Stimulus-Based Multiple Choice Questions

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- **Foundations-600 B.C.E**

1. The first paragraph of *The Epic of Gilgamesh*, illustrates which of the following:
   
   A) Belief in polytheism  
   B) The emergence of monotheism  
   C) Mastery of legal codes  
   D) Experts of animal husbandry

2. In the second paragraph, “Uruk” was located in:
   
   A) Egypt  
   B) Mesopotamia  
   C) India  
   D) Greece

3. Which of the following best describes the origins of epic poetry such as *the Epic of Gilgamesh*:
   
   A) The rise of literate class of scribes  
   B) The rise of merchant class  
   C) The rise of a religious caste  
   D) The rise of a warrior elite
4. What facilitated the spread of Buddhism shown on the map the most:

A) Missionaries via major trade routes  
B) Increased merchant activity  
C) Support by the elite class  
D) Chinese emperors

5. Which class did Buddhism appealed strongly to:

A) the elite class  
B) Chinese emperors  
C) members of lower rank  
D) merchants

6. The difference between the two sects of Buddhism, after the death of Buddha was that:

A) In Theravada Buddhism, Buddha is not considered a god, while in Mahayana Buddhism, Buddha became a Godlike deity  
B) Theravada Buddhism believed in nirvana, while Mahayana Buddhism did not  
C) Theravada Buddhism included greater ritual than Mahayana Buddhism  
D) Other Gods and goddesses had more significance to Theravada Buddhism than Mahayana Buddhism
7. Ibn Battuta's observations in the excerpt illustrate evidence of:

A) the bureaucratic system based on merit  
B) the subordination of women  
C) rapid population growth  
D) religious tolerance  

8. All of the following facilitated religion in China EXCEPT:

A) indirect rule of vassal states  
B) extensive transportation and communication network  
C) trade missions of Chinese merchants  
D) the Mongol Empire united trade links across Eurasia  

9. Which dynasty restored traditional Chinese rule to the empire at the time period of the passage:

A) the Yuan Dynasty  
B) the Ming Dynasty  
C) the Song Dynasty  
D) the Han Dynasty
10. What was the enduring division within the Islamic work from 1534-1639:
A) Sunni and Shia split
B) Muslims and Christians
C) merchants and peasants
D) emperor and muslim caliph

11. As the Ottoman empire expanded across Anatolia there were more:
A) Christians converting to Islam
B) executions of non Muslim subjects
C) rebellions taking place
D) women rights

12. What caused the Turkic assault on the Christian world?
A) The fight over holy regions
B) The rise of the Mongol Empire
C) The strengthen of the Byzantium
D) The fall of the Constantinople
13. What was the purpose of *The Chinese Exclusion Act*:

A) Exclude all Americans from migrating to China  
B) Exclude all Chinese from migrating to the United States  
C) Remove China from all trade policies  
D) Remove the United States from all trade policies

14. The cartoonist intent is to:

A) to criticize the Chinese Exclusion Act for not rewarding the characteristics of a migrant  
B) to revenge the Boxer uprising  
C) to go against Communism  
D) to demonstrate a fear regarding overpopulation

15. Which policy was similar to the one mentioned by the cartoon during the late nineteenth century?

A) Open Door Policy  
B) Meiji Restoration  
C) White Australia Policy  
D) Russification
16. Which of the following occurred immediately after Europeans took control of most of Africa:

A) Decolonization  
B) Nation Building  
C) Civil War  
D) Improvement in medical care

17. All of the following are reasons why many African nations struggled to build strong, stable and independent countries EXCEPT:

A) Boundaries lines set by Europeans  
B) Internal Ethnic conflicts  
C) Increased nationalism  
D) Different native languages within the same colonies

18. After the World War II, African nations:

A) Began to assert their independence  
B) Reached a successful political stability  
C) Formed stable democracies  
D) Supported the communist movement
Answer Key

1. **A)** In the Ancient times, people believed in many gods and ancient leaders were given divine origins to bolster their legitimacy.
2. **B)** Uruk was one of the most important cities in ancient Mesopotamia.
3. **A)** The Epic of Gilgamesh was transmitted orally before it was penned in cuneiform by a class of scribes.
4. **A)** The map shows that Buddhism spread via linking trade routes to India.
5. **C)** Because it rejected social hierarchies of castes, Buddhism appealed strongly to members of lower rank.
6. **A)** In Theravada Buddhism, Buddha himself is not considered a god, and other gods and goddesses have very little significance, while in Mayahana Buddhism, the Buddha himself became a godlike deity, and other deities appear.
7. **D)** Ibn Battuta describes the religious tolerance in China, and the variety of religions practiced in the city of Hangzhou.
8. **C)** After the voyages of Zheng He, the Ming government ceased to finance seaborne voyages of significance.
9. **B)** The Mongols were driven from China, and in 1368 the Ming Dynasty restored traditional Chinese rule to the empire.
10. **A)** The century long conflict between the Ottoman Empire, espousing the Sunni version of Islam, and the Persian Safavid Empire, holding fast to the Shia form of the faith, expressed an enduring division within the Islamic world.
11. **A)** As the Ottoman empire expanded across Anatolia, its largely Christian population converted in large numbers to Islam.
12. **D)** The climax of this Turkic assault on the Christian world occurred in 1453, when Constantinople fell to invaders.
13. **B)** The Chinese Exclusion Act was created when the United States wanted to limit access to the Chinese, who had come in search of work.
14. **A)** The cartoonist criticizes the American policy for not rewarding the temperance and industriousness of the migrant.
15. **C)** The White Australia Policy excluded a particular people from migrating to a particular country.
16. **A)** The European colonization of Africa was decided by powerful individuals in Europe with very little concern for Africans’ best interests, which inspired decolonization.
17. **C)** Nationalism actually helped the African nations to gain independence and resist European imperialism.
18. **A)** After WWII, African Nations also began to assert their independence. They were partly inspired by events in India and the rest of the world, by they were also motivated by the war itself.