Part I

Answer all questions in this part.

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

1 Which source of information is considered a primary source?
   (1) travel diary of Ibn Battuta
   (2) modern novel about the Golden Age of Islam
   (3) textbook on the history of North Africa
   (4) dictionary of English words adapted from Arabic

2 Which continent’s economic and political development has been influenced by the Andes Mountains and the Amazon River?
   (1) Asia
   (2) Africa
   (3) Europe
   (4) South America

3 • Planting wheat and barley
   • Domesticating animals
   • Establishing permanent homes and villages

At the beginning of the Neolithic Revolution, the most direct impact of these developments was on
   (1) religion and government
   (2) transportation and trade
   (3) diet and shelter
   (4) climate and topography

4 • Kushites adapted Egyptian art and architecture.
   • Greeks adopted Phoenician characters for an alphabet.
   • Arabs used the Indian mathematical concept of zero.

These actions are examples of
   (1) filial piety
   (2) cultural diffusion
   (3) scientific research
   (4) ethnocentrism

5 Which belief system is most closely associated with the terms Eightfold Path, Four Noble Truths, and nirvana?
   (1) Buddhism
   (2) Christianity
   (3) Judaism
   (4) Shinto

6 . . . “If a man has knocked out the teeth of a man of the same rank, his own teeth shall be knocked out. If he has knocked out the teeth of a plebeian (commoner), he shall pay one-third of a mina of silver.” . . .

   — Code of Hammurabi

Which statement is supported by this excerpt from Hammurabi’s code of laws?
   (1) All men are equal under the law.
   (2) Fines are preferable to physical punishment.
   (3) Law sometimes distinguishes between social classes.
   (4) Violence must always be punished with violence.

7 Confucianism had a strong impact on the development of China mainly because this philosophy
   (1) established a basic structure for military rule
   (2) provided a basis for social order
   (3) contained the framework for a communist government
   (4) stressed the importance of the individual

8 The terms masters, apprentices, and journeymen are most closely associated with the
   (1) encomienda system of Latin America
   (2) guild system of Europe in the Middle Ages
   (3) civil service system of China during the Tang dynasty
   (4) caste system of India
9 Which statement is best supported by the information on this map?

(1) The Roman Empire extended over three continents.

(2) Rivers kept invaders out of the Roman Empire.

(3) Alexandria served as the eastern capital of the Roman Empire.

(4) Carthage was eventually destroyed by the Romans.

10 Based on the information provided by this map, which body of water was most likely the center of Roman trade?

(1) Red Sea

(2) Black Sea

(3) Atlantic Ocean

(4) Mediterranean Sea
Base your answer to question 11 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Trade about A.D. 1000**

![Map of Trade Routes 1000 AD]


11 Based on the information provided by this map, which statement about Constantinople is accurate?

(1) Africans traded more goods in Constantinople than in any other area.
(2) Constantinople was a city located on the Mediterranean Sea.
(3) Gold was the primary commodity that China sent to Constantinople.
(4) Constantinople was an important trading center.

12 One major characteristic of the Renaissance period is that the

(1) Catholic Church no longer had any influence in Europe
(2) manor became the center of economic activity
(3) classical cultures of Greece and Rome were revived and imitated
(4) major language of the people became Latin

13 “...Therefore those preachers of indulgences are in error, who say that by the pope’s indulgences a man is freed from every penalty, and saved;...”

— Martin Luther

Which period in European history is most directly related to this statement?

(1) Age of Exploration
(2) Scientific Revolution
(3) Crusades
(4) Protestant Reformation

14 The economies of the western African civilizations of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai relied on

(1) industrial growth
(2) shipbuilding
(3) textile production
(4) trans-Saharan trade routes

15 A major reason for Zheng He’s voyages during the 15th century was to

(1) promote trade and collect tribute
(2) establish colonies in Africa and India
(3) seal off China’s borders from foreign influence
(4) prove the world was round

16 What was one effect of the Columbian exchange?

(1) rapid decline in European population
(2) economic instability in China and Japan
(3) introduction of new foods to both Europe and the Americas
(4) spread of Hinduism into Latin America

17 From the 15th to the 18th centuries, absolute monarchs of Europe and Asia sought to

(1) increase the power of the Catholic Church
(2) centralize their political power
(3) redistribute land to the peasants
(4) strengthen feudalism
18 Which group of people ruled much of Asia during the period shown on this map?
(1) Mongol  (2) Indian  (3) Japanese  (4) European

19 Which person is credited with saying “L’état, c’est moi” (I am the state)?
(1) Louis XIV  (2) John Locke  (3) Karl Marx  (4) Queen Isabella

20 Seventeenth-century scholars Galileo Galilei and René Descartes faced serious challenges to their scientific theories because their ideas
(1) were based on the Bible
(2) contradicted traditional medieval European beliefs
(3) relied only on teachings from non-Christian cultures
(4) were not supported by scientific investigations

22 The breakdown of traditions, increased levels of pollution, and the expansion of slums are negative aspects of
(1) militarism  (2) collectivization  (3) pogroms  (4) urbanization

23 Which heading best completes this partial outline?
I. ________________________________
   A. Rivalries between powerful countries over colonies
   B. Breakup of large empires
   C. Demand for self-determination by ethnic groups
(1) Reasons For Communist Revolutions
(2) Effects of Nationalism
(3) Methods of Propaganda
(4) Formation of Democratic Governments