

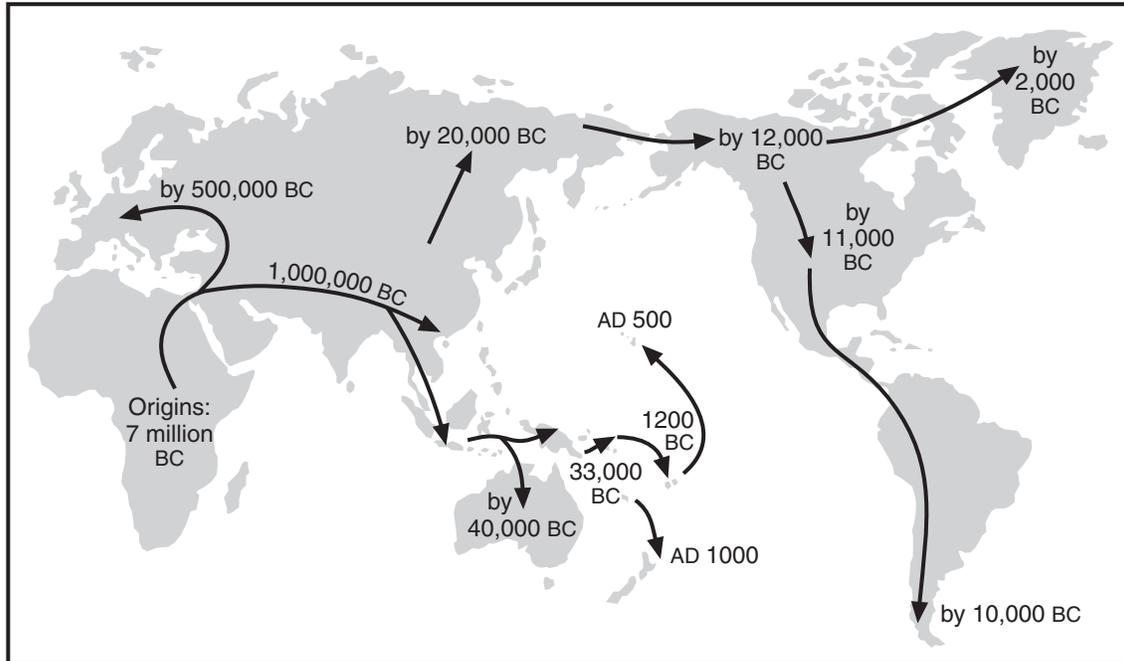
## Part I

### 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.

Base your answer to question 1 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### The Spread of Humans Around the World



Source: Jared Diamond, *Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies*, W. W. Norton & Company, 1999 (adapted)

1 Based on this map, on which continent did humans first appear?

- (1) Asia
- (2) Europe
- (3) North America
- (4) Africa

2 Which form of government is best characterized by one-party rule, censorship, and the use of terror to maintain power?

- (1) feudal
- (2) limited monarchy
- (3) parliamentary democracy
- (4) totalitarian

3 The term *subsistence farming* is best defined as

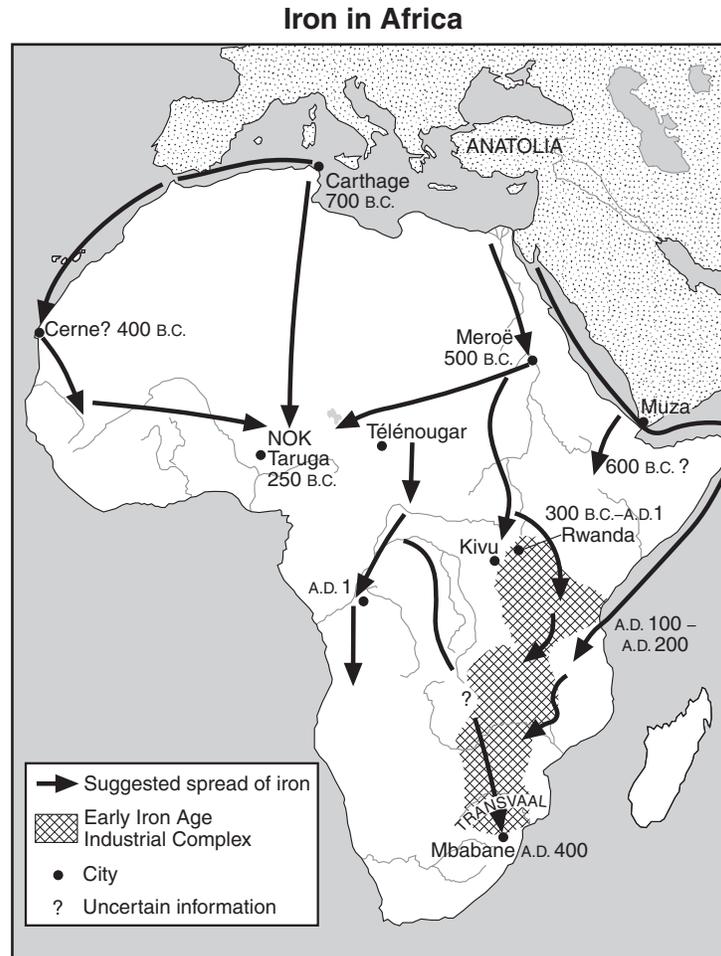
- (1) redistributing farmland
- (2) producing only enough crops to meet family needs
- (3) irrigating farmland
- (4) exchanging farm products for money

- 4
- Separated the cultures of Europe and Asia
  - Hindered, but did not prevent, invaders from entering India
  - Terraced to increase food production in South America

Which geographic feature is being described in these statements?

- (1) river valleys
- (2) steppes
- (3) mountains
- (4) tundra

Base your answers to questions 5 and 6 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Philip Curtin, et al., *African History*, Little, Brown and Company, 1978 (adapted)

5 Which process is illustrated by the arrows shown on this map?

- (1) immigration
- (2) diffusion
- (3) globalization
- (4) nationalization

6 This map illustrates the interaction between

- (1) resources and technology
- (2) religion and culture
- (3) record keeping and civilization
- (4) climate and disease

7 One similarity found in both Egyptian and Sumerian civilizations is that each developed a

- (1) monotheistic religion
- (2) compass
- (3) ziggurat
- (4) written language

8 Which text is essential to the practice of Islam?

- (1) New Testament
- (2) Analects
- (3) Torah
- (4) Qur'an (Koran)

9 The development of the concept of zero, the use of a decimal system, and the Buddhist cave paintings at Ajanta are all achievements of the

- (1) Inca Empire
- (2) Gupta Empire
- (3) Roman Republic
- (4) Kingdom of Songhai

- 10 Which geographic factor directly influenced the early interactions between China and Korea?  
 (1) location (3) arid climate  
 (2) monsoons (4) tropical savannas
- 11 What was the most important force in providing unity and stability throughout western Europe during the Middle Ages?  
 (1) church (3) inquisition  
 (2) nobility (4) military

Base your answer to question 12 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . As early as the struggle for the steppe he had spread the claim that Heaven had destined him as ruler; members of Mongol trading caravans spread stories intended to cause panic among the local populace; forged letters were fed to Sultan Muhammad which strengthened his mistrust of his Turkic units; freedom of religion was proclaimed; those who offered no resistance were promised that life and property would be spared; terrible destruction was threatened in the event of resistance; bloody examples were designed to spread fear and reduce the populace's will to resist. . . .

— Paul Ratchnevsky, *Genghis Khan: His Life and Legacy*, Blackwell Publishing

- 12 According to this passage, which Mongol practice contributed greatly to their success?  
 (1) nomadic lifestyle  
 (2) superior horsemanship  
 (3) psychological warfare  
 (4) religious conversion
- 
- 13 Which revolution in Europe is most closely associated with the rise of capitalism, the formation of guilds, and the growth of banking systems?  
 (1) Commercial (3) Agrarian  
 (2) Scientific (4) Glorious

- 14 One way in which 14th-century Mali in Africa and 14th-century Venice in Italy are similar is that both  
 (1) were land-locked city-states  
 (2) developed economies based primarily on agriculture  
 (3) became wealthy and powerful as a result of trade  
 (4) were centers for Islamic learning

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

. . . I conclude, therefore, with regard to being feared and loved, that men love at their own free will, but fear at the will of the prince, and that a wise prince must rely on what is in his power and not on what is in the power of others, and he must only contrive to avoid incurring hatred, as has been explained. . . .

- 15 This passage is most closely associated with the ideas of  
 (1) Pope Urban II (3) John Calvin  
 (2) Niccolò Machiavelli (4) Thomas Malthus
- 
- 16 What was one cause of the Protestant Reformation?  
 (1) revolt by the Moors in Spain  
 (2) passage of the Act of Supremacy in England  
 (3) call for the Council of Trent by Pope Paul III  
 (4) corruption among high officials of the Catholic Church
- 17 During the Ming dynasty, why did China stop investing in overseas naval expeditions?  
 (1) Many foreigners were imitating Chinese culture.  
 (2) Chinese leaders saw little value in exploration.  
 (3) People disagreed with Confucius's demand for more territory.  
 (4) Chinese merchants were threatened by foreign competition.

Base your answer to question 18 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Wonders of the Ancient World*, National Geographic Society (adapted)

18 Which title best describes this map?

- (1) Mesoamerican Cultural Areas
- (2) South American Urban Areas
- (3) Creation of the Spanish Viceroyalties
- (4) Outposts of the Inca Empire

19 One way in which Sulieman the Magnificent, Akbar the Great, and Louis XIV are similar is that each was

- (1) an important religious reformer
- (2) a supporter of laissez-faire practices
- (3) a leader of independence movements
- (4) an absolute monarch

20 A major impact of the Columbian exchange on western Europe was the introduction of

- (1) Christianity that led to the rise of the Catholic Church
- (2) new food crops that improved the European diet
- (3) new military technology that weakened local rulers
- (4) diseases that drastically reduced the population of Europe

21 In the 1500s, the Portuguese seized trading ports in Southeast Asia in an attempt to gain total control of the spice trade.

Based on this statement, one goal of the Portuguese was to establish

- (1) a monopoly
- (2) an embargo
- (3) banking systems
- (4) agricultural cooperatives

22 The struggles for political independence in Latin America during the early 1800s were most directly influenced by the

- (1) Berlin Conference
- (2) doctrine of liberation theology
- (3) American and French Revolutions
- (4) writings of Count Camillo di Cavour