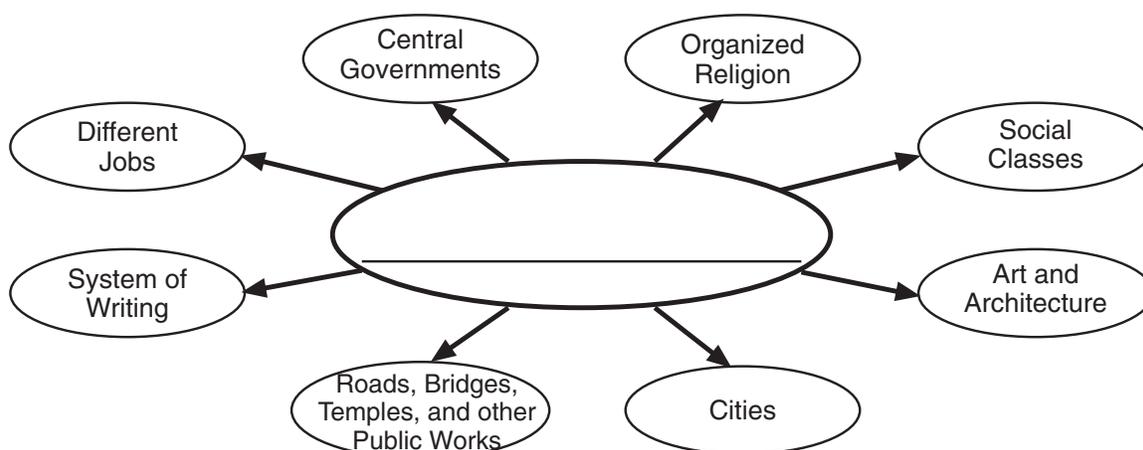


Part I

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 diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice–Hall

1 Which title best completes this diagram?

- (1) Elements of a Civilization
- (2) Features of a Nomadic Lifestyle
- (3) Basic Components of the Paleolithic Age
- (4) Human Life 50,000 Years Ago

2 Which feature would most often be shown on a political map?

- (1) topography
- (2) type of climate
- (3) capital cities
- (4) elevation

3 The geographic isolation of a society most often leads to the

- (1) development of trade
- (2) strengthening of traditional culture
- (3) promotion of cultural diffusion
- (4) growth of international alliances

4 In a traditional economic system, which type of goods is most often produced?

- (1) agricultural products
- (2) heavy industrial machinery
- (3) military supplies
- (4) electronics and computers

5 One reason the Euphrates, Indus, Nile, and Tigris valleys became centers of early civilization is that these valleys had

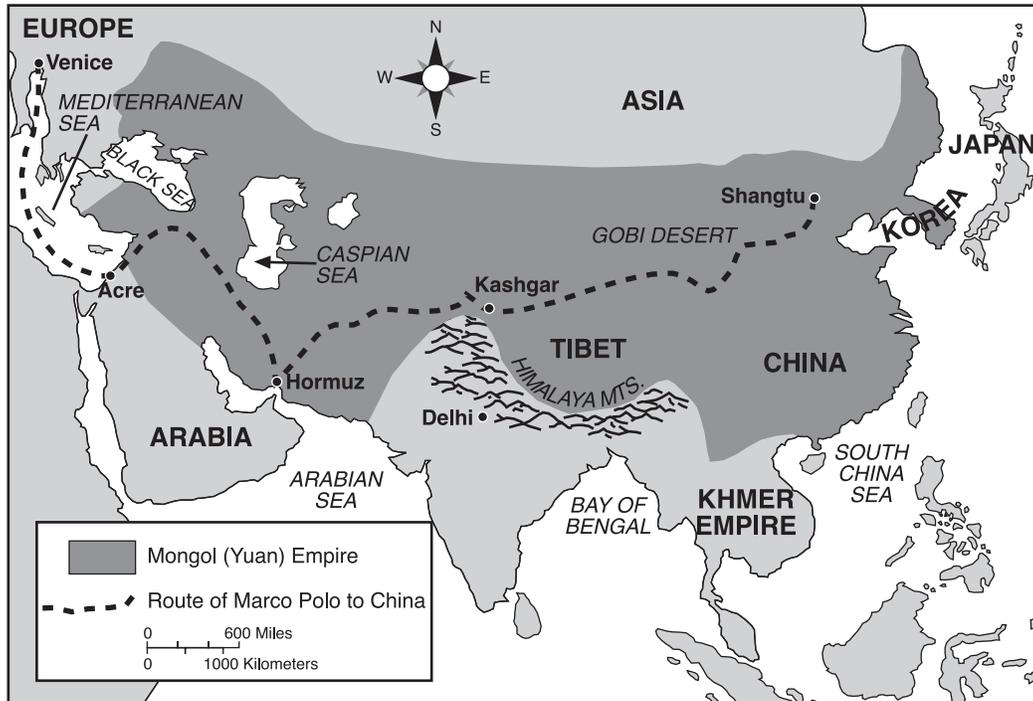
- (1) borders and elevations that were easy to defend
- (2) rich deposits of coal and iron ores
- (3) the means for irrigation and transportation
- (4) locations in regions of moderate climate and abundant rainfall

6 Hammurabi's Code, the Ten Commandments, and the Twelve Tables were all significant to their societies because they established

- (1) democratic governments
- (2) official religions
- (3) rules of behavior
- (4) economic systems

Base your answers to questions 7 and 8 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The Mongol (Yuan) Empire of Kublai Khan in 1280



Source: Henry Abraham and Irwin Pfeffer, *Enjoying Global History*, AMSCO (adapted)

- 7 The information provided by the map indicates that in 1280 the Mongols controlled
- (1) areas of Africa, Asia, and Europe
 - (2) territory from eastern China to eastern Europe
 - (3) Japan and Korea
 - (4) all of Asia
- 8 What was the effect of the extensive Mongol Empire on the people who lived in Europe and Asia in the 1200s?
- (1) development of a common language
 - (2) adoption of Confucian ideas and practices
 - (3) expansion of Japanese cultural traditions
 - (4) significant increases in trade and travel

9 Which quotation from the teachings of Confucius is most similar to the Golden Rule from Judeo-Christian teaching?

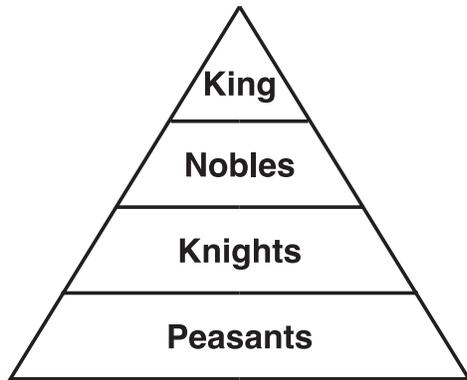
- (1) "If a ruler is upright, all will go well without orders."
- (2) "By nature, men are pretty much alike. It is learning and practice that set them apart."
- (3) "While a father or mother is alive, a son should not travel far."
- (4) "Do not do to others what you do not wish for yourself."

10 The West African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai experienced economic prosperity because they all

- (1) controlled vast reserves of oil and gold
- (2) traded with many other nations
- (3) maintained highly structured feudal systems
- (4) solved tribal conflicts within their empires

Base your answers to questions 11 and 12 on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.

European Feudal System

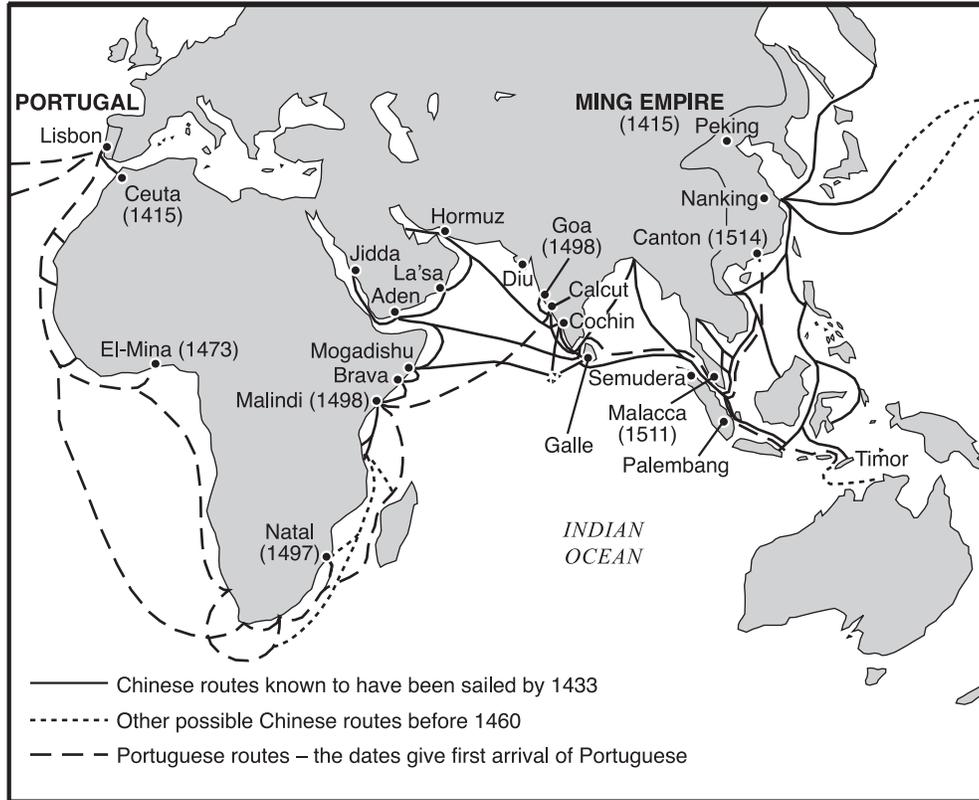


- 11 The illustration represents a society based on
- (1) social class
 - (2) educational achievement
 - (3) accumulated wealth
 - (4) political ability
- 12 This illustration suggests that the European feudal system was
- (1) designed to promote political and economic equality
 - (2) controlled by a powerful middle class
 - (3) intended to provide opportunities for social mobility
 - (4) supported by the labor of the peasants
-
- 13 “The countries beyond the horizon and from the ends of the Earth have all become subjects and to the most western of the western or the most northern of the northern countries however far away they may be.”
- Ming dynasty official
- The intent of this statement about the Ming dynasty was to
- (1) demonstrate supremacy and strength in China
 - (2) control the Mongols
 - (3) stop European imperialism
 - (4) impose Chinese culture and slavery on neighboring countries

- 14 Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo were similar in that both
- (1) ruled over vast empires that included diverse peoples
 - (2) produced written records of their extensive travels
 - (3) converted thousands of people to Christianity
 - (4) fought to free their people from Mongol rule
- 15 “Tedious were it to recount, how citizen avoided citizen, how among neighbours was scarce found any that shewed fellow-feeling for another, how kinsfolk held aloof, and never met, or but rarely; enough that this sore affliction entered so deep into the minds of men and women, that in the horror thereof brother was forsaken by brother, nephew by uncle, brother by sister, and oftentimes husband by wife; nay, what is more, and scarcely to be believed, fathers and mothers were found to abandon their own children, untended, unvisited, to their fate, as if they had been strangers. . . .”
- Giovanni Boccaccio, *The Decameron*
- The author of this passage was describing the
- (1) breakdown of social order during the bubonic plague
 - (2) power of special courts during the Inquisition
 - (3) treatment of native peoples in Latin American nations
 - (4) outcome of the famine in Ireland in the 1890s
- 16 The global transfer of foods, plants, and animals during the colonization of the Americas is known as the
- (1) Scientific Revolution
 - (2) Columbian Exchange
 - (3) New Imperialism
 - (4) Middle Passage
- 17 One way Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII were similar is that they all were
- (1) Latin American revolutionary leaders
 - (2) Reformation leaders
 - (3) Impressionist painters
 - (4) divine right monarchs

Base your answers to questions 18 and 19 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

A Comparison of Chinese and Portuguese Expeditions Until 1514



Source: Yong Yap and A. Cotterell, *Chinese Civilization from the Ming Revival to Chairman Mao*, St. Martin's Press (adapted)

- 18 Which statement can best be supported by the information on the map?
- (1) The Portuguese taught the Chinese their sailing knowledge.
 - (2) Portugal and China practiced isolationism throughout the 15th century.
 - (3) Only the Portuguese explored the east coast of Africa.
 - (4) The Portuguese and the Chinese were active explorers.
- 19 Which two explorers are associated with the travels shown on the map?
- (1) Ferdinand Magellen and Matthew Perry
 - (2) Christopher Columbus and Genghis Khan
 - (3) Vasco de Gama and Zheng He
 - (4) Francisco Pizarro and Marco Polo

Base your answer to question 20 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL IN THE AMERICAS (1600)



Source: Henry Abraham and Irwin Pfeffer, *Enjoying Global History*, AMSCO (adapted)

20 Which conclusion regarding early European settlements is best supported by the information on the map?

- (1) Portugal became the dominant colonial power in South America by 1600.
- (2) Geography made the interior of South America easy to explore.
- (3) Neither the Spanish nor the Portuguese developed major urban centers in Latin America.
- (4) In 1600, most of the land in South America was not settled by Europeans.

21 Which economic theory, developed in the 17th century, supported European colonialism?

- (1) socialism
- (2) mercantilism
- (3) bartering
- (4) feudalism

Base your answer to question 22 on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: “The state of monarchy is supreme on earth: for kings are not only God’s lieutenants upon earth and sit upon God’s throne, but even by God himself they are called gods.”

Speaker B: “If government fails to fulfill the end for which it was established—the preservation of the individual’s right to life, liberty, and property—the people have a right to dissolve the government.”

Speaker C: “But what if the compact between the ruler and ruled is violated by the ruler? He thus becomes a tyrant, a criminal who forfeits his rights to the obedience of his subjects, who may now exercise their right to rebel and form a new compact.”

Speaker D: “The ruling authority in the state, the sovereign, must have supreme power, or society will collapse and the anarchy of the state of nature will return.”

22 Which two speakers would support absolutism?

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

23 Which list of French leaders is in the correct chronological order?

- (1) Louis XVI → Napoleon → Robespierre
- (2) Robespierre → Napoleon → Louis XVI
- (3) Louis XVI → Robespierre → Napoleon
- (4) Napoleon → Louis XVI → Robespierre