

## Part I

### Answer all questions in this part.

*Directions (1–50):* For each statement or question, record on your separate answer sheet the *number* of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1 Historians rely on primary sources because these sources
  - (1) are more detailed than secondary sources
  - (2) provide eyewitness accounts of events
  - (3) have the approval of religious authorities
  - (4) establish rules for writing history
  
- 2 • Studies systems of government  
• Formulates public policy proposals  
• Analyzes election polls and results  

A person who specializes in these activities is called

  - (1) an economist
  - (2) a political scientist
  - (3) a sociologist
  - (4) an anthropologist
  
- 3 Which pair of countries is most affected by monsoons?
  - (1) Ghana and Argentina
  - (2) Algeria and Turkey
  - (3) India and China
  - (4) Cuba and Afghanistan
  
- 4 The Neolithic Revolution is seen as a turning point in human history mainly because
  - (1) farming led to settled communities
  - (2) people started using animal skins for clothing
  - (3) copper was first used to improve stone tools
  - (4) cave paintings recorded the activities of nomadic groups
  
- 5 Which action is most closely associated with the early Mesopotamian civilizations?
  - (1) building floating gardens to grow corn
  - (2) establishing representative democracies
  - (3) developing a writing system using cuneiform
  - (4) constructing Hindu temples
  
- 6 Which two major regions were directly connected by the Silk Road?
  - (1) Europe and South America
  - (2) Central America and Africa
  - (3) Asia and Africa
  - (4) Asia and Europe
  
- 7 The belief systems of Daoism, Shinto, and animism stress
  - (1) harmony with nature to live in peace
  - (2) acceptance of monotheism to achieve salvation
  - (3) proper behavior to maintain social order
  - (4) obedience to caste rules to achieve moksha
  
- 8 • Justinian imposes new code of law.  
• Completion of Hagia Sophia adds beauty to Constantinople.  
• Greco-Roman tradition preserved.  

Which empire is described in these statements?

  - (1) Byzantine
  - (2) Persian
  - (3) Mauryan
  - (4) Ottoman
  
- 9 What was one effect of the expansion of Islam between 632 and 750?
  - (1) Armed conquest was forbidden by the caliphs.
  - (2) Cultural and commercial connections were established over a sizable region.
  - (3) A majority of the western European population converted.
  - (4) A single centralized authority governed an area from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indus River.
  
- 10 What was a final outcome of the Crusades?
  - (1) The Seljuk Turks conquered Spain.
  - (2) Jerusalem remained under the control of Muslims.
  - (3) Charlemagne established the Frankish Empire.
  - (4) The pope became the leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

Base your answer to question 11 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### Mongol Rule in Russia, Persia, and China

<b>Russia</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mongols allowed Russian princes to rule and required them to pay tribute.</li><li>• Mongols tolerated local religious practices.</li></ul>
<b>Persia</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mongols used Persians to serve as lower government officials, governors, and state officials.</li><li>• Most Mongols in Persia converted to Islam.</li></ul>
<b>China</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mongols brought in foreign administrators to run the government.</li><li>• Mongols ended the privileges of Confucian scholars and destroyed the Confucian examination system.</li></ul>

11 Based on the information in this chart, which statement best summarizes the influence of Mongol rule in Russia, Persia, and China?

- (1) Local officials were allowed to rule throughout the Mongol Empire.
- (2) The Mongols demanded that those who were conquered convert to Islam.
- (3) The Mongols used various methods to rule the different people they conquered.
- (4) Civil service examinations were used to select government officials in all conquered areas.

12 Which statement about the bubonic plague in the 14th century is most accurate?

- (1) Improved sanitation systems eliminated the threat of the plague.
- (2) Advances in medicine halted the spread of the plague.
- (3) Trade between Europe and Asia stopped just before the plague began.
- (4) The death toll from the plague led to labor shortages.

13 What is a major reason the Renaissance began in the Italian city-states?

- (1) The Rhine River provided power to Italian industries.
- (2) The Alps isolated these city-states from the rest of Europe.
- (3) The Mediterranean location of these city-states encouraged trade.
- (4) The favorable climate of Italy led to a reliance on agricultural products.

Base your answer to question 14 on the dialogue below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...“Then I must remain loyal to Lord Akiyama, regardless of what he does — even if he is disloyal to Lord Takeda?” I asked.

“Certainly!” There was no shade of doubt in Kansuke’s reply. “Your lord is like your father; you must follow him wherever he leads, even into death, to the road to the west.”...

— Erik Christian Haugaard, *The Samurai’s Tale*, Houghton Mifflin

14 Which traditional belief is being expressed in this excerpt from *The Samurai’s Tale*?

- (1) reincarnation
- (2) bushido
- (3) hajj
- (4) nirvana

Base your answer to question 15 on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Ancient Middle America*, University of Minnesota at Duluth

15 To achieve the degree of development shown, the Aztecs first had to

- (1) invent wheeled vehicles to move construction materials
- (2) use domesticated animals to assist in agriculture
- (3) establish an organized government and a specialized work force
- (4) adopt advanced engineering techniques diffused from European cultures

16 The kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai were all able to achieve golden ages in part because of their

- (1) reliance on sugar plantations in the Niger delta
- (2) control of trans-Saharan trade routes
- (3) discovery of oil reserves in the Gulf of Guinea
- (4) ability to use the natural harbors on the Atlantic Ocean coast

17 By the late 1500s, the Ottoman Empire governed an area that extended from

- (1) southwestern Asia to eastern Europe and into northern Africa
- (2) the Arabian Peninsula across northern Africa and into southern Spain
- (3) Mongolia across the central Asian kingdoms
- (4) the Indian subcontinent to the Straits of Malacca