, once controlled by Britain, suffered mass starvation in the 1840s, and became an independent Catholic nation in 1922. Ireland suffered from a widespread potato famine in the 1840s. More than 1 million people died from what became known as the Great Hunger. The famine was exacerbated by the indifference of the British government. This strengthened Ireland's resolve to become an independent nation. Scotland, India, and Ghana were never affected by the potato famine. (*Crises and Achievement*)

59. Which name would best complete this partial outline?

I. African Nationalists of the Twentieth Century

- A. Leopold Senghor
- B. Jomo Kenyatta
- C. Julius Nyerere
- D. _____

- (1) Atatürk [Mustafa Kemal]
- (2) Ho Chi Minh
- (3) José de San Martín
- (4) Kwame Nkrumah

Correct answer: (4) Kwame Nkrumah would best complete this partial outline. An African nationalist, Nkrumah argued that the people must achieve self-determination, or have the freedom to make decisions about its political affairs. To this end, Kwame Nkrumah led the Gold Coast (present-day Ghana) to independence in 1957. The other leaders were not twentieth-century African nationalists. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

60. Since 1948, a major reason for the conflict between Arabs and Israelis is that each side

- (1) wants the huge oil reserves that lie under the disputed land.
- (2) believes that the United States favors the other side in the conflict.
- (3) claims sovereignty over the same land.
- (4) seeks to control trade on the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea.

Correct answer: (3) Since 1948, a major reason for the conflict between Arabs and Israelis is that each side claims sovereignty over the same land. The British were committed to set up a permanent Jewish state in Palestine under the Balfour Declaration. With the backing of the newly formed United Nations, the promise became reality at the end of World War II. Since then, Arabs and Israelis have been involved in numerous conflicts over the same land. Recent efforts to end the half-century-old conflict have been ineffective. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

61. In the 1980s, Mikhail Gorbachev's attempts to change the Soviet Union resulted in

- (1) an increase in tensions between India and the Soviet Union.
- (2) a strengthening of the Communist Party.
- (3) a shift from producing consumer goods to producing heavy machinery.
- (4) a series of economic and political reforms.

Correct answer: (4) In the 1980s, Mikhail Gorbachev's attempts to change the Soviet Union resulted in a series of economic and political reforms. Gorbachev believed in introducing new economic and political ideas to reform Russia. The policy of glasnost, or openness, led to the end of censoring of news media by the Russian government. His new economic policies, perestroika, called for limited capitalistic ideas in Russia. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

Base your answer to Question 62 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Ziraldo Alves Pinto, Ziraldo/Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Cartoonists and Writers Syndicate.

62. What is the main idea of this Brazilian cartoon?

- (1) Relations between Latin America and the United States are mutually beneficial.
- (2) The United States wants to cut off political and economic relations with Latin America.
- (3) Latin American nations are self-sufficient and need not rely on the United States.
- (4) The United States wants to control its relationships with Latin America.

Correct answer: (4) The main idea of this Brazilian cartoon is that the United States wants to control its relationships with Latin America. The United States dictated terms of trade in Latin America for much of

the twentieth century. Because of this, the relations between Latin America and the United States are not mutually beneficial. In the 21st century, Brazil had been trying, with moderate success, to find other economic partners to free itself from American domination. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

Base your answer to Question 63 on the headlines below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“Tensions Increase over Kashmir”

“Hindus and Muslims Clash in Calcutta Riots”

“Threat of Nuclear Conflict Worries World”

63. These headlines refer to events in which region?

- (1) Latin America
- (2) sub-Saharan Africa
- (3) subcontinent of India
- (4) East Asia

Correct answer: (3) The headlines refer to events in the subcontinent of India. As an overwhelming majority, Hindus often clashed with minority groups such as the Sikhs and the Muslims in India. Lack of unity makes maintaining a democratic government more difficult for Indians. In addition, nations such as India and Pakistan compete in a nuclear arms race to protect their nations. However, nations in the world community recognized its dangers and attempted to stop the proliferation of military weapons. As recently as the early twenty-first century, the world community urged these nations to stop further nuclear testing and development. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

64. One way in which the Tang Dynasty, the Gupta Empire, and the European Renaissance are similar is that they all included periods of

- (1) religious unity.
- (2) democratic reforms.
- (3) economic isolation.
- (4) cultural achievements.

Correct answer: (4) One way in which the Tang Dynasty, the Gupta Empire, and the European Renaissance are similar is that they all included periods of cultural achievements. For example, European Renaissance saw the rebirth of Greek and Roman cultures. The artists and intellectuals in this period challenged traditional values and authority. Similarly, the Tang Dynasty and the Gupta Empire marked the golden age of their own arts and literary achievements. (*Ancient World*)

65. The Armenian Massacre, the “killing fields” of the Khmer Rouge, and Saddam Hussein’s attacks against the Kurds are examples of

- (1) apartheid.
- (2) enslavement.
- (3) human rights violations.
- (4) forced collectivization.

Correct answer: (3) The Armenian Massacre, the “killing fields” of the Khmer Rouge, and Saddam Hussein’s attacks against the Kurds are examples of human rights violations. Armenians were oppressed by the Ottoman Turks through heavy taxation and discrimination. This led to a nationalist movement in the early twentieth century. The suppression of the nationalist movement by the Ottoman Turks led to the extermination of many Armenians. Similarly, Saddam Hussein and Pol Pot launched attacks on selected groups of people as part of their ethnic cleansing campaign in the late twentieth century. (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

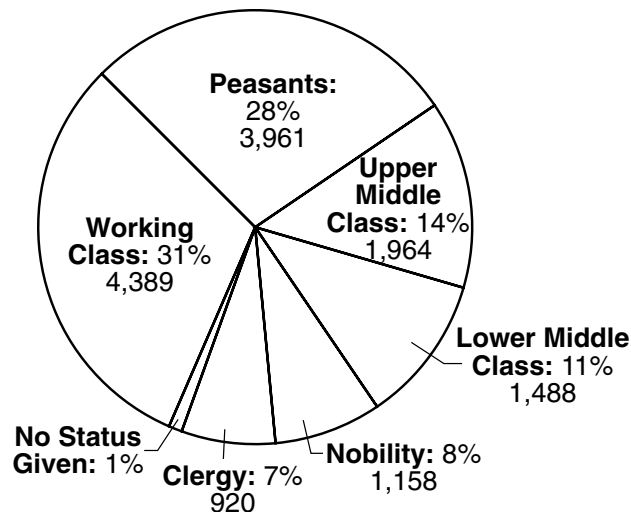
66. In Western Europe, the Middle Ages began after the collapse of which empire?

- (1) Mughal
- (2) Roman
- (3) Ottoman
- (4) Byzantine

Correct answer: (2) In Western Europe, the Middle Ages began after the collapse of the Roman Empire. The collapse of the Roman Empire led Europe into a period called the Dark Ages, which was characterized by political turmoil, a decline in learning, and the absence of centralized governments. To ensure its security, medieval people turned to feudalism and manorialism. The political and economic instabilities also gave rise to the Roman Catholic Church. (*Expanding Zones of Exchange*)

Base your answers to questions 67 and 68 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Executions During the Reign of Terror



Source: Dennis Sherman et al., eds., *World Civilizations: Sources, Images, and Interpretations*, McGraw-Hill (adapted)

67. During which revolution did these executions occur?

- (1) French
- (2) Russian
- (3) Chinese
- (4) Cuban

Correct answer: (1) These executions occurred during the French Revolution. The storming of the Bastille marked the end of absolute monarchy in France. With the outcry of “Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity,” France transformed itself into a republic. To ensure the success of the republic and foreign intrusions, Maximilien Robespierre began his Reign of Terror. Thousands were beheaded. (*Age of Revolutions*)

68. Which statement is best supported by information found in the chart on the previous page?

- (1) Clergy were spared from the Reign of Terror.
- (2) The Reign of Terror affected all classes equally.
- (3) The Reign of Terror crossed social and economic boundaries.
- (4) Peasants were the most frequent victims of the Reign of Terror.

Correct answer: (3) The statement best supported by information found in the chart is that the Reign of Terror crossed social and economic boundaries. The chart indicated that people from different walks of lives were executed. (*Age of Revolutions*)

Base your answer to Question 69 on the headlines below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy Form Triple Alliance”

“Serbian Nationalism Grows in Balkans”

“Archduke Franz Ferdinand Assassinated in Bosnia”

69. The events in these headlines contributed most directly to the

- (1) beginning of World War I
- (2) outbreak of the Cold War
- (3) development of communist rule in Europe
- (4) strengthening of European monarchies

Correct answer: (1) The events in these headlines contributed most directly to the beginning of World War I. Triple Alliance and Triple Entente were the secret alliances formed before World War I as part of massive military buildups. Each nation was obliged to aid another nation in the alliance when necessary. These secret alliances were instrumental for war when Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist. (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

70. According to Buddhist principles, believers can end personal suffering by

- (1) doing good deeds.
- (2) eliminating selfish desires.
- (3) making pilgrimages to Mecca.
- (4) relying on divine help.

Correct answer: (2) According to Buddhist principles, believers can end personal suffering by eliminating selfish desires. Siddhartha Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, expressed his beliefs through *The Four Noble Truths*. *The Four Noble Truths* emphasized that everything in life is about suffering. Suffering can cease, however, if people do not give in to their selfish desires. Making pilgrimages to Mecca is not a requirement of the followers of Buddhism; it is a component of the Islamic religion. Doing good deeds and relying on divine help are characteristics of Christianity. (*Ancient World*)

71. Christianity, Islam, and Judaism are similar in that they all ask their followers to

- (1) believe in reincarnation.
- (2) strive for nirvana.
- (3) follow a code of behavior.
- (4) practice polytheism.

Correct answer: (3) Christianity, Islam, and Judaism are similar in that they all ask their followers to follow a code of behavior. Each of these major religions is monotheistic and provides a code of conduct such as the Koran and the Bible. In general, these codes are observed by followers to achieve a greater good. Hinduism includes a belief in reincarnation, while Buddhism encourages people to strive for nirvana. (*Ancient World*)

72. Shintoism and animism share a belief in the importance of

- (1) reincarnation.
- (2) spirits in nature.
- (3) the Bible.
- (4) missionaries.

Correct answer: (2) Shintoism and animism share a belief in the importance of spirits in nature. Spirits exist in both living and nonliving things is a belief shared by an African who practices Animism and a Japanese who practices Shinto. Reincarnation is a belief of Hinduism, while the value of the Bible and missionaries were features of Christianity. (*Ancient World*)

73. After the western Roman Empire fell to Germanic invaders in the fifth century C.E., the eastern part of the empire eventually became known as the

- (1) Byzantine Empire.
- (2) Carthaginian Empire.
- (3) Islamic Empire.
- (4) Persian Empire.

Correct answer: (1) After the western Roman Empire fell to Germanic invaders in the fifth century C.E., the eastern part of the empire eventually became known as the Byzantine Empire. Under the leadership of Emperor Constantine, the Byzantine Empire continued to rise in power. The Byzantines were instrumental in preserving the Greco-Roman cultures. The Carthaginian Empire was based in North Africa, while the spread of Islam and the Persian Empire gained power in the Middle East. (*Ancient World*)

74. The Age of Pericles in Athens, the Gupta Empire in India, and the Tang Dynasty in China all experienced a Golden Age with

- (1) advancements in the principles of democratic governments.
- (2) outstanding contributions in the arts and sciences.
- (3) the end of foreign domination.
- (4) the farthest expansion of their borders.

Correct answer: (2) The Age of Pericles in Athens, the Gupta Empire in India, and the Tang Dynasty in China all experienced a Golden Age with outstanding contributions in the arts and sciences. The Age of Pericles was generally considered the golden age of Athens. His achievements included his efforts to make Athenian democracy stronger and his leadership in social advancements. Similarly, the Gupta Empire saw advancements such as art, literature, science, and mathematics. The Tang Dynasty in China featured advancements in terms of science and technology, such as movable type and prosperity from trade along the Silk Road. (*Ancient World*)

75. The travels of Marco Polo resulted in the

- (1) introduction of gunpowder to China.
- (2) decline of Mongol rule in China.
- (3) expansion of trade between China and Europe.
- (4) use of Confucian teachings in Europe.

Correct answer: (3) The travels of Marco Polo resulted in the expansion of trade between China and Europe. The travels of Marco Polo jumpstarted a trading relationship between the Chinese and the Europeans. Gunpowder was invented by the Tang Dynasty in the 800s. The decline of the Mongol Empire took place by the end of the Yuan Dynasty in the late 1300s to 1400s after Marco Polo's journey to China in 1275. Confucian teachings did not provide a major impact in Europe. (*Global Interactions*)

Base your answer to Question 76 on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- In less than 50 years, it was the largest unified land empire in history.
- In 1279, it was the first foreign group to gain complete control of China.
- It made the caravan routes across Asia safe for trade and travel.
- When attempting to conquer Japan in 1274 and 1281, its fleets were destroyed by storms.

76. Which empire is most closely associated with these statements?

- (1) Persian
- (2) Gupta
- (3) Ottoman
- (4) Mongol

Correct answer: (4) The empire most closely associated with these statements is the Mongol Empire. The Mongols were led by rulers such as Genghis Khan and Kublai Khan. During the Yuan Dynasty, the Mongols took over territories spanning from China to Persia. Trading routes such as the Silk Road were developed to increase trade between China and the Middle East. (*Global Interactions*)

77. The wealth and power of Mali's ruler, Mansa Musa, were significant because they contributed to the

- (1) start of the Crusades.
- (2) spread of Islam.
- (3) growth of European imperialism.
- (4) rise of Arab nationalism.

Correct answer: (2) The wealth and power of Mali's ruler, Mansa Musa, were significant because they contributed to the spread of Islam. Mansa Musa was a devout Muslim, who made a hajj, or journey, to Mecca from 1324 to 1325. Upon returning, Mansa Musa built mosques and universities in Timbuktu. Because of this, Timbuktu became a center of learning in the Mali Empire. Mansa Musa's reign did not interfere with the Crusades, which had been fought from about 1093 to 1291, or the rise of European imperialism during the late 1800s. Additionally, Mansa Musa did not influence Arab nationalism. (*Global Interactions*)

78. An important effect of the Protestant Reformation in Europe was that it strengthened the

- (1) power of monarchies.
- (2) power of the pope.
- (3) belief in polytheism.
- (4) unity of Europe.

Correct answer: (1) An important effect of the Protestant Reformation in Europe was that it strengthened the power of monarchies. Martin Luther wrote in his Ninety-Five Theses against the sale of indulgences. This led to widespread fear of many monarchs, speculating whether they might also be able to break away from the Roman Catholic Church. In response to the pope's refusal to divorce his wife, for example, Henry VIII of England broke away from the Roman Catholic Church. Henry VIII then established the Anglican Church, or the Church of England. (*Global Interactions*)

79. The need to possess warm-water ports greatly influenced the foreign policy of which nation?

- (1) England
- (2) Russia
- (3) France
- (4) Egypt

Correct answer: (2) The need to possess warm-water ports greatly influenced the foreign policy of Russia. Peter the Great of Russia sought to gain ports on the Baltic Sea. A massive army was assembled to accomplish this goal. However, Catherine the Great would successfully acquire Black Sea ports in 1795. On the other hand, England and France were more concerned with imperialism than securing warm-water ports. (*First Global Age*)

80. The astrolabe and improvements in cartography helped Europeans to

- (1) launch the Crusades.
- (2) defeat the Mongols.
- (3) expel the Moors.
- (4) explore the Western Hemisphere.

Correct answer: (4) The astrolabe and improvements in cartography helped Europeans to explore the Western Hemisphere. These innovations provided the necessary catalyst for Europeans to explore around the world and expand power. The Crusades were fought over religious conflict between the Christians and the Muslims. Additionally, these inventions did not contribute to the defeat of the Mongols or the expulsion of the Moors. (*First Global Age*)

Base your answer to Question 81 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Population of Four British Cities: 1801–1891

<i>Year</i>	<i>Birmingham</i>	<i>Leeds</i>	<i>Liverpool</i>	<i>Manchester</i>
1801	74,000	53,000	80,000	90,000
1861	296,000	207,000	444,000	339,000
1891	523,000	429,000	704,000	645,000

81. Which event caused this population shift in Great Britain?

- (1) the bubonic plague
- (2) emigration to the Americas
- (3) the Industrial Revolution
- (4) rebellions in Ireland

Correct answer: (3) The Industrial Revolution caused a population shift in Great Britain. The need for laborers during the Industrial Revolution led to population increase in the cities. The bubonic plague, emigration (migration) to the Americas, and rebellions in Ireland caused the population of England to decrease, rather than increase as is shown in the chart. (*Age of Revolutions*)

Base your answer to Question 82 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . But after a long period of commercial intercourse [trade], there appear among the crowd of barbarians both good persons and bad, unevenly. Consequently there are those who smuggle opium to seduce the Chinese people and so cause the spread of the poison to all provinces. Such persons who only care to profit themselves, and disregard their harm to others, are not tolerated by the laws of heaven and are unanimously hated by human beings. His Majesty the Emperor, upon hearing of this, is in a towering rage. He has especially sent me, his commissioner, to come to Kwangtung [Guangdong Province], and together with the governor-general and governor jointly to investigate and settle this matter. . . .

—“Letter of Advice to Queen Victoria” from Lin Zexu (Lin Tse-Hsü), Chinese Commissioner of Canton, 1839

82. This letter to Queen Victoria relates most directly to the outbreak of the

- (1) Chinese Civil War.
- (2) Sino-Japanese War.
- (3) Communist Revolution.
- (4) Opium Wars.

Correct answer: (4) This letter to Queen Victoria relates most directly to the outbreak of the Opium Wars. This letter is written from the Chinese Commissioner of Canton during the height of the Age of Imperialism. Opium, a highly addictive drug, provided negative influences on the Chinese society. Because the letter is written to the British about opium, it did not address the conflict between the Chinese and the Japanese. Additionally, the letter was written in 1839, not during the Communist Revolution in the late twentieth century. (*Age of Revolutions*)

83. The theory of Social Darwinism was sometimes used to justify

- (1) the establishment of communist governments in Asia.
- (2) Latin American revolutions in the early nineteenth century.
- (3) the independence movement in India.
- (4) European imperialism in the late nineteenth century.

Correct answer: (4) The theory of Social Darwinism was sometimes used to justify European imperialism in the late nineteenth century. Social Darwinism supports the theory of survival of the fittest. The theory proposed that only strong nations will survive. To this end, strong European nations used Social Darwinism to justify the colonization of weaker nations. Social Darwinism does not support communism, the Latin American revolutions, or the independence movement in India. (*Age of Revolutions*)

84. Japan's increased foreign trade during the Meiji Restoration was closely related to its

- (1) need to maintain a traditional society.
- (2) desire for a modern industrialized society.
- (3) colonization by Western nations.
- (4) encouragement of foreign investment.

Correct answer: (2) Japan's increased foreign trade during the Meiji Restoration was closely related to its desire for a modern industrialized society. During the Age of Imperialism, Japan felt the pressure to westernize in order to compete with other nations. This move was necessary in order to prevent Japan from being the victim of European imperialism. During the Meiji Restoration, the Japanese were involved in foreign trade and wanted to industrialize. At this point, Japan looked to break away from its traditional society. (*Age of Revolutions*)

85. Which event occurred first and led to the other three?

- (1) rise of fascism in Europe
- (2) Bolshevik Revolution
- (3) World War I
- (4) signing of the Treaty of Versailles

Correct answer: (3) World War I occurred first leading to the other three events. World War I broke out in 1914. The Bolshevik Revolution occurred in 1917 in Russia. When World War I ended in 1919, the Treaty of Versailles was signed. Fascism began to rise in Europe in 1922 with Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler (1933). (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

86. The early twentieth-century Zionist movement calling for the establishment of a Jewish homeland was an example of

- (1) imperialism.
- (2) nationalism.
- (3) capitalism.
- (4) isolationism.

Correct answer: (2) The early twentieth-century Zionist movement calling for the establishment of a Jewish homeland was an example of nationalism. Nationalism is defined as pride or love for one's country. During the Zionist movement, Jews sought to establish their permanent homeland. Imperialism is defined as the control of a stronger country taking over a weaker country for social, political, economic, religious, and militaristic reasons. Capitalism is an economic system where the market controls the economy. Under isolationism, a nation chooses to stay out of the politics of foreign nations. (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

Base your answer to Question 87 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . Passive resistance is a method of securing rights by personal suffering, it is the reverse of resistance by arms. When I refuse to do a thing that is repugnant [objectionable] to my conscience, I use

soul-force. For instance, the Government of the day has passed a law which is applicable to me. I do not like it. If by using violence I force the Government to repeal the law, I am employing what may be termed body force. If I do not obey the law and accept the penalty for its breach, I use soul-force. It involves sacrifice of self. . . .

—M. K. Gandhi, *Hind Swaraj* or *Indian Home Rule*, Navajivan Publishing (1938)

87. This statement reflects the belief that individuals

- (1) have no control over events.
- (2) can influence events by following moral guidelines.
- (3) must use violence to influence events.
- (4) can influence events by using military force.

Correct answer: (2) This statement reflects the belief that individuals can influence events by following moral guidelines. Under passive resistance, Gandhi believed that people may achieve their goals without resorting to violence. The people suffer for the sake of their own thoughts and desires. (*Age of Revolutions*)

88. Between the late 1800s and the end of World War II, Japan implemented a policy of imperialism mainly because Japan

- (1) admired the economic power of China.
- (2) lacked coal, iron, and other important resources.
- (3) wanted to unify the governments of East Asia.
- (4) feared the expansion of Nazi Germany in the Pacific.

Correct answer: (2) Between the late 1800s and the end of World War II, Japan implemented a policy of imperialism mainly because Japan lacked coal, iron, and other important resources. In order to produce more goods, countries need raw materials. During the Age of Imperialism, strong nations sought to imperialize in order to gain access to natural resources and new markets for their manufactured goods. Coal and iron were needed to support the industrial sector. (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

89. The partition of India and the division of Yugoslavia were similar in that both were divided

- (1) as a result of the Berlin Conference.
- (2) because of religious or ethnic differences.
- (3) to form communist and noncommunist states.
- (4) to conform to United Nations guidelines.

Correct answer: (2) The partition of India and the division of Yugoslavia were similar in that both were divided because of religious or ethnic differences. In India, conflict existed between its Hindu majority and Pakistan's Muslim majority. Kashmir, between Pakistan and India, has been a source of recent conflict. In Yugoslavia, many religions and ethnicities existed together, such as Orthodox Christian Serbs, Roman Catholic Croats, and Muslim Albanians. This led to a constant struggle ending in separation from

Yugoslavia and independence for Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. The Berlin Conference of 1884 and 1885 divided Africa during the Age of Imperialism, which did not affect India or Yugoslavia. In addition, these divisions did not involve the formation of communist and noncommunist states or the United Nations. (*Age of Revolutions*)

90. One similarity in the histories of Germany and Vietnam is that both nations

- (1) were once divided but have since been reunited.
- (2) remained nonaligned during the Cold War period.
- (3) have chosen a democratic form of government in recent years.
- (4) were once colonized by other European nations.

Correct answer: (1) One similarity in the histories of Germany and Vietnam is that both nations were once divided but have since been reunited. During the Cold War, Germany and Vietnam divided among noncommunist and communist states. Afterward, both were reunited. While Germany became a nation under capitalism, Vietnam became entirely communist. This question does not involve imperialism or colonization. (*Age of Revolutions*)

91. Control of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits was a strategic objective in both World War I and World War II because these straits

- (1) link Africa to Europe.
- (2) allow waterway passage into Germany.
- (3) separate Italy from the Balkan peninsula.
- (4) provide access from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea.

Correct answer: (4) Control of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits was a strategic objective in both World War I and World War II, because these straits provide access from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea. The Bosphorus and Dardanelles do not link Africa to Europe, allow for a water passage into Germany, or separate Italy from the Balkan peninsula. (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

92. Which historical development showed the desire of a group to gain independence from a colonial power?

- (1) rise of the Nazi Party in Germany
- (2) Solidarity movement in Poland
- (3) Tiananmen Square uprising in China
- (4) Sepoy Mutiny in India

Correct answer: (4) The Sepoy Mutiny in India showed the desire of a group to gain independence from a colonial power, Great Britain. Indians revolted during the Sepoy Mutiny because of their refusal to fight with guns covered in beef or pork fat. The Hindus and the Muslims rebelled against the British in the hopes of gaining independence. In Poland, the trade union revolted against communism—they revolted against both, the USSR and their own communist government for political change. In China, students revolted against the government of Deng Xiaoping at Tiananmen Square. (*Age of Revolutions*)

93. Which statement describes a similarity between the French Revolution and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia?

- (1) The leaders in power before the revolutions favored changing the political system in their country.
- (2) Both revolutions were the result of government denial of basic human rights and stressful economic conditions.
- (3) Most of the revolutionary support was provided by radicals from other countries.
- (4) The new democracies created by the revolutions gave people greater representation in their governments.

Correct answer: (2) A similarity between the French Revolution and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia was that both revolutions were the result of government denial of basic human rights and stressful economic conditions. The Third Estate in France sought for natural rights under the governance of King Louis XVI. In Russia, the Bolsheviks rose against Czar Nicholas II claiming that their rights and livelihood were being ignored. Both Czar Nicholas II and King Louis XVI did not allow for political changes. In both cases, the people revolted against the government, creating some change. (*Age of Revolutions*)

Base your answer to Question 94 on the bullet points below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- Block printing, gunpowder, and the abacus were developed.
- Porcelain making and black-ink painting on silk paper were perfected.
- The compass was discovered and used to improve the determination of direction when sailing.

94. These advances are associated with the

- (1) Tang and Song dynasties of China.
- (2) Gupta Empire in India.
- (3) Ghana and Mali civilizations of Africa.
- (4) Byzantine Empire in the Middle East.

Correct answer: (1) These advances are associated with the Tang and Song dynasties of China. During the Gupta Empire, advancements were made in India in terms of art, literature, science, and mathematics. The Ghana and Mali civilizations focused on gold and salt. The Byzantine Empire featured icons, mosaics, and political advancements such as Justinian's Code. (*Expanding Zones and Exchange*)

Base your answer to Question 95 on the headlines below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“Archaeologists Revise Historical Interpretations After New Discovery”

“New Research Sheds Light on Causes of World War I”

“Computer Technology Helps Reconstruct Ancient Languages”

95. These headlines indicate that the understanding of historical facts

- (1) remains the same over time.
- (2) is passed down from one generation to another.
- (3) reflects a variety of personal opinions.
- (4) is shaped by the available evidence.

Correct answer: (4) These headlines indicate that the understanding of historical facts is shaped by the available evidence. Historians and archaeologists are two examples of researchers whose work help to improve our understanding of the past. New advancement of technology is also valuable in this cause. (*Ancient World*)

96. Which belief is most closely associated with the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)?

- (1) People are born into a specific caste.
- (2) Believers must follow the Ten Commandments.
- (3) Followers must fast during Ramadan.
- (4) People can overcome their desires by following the Eight-Fold Path.

Correct answer: (4) According to Buddhist principles, believers can end personal suffering by eliminating selfish desires. Siddhartha Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, expressed some of his beliefs through the Eight-Fold Path, which called on its followers to lead an ethical life. Suffering can cease, however, if people do not give in to their selfish desires. (*Ancient World*)

97. What was the immediate cause of World War I in Europe?

- (1) start of the civil war in Russia
- (2) sinking of the British liner, *Lusitania*
- (3) assassination of the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
- (4) attack on Poland by the German army

Correct answer: (3) The immediate cause of World War I in Europe was the assassination of the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The start of civil war in Russia and the sinking of the British liner *Lusitania* both occurred once the war had started, while the attack on Poland by the German army was the start of World War II. With all the various causes of World War I, the one defining immediate cause of the war was the assassination of the archduke, heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. (*Crisis & Achievement (1900–1945)*)

98. The Armenian massacre, the Holocaust, and the Rape of Nanking are examples of

- (1) appeasement policies.
- (2) resistance movements.
- (3) Russification efforts.
- (4) human rights violations.

Correct answer: (4) The Armenian massacre, the Holocaust, and the Rape of Nanking are examples of human rights violations. The many examples of rape, torture, and killings in all of these instances make them human rights violations. None of the above are appeasement policies, resistance movements, or Russification efforts. (*Crisis & Achievement (1900–1945)*)

Base your answer to Question 99 on the actions below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- Showing respect for parents
- Maintaining family honor
- Honoring all elders

99. Which term is most closely related to these three actions?

- (1) nirvana
- (2) animism
- (3) filial piety
- (4) hadj (hajj)

Correct answer: (3) Filial piety is most closely related to these three actions. These Confucian principles called for respect for parents, maintaining family honor, and honoring all elders. The family was a model of the society. The followers of these principles believed that these actions would maintain social order and harmony. (*Ancient World*)

100. The travels of Marco Polo and of Ibn Battuta were similar, in that these travels

- (1) led to nationalistic movements.
- (2) helped to spread the ideas of religious leaders.
- (3) stimulated the expansion of trade.
- (4) supported democratic forms of government.

Correct answer: (3) The travels of Marco Polo and of Ibn Battuta were similar, in that these travels stimulated the expansion of trade. The travels of Marco Polo resulted in the expansion of trade between China and Europe. They jump-started a trading relationship between the Chinese and the Europeans. The travels of Ibn Battuta gave other regions a detailed description of the city of Timbuktu, a center of learning and trade in the West African kingdom of Mali. (*Global Interactions*)

101. In the early 1500s, Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses, Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy, and John Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion* contributed to

- (1) a decline in the power of the Catholic Church.
- (2) an increased sense of nationalism in Tudor England.
- (3) the growing power of the feudal nobility in Europe.
- (4) a major conflict among Eastern Orthodox Christians.

Correct answer: (1) In the early 1500s, Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses, Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy, and John Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion* contributed to a decline in the power of the Catholic Church. Martin Luther wrote in his Ninety-five Theses against the sale of indulgences. In response to the pope's refusal to allow him to divorce his wife, Henry VIII of England broke away from the Roman Catholic Church. Henry VIII then established the Anglican Church, or the Church of England. An important effect of the Protestant Reformation in Europe was that it strengthened the power of monarchs. (*Global Interactions*)

Base your answer to Question 102 on the information below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Edict of 1635 Ordering the Closing of Japan

- Japanese ships are strictly forbidden to leave for foreign countries.
- No Japanese is permitted to go abroad. If there is anyone who attempts to do so secretly, he must be executed. The ship so involved must be impounded and its owner arrested, and the matter must be reported to the higher authority.
- If any Japanese returns from overseas after residing there, he must be put to death. . . .
- Any informer revealing the whereabouts of the followers of padres (Christians) must be rewarded accordingly. If anyone reveals the whereabouts of a high ranking padre, he must be given one hundred pieces of silver. For those of lower ranks, depending on the deed, the reward must be set accordingly. . . .

—David John Lu, *Sources of Japanese History*, McGraw-Hill, 1974

102. These rules reflect the Japanese policy of

- (1) totalitarianism.
- (2) appeasement.
- (3) interdependence.
- (4) isolationism.

Correct answer: (4) These rules reflect the Japanese policy of isolationism. To maintain their political power, Tokugawa shoguns kept the Japanese from exchanging of ideas or having contact with westerners. The document suggests that violators would face death. Despite its reluctance to become interdependent, Japan prospered during this period. The document does not provide any information about interdependence, totalitarianism, or appeasement. (*Global Interactions*)

103. The heliocentric model, the development of inductive reasoning, and the work of Descartes are all associated with which revolution?

- (1) Neolithic
- (2) Agricultural
- (3) Green
- (4) Scientific

Correct answer: (4) The heliocentric model, the development of inductive reasoning, and the work of Descartes are all associated with the Scientific Revolution. Sir Isaac Newton, Galileo Galilei, and Johannes Kepler were Renaissance scientists associated with the Scientific Revolution. Known for their contributions in science, these men used logic and evidence to support their claims. However, the findings were often challenged by the traditional authority, especially the Roman Catholic Church. For example, Galilei's claim that the sun, not the earth, was the center of the universe, was challenged vehemently by the church officials. (*Age of Revolutions*)

104. Which idea became a central belief of the Enlightenment?

- (1) The use of reason would lead to human progress.
- (2) Mathematics could be used to solve all human problems.
- (3) The ancient Romans had the best form of government.
- (4) People should give up their natural rights to their rulers.

Correct answer: (1) The idea that became a central belief of the Enlightenment was that the use of reason would lead to human progress. Enlightenment philosophers such as John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau sought to inform people of the value of their natural rights and the benefits of democracy. (*Age of Revolutions*)

Base your answer to Question 105 on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Statement A: We worked in a place that was noisy and dangerous. We did the same work over and over again. Many workers, often children, lost fingers, limbs, and even their lives.

Statement B: Government should not interfere in business. To do so would disrupt the balance of supply and demand.

Statement C: Government has a duty to interfere in order to best provide its people with a happy and safe life.

Statement D: Advances in agricultural techniques and practices resulted in an increased supply of food and raw materials, causing a movement of the farmers from the countryside to the city.

105. All of these statements describe events or viewpoints that relate to the

- (1) Protestant Reformation.
- (2) Commercial Revolution.
- (3) Industrial Revolution.
- (4) Berlin Conference.

Correct answer: (3) All of these statements describe events or viewpoints that relate to the Industrial Revolution. The Industrial Revolution caused a population increase in the cities of Great Britain. The need for laborers during the Industrial Revolution led to population increase in the cities. While some people advocated for laissez-faire capitalism, others were concerned with the safety of the workers. (*Age of Revolutions*)

Base your answer to Question 106 on the poem excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The White Man's Burden

Take up the White Man's burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go, bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need;
To wait, in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild—
Your new-caught sullen peoples,
Half devil and half child. . . .

—Rudyard Kipling, 1899

106. This stanza from Kipling's poem is most closely associated with the belief that it was the duty of Western colonial powers to

- (1) learn from the people they conquered.
- (2) teach their colonies how to produce manufactured goods.
- (3) civilize the people they controlled.
- (4) welcome less developed countries as equals.

Correct answer: (3) This stanza from Kipling's poem is most closely associated with the belief that it was the duty of Western colonial powers to civilize the people they controlled. The theory of Social Darwinism, implied in the poem, was sometimes used to justify European imperialism in the late nineteenth century. Social Darwinism supports the theory of survival of the fittest. The theory proposed that only strong nations will survive. To this end, strong European nations used Social Darwinism to justify the colonization of weaker nations. (*Age of Revolutions*)

107. Between 1845 and 1860, which factor caused a large decline in Ireland's population?

- (1) famine
- (2) civil war
- (3) plague
- (4) war against Spain

Correct answer: (1) Between 1845 and 1860, famine caused a large decline in Ireland's population. Once controlled by Britain, Ireland suffered a mass starvation in the 1840s from a widespread potato famine. More than 1 million people died from what became known as the Great Hunger. The famine was exacerbated by the indifference of the ruling powers of Great Britain, which strengthened Ireland's resolve to become an independent nation. (*Age of Revolutions*)

108. The ability of the Ottoman Empire to expand its borders depended on

- (1) military assistance from western Europe.
- (2) extensive trade with the Americas.
- (3) alliances formed during World War I.
- (4) strategic location between Europe and Asia.

Correct answer: (4) The ability of the Ottoman Empire to expand its borders depended on strategic location between Europe and Asia. The Ottoman Empire was located at the crossroads of trade between Europe and Asia. Trade routes such as the silk route and the spice route crossed through the Ottoman Empire, giving control and money to the Ottoman caliphs. The Ottoman Empire did not receive military help from Western Europe or have extensive trade with the Americas. While the Ottoman Empire formed alliances at World War I, the empire expanded its borders well before then. (*First Global Age*)

109. One action that many governments took during World War I was to

- (1) encourage political dissent and freedom of the press.
- (2) regulate their economic systems to increase production.
- (3) prevent women from seeking employment in factories.
- (4) raise tariffs to encourage trade.

Correct answer: (2) One action that many governments took during World War I was to regulate their economic systems to increase production. Because men qualified for military services were deployed for war, women were needed to work in the factories. Warring nations required supplies and goods, so posing tariffs or other forms of taxes would be detrimental to the war effort. Political dissent and negative press were generally discouraged during the war. (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

110. Which event is most closely associated with the start of World War II in Europe?

- (1) invasion of Poland by Nazi forces
- (2) signing of the Munich Agreement
- (3) building of the Berlin Wall
- (4) assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Correct answer: (1) The invasion of Poland by Nazi forces is most closely associated with the start of World War II in Europe. Failing to respond after a series of aggressions by the Germans, nations such as France and Britain eventually declared war on Germany in 1939. The signing of the Munich Agreement was an example of appeasing, or giving in to, the Germans. This agreement allowed the Germans to seize the Sudetenland. The building of the Berlin Wall happened after World War II. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the immediate cause of World War I. (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

111. Although Cuba has lost support from many nations, one reason Fidel Castro has remained in power is that he has

- (1) established free trade with the United States.
- (2) opposed communism.
- (3) prohibited the practice of Catholicism.
- (4) raised the standard of living for many Cubans.

Correct answer: (4) Although Cuba has lost support from many nations, one reason Fidel Castro has remained in power is that he has raised the standard of living for many Cubans. Castro overthrew an oppressive government under Fulgencio Batista in 1959 and established a communist dictatorship. The United States strongly opposed Cuba's connection with the USSR. Its economy suffered greatly because of American sanctions. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

Base your answer to Question 112 on the statement below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense . . . will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the . . . area. . . .

112. Which organization includes this statement in its charter?

- (1) Warsaw Pact
- (2) United Nations
- (3) Organization of American States
- (4) North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Correct answer: (4) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization includes this statement in its charter. Established after the World War II (1949), this peacekeeping organization illustrated the importance of collective security. Noncommunist countries began to form alliances in the period known as the Cold War. The USSR formed its own alliance called the Warsaw Pact. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

113. A similarity between Peter the Great of Russia and Deng Xiaoping of the People's Republic of China was that each

- (1) resisted economic and social reforms in his country.
- (2) rejected the culture of his country in favor of a foreign culture.
- (3) promoted economic and technological modernization of his country.
- (4) experienced foreign invasions of his country that almost succeeded.

Correct answer: (3) A similarity between Peter the Great of Russia and Deng Xiaoping of the People's Republic of China was that each promoted economic and technological modernization of his country. The need to possess warm-water ports greatly influenced the foreign policy of Russia. Peter the Great of Russia sought to gain ports on the Baltic Sea, hoping the ports would lead to more trade and cultural

diffusion with foreign countries; however, Catherine the Great successfully acquired Black Sea ports in 1795. Similarly, Deng Xiaoping attempted to increase China's industrial output through the Four Modernizations. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

114. In the late twentieth century, what was a problem common to the Balkans, Rwanda, and Indonesia?

- (1) disposal of nuclear waste
- (2) ethnic or religious conflicts
- (3) drought and famine
- (4) overcrowding of urban centers

Correct answer: (2) Ethnic or religious conflicts was a problem common to the Balkans, Rwanda, and Indonesia in the late Twentieth century. For example, the Balkans was one such area where different religions and ethnic groups existed. Several geographic features in the Balkans, including location, have helped lead to the cultural diversity of the region. After a period of violence, Yugoslavia was divided among different ethnic groups into countries such as Croatia and Slovenia. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

115. In the years following the Meiji Restoration in Japan and the unification of Germany in the nineteenth century, both nations experienced

- (1) an increase in military production and strengthened military forces.
- (2) a reduction in tensions with neighboring nations.
- (3) a restructuring of government that included popularly elected monarchs.
- (4) a decrease in the reliance on industrialization and trade.

Correct answer: (1) In the years following the Meiji Restoration in Japan and the unification of Germany in the nineteenth century, both nations experienced an increase in military production and strengthened military forces. During the Age of Imperialism, Japan felt the pressure to westernize in order to compete with other nations. This move was necessary in order to prevent Japan from being the victims of European imperialism. During the Meiji Restoration, the Japanese were involved in foreign trade and wanted to industrialize. At this point, Japan looked to break away from its traditional society. Similarly, Germany tried to free itself from the French dominance. (*Age of Revolutions*)

116. One way in which Alexander II, Catherine the Great, and Boris Yeltsin played similar roles in Russian history was that they

- (1) led communist revolutions.
- (2) encouraged reforms.
- (3) were subjects of Stalinist purges.
- (4) supported territorial expansion.

Correct answer: (2) One way in which Alexander II, Catherine the Great, and Boris Yeltsin played similar roles in Russian history was that they encouraged reforms. For example, the collapse of the USSR

marked the end of communism in other European states in recent years. Boris Yeltsin struggled to convert Russia from a communist state to a democracy. His reforms called for increased capitalistic elements in the Russian economy. Similarly, Catherine the Great was instrumental in reforming Russia. Her achievements included securing warm-water ports in the Black Sea. (*First Global Age*)

Base your answer to Question 9 on the bullet points below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- Berlin airlift
- Cuban missile crisis
- Nuclear arms race

117. These events were part of an era known as the

- (1) Age of Imperialism.
- (2) Scientific Revolution.
- (3) Enlightenment.
- (4) Cold War.

Correct answer: (4) These events were part of an era known as the Cold War. During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union were at odds over political philosophies. Many nations were aligned with either the noncommunist United States or the communist Soviet Union. Although these two countries were never at war during this period, nations such as Germany and Cuba became hot spots over the spread of communism. The two countries also felt the need to increase military spending to better protect their political and economic interests. (*Crises and Achievement [1900–1945]*)

118. Which civilization first developed a civil service system, invented gunpowder, and manufactured porcelain?

- (1) Aztec
- (2) Chinese
- (3) Japanese
- (4) Roman

Correct answer: (2) The Chinese civilization first developed a civil service system, invented gunpowder, and manufactured porcelain. Many early advances in civilization, such as the ones listed in this question, tie back to ancient China. Aztec, Japanese, and Roman civilizations made advancements, but development of gunpowder is considered a Chinese invention. (*Ancient World*)

119. Which two belief systems teach that there are spirits in nature?

- (1) Shinto and Animism
- (2) Hinduism and Confucianism
- (3) Judaism and Christianity
- (4) Islam and Buddhism

Correct answer: (1) The two belief systems that teach that there are spirits in nature are Shinto and Animism. These two religions look to items in nature, such as plants and animals, and see the spirits of the gods residing in them. Judaism, Christianity, and Islam are all monotheistic religions and see no basis for spirits in nature. Confucianism is more of a philosophy instead of a belief system, and it has no writings on spirits. The only answer that works, therefore, is Shinto and Animism. (*Expanding Zones of Exchange*)

120. A major contribution of the Golden Age of Islam was the

- (1) development of mercantilism.
- (2) creation of the first polytheistic religion.
- (3) spread of democratic ideals.
- (4) advancement of mathematics and science.

Correct answer: (4) A major contribution of the Golden Age of Islam was the advancement of mathematics and science. New concepts in medicine, science, and math, such as algebra, were being formed in this age. The Golden Age of Islam did not lead to the development of mercantilism or the spread of democratic ideals. Because Islam was a monotheistic religion, it certainly did not create the first polytheistic religion. (*Expanding Zones of Exchange*)

121. Which civilization best completes the heading of the partial outline below?

- I. I. _____
- A. Spread of Islam
 - B. Gold and salt trade
 - C. Growth of Timbuktu
 - D. Pilgrimage of Mansa Musa
- (1) Benin
 - (2) Kush
 - (3) Mali
 - (4) Egyptian

Correct answer: (3) The civilization that best completes the heading of the partial outline would be Mali. The Mali civilization of Africa was responsible for the spread of Islam, the gold and salt trade, the growth of Timbuktu, and the pilgrimage of Mansa Musa. (*Methodology of Global History/Geography*)

122. Historians value the writings of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta because they

- (1) serve as primary sources about trade and culture.
- (2) provide the basis for European holy books.
- (3) include advice on how to be a democratic ruler.
- (4) present unbiased views of life in Africa and Asia.

Correct answer: (1) Historians value the writings of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta because they serve as primary sources about trade and culture. These writings provide direct information on the time periods, giving us insights on the time period. These writings do not provide the basis for European holy books, include advice on how to be a democratic ruler, or present an unbiased view of life in Africa and Asia. (*First Global Age*)

123. Which factor contributed to the beginning of the Renaissance in Italian cities?

- (1) occupation by foreign powers
- (2) interaction with Latin America
- (3) surplus of porcelain from Japan
- (4) access to important trade routes

Correct answer: (4) The access to important trade routes contributed to the beginning of the Renaissance in Italian cities. The crusades opened up new trade doors to Europeans, bringing in spices and other luxuries. No occupation by foreign powers preceded the Renaissance, nor was there an interaction with Latin America or a surplus from Japan. The new trade routes were the major beginning of the Italian Renaissance, which then spread throughout Europe. (*First Global Age*)

Base your answer to Question 124 on the bullet points below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- 1340s—Mongols, merchants, and other travelers carried disease along trade routes west of China.
- 1346—The plague reached the Black Sea ports of Caffa and Tana.
- 1347—Italian merchants fled plague-infected Black Sea ports.
- 1348—The plague became an epidemic in most of Western Europe.

124. Which conclusion can be made based on these statements?

- (1) The plague primarily affected China.
- (2) The interaction of people spread the plague.
- (3) Port cities were relatively untouched by the plague.
- (4) The plague started in Western Europe.

Correct answer: (2) Based on these statements, you can make the conclusion that the interaction of people spread the plague. The timeline given shows how the plague spread through trade and traders, infecting crops of people in all different coastal cities. The statements do not point toward China or only to Western Europe. Given the cities mentioned, port cities were heavily affected by the plague, leaving human contact spreading the plague as the viable answer. (*Methodology of Global History/Geography*)

Base your answer to Question 125 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“To him who wishes to follow me, I offer hardships, hunger, thirst, and all the perils of war.”

—Garibaldi’s Memoirs

125. This quotation from Garibaldi is most closely associated with Italian

- (1) exploration.
- (2) nationalism.
- (3) imperialism.
- (4) neutrality.

Correct answer: (2) The quotation from Garibaldi is most closely associated with Italian nationalism. Garibaldi was a major leader in unifying Italy, and in his memoirs, he discusses his nationalistic goals. There is no example of exploration, imperialism, or neutrality in this quote. Instead, Garibaldi talks about Italians joining him in a nationalistic movement in his quest for unifying Italy, a nationalistic movement. (*Age of Revolution*)

Base your answer to Question 126 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . I am willing to admit my pride in this accomplishment for Japan. The facts are these: It was not until the sixth year of Kaei (1853) that a steamship was seen for the first time; it was only in the second year of Ansei (1855) that we began to study navigation from the Dutch in Nagasaki; by 1860, the science was sufficiently understood to enable us to sail a ship across the Pacific. This means that about seven years after the first sight of a steamship, after only about five years of practice, the Japanese people made a trans-Pacific crossing without help from foreign experts. I think we can without undue pride boast before the world of this courage and skill. As I have shown, the Japanese officers were to receive no aid from Captain Brooke throughout the voyage. Even in taking observations, our officers and the Americans made them independently of each other. Sometimes they compared their results, but we were never in the least dependent on the Americans. . . .

—Eiichi Kiyooka, trans., *The Autobiography of Fukuzawa Yukichi*, The Hokuseido Press, 1934

126. Which set of events is most closely associated with the nation described in this passage?

- (1) end of the Opium War → creation of European spheres of influence
- (2) end of the Tokugawa Shogunate → beginning of the Meiji Restoration
- (3) fall of the Manchus → rise of Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen)
- (4) imperialism in China → start of World War II

Correct answer: (2) The set of events that is most closely associated with the nation described in this passage would be the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate → beginning of the Meiji Restoration. The passage repeatedly refers to Japan. The Opium War and Manchu Dynasty are both Chinese events, and have nothing to do with Japan. Imperialism in China leading to the start of World War II is a Japanese cause and effect, but it deals with a time period after the passage. (*Age of Revolution*)

127. When some European leaders agreed to Hitler’s demands concerning Czechoslovakia in 1938, they were supporting a policy of

- (1) détente.
- (2) balance of power.
- (3) collective security.
- (4) appeasement.

Correct answer: (4) When some European leaders agreed to Hitler's demands concerning Czechoslovakia in 1938, they were supporting a policy of appeasement. Appeasement is the policy where governments give into hostile demands in order to avoid a war. This is the definition of what European leaders did when they ceded sections of Czechoslovakia to Hitler in 1938 without firing a shot in protest. Détente, balance of power, and collective security do not apply to this situation, because it was a simple case of surrender for "peace in our time." (*Crisis & Achievement (1900–1945)*)

128. One reason Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939 was successful is that Poland

- (1) lacked natural barriers.
- (2) was located along the North Sea.
- (3) lacked natural resources.
- (4) was close to the Balkans.

Correct answer: (1) One reason that Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939 was successful is that Poland lacked natural barriers. Poland was a geographically flat nation, and the Germans were able to roll right in. The location of Poland along the North Sea, the lack of natural resources, and proximity to the Balkans had nothing to do with the ease of the Polish occupation. The fact that Germany could drive tanks right through the country in days was why the invasion was so successful. (*Crisis & Achievement (1900–1945)*)

129. What was one reason that India was divided into two nations in 1947?

- (1) Indian leaders disagreed about India's role in the United Nations.
- (2) Great Britain feared a unified India would be a military threat.
- (3) The Soviet Union insisted that India should have a communist government.
- (4) Differences between the Hindus and the Muslims created religious conflict.

Correct answer: (4) One reason that India was divided into two nations in 1947 was that the difference between Hindus and the Muslims created a religious conflict. The Hindu majority of India was not generally cooperative with the Muslim practices, nor were the Muslims tolerant of Hindu beliefs. The creation of two states led to a peaceful settlement. The division did not occur because of disagreement about India in the United Nations, a threat to British security, or Soviet influence. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

130. Which event illustrates the policy of containment?

- (1) Nuremberg trials (1945–1946)
- (2) Hungarian revolt (1956)
- (3) launching of Sputnik (1957)
- (4) naval blockade of Cuba (1962)

Correct answer: (4) The event that illustrates the policy of containment would be the naval blockade of Cuba. In order to stop the USSR from controlling land in the Western Hemisphere, the United States blockaded Cuba, stopping the Soviet Union from sending in more military supplies. The Nuremberg trials show justice after World War II, while the Hungarian revolt and Sputnik both illustrate major Cold War events. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

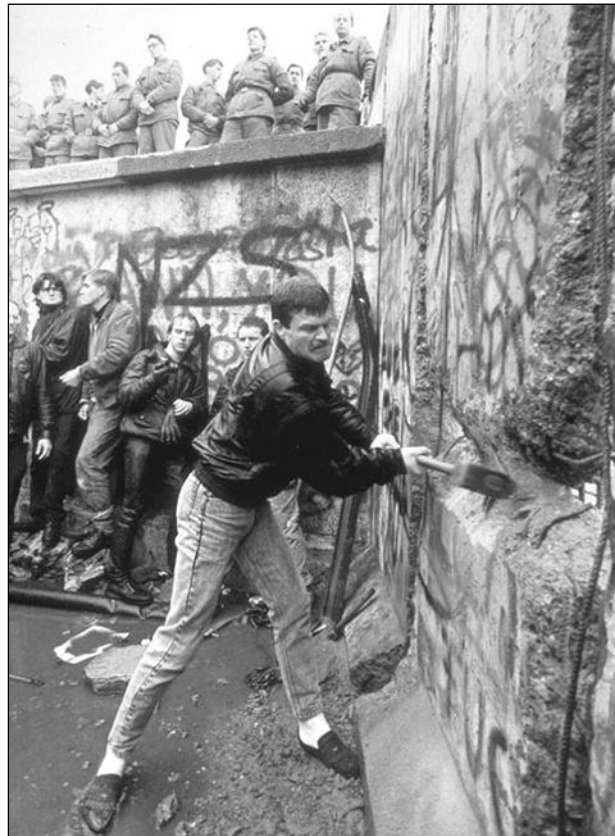
131. One similarity between the Korean War and the Vietnam War is that both wars were

- (1) resolved through the diplomatic efforts of the United Nations.
- (2) fought as a result of differing political ideologies during the Cold War.
- (3) fought without foreign influence or assistance.
- (4) caused by religious conflicts.

Correct answer: (2) One similarity between the Korean War and the Vietnam War is that both wars were fought as a result of differing political ideologies during the Cold War. The Cold War raged between the United States and the Soviet Union, with capitalism fighting communism. These wars were not both resolved by the United Nations, and neither of them was fought without foreign influence or caused by religious conflicts. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

Base your answer to Question 132 on the photograph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The Berlin Wall



Source: <http://imagesrvr.epnet.com/embimages/imh/archivephoto/full/g1952059.jpg>

132. This 1989 photograph symbolizes the

- (1) end of the Cold War.
- (2) importance of the Berlin airlift.
- (3) creation of a divided Germany.
- (4) fear of Nazism among Germans.

Correct answer: (1) The 1989 photograph symbolizes the end of the Cold War. This man, tearing into the Berlin Wall, is tearing down the separation between East and West Berlin. This image is not showing the importance of the Berlin airlift, creation of a divided Germany, or the fear of Nazism among Germans. Instead, this is showing how the Berlin Wall fell, as Europe began to reunite and the Cold War was ending. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

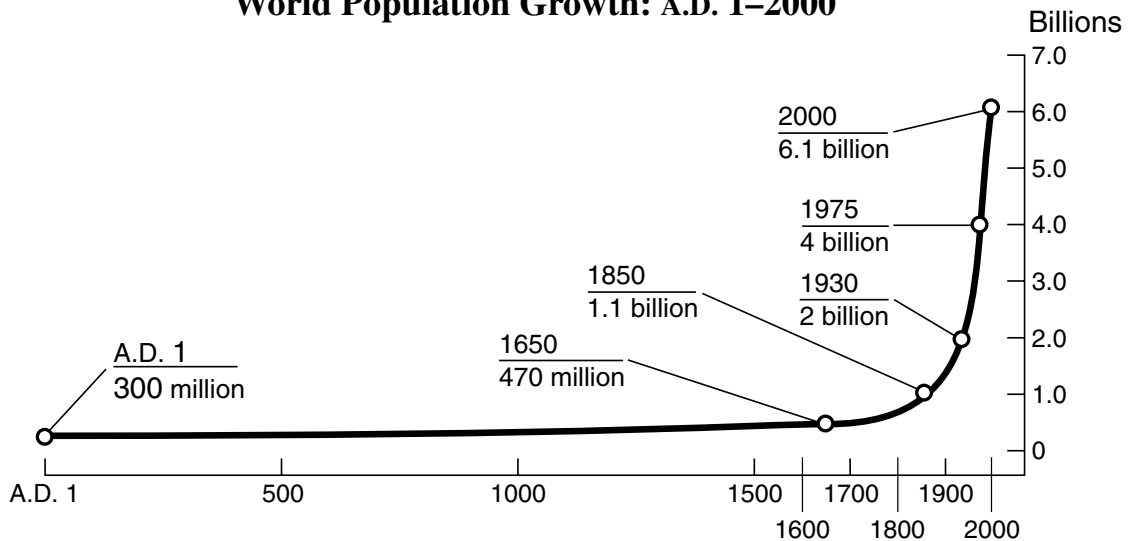
133. Which sequence of events is listed in the correct chronological order?

- (1) Crusades → French Revolution → Renaissance
- (2) French Revolution → Crusades → Renaissance
- (3) Crusades → Renaissance → French Revolution
- (4) Renaissance → Crusades → French Revolution

Correct answer: (3) The sequence of events listed in the proper chronological order is Crusades → Renaissance → French Revolution. The Crusades opened up new markets and ideas, leading into the Renaissance. The Renaissance was an explosion of culture and philosophy in Europe, giving way to thinkers like John Locke. It was the ideas of John Locke that inspired the French Revolution, confirming this as the correct order. (*First Global Age*)

Base your answer to Question 134 on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

World Population Growth: A.D. 1–2000



Source: Population Reference Bureau and de Blij and Murphy, *Human Geography: Culture, Society, and Space*, John Wiley & Sons, 1999 (adapted)

134. Which statement can be supported by the information in the graph?

- (1) The population of the world remained the same from 1 C.E. to 1650 C.E.
- (2) Most of the world's population growth took place during the period from 1000 C.E. to 1500 C.E.
- (3) The population growth rate decreased during the period from 1650 C.E. to 1800 C.E.
- (4) The world's population tripled between 1930 C.E. and 2000 C.E.

Correct answer: (4) The statement that can be supported using the information on the graph is that the world's population tripled between 1930 C.E. and 2000 C.E. The sharp increase in population is evident at the end of the map. The population did not remain the same from 1 C.E. to 1650 C.E., nor did the growth take place between 1000 C.E. to 1500 C.E., nor did the growth rate decrease during the period of 1650 C.E. to 1800 C.E. The only statement that is supported by the graph is that the world's population tripled between 1930 C.E. and 2000 C.E. (*Methodology of Global History/Geography*)

135. Which period of history had the greatest influence on the Enlightenment ideas of natural law and reason?

- (1) Pax Romana
- (2) Middle Ages
- (3) Age of Exploration
- (4) Scientific Revolution

Correct answer: (4) The Scientific Revolution had the greatest influence on the Enlightenment ideas of natural law and reason. The ideas of the Scientific Revolution, specifically looking at man and the role of man, led Enlightenment thinkers to re-evaluate man and man's capacity. Pax Romana, the Middle Ages, and the Age of Exploration had little if any influence on the Enlightenment ideas of natural law and reason. (*Age of Revolution*)

136. During the twentieth century, global attention was drawn to the Armenians of the Ottoman Empire, the Tutsis of Rwanda, and the Muslims of Kosovo because these groups were all victims of

- (1) nuclear power accidents.
- (2) human rights violations.
- (3) environmental disasters.
- (4) the AIDS epidemic.

Correct answer: (2) During the twentieth century, global attention was drawn toward the Armenians of the Ottoman Empire, the Tutsis of Rwanda, and the Muslims of Kosovo, because these groups were all victims of human rights violations. Innocent people in each example were being beaten, tortured, and killed because of their ethnicity. This is the very definition of human rights violations. These groups were not victims of nuclear power accidents, environmental disasters, or the AIDS epidemic. Their only crime was being different, and they were brutalized because of it. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

137. Olympic games, the poems of Homer, and Hellenistic culture are associated with which ancient civilization?

- (1) Egyptian
- (2) Greek
- (3) Roman
- (4) Phoenician

Correct answer: (2) Olympic games, the poems of Homer, and Hellenistic culture are associated with the ancient Greek civilization. There are no fancy tricks or mnemonic devices to help with this question. Any question that asks about the origins of the Olympic games will always tie back to ancient Greece. Homer was a Greek poet, and Hellenistic culture sees its base in ancient Greece with Alexander. (*Ancient World*)

138. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

- I. _____
- A. Development of medical encyclopedias
 - B. Development of algebra and astronomical tables
 - C. Production of cotton textiles and wooden carpets
 - D. Production of literature, calligraphy, and geometric art
- (1) Achievements of Feudal Societies
(2) Inventions during the Neolithic Revolution
(3) Issues of the Protestant Reformation
(4) Contributions of the Islamic Civilization

Correct answer: (4) The partial outline would best be headed by the title Contributions of the Islamic Civilization. The development of algebra, specifically, is an Islamic development and certainly not an invention of the Neolithic Revolution. Feudal societies were not well known for their medical encyclopedias, and the Protestant Reformation did not have anything to do with development or productions of goods. (*Ancient World*)

139. Which fact relating to early Japan was a result of the other three?

- (1) Japan experienced earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.
- (2) The Japanese developed a nature-based belief called Shinto.
- (3) Tsunamis and typhoons sometimes destroyed coastal Japanese villages.
- (4) Mountains are found throughout the islands of Japan.

Correct answer: (2) The Japanese nature-based belief called Shinto is the fact that relates to the other three. The Japanese people needed a reason to explain the natural disasters that affected Japan: earthquakes, volcanoes, typhoons, and tsunamis, as well as the mountains found throughout the islands of Japan. Therefore, the nature-based belief system called Shinto formed. (*Ancient World*)

Base your answer to Question 140 on the picture below and on your knowledge of social studies.



140. This statue is most closely associated with which religion?

- (1) Buddhism
- (2) Islam
- (3) Jainism
- (4) Christianity

Correct answer: (1) The statue most closely associates with Buddhism. Based on the position in which the statue is sitting, as well as the clothing and apparel (for example, the dot on forehead), the answer would not be Islam, Christianity, or Jainism, leaving Buddhism as the correct answer. (*Ancient World*)

141. Which action could be considered an effect of the Protestant Reformation?

- (1) posting of the Ninety-five Theses
- (2) decline in the power of the Roman Catholic Church
- (3) sale of indulgences
- (4) end of religious warfare

Correct answer: (2) The decline in the power of the Roman Catholic Church could be considered an effect of the Protestant Reformation. The sale of indulgences and the posting of the Ninety-five Theses

are both causes of the Reformation, leading to Luther forming a branch of Christianity. Religious warfare exists today, so the Protestant Reformation clearly did not end it. (*Age of Revolution*)

Base your answer to Question 142 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

In 1469, Isabella of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon. This marriage between the rulers of two powerful kingdoms opened the way for a unified state. Using their combined forces, the two monarchs made a final push against the Muslim stronghold of Granada. In 1492, Granada fell. . . .

—Elisabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall, 1997

142. What is being described in this passage?

- (1) a crusade to the Holy Land
- (2) the reasons for the voyages of Columbus
- (3) the Spanish Reconquista
- (4) the start of the Italian Renaissance

Correct answer: (3) The Spanish Reconquista is being described in this passage. Isabella and Ferdinand were both Spanish rulers in the late fifteenth century; they would not be starting a crusade to the Holy Land or starting the Italian Renaissance. Although the timing is correct for the reasons for the voyages of Columbus, the passage discusses pushing the Moors out of Granada, which was the Reconquista. (*First Global Age*)

143. One way in which the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment were similar is that they:

- (1) encouraged the spread of new ideas.
- (2) strengthened traditional institutions.
- (3) led to the Protestant Reformation.
- (4) rejected Renaissance individualism.

Correct answer: (1) One way in which the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment were similar is that they encouraged the spread of new ideas. The Protestant Reformation occurred before the Enlightenment or the Scientific Revolution, and neither of these strengthened traditional institutions. Quite the opposite, the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment caused difficulty for existing institutions by accepting Renaissance individualism and encouraging the spread of new ideas. (*Age of Revolution*)

144. In the late 1800s, one response of workers in England to unsafe working conditions was to

- (1) take control of the government.
- (2) return to farming.
- (3) set minimum wages.
- (4) form labor unions.

Correct answer: (4) In the late 1800s, one response of workers in England to unsafe working conditions was to form labor unions. Workers could not return to farming, because larger farms had bought up their farms, and there was no work to be had in the fields. The labor unions worked to set minimum wages and take control of the government, so the formation of labor unions was the way in which English workers responded to unsafe conditions. (*Age of Revolution*)

145. During World War I, which group of people were victims of genocide?

- (1) Arabs in Egypt
- (2) Palestinians in Syria
- (3) Algerians in France
- (4) Armenians in the Ottoman Empire

Correct answer: (4) During World War I, the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire were victims of genocide. Genocide is when you destroy a complete race of people. The Armenians, who were forced to march through the Syrian desert, separated from their families, and otherwise persecuted by the Ottoman Turks, were clearly victims during this time period. (*Crisis & Achievement (1900–1945)*)

146. The Treaty of Versailles punished Germany for its role in World War I by

- (1) forcing Germany to accept blame for the war and to pay reparations.
- (2) dividing Germany into four occupied zones.
- (3) supporting economic sanctions by the United Nations.
- (4) taking away German territory in the Balkans and Spain.

Correct answer: (1) The Treaty of Versailles punished Germany for its role in World War I by forcing Germany to accept blame for the war and to pay reparations. The division of Germany, and the United Nations are both results of World War II. The payment of reparations is a World War I punishment, and not one repeated in World War II. (*Crisis & Achievement (1900–1945)*)

147. The main reason Japan invaded Southeast Asia during World War II was to

- (1) recruit more men for its army.
- (2) acquire supplies of oil and rubber.
- (3) satisfy the Japanese people's need for spices.
- (4) prevent the United States from entering the war.

Correct answer: (2) The main reason Japan invaded Southeast Asia during World War II was to acquire supplies of oil and rubber. The islands that make up the Japanese mainland are lacking in natural resources, a fact that Japan compensated for with an aggressive imperialist policy of invasion and conquering. This is why, during World War II, the Japanese felt they needed to go into Southeast Asia to acquire supplies, keeping them dominant in Asia. (*Crisis & Achievement (1900–1945)*)

148. The political climate of the Cold War caused the world's two superpowers to

- (1) cooperate in halting the spread of communism.
- (2) colonize Africa and Asia.
- (3) compete economically and militarily.
- (4) protect human rights.

Correct answer: (3) The political climate of the Cold War caused the world's two superpowers to compete economically and militarily. Because the Soviet Union was communist and the United States was democratic, and because each side wanted to contain the other side, they competed for dominance in the world. The two fundamental competitions took place over the economic security and the military might of both sides, rather than colonization or protection of human rights. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

149. The political ideas of Ho Chi Minh, Fidel Castro, and Saloth Sar [- (Pol Pot)] were strongly influenced by the writings of

- (1) Confucius.
- (2) Mohandas Gandhi.
- (3) Desmond Tutu.
- (4) Karl Marx.

Correct answer: (4) The political ideas of Ho Chi Minh, Fidel Castro, and Pol Pot were strongly influenced by the writings of Karl Marx. The leaders in this question each wanted a communist nation, controlled by the people as opposed to the wealthy elite. The writings they applied to the formation of these nations came from Karl Marx, whose vision for a world controlled not by the wealthy elite, but by the workers, appealed to these revolutionary leaders. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

150. In India, urbanization affected society by

- (1) reinforcing Hindu beliefs.
- (2) encouraging native arts and crafts.
- (3) weakening the traditional caste system.
- (4) increasing the number of farmers.

Correct answer: (3) In India, urbanization affected society by weakening the traditional caste system. With people moving out of the villages into the cities, there was less emphasis on your heritage and what caste your parents were in. Rather, the focus went to your individual talents. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

151. The late twentieth-century conflicts in Rwanda, Yugoslavia, and India were similar in that each was caused by the

- (1) deforestation conducted by multinational companies.
- (2) collapse of communism.
- (3) intervention of United Nations peacekeeping forces.
- (4) rivalries between ethnic groups.

Correct answer: (4) The late twentieth-century conflicts in Rwanda, Yugoslavia, and India were similar in that each was caused by the rivalries between ethnic groups. These ethnic groups had historic conflicts brewing, and they came to a head at the end of the twentieth century. Intervention by the United Nations and deforestation do not apply, and the collapse of communism is an indirect cause of some, but not all, of the conflicts. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

152. During which period did the domestication of animals and growing of crops first occur?

- (1) Iron Age
- (2) Old Stone Age
- (3) Neolithic Revolution
- (4) Scientific Revolution

Correct answer: (3) The domestication of animals and the growing of crops first occurred during the period of the Neolithic Revolution. The Neolithic Revolution represents the first movements toward villages and civilizations, moving humans away from a more nomadic lifestyle. The Iron Age, Stone Age, and Scientific Revolution, while all examples of periods, have nothing to do with animals or crops, so the Neolithic Revolution becomes the only possible correct choice. (*Ancient World*)

153. The religious terms *Four Noble Truths*, *Eightfold Path*, and *nirvana* are most closely associated with

- (1) Judaism.
- (2) Islam.
- (3) Shintoism.
- (4) Buddhism.

Correct answer: (4) The religious terms *Four Noble Truths*, *Eightfold Path*, and *nirvana* are most closely associated with Buddhism. The concept of nirvana, or a level of existence in a perfect environment, is a Buddhist concept. Judaism, Islam, and Shintoism have no references to nirvana, Four Noble Truths, or the Eightfold Path. (*Ancient World*)

154. The Golden Age of Muslim culture was best known for its

- (1) attempts to colonize North America.
- (2) frequent conflicts between Christians and Jews.
- (3) advances in mathematics, science, and medicine.
- (4) policies to reduce trade between the Middle East and China.

Correct answer: (3) The Golden Age of Muslim culture was best known for its advances in mathematics, science, and medicine. New concepts in medicine, science, and math, such as algebra, were being formed in this age. The Golden Age of Islam did not lead to attempts to colonize North America or policies to reduce trade between the Middle East and China, nor did it lead to frequent conflicts between Christians and Jews. (*Ancient World*)

155. What was one influence of Mongol rule on the history of Russia?

- (1) Contact with kingdoms in western Europe greatly increased.
- (2) The Chinese writing system was introduced and adopted.
- (3) Most Russians converted from Orthodox Christianity to Islam.
- (4) Russian leaders adopted the idea of strong, centralized control of the empire.

Correct answer: (4) The Mongol rule influenced the history of Russia by Russian leaders adopting the idea of strong, centralized control of the empire. In the wake of Mongol conquest over Russia, cultural influences took over, and the concept of a strong centralized government came to Russia. Russians did not increase contact with Western Europe, adopt the Chinese writing system, or convert to Islam. (*First Global Age*)

Base your answer to Question 157 on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- Timbuktu is known as a great center of learning and trade.
- Walls of Great Zimbabwe reveal a powerful and rich society.
- Complex culture produces brass sculptures in Benin.

156. What generalization can be made on the basis of these statements?

- (1) Religious beliefs were the most important element in many African societies.
- (2) Some African societies achieved a high level of economic and cultural development.
- (3) North African societies were more advanced than South African societies.
- (4) Most African societies were hundreds of years behind Asian societies in using technology.

Correct answer: (2) Based on these statements, you can generalize that some African societies achieved a high level of economic and cultural development. Between the learning in Timbuktu, the architecture in Great Zimbabwe, and the culture in Benin, African societies were rich and cultural. The examples given do not tie into religion, showing North African versus South African superiority, or the technological advancements of Africa. (*First Global Age*)

157. Which statement best expresses the Western perspective regarding Rudyard Kipling’s “white man’s burden”?

- (1) Europeans should preserve traditional cultures in Africa and Asia.
- (2) Europeans must protect existing African and Asian economies.
- (3) Europeans suffered great hardships in exploring new trade routes to Asia.
- (4) Europeans had a duty to introduce the benefits of their civilization to non-European peoples.

Correct answer: (4) The statement that Europeans had a duty to introduce the benefits of their civilization to non-European peoples best expresses the Western perspective regarding the “white man’s burden.” According to Kipling, Africans were uncivilized, and it was the responsibility of Europeans to “save” them. Kipling had no intention of preserving traditions in Africa or Asia, protecting their economies, or dealing with the hardships in exploring new trade routes. (*Age of Revolution*)

158. The movement started by journalist Theodor Herzl to promote an independent Jewish state in Palestine is referred to as

- (1) the Reconquista.
- (2) the Diaspora.
- (3) Utopianism.
- (4) Zionism.

Correct answer: (4) The movement started by journalist Theodore Herzl to promote an independent Jewish state in Palestine is referred to as Zionism. Theodore Herzl is a name that is always tied to Zionism and Nationalism. The Reconquista and Utopianism have nothing to do with the Jewish state of Palestine, and the Diaspora refers to the dispersed ethnic population of the Jewish people. Thus, the only answer left would be Zionism. (*Age of Revolution*)

159. During the Indian independence movement, many Muslims in India demanded a separate state of Pakistan to

- (1) remain under British control.
- (2) prevent future invasions from Afghanistan and China.
- (3) address concerns about their status as a religious minority.
- (4) protect the sacred rivers, the Indus and the Ganges.

Correct answer: (3) During the Indian independence movement, many Muslims in India demanded a separate state of Pakistan to address concerns about their status as a religious minority. The Muslims did not want to be controlled by a majority Hindu government or ruled by people they felt would not treat them equally. They certainly did not demand a separate state to remain under British control or to prevent future invasions from Afghanistan and China. The Pakistanis did not demand a separate state to protect their sacred rivers either. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

Base your answer to Question 160 on the stamp below and on your knowledge of social studies.



160. This commemorative stamp was issued 50 years after the Marshall Plan. George Marshall was honored because he had

- (1) insisted that Germany and the other Axis Powers pay for starting World War II.
- (2) proposed economic aid from the United States to rebuild the economies of European Nations.
- (3) formed the European Union so that Western Europe could rebuild its own economy.
- (4) encouraged Western European nations to accept aid from the Soviet Union.

Correct answer: (2) The commemorative stamp shown honors George Marshall because he proposed economic aid from the United States to rebuild the economies of European nations. The Marshall Plan was designed to help all nations rebuild their economies, and worked out quite well, to Marshall's credit. The Marshall Plan did not insist that the Axis Powers pay for starting World War II, nor did it form the European Union so that Western Europe could rebuild its own economy. Marshall certainly did not encourage Western European nations to accept aid from the Soviet Union; rather, he wanted to preserve democracy. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

161. One way in which Lech Walesa, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Nelson Mandela are similar is that each

- (1) led the people of his nation toward a more democratic government.
- (2) fought for power for the black majority over the white minority.
- (3) worked to end communism in his country.
- (4) refused to participate in the United Nations.

Correct answer: (1) One way in which Lech Walesa, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Nelson Mandela are similar is that each led the people of his nation toward a more democratic government. Each of the nationalists above were responsible for bringing their nations into democratic governments in the late twentieth-century. Only Nelson Mandela fought for power for the black majority, and only Walesa and Gorbachev worked to end communism. None of the nations refused to participate in the United Nations. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

Base your answer to Question 162 on the bullet points below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- Creation of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and the Warsaw Pact
- Construction of the Berlin Wall
- Cuban missile crisis

162. These events are most closely associated with

- (1) World War I.
- (2) World War II.
- (3) the Cold War.
- (4) the Persian Gulf War.

Correct answer: (3) The events listed are most closely associated with the Cold War. The creation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the building of the Berlin Wall, and the Cuban missile crisis are all examples of escalating tensions and military buildups. These events occurred after both World War I and World War II, and well before the Persian Gulf War. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

Base your answer to Question 163 on the bullet points below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- Chernobyl experiences nuclear disaster.
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) deplete the ozone layer.
- Rivers and seas are polluted throughout the world.

163. Which conclusion can best be drawn from these statements?

- (1) Modern technology can have serious negative effects.
- (2) Today's environment renews itself.
- (3) Only developing nations have environmental problems.
- (4) Most environmental problems originate in Europe.

Correct answer: (1) The best conclusion that can be drawn from the statements is that modern technology can have serious negative effects. Each one of the statements has led to the damage of the environment, and shown the negative side effects of industrialization. The statements do not show the environment renewing itself, nor do they show that only developing nations or European nations have environmental problems. The Chernobyl nuclear disaster, for instance, occurred in the Soviet Union, a fully developed nation. (*Global Connections/Interactions*)

164. One similarity between the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution and the Cultural Revolution in China was that both

- (1) limited the power of absolute leaders.
- (2) illustrated the power of public opinion in forming national policy.
- (3) established social stability and economic growth.
- (4) used violent methods to eliminate their opponents.

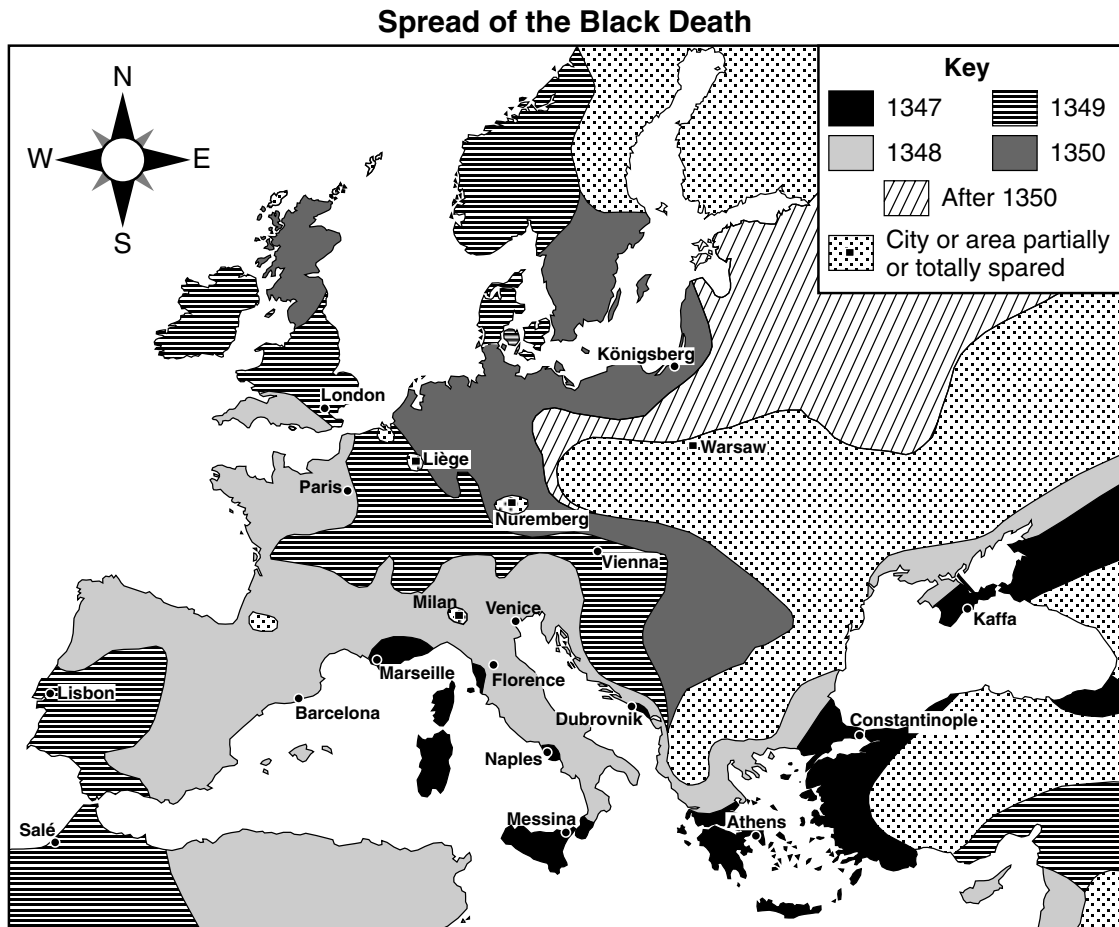
Correct answer: (4) One similarity between the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution and the Cultural Revolution in China was that both used violent methods to eliminate their opponents. Both the Reign of Terror and the Cultural Revolution were violent, bloody, purges of anyone who may stand against the revolutionary leaders. Neither of them limited the power of absolute leaders, illustrated the power of public opinion in forming national policy, or established social stability and economic growth. Rather, both of these events brutally and violently eliminated the opponents to the revolutionary leaders and created a harsh rule in France and China. (*Global Connections/Interactions*)

165. Revival of trade in Western Europe, decline of feudalism, revival of interest in learning, and cultural interaction with the Middle East are associated with the

- (1) impact of the Crusades.
- (2) effects of the barter system.
- (3) growth of the Maya Empire.
- (4) rise of Charlemagne.

Correct answer: (1) Revival of trade in Western Europe, decline of feudalism, revival of interest in learning, and the cultural interaction with the Middle East are associated with the impact of the Crusades. The Crusades, by sending young men to the Middle East, changed Europe significantly, leading to all the changes seen above. The barter system, the growth of the Maya Empire, and the rise of Charlemagne, while each significant, did not have the widespread impact that the Crusades had, as seen with the examples given. (*First Global Age*)

Base your answer to Question 166 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Richard Bulliet et al., *The Earth and Its Peoples: A Global History*, Houghton Mifflin, 2001 (adapted)

166. The map shows that the Black Death

- (1) began in England and Ireland and then spread eastward.
- (2) spread slowly over several decades.
- (3) affected most areas of Western Europe.
- (4) was most severe in Italy.

Correct answer: (3) The map shows the Black Death affected most areas of Western Europe. All the major regions in Western Europe are affected, with the course of the Black Death passing through many of the main cities of Europe. The map does not show the Black Death beginning in England and Ireland, seeing how there are earlier dates in Sicily for instance. The map also does not show a slow spread, because all the dates are within a decade. Finally, the map does not show how severe death was, so you cannot say it was most severe in Italy. (*Global Interactions*)

167. What was a long-term impact of Marco Polo's trips to China?

- (1) The Silk Roads replaced the all-water route to Asia.
- (2) The Chinese forced the Europeans to trade only in Peking.
- (3) China was isolated from other countries.
- (4) Trade increased between China and Europe.

Correct answer: (4) The long-term impact of Marco Polo's trips to China was that trade increased between China and Europe. By Marco Polo traveling to China, he opened new pathways of trade and created mutual markets for goods. The Silk Road did not replace the all-water route to Asia, nor did the Chinese force the Europeans to trade only in Peking. Certainly China was not isolated, since Marco Polo's visit was specifically to open the trade routes. (*Global Interactions*)

168. In Western Europe, Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses and Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy led to

- (1) an end to Christian unity.
- (2) a strengthening of economic unity.
- (3) better relations between peasants and merchants.
- (4) fewer violent outbreaks between ethnic groups.

Correct answer: (1) In Western Europe, Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses and Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy led to an end to Christian unity. These two actions began the Protestant Reformation, which led to people practicing Christianity in different ways, with different practices to follow. These actions did not lead to a strengthening of economic unity, nor did it lead to better relations between peasants and merchants or fewer violent outbreaks between ethnic groups. Quite the opposite, these events caused violence, large rifts in Europe, and strained relationships in places. (*Age of Revolution*)

Base your answer to Question 169 on the bullet points below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- Leonardo da Vinci used movement and perspective in his work.
- Machiavelli's *The Prince* advised rulers on how to gain and maintain power.
- Humanist scholars examined worldly subjects and classical culture.

169. Which period is associated with these statements?

- (1) French Revolution
- (2) Renaissance
- (3) Early Middle Ages
- (4) Enlightenment

Correct answer: (2) The period associated with these statements is the Renaissance. Leonardo da Vinci is the Renaissance man, so any questions about his time period will always come back to the Renaissance. The French Revolution, Early Middle Ages, and Enlightenment are all periods in history, but as soon as Leonardo da Vinci comes up, the answer will come back to the Renaissance. (*Age of Revolution*)

170. The Aztec use of the calendar and the Maya writing system both illustrate that pre-Columbian cultures in the Americas

- (1) traded extensively with Africa.
- (2) flourished prior to European contact.
- (3) declined because of invasion and disease.
- (4) converted others to Islam.

Correct answer: (2) The Aztec use of the calendar and the Maya writing system both illustrates that pre-Columbian cultures in America flourished prior to European contact. Both of these examples show the culture that existed in the Americas before European contact, and that Europeans came to an evolved and complex civilization, not a group of savages. (*First Global Age*)

171. What was a major cause of the French Revolution?

- (1) inequalities in the tax structure
- (2) economic success of mercantilism
- (3) failure of the Congress of Vienna
- (4) Continental System in Europe

Correct answer: (1) A major cause of the French Revolution was the inequalities in the tax structure. The Third Estate was bearing a heavy tax burden and was home to the poorest of people to begin with. The other choices—the economic success of mercantilism, the failure of Congress of Vienna, and the Concert of Europe—are not causes of the French Revolution. (*Age of Revolution*)

172. The British government took control of the Suez Canal and Singapore during the nineteenth century in order to

- (1) sell petroleum to these territories.
- (2) gain more converts to Christianity.
- (3) ensure safe passage on strategic waterways.
- (4) transport laborers directly to the Americas.

Correct answer: (3) The British government took control of the Suez Canal and Singapore during the nineteenth century in order to ensure safe passage on strategic waterways. The Suez Canal and Singapore were both vital to trade, so the British took them to keep them safe. There was no effort to sell petroleum to these territories, gain more converts to Christianity, or use them to transport laborers to the Americans. (*Age of Revolution*)

173. The Sepoy Rebellion was to India as the Boxer Rebellion was to

- (1) Russia.
- (2) China.
- (3) Japan.
- (4) Italy.

Correct answer: (2) The Sepoy Rebellion was to India as the Boxer Rebellion was to China. The Boxer Rebellion, coming at the end of the Qing Dynasty, was a rebellion against the British controlling China, while the Sepoy Rebellion was a rebellion against the British controlling India. Russia, Japan, and Italy had no such rebellions to compare. (*Age of Revolution*)

174. One reason for Japan's rapid industrialization during the Meiji Restoration was that Japan had

- (1) rejected Western ideas.
- (2) used its access to the sea for fishing.
- (3) relied on traditional isolationist policies.
- (4) reformed its political and economic systems.

Correct answer: (4) One reason for Japan's rapid industrialization during the Meiji Restoration was that Japan had reformed its political and economic system. During the Meiji Restoration, Japanese leaders adopted Western cultures reforming their own systems to better compete with the Western world. They certainly did not reject Western ideas, or use its access to the sea for fishing, and most definitely did not rely on isolationist policies. Quite the opposite, the Meiji Restoration brought Japan into the modern world. (*Age of Revolution*)

175. Many historians believe that the harsh terms found in the Treaty of Versailles helped lead to

- (1) Italy's unification.
- (2) Turkey's modernization.
- (3) revolutions in Russia.
- (4) World War II.

Correct answer: (4) Many historians believe that the harsh terms found in the Treaty of Versailles helped lead to World War II. Germany being bankrupted and humiliated led to all sorts of negative feelings, feelings that Hitler came in and exploited. The Treaty of Versailles occurred after Italy's unification and revolutions in Russia, and the terms had little to do with Turkey's modernization. (*Crisis & Achievement (1900–1945)*)

Base your answer to Question 176 on the headlines below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“Korea Divided at 38th Parallel”

“Hungarian Revolution Crushed”

“Missile Sites Spotted in Cuba”

176. The events in these headlines contributed to the

- (1) development of peacetime alliances.
- (2) collapse of the Soviet Union.
- (3) rejection of imperialism by Western nations.
- (4) tensions between the superpowers

Correct answer: (4) The events in the headlines contributed to the tensions between the superpowers. These headlines show how the Cold War between the United States and the USSR had flare-ups, and these tensions were possible precursors to global war. The headlines do not show development of alliances, the collapse of the USSR, or even the rejection of imperialism by Western nations. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

Base your answer to Question 177 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . India made detailed preparations for war with Pakistan yesterday, although senior officers said offensive operations would have to wait for the end of searing summer temperatures and the monsoon rain which follows. . . .

—*The Daily Telegraph* (London), May 21, 2002

177. Which conclusion is based on this passage?

- (1) Military offensives often succeed because of monsoons.
- (2) Pakistan will be destroyed by flooding and drought.
- (3) Geographic factors can influence a nation’s military decisions.
- (4) Trade has a major impact on political life in India.

Correct answer: (3) The conclusion that is based on this passage is that the geographic factors can influence a nation’s military decisions. The passage discusses war between India and Pakistan and how the weather will affect wartime. The passage does not credit success to monsoons, nor does it discuss how monsoons may be used as a weapon or how trade impacts India. Instead, this passage discusses how the weather will influence military decisions. (*Twentieth Century Since 1945*)

178. Which nation had the greatest influence on the recent histories of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Tibet?

- (1) India
- (2) South Korea
- (3) China
- (4) Russia

Correct answer: (3) The nation that has had the greatest influence on the recent histories of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Tibet has been China. Because of its expansionist policies, China has had a strong influence over the recent histories of these nations. Certainly, China has influenced Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Tibet more than India, South Korea, or Russia in recent years. (*Global Connections/Interactions*)

Base your answer to Question 179 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... We cannot and must not allow ourselves to have the message of Hiroshima and Nagasaki fade completely from our minds, and we cannot allow our vision or ideals to fade, either. For if we do, we have but one course left for us. And that flash of light will not only rob us of our vision, but it will rob us of our lives, our progeny [descendants], and our very existence.

—Tadatoshi Akiba, Mayor of Hiroshima

179. With which issue is Mayor Akiba most concerned?

- (1) depletion of the ozone layer
- (2) treatment of infectious diseases
- (3) nuclear proliferation
- (4) international terrorism

Correct answer: (3) The issue that Mayor Akiba is most concerned about is nuclear proliferation. Mayor Akiba discusses this in his document, and how Hiroshima is still a reminder of why nuclear weapons should never again be used. Mayor Akiba does not refer to the ozone layer, treatment of infectious diseases, or international terrorism in this document, leaving nuclear proliferation as the only option. (*Global Connections/Interactions*)

180. One similarity in the rule of Julius Caesar, Genghis Khan, and Catherine the Great is that each leader

- (1) required the use of Latin throughout the empire.
- (2) engaged in territorial expansion.
- (3) introduced the use of gunpowder in warfare.
- (4) encouraged the spread of independence movements.

Correct answer: (2) One similarity in the rule of Julius Caesar, Genghis Khan, and Catherine the Great is that each leader engaged in territorial expansion. Each of these rulers expanded their realms and created larger empires. Genghis Khan didn't require the use of Latin in his empire, Julius Caesar did not introduce gunpowder in warfare, and Catherine the Great did not encourage the spread of independence movements. (*Global Connections/Interactions*)