

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 The Europeans referred to China as the *Far East*. The Chinese referred to China as the *Middle Kingdom*. What do these terms illustrate?
 - (1) The names of places refer to significant physical features.
 - (2) Most people do not understand geography.
 - (3) The point of view of people influences geographic labels.
 - (4) Place names sometimes commemorate important events.
- 2 In which economic system does the government make most major decisions about what to produce, how much to produce, and for whom the goods and services will be produced?
 - (1) traditional
 - (2) mixed
 - (3) command
 - (4) market
- 3 Throughout history, a basic purpose of government has been to provide
 - (1) equal rights for all people
 - (2) laws to maintain order
 - (3) representation for all social classes
 - (4) separate political and religious systems
- 4 The Neolithic Revolution is considered a turning point in global history because it led to
 - (1) increasing migrations of people in search of food
 - (2) increasing use of animal skins for clothing
 - (3) a belief in a spiritual world
 - (4) the development of civilization
- 5 The primary reason ancient peoples of the Nile River valley built levees, dikes, and reservoirs was to
 - (1) purify sacred waters
 - (2) create a shorter route to distant cities
 - (3) defend against invaders
 - (4) increase agricultural production
- 6 In the practice of religion, the Ten Commandments are to Christianity as the Eightfold Path is to
 - (1) Buddhism
 - (2) Daoism
 - (3) Islam
 - (4) Shinto
- 7 Mandate of Heaven, production of silk, and reverence for ancestors are all characteristics associated with civilizations in
 - (1) India
 - (2) China
 - (3) Greece
 - (4) West Africa
- 8
 - Made advances in mathematics, science, and medicine
 - Preserved Greek and Roman learning
 - Influenced Spanish architecture and literature

These achievements are most closely associated with the

 - (1) Golden Age of Islam
 - (2) Maya Empire
 - (3) Gupta Empire
 - (4) Tang dynasty
- 9 Which country has acted as a cultural bridge between China and Japan?
 - (1) Philippines
 - (2) Vietnam
 - (3) Korea
 - (4) Bangladesh
- 10 After the fall of the Mongol Empire, which city emerged as the new political and cultural center of Russia?
 - (1) Moscow
 - (2) Warsaw
 - (3) Novgorod
 - (4) Kiev

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



- 11 The population trend from 1350 to 1450 is most likely the result of the
- (1) development of trade with the Americas
 - (2) raids by Vikings on coastal cities
 - (3) defeat of the Spanish Armada by England
 - (4) spread of the bubonic plague in England

12 Which characteristic was common to the cities of the Hanseatic League in Europe and the cities of the African kingdom of Ghana?

- (1) location on key trade routes
- (2) indirect control by the papacy
- (3) management of local gold mines
- (4) development as centers of woolen industry

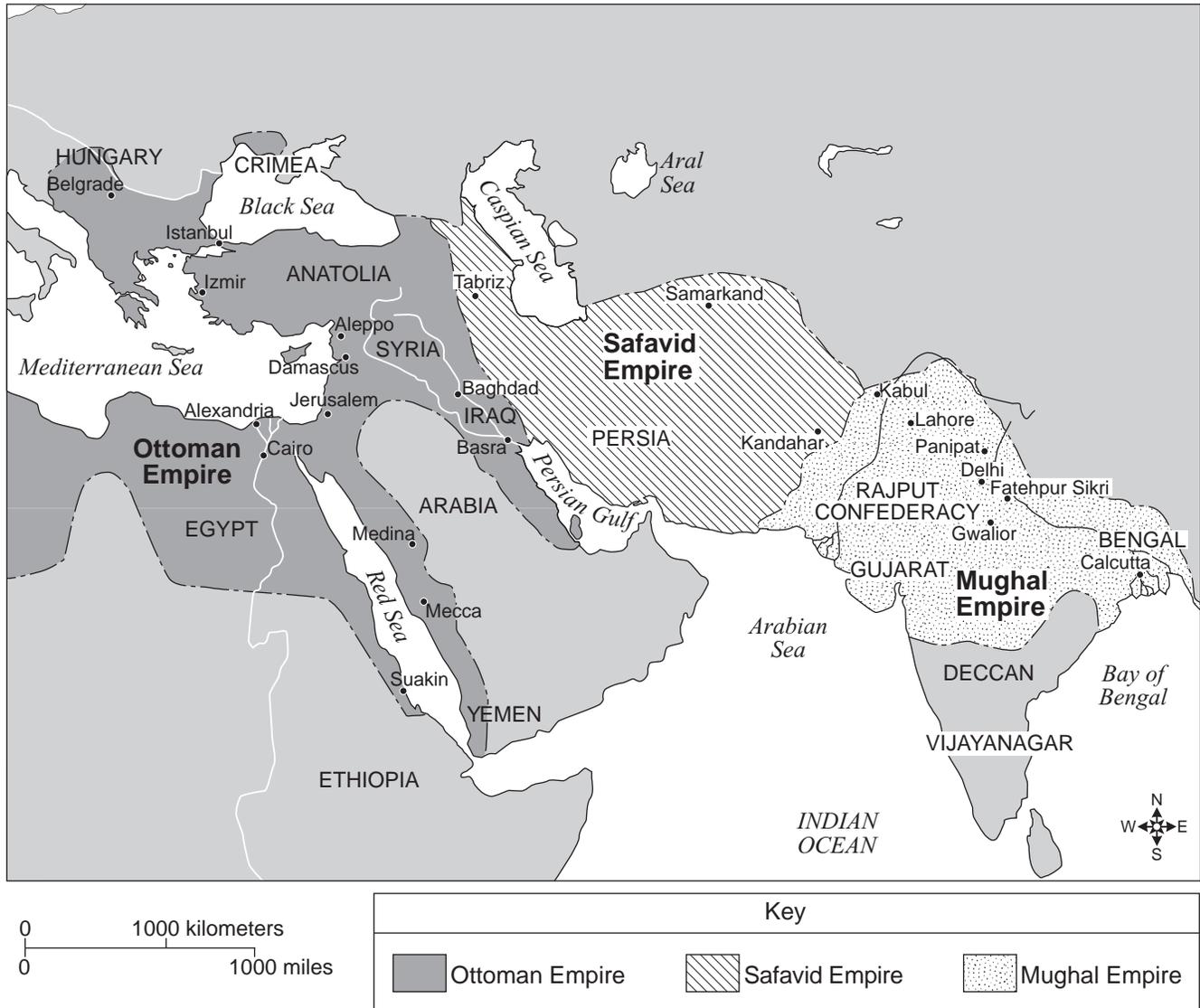
13 Which leader started the Protestant Reformation by speaking out against papal abuses and the sale of indulgences in the Ninety-five Theses?

- (1) John Calvin
- (2) Henry VIII
- (3) John Wycliffe
- (4) Martin Luther

14 What was one important result of Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca?

- (1) creation of a large navy
- (2) translation of the Qur'an from Arabic to Swahili
- (3) establishment of diplomatic ties with other Muslim states
- (4) preservation of animistic traditions in the Arabian Peninsula

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



Source: Peter N. Stearns et al., *World Civilizations: The Global Experience*, Pearson Longman (adapted)

- 15 Which statement can best be supported by the information shown on this map?
- (1) The Ottoman Empire included parts of northern Africa.
 - (2) The Safavid Empire controlled the entire Indian subcontinent.
 - (3) The Mughal Empire occupied territory adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea.
 - (4) The Ottoman Empire conquered less territory than either the Safavid or the Mughal Empire.

Base your answers to questions 16 and 17 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: It was a combination of the Protestant wind and the island nature of our nation that protected us. Surely, Philip must be upset at his defeat.

Speaker B: Our archipelago and divine winds have protected us once again. The Mongols may have taken China, but they cannot conquer us.

Speaker C: To support our growing population, we must find a suitable way to farm. With floating gardens on our lake, we should be able to grow enough to meet our demand.

Speaker D: We have connected highland and lowland areas by building networks of roads and bridges. We have also built terraces into our mountainsides to grow crops.

16 Which two speakers discuss how their society modified their environment?

- (1) A and B
- (2) B and C
- (3) C and D
- (4) D and A

17 Which speaker is most likely from 16th-century England?

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D

18 Which statement best describes a key aspect of mercantilism?

- (1) removing tariffs to increase free trade between empires
- (2) acquiring colonies to provide a favorable balance of trade
- (3) eliminating private ownership of the means of production
- (4) encouraging subsistence agriculture

19 One way in which Suleiman the Magnificent and Peter the Great are similar is that they both

- (1) modernized their military
- (2) promoted free speech
- (3) isolated their people from outside influences
- (4) reduced taxes levied on their people

20 The Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights both served to

- (1) extend the voting privileges of commoners
- (2) abolish the government's role in levying taxes
- (3) limit the power of the monarchy
- (4) support the theory of the divine right of kings

21 Which individual suggested the idea that if a government fails to protect its people's natural rights of life, liberty, and property, the people have the right to overthrow it?

- (1) Karl Marx
- (2) John Locke
- (3) Thomas Hobbes
- (4) Niccolò Machiavelli

22 One scientific belief held by both René Descartes and Isaac Newton is that

- (1) reasoned thought is the way to discover truth
- (2) new theories should be made to fit existing traditional ideas
- (3) the method by which discoveries are made is unimportant
- (4) difficult problems should be solved by reading religious texts

23 Simón Bolívar, Toussaint L'Ouverture, and José de San Martín are all associated with revolutions in

- (1) Africa
- (2) Europe
- (3) South Asia
- (4) Latin America