

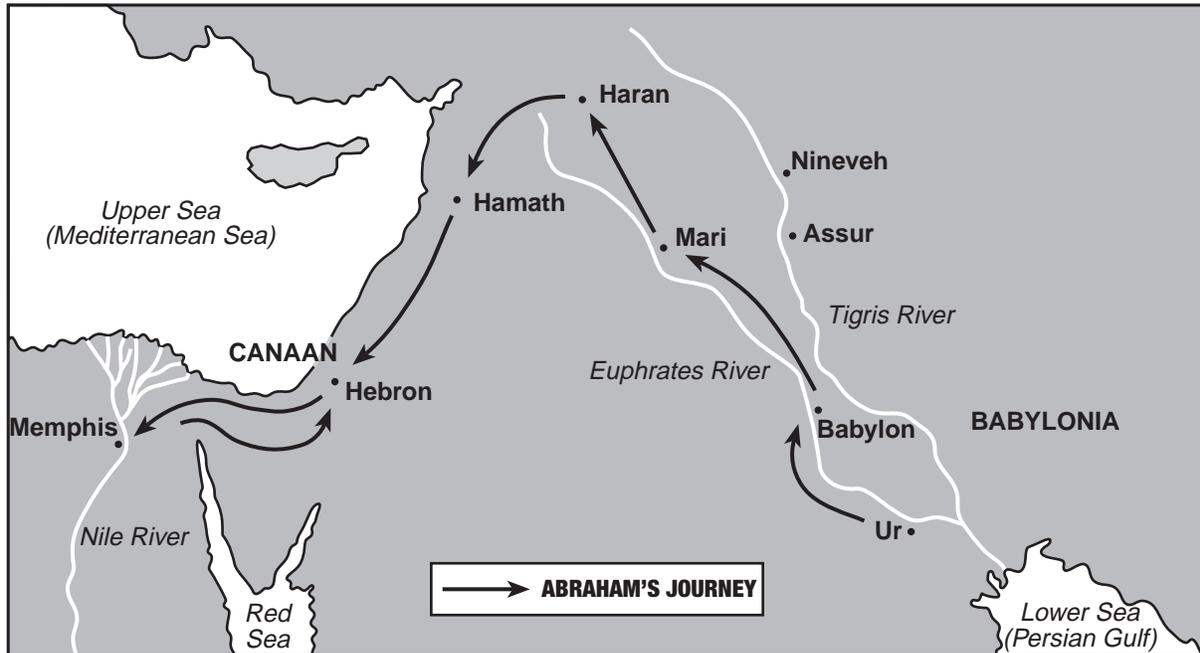
Part I

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.

Early Israelites: Abraham's Journey, ca. 2000 B.C.



Source: Farah and Karls, *World History: The Human Experience*, Section Focus Transparencies, McGraw-Hill (adapted)

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 | (3) Confucianism |
| (2) Shinto | (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

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 | (3) capitalism |
| (2) tribute | (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