1. According to the document, which of the following is a characteristic of classical Greek democracy?
   (A) The weighing of individual accomplishment above financial status.
   (B) The justice system's protection of the injured only through definitive written legal laws.
   (C) The empire must endure in a specific social class.
   (D) The mocking of peripheral city states' laws and regulations.

2. Which of the following correctly describes one of the main reasons that Greek culture was disseminated widely around the Mediterranean region during this time period?
   (A) The geography of Greece consists of many natural resources that advanced the mining industry.
   (B) The geography of Greece consists of river valleys that caused widespread agriculture.
   (C) The geography of Greece consists the characteristics that affected its social class.
   (D) The geography of Greece consists of several natural harbors that facilitated trade and commerce.

3. During the time period in which this text was created, which individuals were allowed to participate in Greek's democracy?
   (A) All adult men born within the state's boundaries.
   (B) All adult men and women who were citizens of the state by birth.
   (C) All adult men who were citizens of the state by birth.
   (D) All adult men who worked for a credible job within the state.
4. The writing form depicted in the image above illustrates which of the following advances in human civilizations?
   (A) The ability of the Sumerians to create texts that were available to the masses.
   (B) The ability of the Sumerians to organize their society more diligently by keeping written records.
   (C) The ability of the Sumerians to maintain a written text that supported certain religious values.
   (D) The ability of the Sumerians to utilize a writing system to advance their government.

5. Which of the following geographic features was a primary factor that allowed the Sumerians to farm crops, like barley mentioned in this account?
   (A) The river valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.
   (B) The Nile Delta.
   (C) The deserts surrounding their river valleys.
   (D) The mountains of Hindu Kush.

6. Which of the following changes most directly supported the increase in grain production during this time?
   (A) An increase in hunter-gatherer ways of life.
   (B) An increase in polytheistic beliefs.
   (C) An increase in the use of the river valleys.
   (D) An increase in urban populations and organized communities.
7. Which of the following is an expectation for women in ancient China, according to this passage?
(A) That they obediently fulfill their obligations within the home.
(B) That they pursue education after their husband has.
(C) That they speak their minds without fear.
(D) That they allow their husband to make choices for them.

8. In what way were women's lives in this period generally more restricted than women's lives had been globally before the establishment of sedentary societies?
(A) Women were increasingly thought of as primary earners for the household.
(B) Women were increasingly in charge of the care for their children.
(C) Women power increasingly fell within the private sphere.
(D) Women had the right to participate in the political aspects of their society.

9. Which theme in the passage was common in patriarchal ancient societies?
(A) The importance of female innocence.
(B) The importance of household responsibilities.
(C) The importance of ancestor worship.
(D) The importance of female purity.
10. Who were the primary groups traveling the Sahara Desert to reach West Africa along the trade routes shown on the map?
(A) Islamic traders.
(B) European traders.
(C) Japanese traders.
(D) Mongol traders.

11. What is the main reason that there were no significant trade routes in the central part of this map?
(A) Language barriers made trade difficult.
(B) The central part of Africa was rural.
(C) Invaders made traveling difficult.
(D) The harshness of the terrain made travel impossible.

12. What was one outstanding effect of the Indian Ocean trade shown on the east side of the map?
(A) The Mongols were able to enter.
(B) The development of the Swahili language.
(C) The conversion to Christianity.
(D) The trade of gold imported from Arabia.
13. Which of the following historical developments provide the best context for the treaty?
(A) European maritime exploration.  
(B) The Protestant Reformation.  
(C) The Enlightenment.  
(D) African slave trade in Europe.

14. Which of the following assumptions best explains the reason the King of Portugal insisted on Portuguese control of territory east of the division line?
(A) Portuguese explorers were convinced that the route to the new world was easier traveled by going east.  
(B) The Portuguese hoped to gain control for the

15. Which of the following assumptions best explains the reason the King and Queen of Castile and Aragon relied on Spanish control of territory west of the division line?
(A) The Spanish desire to convert the Barbary states to Catholicism.  
(B) The Spanish believed Portugal did not know about their discovery of the New World.  
(C) The Spanish wanted to preserve the independence of native states in the New World as a buffer against Portuguese expansion.  
(D) The Spanish thought India would be more difficult to dominate the New
prosperous lands of Mexico. World.
(C) The Portuguese wanted to exterminate the treaty.
(D) The Portuguese knew of a route to India via the Cape of Good Hope in the south of Africa.

16. The treaty provides evidence for which of the following historical developments?
(A) Monarchs were involved in and interested in voyages of discovery.
(B) Trade of guns and slaves between Europe and Sub-saharan Africa.
(C) The Scientific Revolution and the discovery of Heliocentricity.
(D) Joint-stock companies sponsored colonization attempts in the western and eastern hemispheres.

17. Which of the following technologies most directly caused the treaty to be signed?
(A) Gunpower weapons.
(B) The compass.
(C) Atomic bombs.
(D) Grenades.

18. Based on the map, which of the following likely accounts for the western-most end of the

19. Technologies like the telegraph cable portrayed in the map above had
20. Which of the following best characterizes this area of the Indian Ocean in the period 600-1450 CE?
   (A) Roman and Indian merchants competed with each other over the trade coming to and from India.
   (B) Arab merchants controlled the Indian Ocean region for the entire period.
   (C) Persian merchants founded enclaves in India.
   (D) Mongol traders improved seaborne trade.

21. Which of the following provides the best context for this passage?
   (A) The Industrial Revolution.
   (B) Decolonization.
   (C) The Latin American Revolution.
   (D) Colonization.
22. Which of the following most inspired the national plan advanced by Nkrumah in the second paragraph?
(A) Fascism.
(B) Social Darwinism.
(C) Nationalism.
(D) Socialism.

23. Which of the following is referenced by the co-operation mentioned in the second paragraph?
(A) The ideologies of the Cold War.
(B) The ideologies of World War II.
(C) The empires at war during World War I.
(D) Colonization in Africa.

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

1. A The document states, "class considerations not being allowed to interfere with merit; nor again does poverty bar the way, if a man is able to serve the state." This means that as long as one is a citizen, their ability was more important than their wealth or social class in Greek's democratic system.

2. D Greek culture spread mainly due to Greece's immense coastline. There were many natural harbors in their mainland and islands. The Greeks were able to achieve sophisticated methods of communication and commerce.

3. C During Greece's classical period, the only individuals who could participate in the democracy were adult males who were legally citizens by birth.

4. B Due to the creation of cuneiform, the civilizations that made use of it were able to organize thoroughly, maintain transaction receipts, sign contracts etc.

5. A Mesopotamia means "between the rivers". This refers to the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Their access to a great abundance of water and fresh soil enforced their success in developing a civilization.

6. D As ancient civilizations become increasingly more advanced, they saw an increase in the number of cities being established as well as the populations in those cities.

7. A The image that this passage portrays is highly patriarchal. According to the passage, women should strictly only work the domestic needs for society and the needs for her husband.

8. C As settlements became more sedentary, there was less need for women to contribute to food gathering. Cultural norms drastically shifted, causing women to spend most of their time fulfilling domestic responsibilities. There were some exceptions to this, but this was a general trend shown in more private atmospheres than in public.

9. D The author of this passage emphasizes on the topic of female purity. A majority of the ancient societies believed that a woman's virtue was drastically related to her sexual purity and her physical well-being.
10. **A** The Islamic traders were the ones who carried the motivation and desert skills to cross the terrible Sahara Desert to reach the kingdom of Songhai and Mali during the middle ages.

11. **D** A significant portion of central Africa consists of jungles and mountains. This made travel very difficult. It was not until the modern era that outside foreigners explored central Africa using the river systems as a method of transportation.

12. **B** Muslim traders brought with them the Arabic language as they came from the Middle East and southern Asia to the east coast of Africa. The Swahili language is a mix of traditional Arabic Bantu languages and Arabic.

13. **A** The Treaty of Tordesillas divided the world and the territories discovered by Spain and Portugal in half.

14. **D** The Portuguese made sure that they would own the lands to the east of the demarcation line to maintain their grip on India.

15. **B** The Spanish were interested in maintaining their hold on the entirety of the New World.

16. **A** The treaty clearly displays that monarchs were willing to wage war and settle disputes over land exploration, which goes hand in hand with voyages of discovery.

17. **B** The Treaty of Tordesillas mainly involved negotiations over exploration, so eliminating technologies that did not help European navigation.

18. **A** The cable line terminates in Egypt at the area known as Suez. This clearly hints at the Suez Canal.

19. **B** The telegraph enabled communications to travel over the world. It bridged gaps that would have taken weeks and even months to traverse effectively. This also allowed empires to grow larger to accommodate their expanded reach.

20. **B** The map centers on the western end of the Indian Ocean, focusing on Arabia. The period 600-15450 CE strikes as the era of Islam in Arabia.

21. **B** The author writes about the freshly won independence of nations such as Ghana that he thought were in danger of being re-colonized by richer countries through their economies.

22. **D** The author connects capitalism with state intervention in the allocation of investments and no little talk in the economy. This clearly describes a socialist economy.

23. **A** When the author discusses the several economic models into which the world divided, he references the competing factions in the Cold War.