

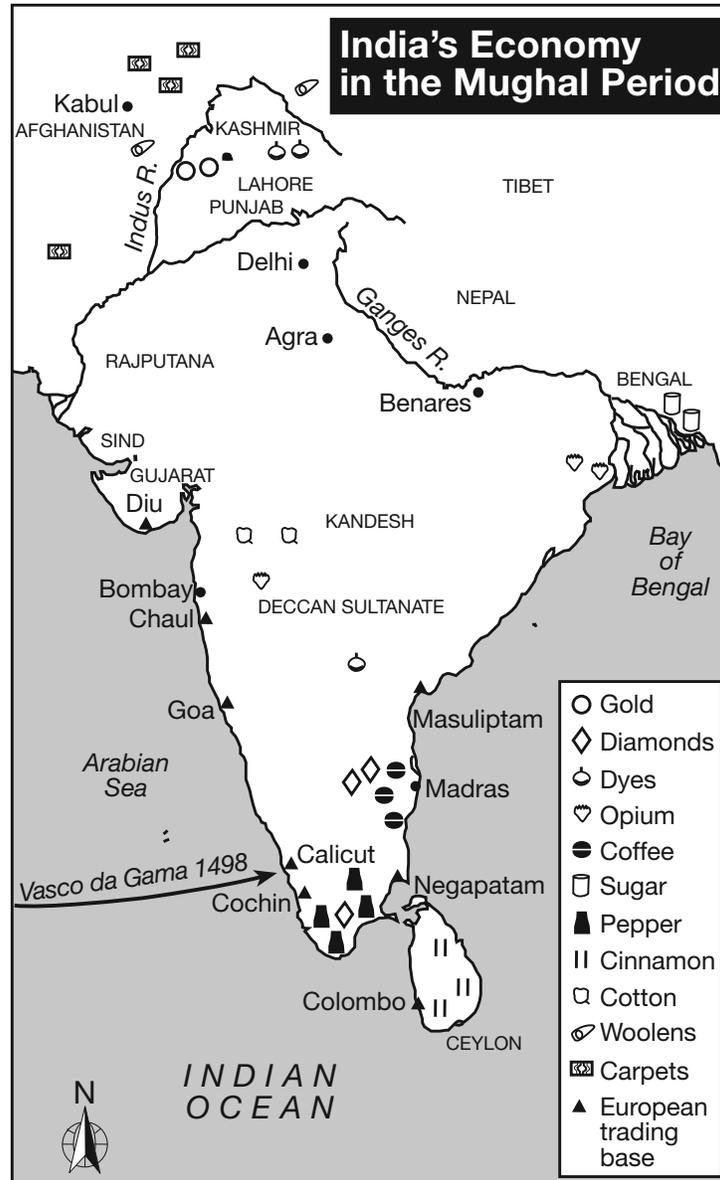
Part I

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.

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| <p>1 Which social scientists focus their studies on scarcity, resources, and profit motives?
(1) archaeologists (3) economists
(2) historians (4) sociologists</p> <p>2 A geographer attempts to understand and interpret patterns and processes primarily by
(1) examining political theories
(2) authenticating oral histories
(3) studying supply and demand models
(4) analyzing spatial data at different scales</p> <p>3 In a parliamentary system with multiple political parties in which no single party gains a majority, elections usually result in
(1) command economies
(2) religious conflict
(3) coalition governments
(4) secessionist movements</p> <p>4 Which factor most influenced the construction of semipermanent settlements during the Neolithic period?
(1) production of surplus food
(2) drawings on cave walls
(3) ability to harness fire
(4) introduction of fishing nets</p> <p>5 Which geographic feature was central in helping the Romans unify their empire?
(1) Alps (3) Mediterranean Sea
(2) Tiber River (4) Great Rift Valley</p> | <p>6 Which region was the birthplace of Confucianism, Buddhism, and Hinduism?
(1) Africa (3) Europe
(2) Asia (4) South America</p> <p>7 Which area served as a cultural bridge between early China and Japan?
(1) Persia (3) India
(2) Russia (4) Korea</p> <p>8 The role of Muslim religious leaders in Africa was to
(1) spread the Four Noble Truths
(2) emphasize the importance of ancestor worship
(3) promote the caste system
(4) introduce the teachings of the Qur'an (Koran)</p> <p>9 The Abbasid and Ummayyad empires are most closely associated with
(1) causing the fall of the western Roman Empire
(2) creating an Islamic Golden Age
(3) controlling trade in the Strait of Malacca
(4) inventing the compass and gunpowder</p> <p>10 The European system of manorialism is most closely associated with
(1) promoting social mobility
(2) reviving and preserving learning
(3) serving the spiritual needs of society
(4) maintaining economic self-sufficiency</p> |
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Base your answers to questions 11 and 12 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *World History: Patterns of Interaction: In-Depth Resources*, McDougal Littell, 1999 (adapted)

- 11 Based on this map, in which area did Europeans locate most of their trading bases?
- (1) banks of the Ganges River (3) coast of the Arabian Sea
 (2) banks of the Indus River (4) Bay of Bengal region
- 12 Which conclusion about the Indian economy during the Mughal period can best be supported using the information shown on this map?
- (1) Cinnamon and pepper were the major products of Kashmir.
 (2) Most textile-related goods were produced north of the Deccan Sultanate.
 (3) Diamonds and gold were mined in the Bengal region.
 (4) Many tropical products were raised near Delhi.

Base your answer to question 13 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The Wittenberg Church



Source: Paula J. Becker (adapted)

13 Which period began as a result of the actions shown in this cartoon?

- (1) Italian Renaissance
- (2) Protestant Reformation
- (3) Scientific Revolution
- (4) Glorious Revolution

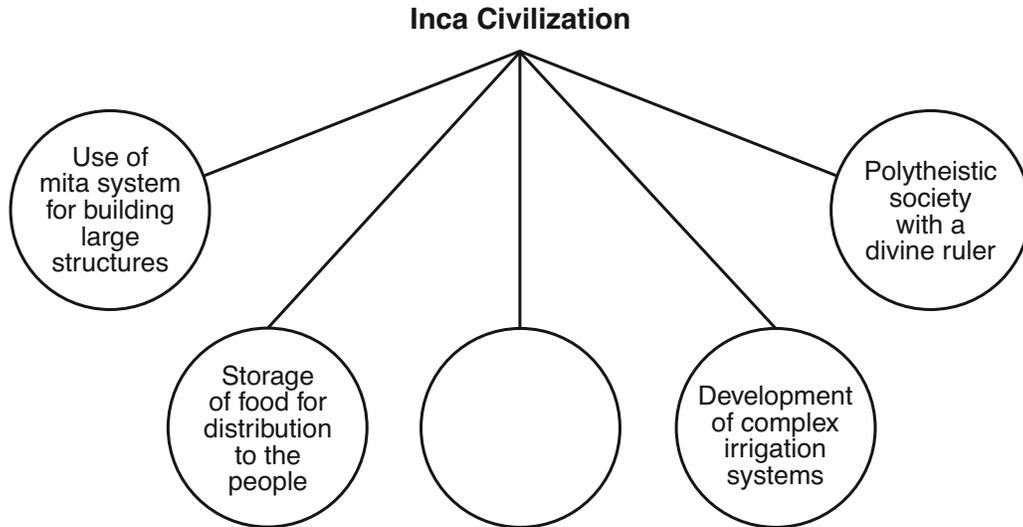
14 The kingdoms of Ghana and Mali became prosperous and powerful because of

- (1) their participation in the gold and salt trade
- (2) the military protection provided to them by the Egyptians
- (3) their dependence on legalism to enforce social control
- (4) the tax revenue they collected from Christian missionaries

15 The Chinese belief that China was the Middle Kingdom is an example of

- (1) extraterritoriality
- (2) ethnocentrism
- (3) filial piety
- (4) the Mandate of Heaven

Base your answer to question 16 on the graphic organizer below and on your knowledge of social studies.



16 Which phrase best completes this graphic organizer?

- (1) Building thousands of miles of roads
 - (2) Maintenance of a large naval fleet
 - (3) Establishment of a national library filled with hundreds of books
 - (4) Reliance on camel caravans
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- 17 • Some Central Asian nomads made their living by fostering commerce along the Silk Road.
- Central Asian nomads invaded villages and cities when climate changes affected their food supply.
 - Some Central Asian nomads adopted Islam and some embraced Islamic cultures.

Based on these statements, which generalization about Central Asian nomads can best be supported?

- (1) They posed few challenges to settled societies.
- (2) They allied with settled neighbors to repel common enemies.
- (3) They interacted with settled societies.
- (4) They contributed little to the culture of their settled neighbors.

18 The Ottoman Turks viewed Constantinople as being strategically important because it

- (1) was the birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad
- (2) would allow them to control the Vatican
- (3) was a crossroads between Europe and Asia
- (4) would provide them with access to the Persian Gulf

19 One way in which the voyages of Zheng He authorized by Emperor Yongle of China and the explorations funded by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain are similar is that these voyages and explorations resulted in

- (1) an increasing effort to preserve the status quo
- (2) trade and cultural diffusion
- (3) the creation of colonial empires
- (4) naval wars between rival powers

- 20 Which country is located in the region known as Latin America?
 (1) Portugal (3) Vietnam
 (2) Somalia (4) Argentina
- 21 Which situation was an unintended consequence of Spain's colonization of the Americas?
 (1) establishment of a favorable balance of trade
 (2) introduction of the encomienda system
 (3) transmission of communicable diseases
 (4) exploitation of resources in new lands
- 22 One way in which Suleiman the Magnificent and Louis XIV are similar is that they both
 (1) centralized political power
 (2) introduced a new national religion
 (3) strengthened the authority of the nobility
 (4) freed peasants from feudal obligations
- 23 In the 16th and 17th centuries, the heliocentric theory became the centerpiece for debate between
 (1) capitalism and communism
 (2) science and religion
 (3) colonialism and nationalism
 (4) isolationism and globalism
- 24 In which way did the ideas of the Enlightenment influence the French Revolution?
 (1) Superstition and ignorance were promoted.
 (2) The principles of mercantilism were glorified.
 (3) The divine right theory of kings was challenged.
 (4) Punishments for criminal acts were rooted in vengeance.
- 25 In which way did the geographic diversity of Latin America affect newly independent countries?
 (1) limiting the military power of Creoles
 (2) forcing the Church to guarantee land reform
 (3) making political unity difficult
 (4) necessitating a reliance on Spain

- 26 Which statement best describes a consequence of Napoleon's failure to understand Russian geography?
 (1) Rough waters in the Baltic Sea destroyed his fleet.
 (2) A harsh winter cut off his army from needed supplies.
 (3) His armies could not cross the high Ural Mountains.
 (4) A long period of high temperatures and lack of water overcame his troops.

Base your answer to question 27 on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . That in some few instances the regular hours of work do not exceed ten, exclusive of the time allowed for meals; sometimes they are eleven, but more commonly twelve; and in great numbers of instances the employment is continued for fifteen, sixteen, and even eighteen hours consecutively.

That in almost every instance the Children work as long as the adults; being sometimes kept at work sixteen, and even eighteen hours, without any intermission. . . .

— *The Physical and Moral Condition of the Children and Young Persons Employed in Mines and Manufactures*, 1843

- 27 This type of evidence was used in the argument for
 (1) modifying laissez-faire practices
 (2) opposing the spread of communism
 (3) restricting voting rights
 (4) reforming the landholding system
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