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.

1 Which document is considered a primary source?
   (1) encyclopedia article
   (2) modern textbook
   (3) biography
   (4) personal correspondence

2 Which title best completes the partial outline below?

   I. _________________________________
      A. Located in a region of volcanoes and earthquakes
      B. Has limited mineral resources
      C. Concentration of population in coastal plains

   (1) Geographic Features of Japan
   (2) Environmental Challenges in Mongolia
   (3) Economic Issues Facing Saudi Arabia
   (4) Factors Affecting British Industrialization

3 Which Neolithic Revolution development led to the other three?
   (1) complex civilizations
   (2) surplus of food
   (3) division of labor
   (4) domestication of plants and animals

4 The Ganges River is sacred to people practicing Hinduism.
   Shinto shrines are usually located near mountains or lakes.
   The Jordan River is a site of many Christian baptisms.

   Which conclusion is most valid based on these statements related to belief systems?
   (1) The Middle East was the birthplace of these belief systems.
   (2) Water plays an important role in these belief systems.
   (3) Pilgrimages to mountainous regions are encouraged by these belief systems.
   (4) Understanding nature is a requirement of these belief systems.

5 Which element of civilization is most clearly shown in this Maya artwork?
   (1) urbanization
   (2) a system of education
   (3) a code of laws
   (4) social classes

6 Which achievements are most closely associated with the Tang and Song dynasties of China?
   (1) wheel and stirrup
   (2) chinampas and calendar
   (3) gunpowder and movable wooden type
   (4) mosaics and domes

7 Korea has frequently served as a cultural bridge between
   (1) Cambodia and Vietnam
   (2) Russia and India
   (3) Thailand and Indonesia
   (4) China and Japan

8 Which institution served as the primary unifying force in medieval western Europe?
   (1) legislature
   (2) church
   (3) monarchy
   (4) military
Base your answer to question 9 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

9 Which conclusion about the Roman world around AD 526 can be drawn from the information on this map?

(1) The Gauls dominated trade on the Mediterranean Sea.
(2) Rome was the capital of the entire western region.
(3) The eastern region was unified under the Byzantine Empire.
(4) The division between eastern and western Rome followed natural boundaries.

10 Which change to Christian church practice was suggested by Martin Luther?

(1) increasing the sale of indulgences
(2) installing statues of saints in churches
(3) saying the mass in Latin so the faithful would learn it
(4) printing the Bible in the vernacular so all could read it

11 The trans-Saharan trade carried out by West African civilizations was primarily based on an exchange of

(1) gold and salt
(2) ivory and silk
(3) silver and tea
(4) hardwoods and animal skins
12 Based on the information provided by this map, which statement about urban areas between 650 and 1500 is accurate?

(1) Most urbanization occurred in the Southern Hemisphere.
(2) Most urbanization is associated with a tropical climate.
(3) Most urban areas were located in Europe.
(4) Most urban areas developed near waterways.

13 China's image of itself as the Middle Kingdom is associated with

(1) welcoming foreign ideas and influences
(2) mixing Western religions with traditional Chinese philosophies
(3) controlling how contact occurs with other cultures
(4) building the Grand Canal to expand trade within China

14 Which factor most influenced the development of diverse cultures in pre-Columbian South America?

(1) trade agreements
(2) geographic features
(3) imported religious ideas
(4) peasant revolts
15 Based on the information shown on this map, most manufactured goods were produced in
(1) the West Indies
(2) Europe
(3) English colonies
(4) Africa

16 What was a key characteristic of an absolute monarchy in the 16th and 17th centuries?
(1) centralized governmental authority
(2) increased political rights for peasants and serfs
(3) freedom of religion
(4) a system of checks and balances

17 The signing of the Magna Carta in 1215 and the Glorious Revolution in 1688 were key events in English history because they resulted in
(1) creating alliances with France
(2) defeating Protestant nobles
(3) limiting the power of the monarchy
(4) annexing territory
Base your answer to question 18 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... The Mongols made no technological breakthroughs, founded no new religions, wrote few books or dramas, and gave the world no new crops or methods of agriculture. Their own craftsmen could not weave cloth, cast metal, make pottery, or even bake bread. They manufactured neither porcelain nor pottery, painted no pictures, and built no buildings. Yet, as their army conquered culture after culture, they collected and passed all of these skills from one civilization to the next. . . .

— Jack Weatherford

18 This passage leads to the conclusion that the Mongols

(1) rejected technology 
(2) were a peaceful people 
(3) were urbanized 
(4) contributed to cultural diffusion

19 Many Enlightenment philosophers used reason to

(1) reinforce traditional beliefs 
(2) strengthen religious authority 
(3) reveal natural laws 
(4) encourage censorship

20 The unification of Germany under Otto von Bismarck demonstrates the

(1) influence of Marxist ideology 
(2) impact of nationalism 
(3) force of civil disobedience 
(4) power of democratic ideals

21 What was a result of the Industrial Revolution in Europe?

(1) the growth of the middle class 
(2) an increase in nomadic herding 
(3) a decline in urban population 
(4) a decrease in international trade

22 One reason the Suez Canal has been of strategic importance to countries other than Egypt was that the canal

(1) allowed for faster movement between the North Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean 
(2) enabled Europeans to explore the Western Hemisphere 
(3) made it easier for Russia to gain control of Afghanistan 
(4) provided the Austro-Hungarian Empire with access to its colonies in South Asia

23 Much of which area of the world came under European colonial control in the 19th century?

(1) Japan  (3) Africa 
(2) Southwest Asia  (4) Latin America

24 A similarity between the Sepoy Rebellion in India and the Boxer Rebellion in China is that both were

(1) attempts to remove foreign influence 
(2) movements to establish communist governments 
(3) efforts to restore trade monopolies 
(4) struggles to westernize cultures

25 Which hypothesis can best be supported by this passage?

(1) Allied forces were on the verge of winning the war. 
(2) Technology had created a military stalemate. 
(3) Revolution in Russia hastened the end of the war. 
(4) Conditions contributed to low troop morale.