

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Unit I Introduction Practice Test

Global History & Geography  
Regents Review

1. Which example is a primary source of information for historians?

1. almanac
2. encyclopedia
3. autobiography
4. textbook

2. Which primary source would most likely provide a Latin American perspective rather than a European perspective on history?

1. an eyewitness account by a follower of Emiliano Zapata in the Mexican Revolution
2. a letter from Hernando Cortes about his conquest of the Aztecs to the King of Spain
3. a painting of the city of Rio de Janeiro done by a Portuguese merchant
4. a journal written by a Spanish missionary

3. Which statement about the Aztec and Incan civilizations is a fact rather than an opinion?

1. Religion, art, and science were better in Aztec and Incan cities than they were in European cities.
2. The Incas had a culture that was superior to the Aztec culture.
3. Both the Incas and the Aztecs had large urban areas with governmental and religious buildings.
4. Incan temples and Aztec calendars are the best examples of advanced science and technology.

4. Which statement concerning the Renaissance in Europe is based on opinion rather than on fact?

1. Art produced during the Renaissance had religious as well as secular themes.
2. The art of the Northern Renaissance was superior to that of the Italian Renaissance.
3. Literature began to appear in languages other than Latin.
4. Art reflected the ideas of humanism and individualism.

5. Which historical events are in the correct chronological order?

1. Roman Empire → Neolithic Revolution → Crusades → Renaissance
2. Renaissance → Neolithic Revolution → Crusades → Roman Empire
3. Neolithic Revolution → Roman Empire → Crusades → Renaissance
4. Crusades → Renaissance → Neolithic Revolution → Roman Empire

6. What would most likely be included in a description of an area's physical geography?

1. landforms of continents and currents of oceans
2. customs and traditions
3. distribution of goods and services
4. systems of government

7. The use of terrace farming by the Inca and Japanese cultures is an example of

1. adaptation to the surrounding geography
2. economic improvement through trade
3. social change through assimilation
4. destruction of the environment

8. Which statement is a description of a market economy?

1. Individual decision making and supply and demand greatly influence basic economic decisions.
2. Government planning agencies make some economic decisions and private businesses make others.
3. The national government controls all resources, labor supply, and means of production.
4. Customs, religions, and traditions determine most economic decisions.

9. In almost every society, the problem of scarcity must be dealt with because

1. farmers tend to overestimate their crop yield
2. goods are distributed evenly
3. resources are limited
4. governments tend to overspend on the military

Use the following chart to answer question 10

Trade (billions of dollars)			
Nation	Exports	Imports	Year
India	19.8	22.5	1993
Israel	11.8	19.6	1992
Mexico	27.5	48.1	1992
Russia	4.5	5.2	1993

SOURCE: *Information Please Almanac* (1995)

10. Which problem is shared by the nations listed in the chart?

1. trade imbalance
2. lack of raw materials
3. reliance on agricultural-based economies
4. low standard of living

Use the following quote to answer question 11:

"We're all in this thing together. You have some assets and we have some assets, and you have some knowledge and we have some knowledge, and we're trying to build something together.... In and through community lies the salvation of the world. Nothing is more important."

11. The author of this passage would most likely agree that the world has become

1. unified under one government
2. economically isolated
3. interdependent
4. communistic

12. Which concept best explains why most major religions have followers throughout the world?

1. secularism
2. cultural diffusion
3. ethnocentrism
4. cultural isolation

13. Both Japan and Indonesia are made up of a chain of islands called

1. an atoll
2. a delta
3. an archipelago
4. a peninsula

14. Deserts, mountains, and tropical rain forests have affected the history of many regions by

1. isolating peoples and cultures
2. encouraging foreign invasions
3. promoting political reform
4. increasing social mobility

15. An effect of a mountainous topography on Inca and Chinese civilizations was the development of

1. single-crop economy
2. industrialization
3. terrace farming
4. desalinization projects

16. Which statement is a valid generalization about the geography of Africa?

1. The irregular coastline of Africa provides many excellent harbors.
2. The nations of North Africa are dominated by rain forests.
3. The continent of Africa has diverse resources and topography.
4. Most African nations have vast oil reserves.

17. Which statement is accurate about the geography of the Middle East?

1. The region has many broad, fertile plains.
2. Large areas of land are used for rice cultivation.
3. Most of the region has an arid climate.
4. The region experiences seasonal monsoons.

Use the following to answer question 18:



"Now, remove that and fix this one."

IBH Publishing Company, Bombay

18. The cartoon illustrates India's problems with

1. conflict between religious groups
2. inefficient government agencies
3. the monsoon cycle
4. an inadequate transportation system

19. The term "Latin America" most accurately refers to the

1. countries that have close economic ties with Spain
2. countries that belong to the Organization of American States (OAS)
3. areas of the Western Hemisphere south of the United States
4. continents of North and South America

20. Which geographic factor has most strongly influenced Russia's foreign policies and economic development?

1. vast desert regions
2. extensive mountain ranges
3. limited access to warm-water ports
4. lack of natural resource

1. The Quran, Mecca, and hijra are most closely associated with the practice of

1. Islam.
2. Judaism.
3. Christianity.
4. Buddhism.

2. The invention of writing systems and the growth of cities occurred only in civilizations that

1. originated in South America.
2. developed matriarchal leadership.
3. developed complex institutions.
4. borrowed heavily from the Greeks and Romans.

3. A major contribution of the Roman empire to western society was the development of

1. gunpowder.
2. the principles of feudalism.
3. monotheism.
4. an effective legal system.

4. The river valleys of the Tigris-Euphrates, the Nile, and the Indus were centers of civilization because they

1. had rich deposits of iron ore and coal.
2. were isolated from other cultural influences.
3. were easy to defend from invasion.
4. provided a means of transportation and irrigation.

5. The early civilizations of the Nile River Valley, Mesopotamia, and the Huang He were similar because they were

1. dependent on fertile land.
2. monotheistic.
3. industrialized societies.
4. dependent on each other for trade.

6. In traditional Chinese culture, which philosophy had the greatest influence on the development of social order and political organization?

1. Taoism
2. Shintoism
3. Confucianism
4. Marxism

7. A major impact of ancient Greece and Rome on western civilization was that

1. the Greeks and Romans achieved a classless society, which was later copied in Western Europe.
2. Greek sculpture and Roman architecture were much admired and copied in Western Europe in later centuries.
3. Greece and Rome transmitted Islamic philosophy to the areas they conquered.
4. Greek and Latin are still widely spoken in universities throughout the West.

8. According to the teachings of Confucius, the key to the successful organization of society is that

1. the ruler should be chosen democratically.
2. the evil in humans must be eliminated.
3. ancestor worship should be discontinued.
4. individuals should know and do what is expected of them.

9. India's earliest civilizations were located in

1. mountainous areas.
2. river valleys.
3. coastal regions.
4. dry steppes.

10. A major result of the development of civilization in ancient Egypt was the

1. conquest and settlement of Western Europe by the Egyptian empire.
2. establishment of a democratic system of government in Egypt.
3. establishment of trade routes between Egypt and other kingdoms.
4. decline of agriculture as an important occupation in Egypt.

11. One similarity between the Five Pillars of Islam and the Ten Commandments is that both

1. support a belief in reincarnation.
2. promote learning as a means to salvation.
3. encourage the use of statues to symbolize God.
4. provide a guide to proper ethical and moral behavior.

12. One result of the Neolithic Revolution was

1. an increase in the number of nomadic tribes.
2. a reliance on hunting and gathering for food.
3. the establishment of villages and the rise of governments.
4. a decrease in trade between cultural groups.

13. The Upanishads, the Ramayan, and the Bhagavad Gita are considered to be significant pieces of Indian literature because they

1. provide guidelines for Hindu living and behavior.
2. identify basic Buddhist principles.
3. show the constant class struggle in Indian life.
4. reflect the similarities between the Hindu and Muslim religions.

14. The ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt were similar in that both cultures

1. established trade routes to China.
2. used the ziggurat form for their temples.
3. developed along rivers.
4. used a hieroglyphic writing system.

15. All citizens in ancient Athens had the right to attend the assembly, where they could meet in the open to discuss and cast votes. This situation is an example of

1. direct democracy.
2. totalitarianism.
3. parliamentary democracy.
4. absolutism.

16. The Eightfold Path, the Four Noble Truths, and the concept of nirvana are associated with the religion of

1. Islam.
2. Jainism.
3. Shinto.
4. Buddhism.

17. The silk road was important to China because it provided

1. contact with other cultures through trade.
2. a means of administering civil service examinations.
3. a military route for the defense of the northern border.
4. a means for the country to expand its borders.

18. One similarity in the Mesopotamian, Egyptian, ancient Indian (Harappan), and ancient Chinese civilizations was that they each developed

1. democratic governments.
2. monotheistic religions.
3. irrigation systems.
4. industrialized economies.

19. In traditional India, the caste system and the Hindu beliefs in karma and dharma most directly resulted in

1. the establishment of a set of rules for each individual in society.
2. the rapid industrialization of the economy.
3. a strong emphasis on the acquisition of wealth.
4. a strong belief in the importance of education.

20. The hijra, Muhammad's journey from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D., is important to Muslims because the journey

1. resulted in Muhammad's early death.
2. ended Muhammad's attempts to spread Islam throughout Arabia.
3. established Byzantine rule throughout the region.
4. signified the establishment of the Islamic faith.

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Unit II Practice Test

Global History & Geography  
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# II

1. Which statement best describes society under the influence of medieval Christianity and traditional Islam?

1. Religion was a way of life that governed people from birth to death.
2. Religion permitted freedom to choose how people would worship.
3. Religion played a major role only in the lives of the clergy.
4. Both religions influenced society by stressing the equality of all religions.

2. The Middle East has been a crossroads for trade from Asia, Africa, and Europe. Which is a major result of this fact?

1. Most of the Middle East's natural resources have been exhausted.
2. The Middle East has become a wealthy area with a high standard of living.
3. Many different cultures can be found in the Middle East.
4. The Middle East has experienced a strong sense of national unity.

3. In Western Europe, which development caused the other three?

1. decline of trade
2. fall of Roman empire
3. breakdown of central government
4. rise in the power of the Roman Catholic Church

4. The art, music, and philosophy of the medieval period in Europe generally dealt with

1. human scientific achievements.
2. religious themes.
3. materialism.
4. classical Greek and Roman subjects.

5. The increase of commerce and trade during the Middle Ages resulted in

1. lower living standards for workers.
2. increased growth of towns and cities.
3. increased power for feudal lords and the clergy.
4. less rivalry among European nations.

6. Hammurabi's Code, the Twelve Tables, and the Justinian Code are examples of early developments in the area of

1. literature.
2. law.
3. engineering.
4. medicine.

7. Which statement best describes the role of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe during the Middle Ages?

1. The Church encouraged individuals to question authority.
2. Church leaders were involved solely in spiritual activities.
3. The Church gained influence as the world became more secular.
4. The Church provided a sense of stability, unity, and order.

8. One major result of the Crusades was

1. permanent occupation of the Holy Land by the Europeans.
2. long-term decrease in European trade.
3. conversion of most Muslims to Christianity.
4. spread of Middle Eastern culture and technology to Europe.

9. An immediate result of the fall of the Roman empire was

1. religious revival.
2. a period of disorder and weak central government.
3. an increase in trade and manufacturing.
4. the growth of cities and dominance by the middle class.

10. The growth of feudalism in Europe during the Middle Ages was primarily caused by the

1. rivalry between colonial empires.
2. suppression of internationalism.
3. decline of the Roman Catholic Church.
4. collapse of a strong central government.

11. Which was a characteristic of feudalism?
1. Land was exchanged for military service and obligations.
  2. Government was provided by a bureaucracy of civil servants.
  3. Power rested in the hands of a strong central government.
  4. Unified national court systems were developed.

12. Which group had the greatest influence on early Russian culture?

1. Franks
2. Ottoman Turks
3. Byzantine empire
4. Roman Catholic Church

13. The Middle Ages in Western Europe was characterized by

1. the manor system and the importance of land ownership.
2. absolute monarchies and strong central governments.
3. decreased emphasis on religion in daily life.
4. extensive trade with Asia and the Middle East.

14. After the fall of Rome, the eastern portion of the Roman empire became known as the

1. Persian empire.
2. Byzantine empire.
3. Mongol empire.
4. Gupta empire.

15. Which economic system existed in Europe during the early Middle Ages?

1. free market
2. socialism
3. manorialism
4. command

16. Buildings such as Gothic cathedrals in Western Europe and the Parthenon in ancient Greece reflect each society's

1. imperialist values.
2. cultural values.
3. belief in democracy.
4. rigid social structure.

17. A study of the Byzantine civilization would show that this civilization

1. collapsed as a result of Germanic invasions of the early Middle Ages.
2. preserved Greek and Roman learning and passed it on to western and eastern Europe.
3. based its economy on subsistence farming and slash-and-burn agriculture.
4. reduced the influence of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

18. The golden ages of the Tang Dynasty in China, the Gupta Empire in India, and the city-state of Athens in Greece were known as eras of

1. major industrial development.
2. intense nationalism.
3. economic poverty and intellectual upheaval.
4. artistic and intellectual achievement.

19. Which factor helps explain the scientific and literary achievements of the Muslims during their Golden Age?

1. expansion of transatlantic trade
2. innovations introduced by the Europeans during the Renaissance
3. cultural diversity accepted by many Islamic governments
4. legal equality of all people in the Islamic empire

20. In Europe, the Crusades resulted in

1. a greater isolation of the region from the world.
2. an increased demand for goods from the Middle East and Asia.
3. the adoption of Islam as the official religion of many European nations.
4. the strengthening of the feudal system.

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Unit III Practice Test

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1. The Magna Carta was important to the development of democracy because it
  1. limited the power of the monarch.
  2. created a bicameral legislature.
  3. took land away from the nobles.
  4. extended the right to vote to peasants.
2. In the ancient kingdom of Mali and in the Roman Republic, an important feature of life was the development of
  1. codified laws.
  2. social and political equality.
  3. the Islamic religion.
  4. agricultural communes.
3. When Russia was under Mongol domination, the effect on Russia was to
  1. end feudalism.
  2. convert the Russian people to Hinduism.
  3. keep Russia isolated from Western Europe.
  4. reunite the Orthodox Christian Church with the Roman Catholic Church.
4. The code of bushido of the Japanese samurai is most similar to the
  1. belief in reincarnation and karma of Hindus.
  2. practice of chivalry by European knights.
  3. teachings of Judaism.
  4. theory of natural rights of the Enlightenment writers.
5. During the Middle Ages, Europeans did not eat potatoes or corn because these vegetables
  1. were forbidden by the Catholic Church for religious reasons.
  2. had not yet been introduced to Europe from the New World.
  3. were believed to be poisonous.
  4. were too expensive to import from China.
6. As the Middle Ages ended, the rise of a middle class in Western Europe can be attributed partly to the
  1. economic policies of the Roman empire.
  2. increase in trade that resulted from the Crusades.
  3. strength of Christianity in medieval Europe.
  4. self-sufficiency of the manor system.
7. Which factor helped most to bring about the Protestant Reformation?
  1. The Catholic clergy had lost faith in their religion.
  2. Islam had attracted many converts in Western Europe.
  3. Kings and princes in northern Europe resented the power of the Roman Catholic Church.
  4. The exploration of the Americas led to the introduction of new religious ideas.
8. An immediate result of the Protestant Reformation was the
  1. end of religious unity in Europe.
  2. translation of the Quran.
  3. increase in power of the Roman Catholic Church.
  4. destruction of the increasing power of monarchs.
9. Which societal condition was basic to the development of Greek philosophy and Renaissance art?
  1. rigid social classes
  2. emphasis on individualism
  3. religious uniformity
  4. mass education
10. Before West African civilizations had contact with Europeans, these civilizations developed
  1. art that included bronze, gold, and clay sculptures.
  2. economies that did not rely on trade.
  3. one system of government for the entire region.
  4. social systems that emphasized the nuclear family.

11. One reason Italian city-states were able to dominate trade routes from Asia and Africa to other parts of Europe was that they were

1. centrally located on the Mediterranean sea.
2. situated north of the Alps.
3. unified by the Hanseatic league.
4. located on the trade routes of the North Sea.

12. Which was common to both European and Japanese feudalism?

1. flourishing trade
2. development of industry
3. cultural diversity
4. decentralized government

13. The West African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai flourished between A.D. 700 and A.D. 1600 mainly because they

1. controlled the trade routes across the Sahara.
2. developed self-sufficient economies.
3. became religious centers considered sacred by Africans.
4. received support from European colonial governments.

14. The Golden Age of Greece and the Renaissance in Europe were both characterized mainly by

1. religious revival.
2. social reform and political upheaval.
3. economic decline.
4. artistic and literary achievements.

15. One way in which the Seljuk Turks, Mongols, and Crusaders were similar is that they

1. invaded the Middle East and affected its culture.
2. succeeded in bringing democracy to the Middle East.
3. moved through the Middle East as nomadic groups.
4. established permanent empires in the Middle East.

16. In the Renaissance period, which factor was emphasized by the philosophy of humanism?

1. superiority of Medieval thought
2. devotion of religion
3. value of the individual
4. obedience to government officials

17. Which is a valid conclusion based on a study of European art during the Renaissance?

1. Emphasis on artistic creativity can discourage a society from pursuing reforms.
2. The development of guilds prevented artistic creativity.
3. The presence of a wealthy leisure class contributes to artistic development.
4. An economy based on subsistence agriculture encourages artistic development.

18. Mansa Musa's journey to Mecca in the 1300s is evidence that

1. the Crusades had a great influence on western Africa.
2. most African leaders were educated in the Middle East.
3. European culture was superior to the cultures of western Africa.
4. Islam had a major influence on the Mali empire.

19. One factor that accounted for Chinese influence on traditional Japanese culture was the

1. continuous warfare between the countries.
2. geographical location of the countries.
3. refusal of western nations to trade with Japan.
4. annexation of Japan into the Chinese empire.

20. Which European historical periods are in the proper chronological order?

1. Middle Ages > Renaissance > Ancient Greece > Roman Empire
2. Renaissance > Ancient Greece > Roman Empire > Middle Ages
3. Ancient Greece > Roman Empire > Middle Ages > Renaissance
4. Roman Empire > Middle Ages > Renaissance > Ancient Greece



1. One major effect of the European slave trade on Africa was that the slave trade

1. strengthened the traditional African economic systems.
2. led to rapid decrease in tribal warfare.
3. hastened the decline of African societies.
4. increased the number of trade routes across the Sahara.

2. Westernization of Russia came about largely through the

1. efforts of Peter the Great and his successors.
2. invasion of Russia by Sweden.
3. desire of the United States to seek new markets.
4. acceptance of the policies of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

3. In English history, the Magna Carta (1215) and the Bill of Rights (1689) both reinforced the concept of

1. a limited monarchy.
2. religious toleration.
3. a laissez-faire economy.
4. universal suffrage.

4. According to the theory of mercantilism, colonies should be

1. acquired as markets and sources of raw materials.
2. considered an economic burden to the colonial power.
3. granted independence as soon as possible.
4. encouraged to develop their own industries.

5. From the 1500s through the 1700s, Western European imperialism in Africa and Asia resulted mainly in the

1. establishment of colonies in the interior.
2. cooperation of European, African and Asian governments.
3. increase in trade between Asia and the Americas.
4. establishment of European trading sea ports from Africa to Asia.

6. One reason the Spanish conquistadors were able to conquer the Aztec and Inca empires rapidly is that

1. these empires had no standing armies.
2. the Spanish had better weapons than the Aztecs and Incas did.
3. the Spanish greatly outnumbered the Aztecs and Incas.
4. the Aztecs and Incas joined together to fight the Spanish.

7. Which statement about the Aztec and Incan civilizations is a fact rather than an opinion?

1. The Incas had a culture that was superior to the Aztec culture.
2. Incan temples and Aztec calendars are the best examples of advanced science and technology.
3. Religion, art, and science were better in Aztec and Incan cities than they were in European cities.
4. Both the Incas and the Aztecs had large urban areas with governmental and religious buildings.

8. One way in which the civilizations of the Sumerians, the Phoenicians, and the Mayas were similar is that all

1. developed extensive writing systems.
2. emphasized quality in education.
3. established monotheistic religions.
4. encouraged democratic participation in government.

9. One similarity between the European concept of divine right and the Chinese concept of Mandate of Heaven is the idea that a leader's power

1. can be challenged by his subjects.
2. comes from a higher power than the ruler himself.
3. is an inherited right that cannot be taken away.
4. should be limited.

10. An advocate of mercantilism would most likely have agreed with the idea that government should

1. abandon the policy of colonial expansion.
2. raise tariffs on imported goods.
3. impose export duties on manufactured goods.
4. encourage manufacturing in its colonies.

11. In Latin America during the early period of Spanish colonialism, the deaths of large numbers of native people led to

1. a decline in Spanish immigration to the Americas.
2. the removal of most Spanish troops from the Americas.
3. the importation of slaves from Africa.
4. improved health care in the colonies.

12. Both the encomienda system of agriculture in Latin America and the plantation system in Southeast Asia

1. redistributed the land to the peasants.
2. depended upon forced labor.
3. diminished the power of the military.
4. produced multicrop economies.

13. A major result of the European Age of Exploration was

1. a long period of peace and prosperity for the nations of Western Europe.
2. extensive migration of people from the Western Hemisphere to Africa.
3. the fall of European national monarchies and the end of the power of the Roman Catholic Church.
4. the end of regional isolationism and the beginning of a period of European global domination.

14. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the theory of divine right was most often used to justify the

1. involvement of the peasants in making political decisions.
2. introduction of free trade policies.
3. supreme power of the Catholic Church.
4. establishment of an absolute monarchy.

15. An observation that could be made about the Ottoman empire in the 1400s and 1500s is that the empire

1. originated in Hungary.
2. had a strategic location between Europe and Asia.
3. was totally landlocked.
4. had control over most of Western Europe.

16. Which outcome was a direct result of the social structure established during European colonization of Latin America?

1. inequalities of income and power
2. communist governments were formed in most countries
3. a small but powerful middle class that owned the land and businesses
4. family structure of native peoples was destroyed

17. A lasting impact of pre-Columbian civilizations of Latin America was that these cultures

1. influenced art and architecture of later societies.
2. encouraged social mobility.
3. developed a complex system of trade with Europe.
4. developed the first representative democracies in Latin America.

18. The Incas, the Romans, and the Mongols were similar in that all

1. developed systems of writing.
2. extended control over neighboring peoples.
3. established industrial economies.
4. adopted democratic political systems.

19. One way in which the Mayan, Gupta, and Songhai cultures were similar is that they

1. were destroyed by military forces of European nations.
2. developed great civilizations without major influence from Western Europe.
3. depended on trade with European nations to remain economically powerful.
4. emerged from nationalist movements of the twentieth century.

20. During the Age of Absolutism (1600s and 1700s), European monarchies sought to

1. increase human rights for their citizens.
2. centralize political power in their nations.
3. develop better relations with Muslim rulers.
4. encourage the growth of corporate farmers

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Unit V Practice Test

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1. In a number of European countries in the 1800s, which situation occurred as a result of the influence of the French Revolution?

1. increase in religious conflict
2. rise of nationalistic movements
3. decentralization of government power
4. economic depression

2. An important result of the Industrial Revolution was the

1. concentration of workers in urban areas.
2. increased desire of the wealthy class to share its power.
3. formation of powerful craft guilds.
4. control of agricultural production by governments.

3. Which phrase best expresses the ideas of nineteenth century British foreign policy?

1. "blood and iron"
2. "white man's burden"
3. "liberty, equality, fraternity"
4. "peace, land, and bread"

4. During the early 1800s, which was a major influence of the struggles for political independence in Latin America?

1. poor conditions in urban centers in Latin America
2. the American and French Revolutions
3. the desire of the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America to escape European control
4. demands by Latin American workers to own their own factories

5. Which situation led to the defeat of China in the Opium War (1839–1842)?

1. a civil war on the Sino-Tibetan border
2. the technological advances of European powers
3. a famine that weakened the Chinese military
4. the lack of support for the Manchu government from Chinese scholars

6. Russia in the 1700s and Japan in the 1800s were similar in that both countries

1. began the process of modernization after a long period of isolationism.
2. developed democratic governments after years under absolute monarchies.
3. refused to accept western technological ideas.
4. adopted socialist economic systems after capitalism failed.

7. A primary cause of the French Revolution in 1789 was the

1. increasing dissatisfaction of the Third Estate.
2. rise to power of Napoleon Bonaparte.
3. actions of Prince Metternich.
4. execution of Louis XIV.

8. The writers and philosophers of the Enlightenment believed that government decisions should be based on

1. fundamental religious beliefs.
2. the concept of the divine right of kings.
3. laws of nature and reason.
4. traditional values.

9. John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau would be most likely to support

1. a return to feudalism in Europe.
2. a government ruled by a divine monarchy.
3. a society ruled by the Catholic Church.
4. the right of citizens to decide the best form of government.

10. Nationalism is most likely to develop in an area that has

1. land suited to agriculture.
2. adequate industry to supply consumer demands.
3. a moderate climate with rivers for irrigation.
4. common customs, language, and history.

11. Which statement about nationalism is most accurate?

1. It becomes a unifying force among a people.
2. It encourages diversity within nation-states.
3. It prevents the rise of militarism.
4. It eliminates the ethnic identities of different groups.

12. The arrival of Commodore Matthew Perry in Japan in 1853 signaled the end of Japanese

1. cultural contacts with the west.
2. policies of isolationism.
3. militarism in Southeast Asia.
4. trade relations with the United States.

13. In Japan, the period of the Meiji Restoration was primarily characterized by

1. strict isolation.
2. feudal government.
3. religious revival.
4. reform and modernization.

14. One important result of the French Revolution was that

1. France enjoyed a healthy period of peace and prosperity.
2. the Church was restored to its former role and power in the French government.
3. political power shifted to the bourgeoisie.
4. France lost its spirit of nationalism.

15. In Japan, between 1602 and 1868, the most notable action taken by the Tokugawa Shogunate was the

1. military conquest of China.
2. development of extensive trade with the Americas.
3. formation of cultural links with the Americas.
4. virtual isolation of the country from the outside world.

16. Which was a major effect of European rule in Africa?

1. decreased dependence of African nations on imports
2. development of subsistence agriculture
3. improved transportation and communication systems
4. increased use of barter

17. European imperialism promoted the development of nationalism in Asian and African countries by

1. unintentionally uniting people to oppose foreign domination.
2. promoting free trade associations among the colonies.
3. establishing Christianity as the common religion.
4. discouraging patriotic feelings toward the mother country.

18. Which term refers to the Jewish movement to establish a homeland in Palestine?

1. Zionism
2. Marxism
3. animism
4. secularism

19. According to Karl Marx, the course of history is determined by

1. religious wars.
2. nationalistic uprisings.
3. economic class struggle.
4. political domination.

20. Which was the characteristic of Western European nations that most enabled them to establish colonies in Asia and Africa?

1. rigid social class structures
2. self-sufficiency in natural resources
3. frequent political revolutions
4. advanced technology

Choose the best answer to the following questions

1. Under Joseph Stalin, the Soviet Union emphasized centralized economic planning and five-year plans primarily to

1. produce more consumer goods.
2. expand exports.
3. create an increased demand for high-quality imports.
4. develop heavy industry.

2. Which series of events is arranged in chronological order?

1. The Treaty of Versailles is signed. Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany. German troops invade Poland.
2. German troops invade Poland. The Treaty of Versailles is signed. Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany.
3. Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany. The Treaty of Versailles is signed. German troops invade Poland.
4. The Treaty of Versailles is signed. German troops invade Poland. Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany.

3. Why was the Balkan region referred to as the "Powder Keg of Europe" prior to World War I?

1. The aggression of the Ottoman empire was disrupting the balance of power.
2. Yugoslavia was invading its neighboring countries.
3. Nationalistic and imperialistic rivalries were increasing.
4. The area was the leading supplier of military equipment to the rest of the world.

4. In the Middle East, an immediate effect of World War I was the

1. unification of Arab countries against the League of Nations.
2. division of large sections of the area among the Allies.
3. revival of Islamic fundamentalism in Arab nations.
4. creation of the state of Israel.

5. A significant effect of Joseph Stalin's policy of collectivization on Soviet agriculture was

1. a widespread food shortage.
2. an increase in the export of food products.
3. a surplus of agricultural products.
4. the immediate creation of many small private farms.

6. World War II is often considered to be a turning point in history because

1. the League of Nations demonstrated that an international organization could maintain world peace.
2. the war brought an end to dictatorships as a form of government.
3. European domination of the world began to decrease as nationalism in colonies increased.
4. religious and ethnic differences were no longer a source of conflict between nations.

7. The imperialist policies followed by Japan after World War I were based on a desire to

1. convert people to Shinto.
2. acquire markets for its oil industry.
3. compete with Chinese trade policies.
4. obtain natural resources for manufacturing.

8. Which statement best describes the political situation that existed in the Soviet Union immediately after the death of Lenin in 1924?

1. The nation adopted a constitutional monarchy.
2. Trotsky and his followers assumed full control of the Communist Party.
3. Popular elections were held to choose a new general assembly.
4. A power struggle developed among Communist Party leaders.

9. The Russian peasants supported the Bolsheviks in the 1917 revolutions mainly because the Bolsheviks promised to

1. establish collective farms.
2. maintain the agricultural price-support program.
3. bring modern technology to Russian farms.
4. redistribute land owned by the nobility.

10. The harsh conditions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles after World War I helped lay the foundation for the

1. rise of fascism in Germany.
2. uprisings during the French Revolution.
3. division of Korea along the 38th parallel.
4. Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

11. Which situation contributed to Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany after World War I?

1. support of Hitler's radical policies by the Social Democrats in the Reichstag
2. strong feelings of resentment and nationalism built up by economic and political crises
3. refusal by the League of Nations to admit Germany as a member
4. violence and terror promoted by Germany's former enemies

12. The treatment of Jews in Europe during World War II and of the Armenians in the Ottoman empire are examples of

1. cultural diffusion.
2. fundamentalism.
3. modernism.
4. genocide.

13. A major cause of World War I was

1. a decline in the policy of imperialism.
2. the existence of opposing alliances.
3. an increase in the acts of aggression by England.
4. the spread of communism throughout Europe.

14. One similarity between Russia under the czars and the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin is that in both types of government, these leaders

1. tried to reduce their nation's influence in world affairs.
2. developed policies to limit industrial growth.
3. supported the creation of a national church.
4. established an authoritarian form of government.

15. The main purpose of the many purges and public trials that took place in the Soviet Union in the 1930s was to

1. force the Jewish people to leave the Soviet Union.
2. eliminate opposition to Joseph Stalin and his government.
3. establish a free and independent court system in the Soviet Union.
4. reform the outdated and inadequate agricultural system.

16. Mohandas Gandhi is best known for his

1. use of passive resistance to achieve Indian independence.
2. desire to establish an Islamic nation.
3. opposition to Hindus holding public office.
4. encouragement of violence to end British rule.

17. Which policy best demonstrates appeasement?

1. British policy toward Germany during the 1930s
2. Japanese policy toward China in the 1930s
3. Spanish policy toward Native Americans during the 1500s
4. German policy toward the French during World War I

18. Which statement best describes the relationship between World War I and the Russian Revolution?

1. World War I created conditions within Russia that helped trigger a revolution.
2. World War I postponed the Russian Revolution by restoring confidence in the Czar.
3. The Russian Revolution inspired the Russian people to win World War I.
4. World War I gave the Czar's army the needed experience to suppress the Russian Revolution.

19. Which was a major result of the Nuremberg trials?

1. National leaders were held personally accountable for war crimes against humanity.
2. The State of Israel was created as a home for victims of the war.
3. Soldiers were required to pay for the property damages they caused during the war.
4. Prisoners from all countries were immediately released from captivity.

20. In Eastern Europe after World War I, the greatest obstacle to national unity in many nation-states was the

1. great ethnic diversity found in the region.
2. economic dependence of Eastern Europe on Japan.
3. acceptance of democratic traditions by most Eastern Europeans.
4. expansion of United States influence in the region.

1. Which is the major reason that the United Nations has often been unsuccessful in solving international disputes?

1. The United Nations does not have sufficient funds to act.
2. The disputing nations are usually not members of the United Nations.
3. National sovereignty stands in the way of international cooperation.
4. The United Nations charter does not provide a means to settle disputes.

2. Japan's current position as a world power is most directly based on Japan's

1. economic strength.
2. abundance of natural resources.
3. diversity of cultures.
4. military superiority.

3. Bombings, kidnappings, and hijackings, are tactics most often used by

1. imperialists.
2. terrorists.
3. nationalists.
4. absolutists.

4. Which statement best expresses the key issue in the continuing dispute between Israelis and Arabs?

1. Both sides have historic claim to the same land.
2. Other religious groups continue to claim rights to historic sites.
3. Israel has been denied access to water rights.
4. Control of oil resources in the area is essential to both groups.

5. A valid statement about technology in the 1900s is that technology has

1. eliminated famine and disease throughout the world.
2. delayed economic progress in developing countries.
3. led to the adoption of free trade policies.
4. accelerated the pace of cultural diffusion.

6. Which action would best help developing nations improve their standard of living?

1. borrowing money from the World Bank to purchase food for their citizens
2. relying on a few cash crops for export sale in the world market
3. encouraging an increase in the trade deficit
4. investing in the development of human resources

7. Economic development in Latin American nations has been hindered most by

1. a scarcity of goods produced for trade and a lack of natural resources.
2. governments that are primarily concerned with preserving the environment.
3. problems of overpopulation, patterns of land distribution, and a lack of investment capital.
4. corporations that are not interested in the use of modern technology.

8. Although many Southeast Asian nations have become independent, they have not been totally free of Western influence. One indication of this influence is that the governments of these nations have

1. joined the European Union.
2. depended heavily on foreign capital for economic development.
3. adopted Christianity as the official state religion.
4. relied mainly on European nations for their food supply.

9. Which phrase best describes the conditions of the territories of both the former Soviet Union and the former Yugoslavia in the late 1980s and the 1990s?

1. great economic growth and productivity
2. ethnic unrest caused by a quest for self-determination
3. golden age of cultural development
4. peace and stable political progress

10. In the late 1990s, international demands to conduct trials for war crimes are responses to war crimes taking place in

1. Bosnia.
2. the Czech Republic.
3. Poland.
4. Russia.

11. In Middle Eastern societies, women have increasingly been at the center of a conflict between the forces of modernization and the

1. values of traditional Islamic culture.
2. pressure for a Palestinian homeland.
3. shortage of capital for industrial development.
4. need to reduce the birthrate.

12. The strong showing by the Communist Party in the Russian presidential election of 1996 suggests that large numbers of Russian people

1. favored a return to Stalin's policy of imprisoning dissidents.
2. feared continuing economic instability and high inflation.
3. wanted the Russian Orthodox Church to play a larger role in government.
4. supported a return to isolationist policies.

13. Since the African National Congress came to power in South Africa in 1994, its primary aim has been to

1. establish one-party rule in South Africa.
2. unite the people of South Africa in a democratic republic.
3. restore Dutch influence on South African culture.
4. create a homeland for white separatists.

14. Since the end of the Cold War, Cuba has experienced

1. the loss of a major source of its foreign financial support.
2. increased economic growth from expanded trade.
3. expanded political influence in Latin American affairs.
4. greater independence from Communist China.

15. During the 1990s, Chechens, Sikhs, and Tibetans have all protested their lack of

1. membership in the European Union.
2. economic stability.
3. independent homelands.
4. representation in the Arab League.

16. The creation of the United Nations, the expansion of the European Economic Community (European Union), and the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) resulted in an increase in

1. political revolutions.
2. nonalignment policies.
3. military alliances.
4. international cooperation.

17. A study of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union and of the severe air pollution in Mexico City would lead to the conclusion that

1. technology can cause problems throughout the world.
2. international trade is more profitable than domestic commerce.
3. modern science cannot solve most political problems.
4. agricultural nations have caused major world environmental problems.

18. Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Nelson Mandela both won Nobel Peace Prizes for their opposition to

1. the practice of apartheid in South Africa.
2. European imperialism in North Africa.
3. international sanctions against South Africa.
4. foreign religious influences in Africa.

19. The term "Green Revolution" is used to describe the

1. tensions between developing and developed nations.
2. heavy reliance on manual labor in agriculture.
3. protests against environmental destruction caused by industry.
4. development of new types of grains and new methods of growing them.

20. Which nongovernmental organization has been most involved in the effort to achieve freedom for political prisoners throughout the world?

1. Amnesty International
2. Doctors Without Borders
3. Greenpeace
4. Red Cross