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.

Base your answers to questions 1 and 2 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... And with regard to my factual reporting of the events of the war I have made it a principle not to write down the first story that came my way, and not even to be guided by my own general impressions; either I was present myself at the events which I have described or else I heard of them from eye-witnesses whose reports I have checked with as much thoroughness as possible. Not that even so the truth was easy to discover: different eye-witnesses give different accounts of the same events, speaking out of partiality [favor] for one side or the other or else from imperfect memories. And it may well be that my history will seem less easy to read because of the absence in it of a romantic element. It will be enough for me, however, if these words of mine are judged useful by those who want to understand clearly the events which happened in the past and which (human nature being what it is) will, at some time or other and in much the same ways, be repeated in the future. My work is not a piece of writing designed to meet the taste of an immediate public, but was done to last for ever. . . .

—Thucydides: History of the Peloponnesian War

1 In this passage, Thucydides emphasizes his use of what kind of source?
   (1) principled       (3) primary
   (2) foreign         (4) secondary

2 According to Thucydides, what makes his job as a historian more difficult?
   (1) his failing memory
   (2) biases of eyewitness observers
   (3) lack of romantic elements
   (4) his desire to please the immediate public

3 Patterns of high population density have most often been associated with
   (1) elevations above 10,000 feet
   (2) regions with dense tropical vegetation
   (3) areas receiving less than 10 inches of rainfall per year
   (4) access to waterways and transportation systems

Base your answer to question 4 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... A separate consequence of a settled existence is that it permits one to store food surpluses, since storage would be pointless if one didn’t remain nearby to guard the stored food. While some nomadic hunter-gatherers may occasionally bag more food than they can consume in a few days, such a bonanza is of little use to them because they cannot protect it. But stored food is essential for feeding non-food-producing specialists, and certainly for supporting whole towns of them. Hence nomadic hunter-gatherer societies have few or no such full-time specialists, who instead first appear in sedentary [settled] societies. . . .

—Jared Diamond, Guns, Germs, and Steel

4 Which major change in history is most closely associated with the information presented in this passage?
   (1) adoption of Neolithic Revolution innovations
   (2) loss of the Mandate of Heaven by the ruling government
   (3) development of stone tools
   (4) ability to control fire

5 Which geographic factor influenced the development of independent city-states in ancient Greece?
   (1) monsoon cycle
   (2) tropical location
   (3) smooth coastline
   (4) mountainous topography
6 Based on the information on this map, which location represents the easternmost spread of Buddhism from its starting point of expansion?
(1) Korea  (3) Yun-gang
(2) Japan  (4) Chang’an

7 Which trade route linked the Byzantine Empire and Kievan Russia to China?
(1) Silk Road  (3) Pacific Ocean
(2) Baltic Sea  (4) Yellow Sea

8 Which trait is a characteristic of serfdom?
(1) limited economic options
(2) upward social mobility
(3) extensive political influence
(4) service as a warrior

9 The Crusades are considered a turning point in history because they
(1) created a permanent Jewish state
(2) led to a decline in European trade with Asia
(3) contributed to the transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance
(4) resulted in the reuniting of the western and eastern Roman empires

10 During Japan’s Tokugawa feudal period, some forms of cultural expression such as haiku, flower arranging, and rock gardening reflected the growing influence of
(1) Zen Buddhism  (3) Daoism
(2) Hinduism  (4) Christianity

11 Most of which continent came under Mongol influence and rule?
(1) Africa  (3) Asia
(2) Europe  (4) South America

12 In the 13th century, the cities of Venice, Nanjing, and Calicut served as important centers of
(1) gold mining  (3) democracy
(2) religious pilgrimages  (4) trade
13 The decision to end Zheng He’s voyages is considered a turning point in the history of Ming China because this action
(1) marked a shift to a more traditional inward focus
(2) promoted the Chinese colonization of Africa and South Asia
(3) forced the emperor to abdicate
(4) caused the dynasty to reject Confucianism

14 Which technology, first developed by the Chinese, enabled the Ottoman Empire to expand into western Asia, Europe, and northern Africa?
(1) gunpowder (3) wheelbarrow
(2) woodblock printing (4) magnetic compass

15 Which geographic feature had the greatest influence on the pre-Columbian development of the Inca Empire?
(1) Yucatan Peninsula (3) Atlantic Ocean
(2) Caribbean Sea (4) Andes Mountains

16 What was a major result of the European policy of mercantilism in Latin America?
(1) increased status of indigenous peoples
(2) exploitation of labor and natural resources by Europeans
(3) decrease in the power of European monarchs
(4) reinvestment of profits to benefit the local colonial economy

17 In the early 18th century, Peter the Great conquered Swedish coastal territory because he wanted to
(1) obtain a port with ready access to western Europe
(2) eliminate feudalism from the European continent
(3) spread the teachings of the Russian Orthodox Church
(4) increase Russia’s control of Siberia

18 In this passage, Copernicus states that he accomplished his work by
(1) excluding the teachings of ancient societies
(2) combining old and new observations
(3) questioning the principles of the scientific method
(4) denying the importance of geometry

19 Which issue is raised in a study of Robespierre’s Reign of Terror within France and King Leopold’s rule of the Congo?
(1) urbanization
(2) environmental degradation
(3) human rights
(4) colonial resistance

20 During the 19th century in Latin America, the Catholic Church and the military generally supported the interests of
(1) wealthy landowners
(2) landless peasants
(3) democratic reformers
(4) indigenous peoples