Fall 2016 Exam Review

1. A historian typically begins his work by
   A. contacting a historical society.
   B. deciding on an answer to a thesis.
   C. formulating a question he hopes to answer. CORRECT
   D. making sure his evidence has never been seen before.

2. A primary source is a record of the past created by
   A. a historian.
   B. the only witness to an event.
   C. someone who lived at the time. CORRECT
   D. the most well-respected scholar of a given subject.

3. Values many consider to be universal standards such as democracy and human rights
   A. may not be accepted in every time and place. CORRECT
   B. are an example of a human-environment interaction.
   C. are not important to think about when studying history.
   D. should be used to judge the worth of historical societies.

4. The spread of the bubonic plague from Asia to Europe in the 14th century best illustrates which theme of world history?
   A. cultural interaction
   B. economic structures
   C. human-environment interaction CORRECT
   D. political structures

5. Which of the following is a topic which would fall under the theme of social structures?
   A. forms of government
   B. gender roles and relations CORRECT
   C. the development of religions
   D. the rise of industry

6. The concept of cultural diffusion would most likely be used by a historian to explain
   A. the fall of an empire.
   B. the outbreak of war in a region.
   C. the growth and spread of a religion. CORRECT
   D. the establishment of an absolute monarchy.

7. Human technology has affected the environment
   A. throughout history. CORRECT
   B. throughout the twentieth century.
   C. since the discovery of climate change.
   D. since the invention of the steam engine.

8. How did the Crusades lead to globalization in later centuries?
   A. They increased hostility between Muslims and Christians, promoting war.
   B. They introduced Europeans to luxury goods from Asia, encouraging trade. CORRECT
   C. They strengthened the knights and noblemen of Europe, weakening royal power.
   D. They demonstrated the economic value of slavery, motivating expeditions to Africa.

9. The magnetic compass and the astrolabe encouraged the development of
10. How did Captain James Cook contribute to changes in the first global age?
   A. His military leadership helped England to defeat the Spanish.
   B. His voyage around the world demonstrated that Earth was round.
   C. His explorations helped bring Pacific lands into the new global system. CORRECT
   D. His observations of plants and animals helped create the Columbian Exchange.

11. Westernization was the process by which
   A. European ideas and values spread around the world. CORRECT
   B. colonial powers extended their influence into the interior.
   C. Asian products and inventions were introduced into Europe.
   D. democratically elected governments replaced absolute rulers.

12. Which military tactic was part of the gunpowder revolution?
   A. sending spies behind enemy lines
   B. equipping local residents with spears
   C. surprising enemies with night attacks
   D. battering city walls with cannonballs CORRECT

13. Which empire controlled the territory between India and the Ottomans?
   A. Arabian
   B. Manchu
   C. Mughal CORRECT
   D. Safavid

14. Who were the shoguns?
   A. regional landowners in the Japanese feudal system
   B. Japanese sea captains who traveled to faraway places
   C. strong military rulers of a centralized Japanese state CORRECT
   D. bankers and traders in the new Japanese commercial class

15. What group was affected most by the Great Dying?
   A. American Indians CORRECT
   B. Europeans
   C. Asians
   D. Africans

16. Which of the following figures is considered an important prophet in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam?
   A. Abraham CORRECT
   B. King Solomon
   C. Jesus
   D. Muhammad

17. All of the following are characteristics of world religions EXCEPT
   A. they set down basic ethical principles.
   B. they use sacred texts.
   C. they offer a message that appeals to diverse groups of people.
   D. they instruct people in how to reach heaven. CORRECT

18. The temple in Jerusalem, first built by King Solomon, is considered by believers to be
A. the most sacred place in Judaism. CORRECT
B. the center of the Islamic world.
C. the place where Jesus rose from the dead.
D. the site of the Buddha’s enlightenment.

19. As a result of the Jewish Diaspora, Jews were forced to
   A. abandon their beliefs and practices.
   B. become slaves in Egypt
   C. disperse across the Middle East. CORRECT
   D. settle in Canaan.

20. An important trait that Judaism, Christianity, and Islam share is belief in
   A. resurrection.
   B. reincarnation.
   C. a single God. CORRECT
   D. the Trinity.

21. According to Christian belief, Jesus was the Messiah, which means he was
   A. chosen by God to save humankind. CORRECT
   B. destined to defeat the Roman Empire.
   C. the father of the Jewish people.
   D. the most important apostle.

22. According to the New Testament of the Christian Bible, three days after Jesus was crucified, he
   A. achieved enlightenment.
   B. began to perform miracles.
   C. rose from the dead. CORRECT
   D. traveled to Jerusalem.

23. Muslims believe the Qur’an contains the complete message of God as revealed to
   A. Abraham.
   B. Medina.
   C. Moses.
   D. Muhammad. CORRECT

24. Hinduism traces its roots to the Vedas, which were
   A. four different hereditary classes.
   B. prophesies revealed to Muhammad.
   C. sacred hymns, poems, and prayers. CORRECT
   D. traditional Hindu festivals.

25. How did Buddhists promote the study and spread of Buddhism?
   A. by conquering their neighbors
   B. by founding cities
   C. by opening monasteries CORRECT
   D. by printing their scriptures

26. Which of the following was a cause of the collapse of the Han Empire?
   A. power struggles among government factions CORRECT
   B. not enough spending on military defense
   C. the closing of the Silk Road
   D. overpopulation due to lack of disease

27. Who ruled northern India in the same period as the Han and Roman empires?
A. the khans
B. the caliphs
C. the Guptas CORRECT
D. the Byzantines

28. How did the Roman emperor Diocletian solve the problem of governing an enormous empire?
   A. He created a complex bureaucracy.
   B. He split it into eastern and western halves. CORRECT
   C. He allowed each area to manage its own affairs.
   D. He formed an alliance with the Christian Church.

29. What physical barrier shielded India from foreign invasion from the north?
   A. dense jungle
   B. the Ganges River
   C. a vast sandy desert
   D. high mountain ranges CORRECT

30. As other empires were collapsing, the Sassanian Empire survived in
   A. Persia. CORRECT
   B. Mongolia.
   C. southern India.
   D. northwestern Africa.

31. Which feature of Russian culture resulted from contacts with the Byzantine Empire?
   A. classical ballet
   B. Slavic language
   C. Orthodox Christianity CORRECT
   D. musical folk instruments

32. All of these peoples lived in Mesoamerica EXCEPT the
   A. Aztecs.
   B. Maya.
   C. Inca. CORRECT
   D. Olmecs.

33. Spiritual and political leaders of the Muslims were called
   A. khans.
   B. traders.
   C. caliphs. CORRECT
   D. scholars.

34. Which of these was a reform made by King Henry II of England?
   A. Trials were held before a royal judge. CORRECT
   B. Ordinary people elected their rulers.
   C. Nobles had to let their serfs go free.
   D. England paid soldiers to be in the army.

35. What was one human activity that contributed to the spread of the bubonic plague?
   A. bathing too often
   B. trading with Asia CORRECT
   C. eating rotten food
   D. keeping mice as pets

36. How did political changes in England weaken feudalism?
A. Serfs had to live on the land that they farmed.
B. Nobles lost power to the king or common people. CORRECT
C. Constant conflict led to a loss of social order.
D. Authority in government was given to the Church.

37. What action by an English king gave ordinary people a voice in government?
   A. calling the Model Parliament CORRECT
   B. putting a seal on Magna Carta
   C. issuing the Constitutions of Clarendon
   D. closing Canterbury Cathedral

38. What was the purpose of Magna Carta?
   A. to make the Church weaker
   B. to give the king more power
   C. to strengthen common law
   D. to protect the rights of nobles CORRECT

39. Habeas corpus means that people cannot be held indefinitely in jail unless
   A. they want to.
   B. a court consents. CORRECT
   C. the king orders it.
   D. the Church requests it.

40. How did the plague make life harder for Jews in Europe?
   A. They had to move into the big cities.
   B. They got sick more than other people.
   C. They were often blamed for the disease. CORRECT
   D. Their food was not always safe to eat.

41. Rule of the Roman Empire was divided between two emperors until
   A. the fall of Rome. CORRECT
   B. the code of Justinian.
   C. the conflict over iconoclasm.
   D. the crowning of Charlemagne.

42. Which factor gave Constantinople the biggest advantage for trade?
   A. fertile soil
   B. good location CORRECT
   C. mineral resources
   D. well-organized banks

43. Hippo means “horse.” Which events took place in the Hippodrome?
   A. livestock shows
   B. mystery plays
   C. chariot races CORRECT
   D. wild-animal training

44. Which sentence best describes the lives of the jobless in Constantinople?
   A. They worked in exchange for bread from the emperor. CORRECT
   B. They got regular hot meals at hospitals and orphanages.
   C. They quickly found jobs and rose to the middle class.
   D. They were required by law to move to the countryside.

45. Who were the Blues and the Greens?
A. fans of opposing teams CORRECT
B. vassals of opposing nobles
C. members of different churches
D. merchants in different trade guilds

46. Which event led Justinian I to start a major public works program?
   A. The pope announced a visit.
   B. Violent riots destroyed the city. CORRECT
   C. Marriage to Theodora brought wealth.
   D. Economic collapse left many jobless.

47. Justinian built Hagia Sophia as a
   A. hospital.
   B. market.
   C. palace.
   D. church. CORRECT

48. What was Justinian’s Code?
   A. an improved library system
   B. a new form of writing
   C. a school of philosophy
   D. an organized set of laws CORRECT

49. To people who believed in the Mandate of Heaven, when was it all right to overthrow an emperor?
   A. never at any time
   B. when he ruled badly CORRECT
   C. when he became unpopular
   D. when citizens wanted a change

50. Which phrase belongs in the empty box?

   - high taxes
   - forced labor
   - fights between warlords

   rebellion ends Han dynasty

   A. foreign attacks
   B. strong imperial rule
   C. dishonest bureaucracy CORRECT
   D. civil service examination

51. How was China after the Han dynasty like Europe after the fall of Rome?
   A. It adopted a different religion.
   B. It was governed by harsh tyrants.
   C. It grew rich through foreign trade.
   D. It broke into separate kingdoms. CORRECT

52. How did the Tang emperors after 618 build on the work of Sui emperors?
A. They strengthened the central government. CORRECT
B. They granted provinces more independence.
C. They kept aristocrats out of the bureaucracy.
D. They depended on the wisdom of foreign advisors.

53. Whom did the earliest emperors of China choose to help them govern?
   A. priests
   B. scholars
   C. foreigners
   D. aristocrats CORRECT

54. Which dynasty first introduced civil service examinations?
   A. Han CORRECT
   B. Song
   C. Tang
   D. Yuan

55. Some of the questions on the civil service examination were about
   A. poetry. CORRECT
   B. science.
   C. business.
   D. mathematics.

56. If you wanted a job in government service under the Song dynasty, which of these would you have studied?
   A. the engineering of roads
   B. the laws of other nations
   C. the teachings of Confucius CORRECT
   D. the languages of Europeans

57. According to Confucius, rulers had a duty to
   A. expand the empire.
   B. treat all people equally.
   C. be kind to their subjects. CORRECT
   D. ask everybody's opinion.

58. How have historians learned about the kingdom of Ghana?
   A. from writings of Arab scholars CORRECT
   B. from wood carvings in the forest
   C. from royal tax collection records
   D. from paintings on salt mine walls

59. Early travelers described Ghana as a land
   A. of gold. CORRECT
   B. of taxes.
   C. of oases.
   D. of wonder.

60. How did Ghana raise money to pay government officials?
   A. by mining salt
   B. by selling gold
   C. by taxing goods CORRECT
   D. by buying camels

61. How did the king conduct imperial business and address the people’s concerns?
62. This diagram shows family members’ relationships to the king. Based on Ghana’s matrilineal system, who would rule next after the present king dies?

A. sister (1)  
B. nephew (2) CORRECT  
C. daughter (3)  
D. son (4)

63. Which phrase best describes Ghana’s military troops?
   A. slaves chosen for their skill and strength  
   B. adult male members of the king’s family  
   C. regular career army plus trained reserves CORRECT  
   D. free soldiers from conquered kingdoms

64. Which factor contributed most to Ghana’s power?
   A. resources  
   B. water routes  
   C. education system  
   D. central location CORRECT

65. The trans-Saharan trade increased after about 300 C.E. as a result of the
   A. growth of cities.  
   B. discovery of salt.  
   C. population increase.  
   D. introduction of camels. CORRECT

66. Which of these sources best helps scholars learn about the cultures of the Mayan, Aztec, and Incan people?
   A. paintings by recent Spanish painters  
   B. artifacts from the sites of modern cities  
   C. accounts written by English authors  
   D. traditions found among descendants CORRECT

67. Which describes the solar year calculated by the Mayas?
A. the year of 260 days on the sacred calendar
B. the number of days in a single Calendar Round
C. the time it takes Earth to go once around the sun CORRECT
D. 12 times the period from one full moon to the next

68. How can tourists in Mexico observe Aztec technology still in use?
   A. ride to the top of a skyscraper built with steel
   B. walk into the lobby of a typical downtown hotel
   C. take a boat to see flowers grown on artificial islands CORRECT
   D. hire a horse-drawn carriage for a ride through the park

69. What achievement did the Aztecs adapt from the Mayas?
   A. floating gardens
   B. use of causeways
   C. chariots with wheels
   D. system of two calendars CORRECT

70. What does this translation of a short Aztec verse tell about Aztec culture?

I, the singer, I make a poem
That shines like an emerald
A brilliant, precious, and splendid emerald
A. Poetry was highly valued. CORRECT
B. Emeralds were quite common.
C. Men sang while women danced.
D. Long-distance traders got wealthy.

71. What material is described below?

The Inca covered almost every inch inside
their Temple of the Sun with it. They also
made masks, sculptures, knives, and jewelry
with it.
A. gold CORRECT
B. bone
C. copper
D. mahogany

72. The sets of strings called quipus helped solve what problem of the Incas?
   A. shortage of water
   B. lack of transportation
   C. lack of a written language CORRECT
   D. shortage of administrators

73. The mestizos held a middle place in the Spanish colonial social structure because
   A. their rulers were far away.
   B. their wealth was based on mining.
   C. their ancestry was partly European. CORRECT
   D. their land holdings were in the mountains.

74. Which import from the Americas to Europe had the greatest long-term effect on the European economy?
A. wheat
B. silver CORRECT
C. coffee
D. bananas