

**GLOBAL HISTORY AND
GEOGRAPHY
UNIT 2 & 3
REVIEW SESSION
ASSESSMENT PRACTICE**



Ms. Ulrich

And

Ms. Kane

Gupta Empire Review Q's

1. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____
A. Maurya
B. Gupta
C. Delhi sultanate

- (1) Empires of India
- (2) Latin American Civilizations
- (3) Empires of the Fertile Crescent
- (4) Dynasties of China
2. One way in which the Tang dynasty, the Gupta Empire, and the European Renaissance are similar is that they all included periods of
- (1) religious unity
- (2) democratic reforms
- (3) economic isolation
- (4) cultural achievements
3. The Gupta Empire was best known for its
- (1) advances in mathematics and medicine
- (2) efforts to resist European imperialism
- (3) development of the barter system
- (4) construction of Angkor Wat
4. Which accomplishments are associated with the Gupta Empire?
- (1) adoption of democracy and construction of the Pantheon
- (2) defeat of the Roman Empire and adoption of Christianity
- (3) establishment of Pax Mongolia and founding of a Chinese dynasty
- (4) use of Sanskrit language and development of the concept of zero
5. The Gupta civilization (4th–6th centuries) and the Maya civilization (4th–10th centuries) were similar in that both
- (1) built temple complexes and developed the concept of zero
- (2) eliminated standing armies and introduced an aristocracy
- (3) developed early democratic systems
- (4) were conquered by European imperialists
6. The Age of Pericles in Athens, the Gupta Empire in India, and the Tang dynasty in China all experienced a golden age with
- (1) advancements in the principles of democratic governments
- (2) outstanding contributions in the arts and sciences
- (3) the end of foreign domination
- (4) the furthest expansion of their borders

7. • Creation of colorful murals in the Ajanta caves
- Development of decimal system and concept of zero
 - Trade with Persia and east African cities

These accomplishments occurred during the

- (1) Han dynasty
- (2) Gupta Empire
- (3) Tang dynasty
- (4) Maurya Empire

Base your answer to question 8 on the outline below and on your knowledge of social studies.

8. Which civilization best completes the title of this outline?

Golden Age of

I. Mathematical innovation

- A. Decimal system
- B. Concept of zero

II. Astronomy

III. Medicine

- A. Vaccination
- B. Plastic surgery
- C. Hospital system

IV. Literature

- A. Sanskrit poetry & fables

V. Art & Architecture

- A. Stupas
- B. Capital at Pataliputra
- C. Ajanta Caves

- (1) Ghana
- (2) Khmer
- (3) Song
- (4) Gupta

9. One way in which the ancient city-state of Athens and the Gupta Empire are similar is that both

- (1) allowed universal suffrage
- (2) developed matriarchal societies
- (3) promoted art and literature
- (4) established plantation agriculture

10. Which geographic factor affected the development of the Gupta Empire?

- (1) volcanoes
- (2) permafrost
- (3) monsoons
- (4) island location

11. The concept of zero, the expansion of the caste system, and the creation of the decimal system are most closely associated with the

- (1) Inca Empire
- (2) Tokugawa shogunate
- (3) Song dynasty
- (4) Gupta Empire

12. • Preserved Hindu traditions

- Produced fine poems and drama
- Made advances in mathematics, science, and medicine

These achievements refer to contributions of the

- (1) Gupta Empire
- (2) Persian Empire
- (3) Greek city-states
- (4) Tang dynasty

Tang and Song China Review Q's

1. 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

2. Technological achievements made during the Tang and Song dynasties were important because they

- (1) were used to defeat Kublai Khan
- (2) contributed to economic growth and cultural advancement
- (3) increased contact with the Americas
- (4) led to social equality between men and women

3. One way in which the Tang dynasty, the Gupta Empire, and the European Renaissance are similar is that they all included periods of

- (1) religious unity
- (2) democratic reforms
- (3) economic isolation
- (4) cultural achievements

4. • Block printing, gunpowder, and the abacus were developed.

- Porcelain making and black-ink painting on silk paper were perfected.
- The compass was discovered and used to improve the determination of direction when sailing.

These advances are associated with the

- (1) Tang and Song dynasties of China
- (2) Gupta Empire in India
- (3) Ghana and Mali civilizations of Africa
- (4) Byzantine Empire in the Middle East

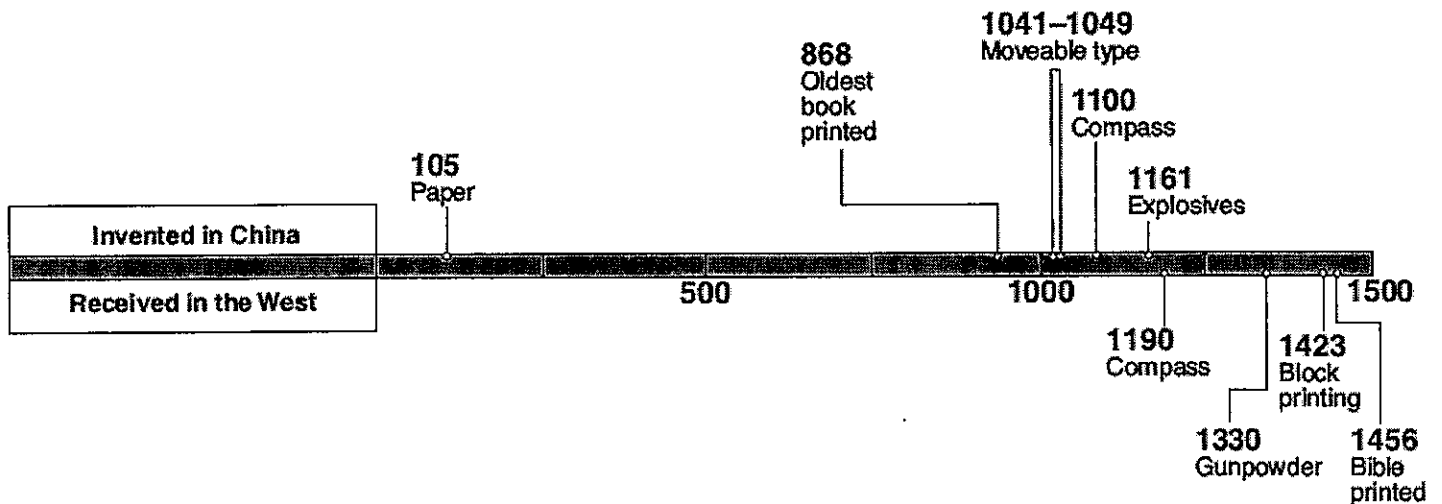
5. Which culture is credited with the development of gunpowder, the abacus, and the compass?

- (1) Chinese
- (2) Persian
- (3) Indian
- (4) Japanese

6. Which civilization first developed a civil service system, invented gunpowder, and manufactured porcelain?

- (1) Aztec
- (2) Chinese
- (3) Japanese
- (4) Roman

Base your answer to question 7 on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *China: A Teaching Workbook*, Columbia University (adapted)

7. Based on this time line, which generalization can best be supported from the information presented?

- (1) By 1500, the Chinese were importing Western technology.
- (2) Isolationism prevented the Chinese from developing new inventions.
- (3) The Chinese successfully protected their inventions from Western spies.
- (4) Prior to 1500, Chinese technology surpassed that of the West.

Name _____

Practice MC Questions: BYZANTINE EMPIRE

1] Which region had the greatest influence on the historical and cultural development of the Byzantine Empire?

- (1) Mesoamerica
- (2) India
- (3) Rome
- (4) Egypt

Base your answers to questions 2 and 3 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...Aside from female saints, the women described in the greatest detail by Byzantine authors are empresses and aristocrats. Although they had a certain amount of freedom, these women were held to very much the same standards as average women in Byzantine society: modesty, piety, and self-control were traits of an ideal woman. To preserve their modesty, young unmarried women rarely went out in public alone, and married women who did not have jobs outside the home left the house only for specific reasons, such as to go to the market, to church, or to the baths. By the middle Byzantine period, it was thought appropriate for women, when they did go out, to cover their heads....

— Molly Fulghum Heintz, "Work," in Ioli Kalavrezou, *Byzantine Women and Their World*, Harvard University Art Museums, 2003 (adapted)

2 What is the primary theme of this passage?

- (1) social mobility
- (2) economic interests
- (3) cultural values
- (4) natural rights

3] Which statement about Byzantine society is best supported by this passage?

- (1) Empresses and aristocrats were more important than female saints.
- (2) All women were expected to adhere to similar standards.
- (3) Most women had jobs outside the home.
- (4) Young unmarried women were encouraged to be independent.

4] The Code of Hammurabi of Babylon and the Justinian Code of the Byzantine Empire served functions similar to the

- (1) Ziggurats of the Sumerians
- (2) Buddhist stupas
- (3) Maya hieroglyphics
- (4) Twelve Tables of the Romans

5] The Byzantine Empire influenced the development of Russia by

- (1) preventing Mongol invasions
- (2) destroying the power of the legislature
- (3) establishing the potato as a staple food
- (4) introducing Eastern Orthodox beliefs

6] The Russian Orthodox Church developed as a result of Russia's cultural interactions with which group?

- (1) Byzantines (3) Vikings
- (2) Muslims (4) Huns

7] Which development is most closely associated with the beginning of the Byzantine Empire?

- (1) emergence of the Russian Orthodox Church
- (2) division of the Roman Empire
- (3) building of the Hagia Sophia
- (4) fall of Constantinople

8] Which historic figure is correctly paired with the empire he ruled?

- (1) Charlemagne — Spanish Empire
- (2) Peter the Great — Ottoman Empire
- (3) Justinian — Byzantine Empire
- (4) Sulieman the Magnificent — Russian Empire

- 9]
- Justinian issues a new code of laws.
 - Greek culture is preserved.
 - A split develops in Christianity between the Roman Catholics and Orthodox Christians.

Which empire is most closely associated with these statements?

- (1) Byzantine (3) Mughal
- (2) Persian (4) British

10] A major contribution of the Byzantine Empire was the

- (1) invention of the wheel and gunpowder
- (2) participation of citizens in government
- (3) diffusion of Hindu beliefs
- (4) preservation of Greek science and Roman engineering

Name _____

Practice MC Questions: EARLY RUSSIAN HISTORY [BEFORE THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION]

1] Louis XIV and Peter the Great would most likely agree with the expression

- (1) "government should leave businesses alone"
- (2) "countries should settle differences without war"
- (3) "do not question government authority"
- (4) "all men are created with natural rights"

2] One similarity in the rule of Peter the Great, Suleiman I, and Louis XIV is that each leader

- (1) shared power with a legislature
- (2) practiced religious toleration
- (3) expanded his territory
- (4) decreased the amount of taxes collected

4] King Louis XIV of France, Peter the Great of Russia, and Suleiman the Magnificent of the Ottoman Empire were all considered absolute rulers because they

- (1) broke from the Roman Catholic Church
- (2) helped feudal lords build secure castles
- (3) instituted programs that provided more power to their parliaments
- (4) determined government policies without the consent of their people

3] • Cyrillic alphabet adopted for use in Russia.

- Russians accepted the teachings of the Orthodox Christian Church.
- Onion-shaped domes dotted the skyline of Kievan Russia.

Which term is most closely associated with these statements?

- (1) ethnocentrism
- (2) interdependence
- (3) cultural diffusion
- (4) colonialism

5] The early Russian civilization adopted the Eastern Orthodox religion, the Cyrillic alphabet, and different styles of art and architecture through contact with

- (1) traders from China
- (2) conquering Mongol invaders
- (3) Vikings from northern Europe
- (4) missionaries from the Byzantine Empire

Name _____

Regents Prep: Multiple-Choice Questions

Early Russian History

Russia and the Byzantine Empire/ Orthodox Church

1) The early Russian civilization adopted the Eastern Orthodox religion, the Cyrillic alphabet, and different styles of art and architecture through contact with

- (1) traders from China
- (2) conquering Mongol invaders
- (3) Vikings from northern Europe
- 4) missionaries from the Byzantine Empire

2) Kievan Russia adopted the Eastern Orthodox religion, the Cyrillic alphabet, and different styles of art and architecture through contact with

- (1) traders from South Asia
- (2) conquering invaders from Mongolia
- (3) crusaders from western Europe
- (4) missionaries from the Byzantine Empire

3) Which empire had the greatest influence on the development of early Russia?

- (1) Roman (3) Egyptian
- (2) Byzantine (4) British

4) The Russian Orthodox Church developed as a result of Russia's cultural interactions with which group?

- (1) Byzantines (3) Vikings
- (2) Muslims (4) Huns

5) • Cyrillic alphabet adopted for use in Russia.

• Russians accepted the teachings of the Orthodox Christian Church.

• Onion-shaped domes dotted the skyline of Kievan Russia.

Which term is most closely associated with these statements?

- (1) ethnocentrism (3) cultural diffusion
- (2) interdependence (4) colonialism

6) Which group introduced the Cyrillic alphabet, Orthodox Christianity, and domed architecture to Russian culture?

- (1) Mongols (3) Jews
- (2) Vikings (4) Byzantines

The Spread of Islam Review Q's

1. The wealth and power of Mali's ruler, Mansa Musa, were significant because they contributed to the

- (1) start of the Crusades
- (2) spread of Islam
- (3) growth of European imperialism
- (4) rise of Arab nationalism

2. • Buddhism is introduced into Japan around A.D. 1200.

- Islam extends from the Middle East into Spain by A.D. 732.

- Catholic and Protestant missionaries bring Christianity to Africa in the 1800s.

Each of these statements reflects the concept of

- (1) cultural diffusion
- (2) urbanization
- (3) civil disobedience
- (4) isolationism

3. The spread of Islam into the kingdoms of Ghana and Mali resulted from

- (1) imperialism
- (2) ethnocentrism
- (3) cultural diffusion
- (4) self-determination

4. Which achievements are most closely associated with the Golden Age of Islamic culture?

- (1) mosques, medical books, and algebra
- (2) gunpowder, pagodas, and silk
- (3) aqueducts, roads, and polytheistic temples
- (4) columns, theory of a sun-centered universe, and democracy

5. • Islamic scholars made significant contributions to astronomy.

- Muslim architects excelled in design.

- Schools and libraries were built in Islamic urban centers.

Which conclusion about Islamic society during its Golden Age can best be supported by these statements?

- (1) Social status of Muslims was determined at birth.
- (2) Achievements relied on a knowledge of math and science.
- (3) People of diverse faiths were required to convert to Islam.
- (4) Cities developed self-sufficient economies.

6. Which statement about the Sahara is most closely associated with the West African civilizations of Ghana and Mali?

- (1) Irrigation systems made it possible to farm in the Sahara.
- (2) Salt mined in the Sahara was exchanged for gold.
- (3) Oases in the Sahara served as their capital cities.
- (4) The Sahara prevented the spread of Islam to the region.

7. • Creation of the House of Wisdom in Baghdad

- Development of algebra
- Use of calligraphy as an art form

Which Golden Age is most closely associated with these achievements?

- (1) Islamic
- (2) Gupta
- (3) Tang
- (4) Songhai

8. One similarity between the Gupta Empire and the Arab dynasties of the Islamic Golden Age is that they

- (1) made advances in mathematics and literature
- (2) gained wealth by obtaining gold from the Americas
- (3) stressed the importance of dharma and karma
- (4) controlled territories around the Mediterranean seacoast

9. What was a significant effect of Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca?

- (1) The African written language spread to southwest Asia.
- (2) Military leaders eventually controlled Mali.
- (3) Islamic learning and culture expanded in Mali.
- (4) The trading of gold for salt ended.

Middle Ages Review Q's

1. In western Europe, the Middle Ages began after the collapse of which empire?
 - (1) Mughal
 - (2) Roman
 - (3) Ottoman
 - (4) Byzantine
2. In western Europe, feudalism developed after the
 - (1) Roman Empire collapsed
 - (2) Renaissance began
 - (3) city of Constantinople fell
 - (4) Mongols invaded
3. Which political system is best described in the outline below?

I. _____

 - A. Decentralized government
 - B. Based on loyalty and service
 - C. Code of chivalry
 - D. Military elite

 - (1) Oligarchy
 - (2) Absolutism
 - (3) Feudalism
 - (4) Democracy
4. The term feudalism is best defined as a
 - (1) holy war between Christians and Muslims
 - (2) process in which goods are traded for other goods
 - (3) division of political power between three separate branches
 - (4) system in which land is exchanged for military service and loyalty
5. Feudalism influenced Europe and Japan by
 - (1) providing social stability
 - (2) fostering the growth of religion
 - (3) eliminating warfare
 - (4) encouraging formal education
6. One way Japanese feudalism during the Tokugawa shogunate was different from European feudalism is that during this period of Japanese feudalism
 - (1) political power was more centralized
 - (2) foreign missionaries were welcomed
 - (3) emperors were overthrown in coups d'état
 - (4) most wealthy merchants were able to attain high social status

7. One way in which the code of chivalry in Europe and the code of Bushido in Japan were similar is that both codes were intended to
- (1) help the ruler control his people
 - (2) guide the behavior of a warrior class
 - (3) benefit all the social classes
 - (4) support revolutionary ideas

8. Which practice in medieval Europe was most similar to a Japanese warrior's code of bushido?
- (1) indulgences
 - (2) serfdom
 - (3) chivalry
 - (4) tribute

9. Which document limited the power of the English monarchy during the Middle Ages?
- (1) Magna Carta
 - (2) Twelve Tables
 - (3) Justinian Code
 - (4) Rig Veda

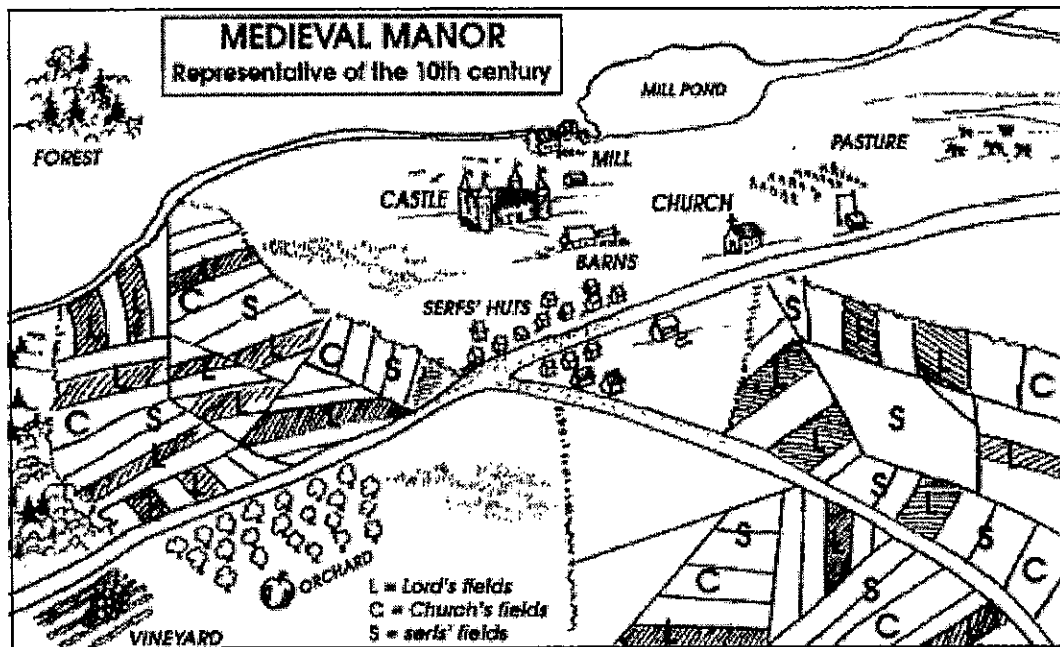
10. Which heading best fits the partial outline below?

- I. _____
- A. People become more aware of the outside world.
 - B. Merchant and craft guilds help commercial centers grow into cities.
 - C. Trade routes develop to supply the growing demand for new products.
 - D. Monarchs centralize control and increase their power.

- (1) Seljuk Turks Dominate Europe
- (2) Democracy Ends in Eastern Europe
- (3) Feudalism Declines in Western Europe
- (4) Religion Becomes Powerful Force in Europe

12. In the European feudal system under manorialism, what is the most significant economic commodity?
- (1) livestock
 - (2) land
 - (3) gold and silver
 - (4) sugar and spices

Document 1



Source: Kline and Stich, *Global History and Geography*, STAReview, N & N Publishing Company

1. Based on this diagram, state *one* economic characteristic of the medieval manor. [1]

Score

Document 2

Tenants on a manor owed services to their lord. Some of these services are listed below.

... To carry manure for two days, with a cart and two oxen, receiving food as before [3 meals each day];

To find a man to mow for two days receiving food as above; it is estimated that he can mow 1 1/2 acres in the two days;

To gather and lift the hay so mown, receiving 2 meals for one man;

To carry the lord's hay for one day with a cart and three of the tenant's own beasts, receiving 3 meals as before;

To carry beans or oats for two days in the autumn, and wood for two days in the summer, in the same manner and with the same food as before; . . .

Source: S. R. Scargill-Bird, ed., *Customs of Battle Abbey in the Reigns of Edward I and Edward II (1283-1312)*,
The Camden Society (adapted)

2a Based on the *Customs of Battle Abbey*, state one benefit the lord received under manorialism. [1]

Score

b Based on the *Customs of Battle Abbey*, state one benefit that tenants received under manorialism. [1]

Score

Document 3

... Of necessity, the manor was a self-sufficient economic unit in view of the overwhelming difficulties of transportation in the period. International trade was carried on only to serve the demands of the wealthy, and it was largely in the hands of aliens [different peoples]—Greeks, Jews, Moslems. Local society made almost no use of money. To the extent that local exchange was carried on, it was conducted by barter. The small amount of international trade precluded [ruled out] the need for gold coinage. The Carolingians minted only silver coins, which were all that was usually necessary when the smallest silver coin could buy a cow. When gold coins were needed, Byzantine and Moslem currency was used. . . .

Source: Norman F. Cantor, *The Civilization of the Middle Ages*, Harper Perennial

3. According to Norman Cantor, what are *two* ways manorialism influenced the economy of Europe? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Crusades Review Q's

1. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Escape feudal oppression
- B. Earn salvation from sins
- C. Recapture the Holy Land

- (1) Goals of the Hanseatic League
- (2) Reasons for Europeans to Fight the Crusades
- (3) Results of the Reconquista
- (4) Aims of Charlemagne

2. Which statement accurately describes the actions of Muslims during the Crusades?

- (1) Most Muslims converted to Christianity.
- (2) Muslims attacked and conquered Constantinople.
- (3) Muslims defended Jerusalem because it was sacred to them.
- (4) Many Muslims visited Europe for the first time to obtain luxury goods.

Base your answers to questions 3 and 4 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: We must fight to keep control of Jerusalem in the hands of those who believe in Allah.

Speaker B: Come and battle while there is still time to protect the Holy Land where Christ walked.

Speaker C: We must go forth to heal the split between the churches.

Speaker D: An investment in ships and knights will yield control of profitable trade routes.

3. Which speaker expresses a Muslim perspective during the Crusades?

- (1) A (3) C
- (2) B (4) D

4. Which speaker is expressing an economic motive for the Crusades?

- (1) A (3) C
- (2) B (4) D

Base your answer to question 5 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

5. What was one result of large armies traveling great distances during the Crusades?

- (1) Europe's population severely declined.
- (2) Democracy in the Middle East grew.
- (3) Cultural diffusion increased.
- (4) Slavery was eliminated.

6. What was one direct result of the Crusades?

- (1) Trade increased between Europe and the Middle East.
- (2) Islamic kingdoms expanded into Europe.
- (3) Arabs and Christians divided the city of Jerusalem between them.
- (4) Alexander the Great became a powerful leader in Eurasia.

7. Which circumstance best describes a long-term result of the Crusades?

- (1) Muslim control of Jerusalem ended.
- (2) Feudalism began in western Europe.
- (3) Cultural exchanges between the Middle East and Europe grew.
- (4) Christians and Muslims achieved a lasting peace.

8. Revival of trade in western Europe, decline of feudalism, revival of interest in learning, and cultural interaction with the Middle East are associated with the

- (1) impact of the Crusades
- (2) effects of the barter system
- (3) growth of the Maya Empire
- (4) rise of Charlemagne

9. One long-term effect of the Crusades was the

- (1) development of Pax Mongolia
- (2) fall of the Ming dynasty
- (3) control of Jerusalem by Europeans
- (4) growth of trade and towns in western Europe

10. Which sequence of events is listed in the correct chronological order?

- (1) Crusades → French Revolution → Renaissance
- (2) French Revolution → Crusades → Renaissance
- (3) Crusades → Renaissance → French Revolution
- (4) Renaissance → Crusades → French Revolution

Early Japan and Japanese Feudalism

1. Which statement about cultural diffusion in Asia is most accurate?
 - (1) Byzantine traders brought the Justinian Code to China.
 - (2) Roman legions introduced Christianity to India.
 - (3) Indian monks brought Islam to the Middle East.
 - (4) Chinese ideas and practices spread into Korea and Japan.
2. Which belief is shared by an African who practices animism and a Japanese who practices Shinto?
 - (1) Only one God rules the universe.
 - (2) Periodic fasting is essential to spiritual purity.
 - (3) Spirits exist in both living and nonliving things.
 - (4) All suffering is caused by desire and selfishness.
3. Which geographic characteristic is shared by both Greece and Japan?
 - (1) navigable rivers
 - (2) irregular coastline
 - (3) tropical rain forests
 - (4) abundant mineral resources
4. The feudal systems in both medieval Europe and early Japan were characterized by
 - (1) a decentralized political system
 - (2) religious diversity
 - (3) an increased emphasis on education
 - (4) the development of a wealthy middle class
5. In European and Japanese feudal societies, social status was usually determined by
 - (1) marriage
 - (2) birth
 - (3) individual abilities
 - (4) education and training
6. Both European medieval knights and Japanese samurai warriors pledged oaths of
 - (1) loyalty to their military leader
 - (2) devotion to their nation-state
 - (3) service to their church
 - (4) allegiance to their families
7. One way in which knights, samurai, and warlords are similar is that they all
 - (1) were traditional religious leaders
 - (2) occupied military posts in the Chinese Empire
 - (3) expelled the Moors from Spain
 - (4) held positions of power in feudal systems

8. The terms Bushido, samurai, and daimyo are most closely associated with which group in Japanese history?

- (1) emperors
- (2) warriors
- (3) peasants
- (4) merchants

9. One way in which the code of chivalry in Europe and the code of Bushido in Japan were similar is

that both codes were intended to

- (1) help the ruler control his people
- (2) guide the behavior of a warrior class
- (3) benefit all the social classes
- (4) support revolutionary ideas

10. 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

11. One role Korea had in the development of East Asia was

- (1) protecting China from a Japanese invasion along China's western frontier
- (2) challenging Japan for control of Southeast Asian islands
- (3) allying itself with the Vietnamese to conquer China
- (4) passing cultural ideas from China to Japan

12. What was an impact of Korea's geographic location on the history of East Asia?

- (1) isolating Russia from Japan
- (2) protecting China from Mongol invaders
- (3) preventing Europeans from colonizing East Asia
- (4) serving as a cultural bridge between China and Japan

Mongol Review Q's

1. One important impact of the Mongol expansion

across Asia and Europe was the

- (1) increased authority of the Kievan princes
- (2) rise in trade along the Silk Roads
- (3) introduction of Hinduism into Chinese culture
- (4) maritime exploration of the Arabian seacoast

2. The leadership of Genghis Khan, the use of the stirrup, and excellent horsemanship skills all contributed directly to the

- (1) collapse of Silk Road trade
- (2) defeat of Tokugawa Japan
- (3) beginning of European exploration
- (4) rise of the Mongol Empire

3. Which areas did the Mongols conquer and incorporate into their empire?

- (1) China, Russia, and Iran
- (2) Axum, Zimbabwe, and West Africa
- (3) Spain, France, and Egypt
- (4) Japan, India, and eastern Europe

Base your answer to question 4 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

4. 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

5. Which situation was a result of Pax Mongolia?

- (1) Trade increased between Europe and Asia.
- (2) China became isolated from its neighbors.
- (3) Warfare between Japan and Vietnam escalated.
- (4) Europeans conquered the Aztecs and Incas.

6. Which statement about the Mongol Empire is accurate?

- (1) The Mongols developed a highly technological society that emphasized formal education.
- (2) European monarchies became a model for the early Mongol governments.
- (3) Pax Mongolia led to regional stability, increasing trade on the Silk Road.
- (4) The Mongols adopted Roman Catholicism as the official religion of the empire.

7. The travels of Marco Polo resulted in the

- (1) introduction of gunpowder to China
- (2) decline of Mongol rule in China
- (3) expansion of trade between China and Europe
- (4) use of Confucian teachings in Europe

8. What was one result of the travels of Marco Polo?

- (1) Africa remained isolated.
- (2) Ottoman power decreased.
- (3) Colonies were established in Japan.
- (4) Interest in Asian cultures increased.

9. What was one long-term impact of Marco Polo's visit to China?

- (1) The Chinese began construction of the Great Wall.
- (2) The principle of divine right was introduced to China.
- (3) Christianity rapidly spread throughout the Yuan Empire.
- (4) Europeans increased trade with China.

10. One similarity between the Mongols of Central Asia and the Incas of South America was that both societies

- (1) developed cash-crop farming
- (2) based their wealth on the slave trade
- (3) adapted to difficult physical environments
- (4) practiced monotheistic religions

West African Civilization Review Q's

1. The kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai prospered primarily due to their
 - (1) exchanges with Indian ports
 - (2) direct access to the Arabian Sea
 - (3) control of trade routes
 - (4) abundance of diamonds
2. One way in which the African kingdoms of Ghana and Mali are similar is that they
 - (1) established their wealth through trade
 - (2) improved their military strength with the use of gunpowder
 - (3) opened trade routes to the Americas
 - (4) adopted Christianity as their major religion
3. The economies of the western African civilizations of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai relied on
 - (1) industrial growth
 - (2) shipbuilding
 - (3) textile production
 - (4) trans-Saharan trade routes
4. Which statement about the Sahara is most closely associated with the West African civilizations of Ghana and Mali?
 - (1) Irrigation systems made it possible to farm in the Sahara.
 - (2) Salt mined in the Sahara was exchanged for gold.
 - (3) Oases in the Sahara served as their capital cities.
 - (4) The Sahara prevented the spread of Islam to the region.
5. Which economic activity was the basis for most of the wealth and power of the West African empires of Ghana and Mali?
 - (1) hunting and gathering
 - (2) farming and cattle ranching
 - (3) trading in salt and gold
 - (4) working in bronze and brass
6. The West African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai experienced economic prosperity because they all
 - (1) controlled vast reserves of oil and gold
 - (2) traded with many other nations
 - (3) maintained highly structured feudal systems
 - (4) solved tribal conflicts within their empires

7. Both Ibn Battuta and Mansa Musa demonstrated their religious values by

- (1) meditating along the banks of the Ganges River
- (2) converting Africans to Christianity
- (3) making a pilgrimage to Mecca
- (4) visiting the wailing wall in Jerusalem

8. One way in which the travels of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta are similar is that they resulted in

- (1) an increased interest in different cultures
- (2) the development of slavery
- (3) a reduction in trade
- (4) the discovery of East Asia

9. Which source of information is considered a primary source?

- (1) travel diary of Ibn Battuta
- (2) modern novel about the Golden Age of Islam
- (3) textbook on the history of North Africa
- (4) dictionary of English words adapted from Arabic

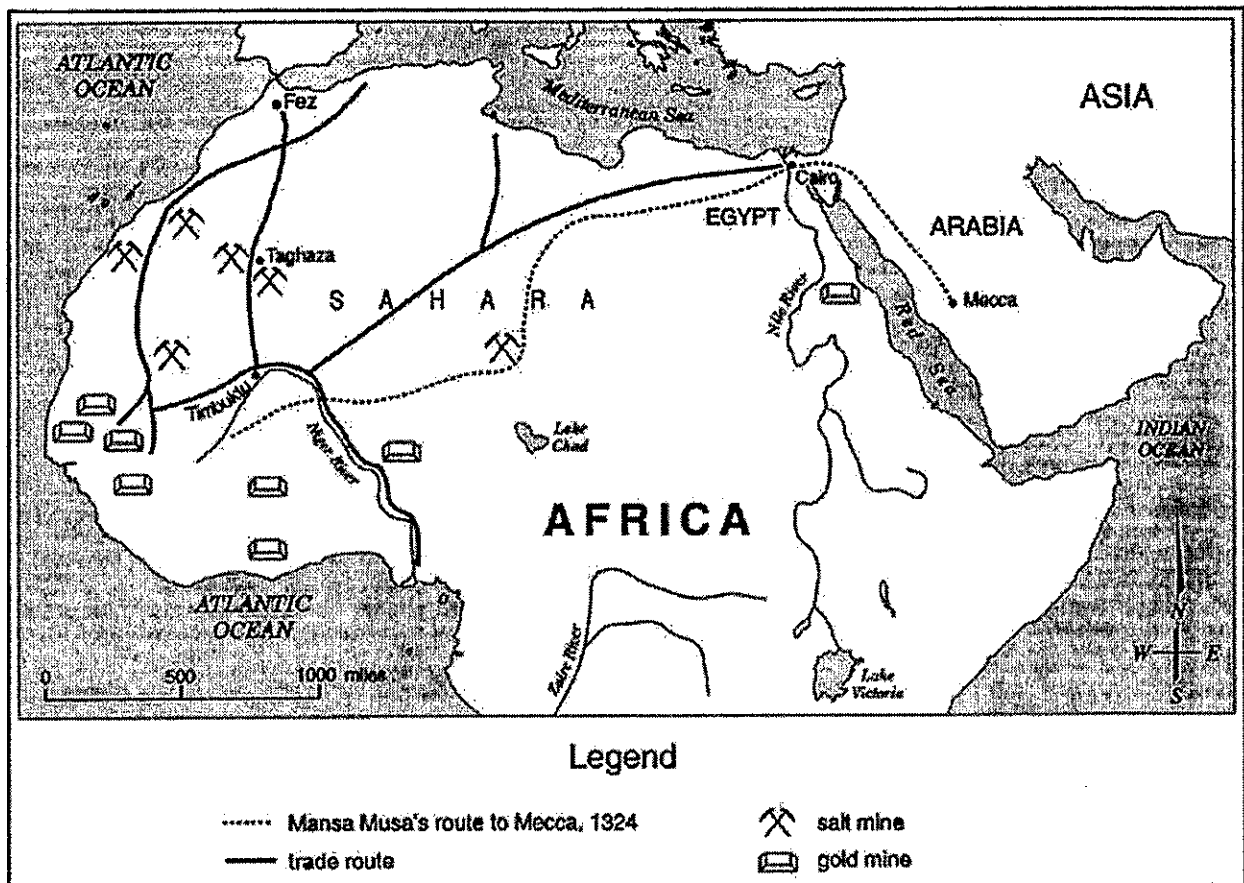
10. What was a significant effect of Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca?

- (1) The African written language spread to southwest Asia.
- (2) Military leaders eventually controlled Mali.
- (3) Islamic learning and culture expanded in Mali.
- (4) The trading of gold for salt ended.

11. The wealth and power of Mali's ruler, Mansa Musa, were significant because they contributed to the

- (1) start of the Crusades
- (2) spread of Islam
- (3) growth of European imperialism
- (4) rise of Arab nationalism

Base your answers to questions 12 and 13 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: <http://ga.freac.fsu.edu/> (adapted)

12. Which statement about the trip taken by Emperor Mansa Musa is accurate?

- (1) The trip extended beyond North African trade routes.
- (2) Mansa Musa used the Mediterranean Sea to reach Mecca.
- (3) The route primarily followed major rivers.
- (4) Mansa Musa traveled to Fez on his way to Mecca.

13. Which conclusion about trade is best supported by the information on this map?

- (1) Timbuktu was a center of trade in West Africa.
- (2) The Sahara Desert prevented trade.
- (3) Cairo and Mecca were trading partners.
- (4) West African gold and salt were traded along the Zaire River.

Black Death Review Q's

1. Which statement about the bubonic plague in Europe, Asia, and Africa is accurate?

- (A) It followed trade routes.
- (B) It increased agricultural production.
- (C) It was restricted to rural areas.
- (D) It encouraged nationalism.

2. What was one of the primary reasons for the spread of the bubonic plague?

- (A) increase in trade
- (B) colonization of the Americas
- (C) development of the manorial system
- (D) economic decline

3. • 1340s—Mongols, merchants, and other travelers carried disease along trade routes west of China.

• 1346—The plague reached the Black Sea ports of Kaffa and Tana.

• 1347—Italian merchants fled plague-infected Black Sea ports.

• 1348—The plague became an epidemic in most of western Europe.

Which conclusion can be made based on these statements?

- (A) The plague primarily affected China.
- (B) The interaction of people spread the plague.
- (C) Port cities were relatively untouched by the plague.
- (D) The plague started in western Europe.

4. "Tedious were it to recount, how citizen avoided citizen, how among neighbours was scarce found any that shewed fellow-feeling for another, how kinsfolk held aloof, and never met, or but rarely; enough that this sore affliction entered so deep into the minds of men and women, that in the horror thereof brother was forsaken by brother, nephew by uncle, brother by sister, and oftentimes husband by wife; nay, what is more, and scarcely to be believed, fathers and mothers were found to abandon their own children, untended, unvisited, to their fate, as if they had been strangers. . . ."

— Giovanni Boccaccio, *The Decameron*

The author of this passage was describing the

- (A) breakdown of social order during the bubonic plague
- (B) power of special courts during the Inquisition
- (C) treatment of native peoples in Latin American nations
- (D) outcome of the famine in Ireland in the 1890s

5. What was a direct result of the Black Death in Europe?

- (A) The rate of urbanization increased.
- (B) A shortage of workers developed.
- (C) Food crops had to be imported from the Americas.
- (D) German states dominated trade in the eastern Mediterranean.

6. During the 14th century, the Black Death became a widespread epidemic primarily because of

- (A) the resurgence of trade
- (B) Chinese overseas exploration
- (C) European colonial policies
- (D) new agricultural practices

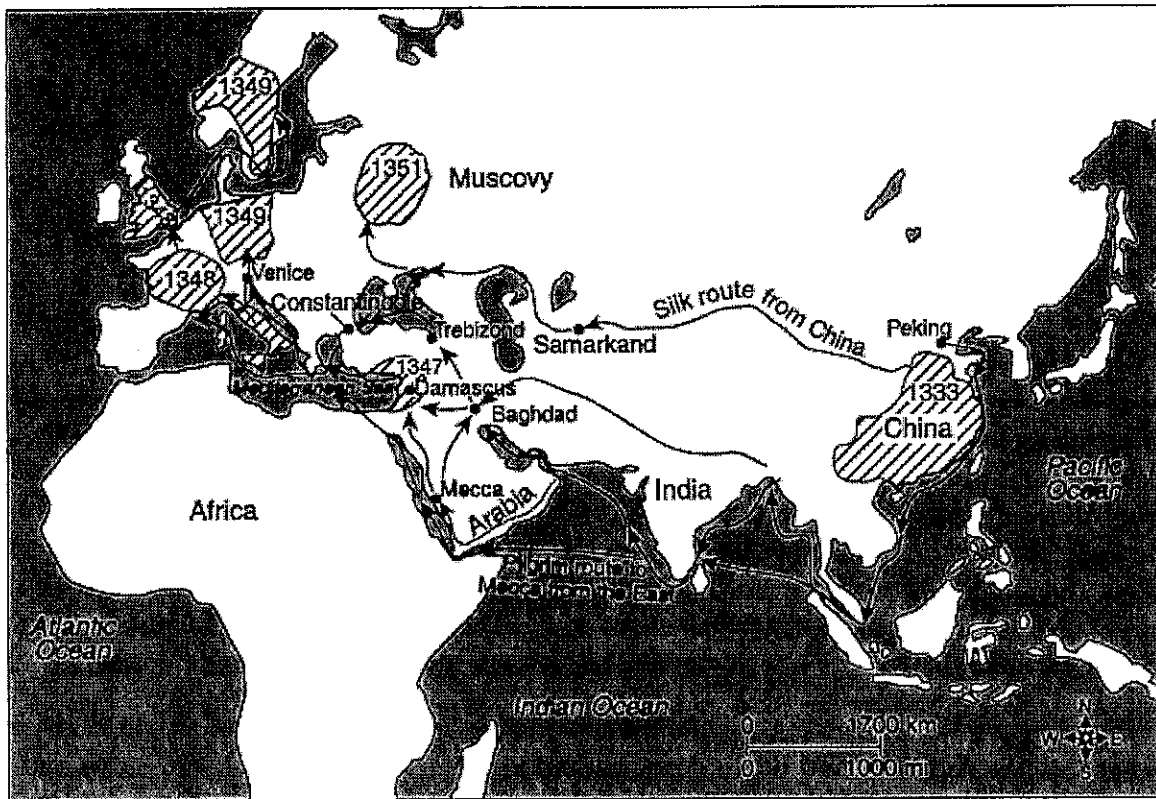
7. Which action is linked to the spread of the Black Death to Europe during the 14th century?



- (A) trade with Asia
- (B) conquest of Japan
- (C) trade across the Sahara
- (D) exploration of the Western Hemisphere

Base your answer to question 8 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

8. The information on this map suggests that the Black Death was primarily spread by the actions of

First Incidence of Black Death in Europe and Asia, 1333–1351



Key	
 Trade routes along which the Black Death spread from China	 Areas of outbreaks of plague, with first known dates

Source: Decameron Web, Brown University (adapted)

- (1) invading armies
- (2) nomadic peoples
- (3) merchants
- (4) explorers

... The late-medieval depression began well before the coming of the Black Death (1348–1349). The fundamental trends of demographic and economic decline were not set off by the plague, but they were enormously aggravated by it. Carried by fleas that infested black rats, the bubonic plague entered Europe along trade routes from the East and spread with frightening speed. The death toll cannot be determined with any precision. The best estimate would probably be $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of Europe's population. In many crowded towns the mortality rate may well have exceeded 50 percent, whereas isolated rural areas tended to be spared. Consequently, the most progressive, most enterprising, and best-trained Europeans were hit the hardest. Few urban families can have been spared altogether. Those who survived the terrible years 1348–1349 were subjected to periodic recurrences of the plague over the next three centuries. Fourteenth-century medical science was at a loss to explain the process of infection, and fourteenth-century urban sanitation was so primitive as to only encourage its spread. Some people fled their cities, some gave way to religious frenzy or stark hedonism [lack of moderation], and some remained faithfully at their posts, hoping for divine protection against the pestilence [disease]. But none can have emerged from the ordeal unaffected. . . .

Source: C. Warren Hollister, *Medieval Europe: A Short History*, Second Edition, John Wiley & Sons, 1968

Based on this document, identify *two* ways the Black Death spread throughout Europe. [2]

... Ox hides fell to a wretched price, namely 12d., and yet a pair of gloves would cost 10d., 12d., or 14d., and a pair of breeches 3s. or 4s. In the mean time the king sent word into every shire [county] that mowers and other workmen should take no more than they had before [the outbreak of the plague], under the penalties laid down in the order, and thereupon made a statute. Nevertheless the workmen were so puffed up and contrary-minded that they did not heed the king's decree, and if anyone wanted to hire them he had to pay what they asked: either his fruit and crops rotted, or he had to give in to the workmen's arrogant and greedy demands. . . .

In the following winter there was such a want of hands, for every kind of work, that people believed that the like shortage had never been known at any time in the past, for cattle and such livestock as a man might have wandered about without a keeper, and there was no one to look after people's possessions. And thus the necessities of life became so dear, that what in previous times was worth 1d. now cost 4d. or 5d. . . .

Source: G. H. Martin, ed., *Knights Chronicle 1337–1396*, Oxford University Press, 1995

Based on this document, state *two* effects of the Black Death on the economy of England. [2]

... The plight of the lower and most of the middle classes was even more pitiful to behold. Most of them remained in their houses, either through poverty or in hopes of safety, and fell sick by thousands. Since they received no care and attention, almost all of them died. Many ended their lives in the streets both at night and during the day; and many others who died in their houses were only known to be dead because the neighbours smelled their decaying bodies. Dead bodies filled every corner. Most of them were treated in the same manner by the survivors, who were more concerned to get rid of their rotting bodies than moved by charity towards the dead. With the aid of porters, if they could get them, they carried the bodies out of the houses and laid them at the doors, where every morning quantities of the dead might be seen. They then were laid on biers [coffin stands], or, as these were often lacking, on tables. . . .

Not to pry any further into all the details of the miseries which afflicted [struck] our city, I shall add that the surrounding country was spared nothing of what befell Florence. The villages on a smaller scale were like the city; in the fields and isolated farms the poor wretched peasants and their families were without doctors and any assistance, and perished in the highways, in their fields and houses, night and day, more like beasts than men. Just as the townsmen became dissolute and indifferent to their work and property, so the peasants, when they saw that death was upon them, entirely neglected the future fruits of their past labours both from the earth and from cattle, and thought only of enjoying what they had. Thus it happened that cows, asses, sheep, goats, pigs, fowls and even dogs, those faithful companions of man, left the farms and wandered at their will through the fields, where the wheat crops stood abandoned, unreaped and ungarnered [not gathered]. Many of these animals seemed endowed with reason, for, after they had pastured all day, they returned to the farms for the night of their own free will, without being driven. . . .

Oh, what great palaces, how many fair houses and noble dwellings, once filled with attendants and nobles and ladies, were emptied to the meanest servant! How many famous names and vast possessions and renowned estates were left without an heir! How many gallant men and fair ladies and handsome youths, whom Galen, Hippocrates and Æsculapius themselves would have said were in perfect health, at noon dined with their relatives and friends, and at night supped with their ancestors in the next world! . . .

— Giovanni Boccaccio, *The Decameron*

According to this document, what was *one* impact of the Black Death on European society? [1]

Renaissance and Reformation Review Q's

1. One reason the Renaissance began in Italy was that Italian city-states
 - (1) defeated the Spanish Armada
 - (2) were unified as a nation under the Pope
 - (3) were unaffected by the Commercial Revolution
 - (4) dominated key Mediterranean trade routes
2. Which factor contributed to the beginning of the Renaissance in Italian cities?
 - (1) occupation by foreign powers
 - (2) interaction with Latin America
 - (3) surplus of porcelain from Japan
 - (4) access to important trade routes
3. • Focus on individual achievement
 - Use of classical Greek and Roman ideas
 - Artistic works of Leonardo da Vinci

Which time period is most closely associated with these characteristics?

- (1) Hellenistic Golden Age
- (2) Early Middle Ages
- (3) European Renaissance
- (4) Scientific Revolution

4. During the Renaissance, humanist philosophers emphasized the importance of
 - (1) individualism
 - (2) absolutism
 - (3) religious salvation
 - (4) technological advancements
5. Which statement best expresses an idea held by many Renaissance humanist philosophers?
 - (1) People should study worldly subjects as well as sacred matters.
 - (2) Governments should establish overseas empires.
 - (3) Individuals should withdraw from the world and study religion.
 - (4) Scholars should dedicate themselves to the study of life after death.
6. What was one ideal of Renaissance humanism?
 - (1) training as a knight and practicing chivalry
 - (2) obeying divine right monarchs and the church
 - (3) living apart from the world and taking monastic vows
 - (4) investigating areas of interest and fulfilling one's potential

7. Humanism during the Italian Renaissance was focused on

- (1) the affairs of the church
- (2) self-sufficiency
- (3) the importance of the individual
- (4) political theories

8. One major characteristic of the Renaissance period is that the

- (1) Catholic Church no longer had any influence in Europe
- (2) manor became the center of economic activity
- (3) classical cultures of Greece and Rome were revived and imitated
- (4) major language of the people became Latin

9. Which advancement in technology revolutionized the way ideas were spread throughout western Europe in the 15th century?

- (1) development of the astrolabe
- (2) introduction of the telegraph
- (3) improvements to the printing press
- (4) creation of the telescope

10. • Literacy rates rise.

- Shakespeare's sonnets circulated.
- Secular ideas spread.

Which innovation led directly to these developments?

- (1) printing press
- (2) astrolabe
- (3) paper currency
- (4) caravel

11. Prior to the Protestant Reformation, the medieval church in western Europe was criticized for

- (1) sponsoring explorations to the Middle East
- (2) allowing the Bible to be printed and distributed to the people
- (3) being too concerned with worldly power and riches
- (4) refusing to sell indulgences to peasants

12. What was one cause of the Protestant Reformation?

- (1) revolt by the Moors in Spain
- (2) passage of the Act of Supremacy in England
- (3) call for the Council of Trent by Pope Paul III
- (4) corruption among high officials of the Catholic Church

13. "... Therefore those preachers of indulgences are in error, who say that by the pope's indulgences a man is freed from every penalty, and saved; . . ."

— Martin Luther

Which period in European history is most directly related to this statement?

- (1) Age of Exploration
- (2) Scientific Revolution
- (3) Crusades
- (4) Protestant Reformation

14. • Pope Leo authorizes the sale of indulgences, 1515

• Martin Luther posts the Ninety-five Theses, 1517

These events are most closely associated with the

- (1) Protestant Reformation
- (2) Crusades
- (3) Age of Reason
- (4) Puritan Revolution

15. Which action could be considered an effect of the Protestant Reformation?

- (1) posting of the Ninety-five Theses
- (2) decline in the power of the Roman Catholic Church
- (3) sale of indulgences
- (4) end of religious warfare

16. One impact Gutenberg's printing press had on western Europe was

- (1) the spread of Martin Luther's ideas
- (2) a decrease in the number of universities
- (3) a decline in literacy
- (4) the unification of the Holy Roman Empire

17. Which innovation had the greatest impact on the Protestant Reformation?

- (1) movable-type printing press
- (2) Mercator map projection
- (3) magnetic compass
- (4) triangular sail

18. One way Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII were similar is that they all were

- (1) Latin American revolutionary leaders
- (2) Reformation leaders
- (3) Impressionist painters
- (4) divine right monarchs