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 (3) a sociologist
   (2) a political scientist (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 (3) Mauryan
   (2) Persian (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.
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.

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

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