

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 announcement below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Discovery OF Ancient Relics.

A Full, True, and Interesting Account of that Remarkable and Important Discovery made yesterday in taking down the old houses in the Castle-hill, when there was found a box containing several Ancient Coins, a Massy Gold Ring, an old fashioned Dirk, and a Wonderful Prophecy made in the year 1550, respecting great events which are to happen this present year.

Source: Broadside published in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1831 (adapted)

1 Which term best describes the items mentioned in this announcement?

- (1) icons
- (2) fossils
- (3) artifacts
- (4) replicas

2 One way in which South Korea, Saudi Arabia, and India are geographically similar is that each is located on

- (1) an island
- (2) an archipelago
- (3) an isthmus
- (4) a peninsula

3 Which statement represents a characteristic of democracy?

- (1) Religious leaders control government policy.
- (2) Citizens are the source of power in government.
- (3) The government limits the thoughts and actions of the people.
- (4) The laws of the government are made by influential military officers.

4 The Bantu cleared the land, then fertilized it with ashes. When the land could no longer support their families, the Bantu moved further south. By 1110 B.C., the Bantu had spread their rich culture throughout central and southern Africa.

Which agricultural technique is described in this passage?

- (1) irrigation
- (2) terrace farming
- (3) slash-and-burn
- (4) crop rotation

5 Which ancient civilization is associated with the Twelve Tables, an extensive road system, and the poets Horace and Virgil?

- (1) Babylonian
- (2) Greek
- (3) Phoenician
- (4) Roman

6 The term *feudalism* is best defined as a

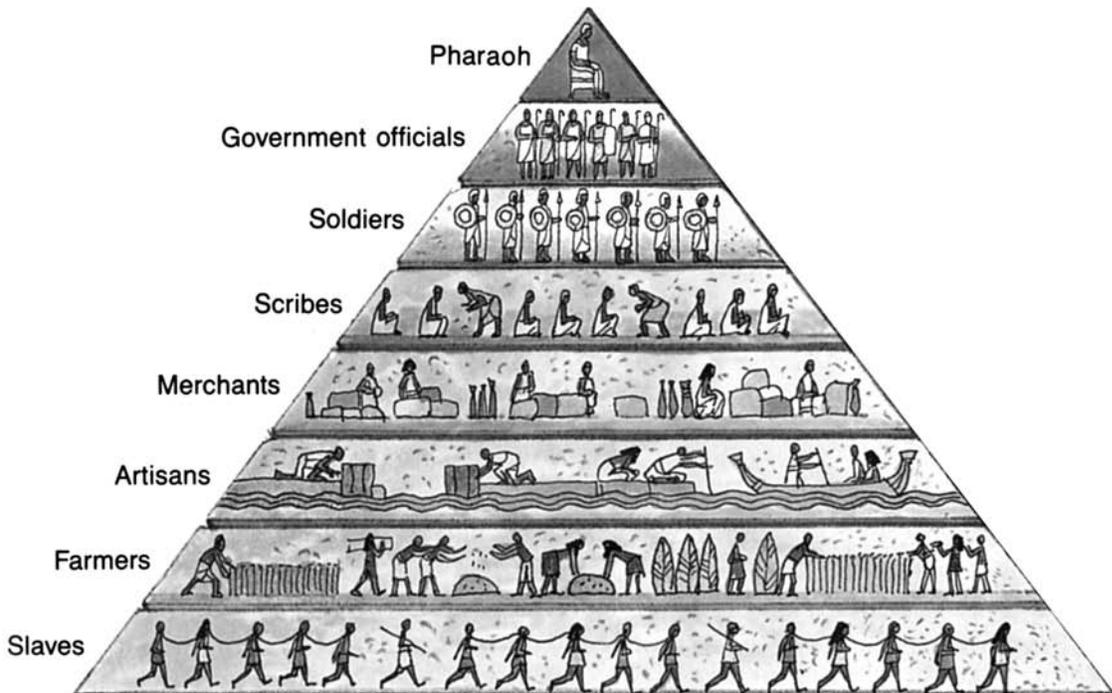
- (1) holy war between Christians and Muslims
- (2) process in which goods are traded for other goods
- (3) division of political power between three separate branches
- (4) system in which land is exchanged for military service and loyalty

7 Which title best completes the partial outline below?

- I. _____
- A. Incorporation of European and Arabic ideas in architecture
 - B. Preservation of Greco-Roman ideas
 - C. Spread of Orthodox Christianity into Russia
 - D. Development of Justinian Code

- (1) Age of Discovery
- (2) Byzantine Empire
- (3) Persian Empire
- (4) Crusades

Base your answer to question 8 on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Barry K. Beyer et al., *The World Around Us: Eastern Hemisphere*, MacMillan Publishing (adapted)

- 8 Based on the information in this illustration, which statement about the society of ancient Egypt is accurate?
- (1) The women had equal status to the men.
 - (2) The social structure was hierarchical.
 - (3) Social mobility was unrestricted.
 - (4) Soldiers outnumbered farmers.

9 Which statement about the Mongol Empire is accurate?

- (1) The Mongols developed a highly technological society that emphasized formal education.
- (2) European monarchies became a model for the early Mongol governments.
- (3) Pax Mongolia led to regional stability, increasing trade on the Silk Road.
- (4) The Mongols adopted Roman Catholicism as the official religion of the empire.

10 Which period in European history is most closely associated with Leonardo da Vinci, Michaelangelo, William Shakespeare, and Nicolaus Copernicus?

- (1) Early Middle Ages
- (2) Renaissance
- (3) Age of Absolutism
- (4) Enlightenment

11 What was one of the primary reasons for the spread of the bubonic plague?

- (1) increase in trade
- (2) colonization of the Americas
- (3) development of the manorial system
- (4) economic decline

12 Which situation is considered a cause of the other three?

- (1) Religious unity declines throughout Europe.
- (2) The Catholic Counter-Reformation begins.
- (3) The power of the Roman Catholic Church decreases.
- (4) Martin Luther posts the Ninety-five Theses.

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

Population of the Largest Medieval Cities in 1250 and 1450

The 10 largest cities in 1250		The 10 largest cities in 1450	
1	Hangchow 320,000	1	Peking 600,000
2	Cairo 300,000	2	Vijayanagar 455,000
3	Fez 200,000	3	Cairo 380,000
4	Kamakura 200,000	4	Hangchow 250,000
5	Pagan 180,000	5	Tabriz 200,000
6	Paris 160,000	6	Canton 175,000
7	Peking 140,000	7	Granada 165,000
8	Canton 140,000	8	Nanking 150,000
9	Nanking 130,000	9	Paris 150,000
10	Marrakesh 125,000	10	Kyoto 150,000

Source: Tertius Chandler, *Four Thousand Years of Urban Growth*, St. David's University Press (adapted)

13 Which statement can best be supported by the information in this table?

- (1) The population of Paris increased between 1250 and 1450.
- (2) The populations of Cairo and Nanking were higher in 1250 than in 1450.
- (3) The population of most large cities exceeded one million people in 1450.
- (4) The population of Peking increased more than the population of Canton between 1250 and 1450.

Base your answer to question 14 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

It would be wrong to call the Ottoman Empire a purely Islamic state. It was not. It was a state that claimed some kind of an attachment, some kind of allegiance to Islam, but combined it with other forms of heritage from the Byzantine tradition or from the Turkic tradition that did not really correspond to Islam. So they always had this very, very pragmatic approach to Islam.

— Professor Edhem Eldem, Bogazici University, NPR News, *All Things Considered*, August 18, 2004

14 This author is suggesting that during the Ottoman Empire

- (1) religion was mingled with historic traditions
- (2) most people belonged to minority religions
- (3) rulers tried to separate politics from religion
- (4) rulers operated under a strict set of laws

- 15 • Foreign rulers were overthrown.
- Admiral Zheng He established trade links.
- Civil service exams were reinstated.

These events in history occurred during the rule of the

- (1) Mughal dynasty in India
- (2) Abbasid dynasty in the Middle East
- (3) Ming dynasty in China
- (4) Tokugawa shogunate in Japan

16 What was the primary economic policy used by the Spanish with their Latin American colonies?

- (1) embargoes
- (2) tariffs
- (3) boycotts
- (4) mercantilism

17 In *Two Treatises of Government*, John Locke wrote that the purpose of government was to

- (1) keep kings in power
- (2) regulate the economy
- (3) expand territory
- (4) protect natural rights

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



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

- 18 Which generalization is best supported by the information on this map?
- (1) No trade occurred between East Africa and the Persian Gulf region.
 - (2) The monsoon winds influenced trade between East Africa and India.
 - (3) Trading states developed primarily in the interior of East Africa.
 - (4) Trade encouraged the spread of Islam from East Africa to Arabia.

Base your answer to question 19 on the summaries of the “New Laws” quoted below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . Art. 31. All Indians held in encomienda by the viceroys, by their lieutenants, royal officers, prelates, monasteries, hospitals, religious houses, mints, the treasury, etc., are to be transferred forthwith to the Crown. . . .

Art. 38. Lawsuits involving Indians are no longer to be tried in the Indies, or by the Council of the Indies, but must be pleaded before the King himself. . . .

— New Laws issued by Emperor Charles V, 1542–1543

- 19 One purpose of these laws was to
- (1) reduce local authority and increase central control
 - (2) increase religious authority and limit secular influences
 - (3) guarantee citizenship to Indians while supporting traditional practices
 - (4) promote economic development while expanding political rights for Indians
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- 20 One major effect of Napoleon’s rule of France was that it led to
- (1) an increase in the power of the Roman Catholic Church
 - (2) massive emigration to the Americas
 - (3) trade agreements with Great Britain
 - (4) a restoration of political stability
- 21 Which idea is most closely associated with laissez-faire economics?
- (1) communes
 - (2) trade unionism
 - (3) subsistence agriculture
 - (4) free trade
- 22 In the 19th century, a major reason for Irish migration to North America was to
- (1) gain universal suffrage
 - (2) avoid malaria outbreaks
 - (3) flee widespread famine
 - (4) escape a civil war