1. What commodity drove these passengers to the new world?
   A. Family
   B. Sugar
   C. Factories
   D. New homes

2. About how many slaves were sent across the Atlantic Ocean during the 18th century?
   A. 4,000,000
   B. 5,000,000
   C. 6,000,000
   D. 7,000,000

3. What was the largest cause of death among the enslaved peoples?
   A. Contamination of food and water
   B. Infectious diseases
   C. Being killed by slave owners
   D. Killing each other over small rations of food

Use the image below to answer questions 4 through 6:
4. Which commodities were traded over these trade routes?
   A. Gold
   B. Silver
   C. Copper
   D. Diamond

5. During which phase of the triangular trade were African men, women, and children transported to the Americas?
   A. 1st
   B. 2nd
   C. 3rd
   D. 4th

6. Who benefited the most from the Trans-Atlantic trading?
   A. Britain
   B. United States of America
   C. Brazil
   D. China

Use the document below to answer questions 7 through 9:


In Japanese attacks on our villages, they killed 97 civilians, wounded 382, kidnapped 3, and raped 216 women. Japanese soldiers stole farm animals (734 oxen, 694 mules, 6 donkeys, 45 horses, 734 hogs, 6 goats, 106 ducks, 13,817 chickens); thousands of chairs and tables, kitchen pots and rice bowls, and stone grinders; thousands of peasants’ quilts and piles of clothing; over 6,000 bushels of grain; tons of straw; and 430,000 yuan.*

*yuan: Chinese currency

7. During which century did Japan invade China?
   A. 17th
   B. 18th
   C. 19th
   D. 20th

8. What caused Japan to leave China?
   A. Japan’s defeat in WWII.
   B. Japan had no need for China’s land and resources.
   C. The Chinese people were rebelling against Japan’s involvement in the Chinese government.
   D. Japan wanted to enter Korea instead.

9. What was Japan’s reason for invading China?
   A. They wanted China’s land and resources.
   B. They disagreed with China’s government.
   C. China attacked them first.

Use the image below to answer questions 10 through 12:

![World Population and Food Supply Graph]

**Source:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2005.

10. What caused the huge leap in population?
   A. Food surpluses
   B. More time to make babies
   C. Greater amount of land and homes to inhabit people
   D. Requirements by governments

11. During which time interval was there the greatest rise in the amount of food?
   A. 1800-1850
   B. 1850-1900
   C. 1950-2000
   D. 2000-Present

12. Which country produced the most food in the 19th and 20th centuries?
   A. Africa
   B. North America
   C. South America
   D. Europe

Use the document below to answer questions 13 through 15:

Source: Buddhist priest from a rural area of Japan from which many farm girls were sent to work in the mills, circa 1900.

The money that a factory girl earned was often more than a farmer’s income for the entire year. For these rural families, the girls were an invaluable source of income. The poor peasants during this period had to turn over 60 percent of their crops to the landlord. Thus the poor peasants had only bits of rice mixed with weeds for food. The peasants’ only salvation was the girls who went to work in the factories.
13. Which jobs were most respected among the Japanese people?
   A. Farmer
   B. Factory Worker
   C. Sailor
   D. Indentured Servant

14. How do Japanese Buddhist workers differ from Indian Buddhist workers?
   A. The Japanese were harder workers
   B. The Indians were better at their jobs
   C. The Japanese made more money
   D. The Indians made less cloth than the Japanese

15. Why did the Japanese rely on their daughters for money?
   A. The daughters were smarter
   B. The daughters were stronger
   C. The daughters had better jobs
   D. The daughters were better respected

Use the document below to answer questions 16 through 18:

Source: Bob Matthias, United States competitor in the 1952 games held in Finland, magazine interview, 1972.

There were many pressures on American athletes because of the presence of the Soviet team in 1952. They were in a real sense the enemy. You just loved to beat 'em. You just had to beat 'em. It wasn't like competing against some guys from a friendly country like Australia. This feeling was strong down through the whole team, even among our athletes in sports where the Russians didn't excel.

16. Why was there so much tension between the Soviet Union and the United States during the Olympics in 1952?
   A. They were in the middle of fighting a war.
   B. It was necessary to win to show their dominance over one another.
   C. The US believed that the Soviets were trying to injure the American athletes.
   D. The Soviets were entering into the Olympics for their first time and thought that they were better than everyone else.

17. Why were American athletes pressured during the 1952 Olympics?
   A. They feared the Russians.
   B. The Soviet Union was present in this Olympics and they were the number one enemy.
   C. China had lots of strong athletes.
   D. The United States' best athlete was injured.

18. Even though the US was known for their sportsmanship in the Olympics, why did they change their ways after the entering of the Soviets?
   A. They had to be strong and not show weakness.
   B. They needed to beat the Russians to show their dominance.
   C. They had to make themselves equal to the Russian athletes.
D. They had to show their superiority over China?

Answer Key:
1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. B
14. D
15. C
16. D
17. B
18. B