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.

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

1 Based on the information provided by this map, where did Abraham’s journey originate?
   (1) Sahara Desert
   (2) Nile River valley
   (3) Mesopotamia
   (4) Mediterranean Sea

2 People do not often create records for the benefit of historians. They produce them for other reasons….
   — Chris Hinton, 1998

   Based on this statement, historical sources often contain
   (1) evidence that can be biased
   (2) facts that are completely balanced and reliable
   (3) accounts that represent all points of view
   (4) summaries that detail research about the distant past

3 Which concept is essential to the study of economic systems?
   (1) self-determination
   (2) factors of production
   (3) citizenship
   (4) human rights

4 Which major geographic feature has hindered cultural diffusion between India and China?
   (1) Himalaya Mountains
   (2) Deccan Plateau
   (3) Gobi Desert
   (4) Great Rift Valley
5 Which statement about the Bantu migration is an opinion rather than a fact?
(1) The migration occurred gradually over a long period of time.
(2) Language and knowledge spread from northwestern to southern and eastern Africa.
(3) The lack of primary documents makes it difficult to determine the exact cause of the migration.
(4) Bantu civilization was superior to those civilizations that it displaced.

6 Historically, the Huang He has also been known as the “River of Sorrows” because
(1) frozen ports have made trade difficult
(2) cataracts have made transportation impossible
(3) floods have destroyed crops and villages
(4) burials have taken place at the sacred waters

7 Both the Han dynasty and the Roman Empire were known for
(1) developing decentralized political structures
(2) having governments dominated by a merchant class
(3) using examinations to select officials
(4) having long periods of stable government

8 Which belief system is considered monotheistic?
(1) Judaism
(2) Shinto
(3) Confucianism
(4) animism

9 The Golden Age of India’s Gupta Empire is known for its
(1) development of gunpowder
(2) sea trade routes to Europe
(3) acceptance of Christianity as an official religion
(4) advancements in mathematics and medicine

10 Which geographic factor enabled the cities of Nanjing and Mogadishu to develop into powerful trading centers?
(1) location on waterways
(2) abundance of natural resources
(3) predictable rainfall from the monsoon cycle
(4) access to mountain passes

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Base your answer to question 11 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Objects Discovered off the Java Coast in the 10th-Century Cirebon Shipwreck**

- Emerald green Islamic glass
- Chinese porcelain decorated with dragons and birds
- Jeweled gold-plated Arabian ceremonial daggers
- Bronze religious objects with Hindu and Buddhist symbols

11 What does this archaeological find indicate about Southeast Asia during the 10th century?
(1) Religious objects from China were a major import.
(2) Precious gems and metals were exported to Africa.
(3) Europeans dominated East Asian and Middle Eastern trade networks.
(4) The region served as a crossroads between Arab and Chinese traders.

12 Development and expansion of banking, insurance companies, and stock exchanges were essential to the system of
(1) feudalism
(2) tribute
(3) capitalism
(4) bartering

13 A key feature of European Renaissance culture was
(1) an outlook emphasizing classicism, secularism, and individualism
(2) a reliance on the Pope and his knights to maintain political stability
(3) a shift in production from the domestic system to the factory system
(4) a way of thinking stressing humility and Christian faith
14 Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII all played a key role in the
(1) attempts made to reclaim the Holy Land
(2) fall of the Ottoman Empire
(3) end of religious unity in Europe
(4) establishment of parliamentary democracy in Britain

15 The practice of Islam throughout much of West Africa is evidence that
(1) Islam spread beyond the borders of the Arabian peninsula
(2) Chinese trade carried Islamic beliefs to West Africa
(3) Islam originated in West Africa and spread to the Middle East
(4) Europeans encouraged Islamic beliefs during the colonial period

16 Which statement is consistent with the ideas of Niccolò Machiavelli?
(1) Democratic principles should be followed faithfully.
(2) The law should be subject to the will of the leader.
(3) Human rights should be respected in all countries.
(4) Markets should operate with little governmental interference.

17 What was a major cause for the shift in European trade from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean during the late 1400s?
(1) Ottoman Turks seized control of Constantinople.
(2) The Ming dynasty authorized Zheng He to make long-distance voyages.
(3) The Tokugawa shogunate adopted an isolationist policy.
(4) Christian crusaders captured Jerusalem.

18 The location of the Inca civilization of South America demonstrates the
(1) importance of trade with western Europe
(2) ability of humans to adapt the environment
(3) influence of cultural diversity
(4) complexity of indigenous belief systems

19 Why is Ferdinand Magellan’s voyage considered a turning point in world history?
(1) Portugal’s claims to southern Africa were established.
(2) His ship was the first to land in the Americas.
(3) One of his ships was the first to circumnavigate Earth.
(4) Britain’s control of the seas ended.

20 In the 17th and 18th centuries, the primary goal of mercantilism as practiced by European countries was to
(1) glorify the power and aggressiveness of the military
(2) create laws which guaranteed individual freedoms
(3) teach the natives Christianity and offer them protection in exchange for labor
(4) increase their supply of gold and silver through a favorable balance of trade

21 The impact of the printing press, astrolabe, and caravel on 16th-century Europe demonstrates the ability of technology to
(1) limit which ideas can be transmitted
(2) redefine human understanding of the world
(3) reinforce established traditional beliefs
(4) exploit new sources of energy

22 One way in which Peter the Great, Louis XIV, and Philip II are similar is that each
(1) supported missionary efforts of the Roman Catholic Church
(2) sought to centralize power by limiting the power of the nobility
(3) fought to block the establishment of British colonies in the Western Hemisphere
(4) challenged feudal practices by emancipating serfs

23 New scientific knowledge and understandings that developed during the Scientific Revolution were most often based on
(1) observation and experimentation
(2) church law and faith
(3) superstition and ancient practices
(4) geometric formulas and astrology