

**ANSWERS FOR SECTION I****MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWER KEY**

1. A	15. A	29. E	43. D	57. D
2. C	16. C	30. B	44. C	58. B
3. D	17. D	31. D	45. C	59. B
4. C	18. E	32. A	46. E	60. D
5. D	19. E	33. B	47. C	61. D
6. A	20. C	34. E	48. E	62. A
7. C	21. B	35. C	49. D	63. B
8. A	22. B	36. D	50. B	64. C
9. C	23. C	37. E	51. D	65. D
10. A	24. C	38. B	52. A	66. A
11. C	25. B	39. C	53. B	67. D
12. A	26. D	40. D	54. D	68. D
13. E	27. E	41. E	55. A	69. D
14. B	28. E	42. A	56. A	70. B

**SCORING** The multiple-choice section counts for 50 percent of your examination grade.

**EXPLANATIONS FOR THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWERS****Regional Coverage by Question Number**

**Africa** 1, 2, 15, 16, 29, 30, 43, 44, 57, 58

**The Middle East** 3, 4, 17, 18, 31, 32, 45, 46, 59, 60

**Asia** 5, 6, 19, 20, 33, 34, 47, 48, 61, 62

**Europe** 7, 8, 21, 22, 35, 36, 49, 50, 63, 64

**The Americas** 9, 10, 23, 24, 37, 38, 51, 52, 65, 66

**Comparative questions across units** 11–14, 25–28, 39–42, 53–56, 67–70

*Questions 1–14 cover Unit One: 8000 B.C.E.–600 C.E.*

- ANSWER: A.** Farmers in settled communities probably had to work harder than their predecessors as they had to clear land and invest a lot of time and energy cultivating land that often yielded meager results (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 22 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 23).
- ANSWER: C.** Because slavery existed on a limited scale in ancient Mesopotamia, it had little economic significance. Slaves were treated relatively humanely and debt slaves lived knowing that there was a possibility that they would be freed (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 38 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 39).
- ANSWER: D.** Darius, known as the lawgiver, created a decentralized system that granted people freedom and autonomy (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 130 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 135).

4. ANSWER: C. The depiction of a pregnant female figure demonstrates the importance of the role of women in having and raising children, and the presence of many plump female deities suggests that inhabitants of Çatal Hüyük had a goddess as their main deity (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 25 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 25-26).
5. ANSWER: D. The Aryas pushed the native population into central and southern India and introduced the varna system, by which individuals were born into one of four classes: priests and scholars; warriors and officials; merchants, artisans, and landowners; or peasants and laborers (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 197 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 209-210).
6. ANSWER: A. Confucianism, which gained prominence during the Han era, instilled a rigid hierarchy, provided the model for government and families, and was the focus of study at the imperial university and throughout China (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 183 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 191-192).
7. ANSWER: C. As Rome expanded its influence on the Italian peninsula and beyond, it granted political, legal, and economic privileges to conquered peoples. Additionally, it required its new subjects to serve as soldiers, which provided Rome with a vast supply of manpower (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 166 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 173-174).
8. ANSWER: A. As monotheists, Christians did not worship other gods, so their refusal to worship the emperor was perceived by Roman officials as disloyal (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 173-174 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 180-182).
9. ANSWER: C. The Olmec elite required thousands of men and women to contribute to the construction of large-scale buildings. Similarly, the Chavín incorporated a reciprocal labor system that enabled them to construct and maintain infrastructure (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 79-81 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 84-86).
10. ANSWER: A. The Chavín dominated large areas of the coastal plain and the Andean foothills because they were located along trade routes that connected these areas. As a result, Chavín rulers could control trade among different peoples and gain an economic advantage over their neighbors (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 81 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 86).
11. ANSWER: C. Technological innovations were exchanged among the civilizations of Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Europe, but the peoples of the Americas had to develop without such assistance and interaction (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 77 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 82).
12. ANSWER: A. In both Egypt and Mesopotamia, kingship emerged as the dominant political form (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 53 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 53-54).
13. ANSWER: E. Both empires built roads to ease military transportation and help maintain order. These routes also became important avenues for the spread of culture and commerce (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 159, 187 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 166-167, 193-194).

14. **ANSWER: B.** Christianity and Buddhism are similar in that both are centered on the teachings of an individual (Jesus and Buddha) whose beliefs and actions were greatly influenced by the existing religious system of their time period (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 173-174, 199-200 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 180-182, 212-213).

Questions 15–28 cover Unit Two: 600–1450

15. **ANSWER: A.** Ghana and Mali developed in the same area, but Mali expanded to control more of the Niger and its surrounding areas. Therefore the tremendous wealth from the gold fields of the Niger as well as the trade of gold and other minerals was theirs. Both Ghana and Mali profited from control of the trans-Saharan trade routes. The key difference is that Mali was a Muslim empire from its origin while Ghana was not, and the leaders of Mali patronized one of the great centers of Muslim learning, Timbuktu (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 359 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 378-381).
16. **ANSWER: B.** While agriculture and cattle herding provided basic needs, Great Zimbabwe's political and economic prestige derived from the long-distance trade of the gold mined in the state. Great Zimbabwe was at its height of power in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when the famous stone ruins of Great Zimbabwe were constructed (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 370 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 388).
17. **ANSWER: D.** The concept of a single community united by the Muslim faith, common practices like the Five Pillars, cities where you could learn these practices and the Arabic language all helped create a Muslim world that diverse cultures could feel a part of. The Islamic world was never unified politically, and different caliphates existed throughout the expanse of the Muslim world—from Spain to India and then beyond (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 234 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 246-247).
18. **ANSWER: E.** Urbanization and trade were central features of the Abbasid Empire; the Mongols continued both practices. The Crusades were a vehicle for transmitting many of the intellectual accomplishments of the Muslim world to Europe. Muslim women had more legal rights than Christian or Jewish women. The conflict over succession was the reason for the split between the Sunni and Shi'ite sects of Islam (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 331 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 349).
19. **ANSWER: E.** The Song were very concerned about protecting and defending their empire from northern rivals and had a large military. The Song, in power after the Tang Empire, benefited from the rich variety of intellectual pursuits under the Tang. The Mongols came after the Song (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 279-280 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 292-293).
20. **ANSWER: C.** The Ming did not continue the use of paper money, even though it was a successful economic practice. The Ming replaced paper money with silver to demonstrate the rejection of Mongol practices. However, many of other Mongol practices were retained

- after this early demonstration (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 340–341 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 358–359).
21. **ANSWER: B.** Unlike western Europe, which experienced constant tension between religious and political authority, the Byzantine emperor had full power over law and faith. Despite this, the Byzantine Empire experienced significant territorial loss at the hands of the first Muslim Empire, which also defeated the Sasanid Empire (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 240–241 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 253–254).
  22. **ANSWER: B.** The Mongols invaded Kievan Russia in 1237, but they never reached western Europe. Kievan Russia had a strong tie to the Byzantine Empire and practiced Orthodox Christianity (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 254–257 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 268–272).
  23. **ANSWER: C.** The political rulers of the Maya competed with one another for regional control, and the most powerful cities of the classical period were able to control smaller cities and their surrounding agricultural lands. The Maya did have a complex writing system that used hieroglyphs only (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 296 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 285).
  24. **ANSWER: C.** The political rulers of both the Aztec and Inca Empires participated in religious rituals and ceremonies that often included some form of sacrifice. This was a key tool for maintaining political authority (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 311 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 328–330).
  25. **ANSWER: B.** The Aztec required captured peoples to pay tribute in the form of food, textiles, and other supplies that were used for both religious ritual and basic economic needs. The Tangs' use of the tribute system was more symbolic, with independent tribute states acknowledging China's political supremacy through gift giving (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 301 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 318–319).
  26. **ANSWER: D.** The conquest of the Eurasian land mass allowed for an unprecedented exchange of ideas between the Mongol domains in the East and the West. Many Mongol khans became converts of Islam and helped foster an incredible period of artistic, technological, and artistic accomplishment under the Il-khan. The Yuan Empire adopted some Confucian practices in an effort to cement authority but placed Mongols on top of the social hierarchy by law (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 331, 338 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 349, 356–357).
  27. **ANSWER: E.** Although both empires were Muslim, large in size, and incredibly wealthy, Mali drew its wealth primarily from long-distance trade while the Delhi Sultanate did not. Mali's leaders converted to Islam, while the leaders of the Delhi Sultanate brought their religion with them when they invaded India (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 358 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 377–378).
  28. **ANSWER: E.** Islam spread very easily along trade routes through missionary efforts of merchants and traders, intermarriage, and its easy adaptation to local cultures (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 369 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 387).

Questions 29–42 cover Unit III: 1450–1750

29. **ANSWER: E.** With the exception of coastal Morocco, which was conquered by Portugal beginning in 1415, North Africa was dominated by Muslim empires before, during, and after the period 1450–1750. Islam first came to the region in the century following the death of Muhammad; later, the Mamluk Sultanate and Islamic Emirates controlled much of the region, followed by the Ottoman Empire. European influence in the region began to build in the nineteenth century, but by then Islam had long been established as a permanent element of North African culture and society (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 520–521 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 537–538).
30. **ANSWER: B.** The Portuguese (and later the Dutch and British) began to increase their contact with coastal sub-Saharan Africa beginning in the late fifteenth century. However, it was actually another African kingdom, Morocco, that sent an invasion force across the Sahara Desert in 1590 in an attempt to eliminate Songhai's growing influence in the trans-Saharan trade. The Moroccan troops were equipped with muskets (acquired through European trade) and thus able to defeat the larger Songhai military and establish a Moroccan occupation of the western Sudan that lasted for the next two hundred years (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 520 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 537).
31. **ANSWER: D.** The ongoing decline of the Ottoman Empire would be a contributing factor to World War I, at which point the Armenian genocide occurred, since the empire's Armenian population was suspected of sympathizing with the Ottomans' longtime foe, Russia. The inflationary crisis of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries intensified the Ottoman rulers' problems; however, the gradual yet steady collapse of the empire was primarily a result of the sultans' inability to maintain authority over a diverse population stretched across a vast territory while facing new challenges from a modernizing Europe (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 530–541 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 547–557).
32. **ANSWER: A.** As the Ottoman sultans attempted to expand their empire in nearly every direction, they clashed with other Muslims and Turkish peoples in western Asia. The mounted Turkish warriors of the traditional Ottoman military balked at attacking those of their own religious and ethnic background, but the Janissary slave corps—foot soldiers of Christian background willing to fight with modern guns—accepted such orders without question (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 534 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 548, 550–551).
33. **ANSWER: B.** By the second half of the seventeenth century, the Dutch had surpassed the Portuguese in the Indian Ocean trade. Once the Qing rulers took control of the island of Taiwan from the Spanish and Dutch, who had established trading posts there, the Dutch honored China's emperor by performing the ritual bow known as the kowtow. Following this gesture of respect, Dutch traders were permitted trading rights not given to other European powers (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 565–566 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 579–581).

34. **ANSWER: E.** The Tokugawa Shogunate reunified Japan in the early 1600s and viewed the Europeans as a destabilizing influence that could undermine the shogun's authority. While Japan never declared war on any European power in this era, the government did ban Christianity outright and strictly regulated trade with Europe and China. Not until the Meiji Restoration of the nineteenth century would the Japanese government actively promote modernization of the economy and military (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 559-563 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 574-578).
35. **ANSWER: C.** While books and other materials would eventually be put to many uses, since the printing press made them much less expensive and more widely available, the first to benefit were the humanist scholars and students of the Renaissance, as well as religious leaders such as Martin Luther, whose widely distributed criticisms of the Catholic Church launched the Reformation (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 398 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 414-415).
36. **ANSWER: D.** As English monarchs pushed to centralize their authority following the Middle Ages and the decline of feudalism, they faced resistance from some of their subjects who sought to establish limits on royal power. Conflict between English Catholics and Protestants played a contributing role, but the English Civil War began in 1642 when King Charles I attempted to arrest certain representatives, who were insisting on guarantees of the rights of Parliament as a check against absolute monarchy (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 459 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 475).
37. **ANSWER: E.** The Columbian Exchange refers to the transfer of people, livestock, plants, diseases, technology, and other elements of culture to and from the Americas, Europe, and Asia (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 472 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 489-490).
38. **ANSWER: B.** While most domestic occupations were assigned exclusively to female slaves, more women than men worked as field laborers on the typical Caribbean plantation, and field laborers formed the bulk of the slave population—approximately 70 percent of slaves labored in the field (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 508 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 524-525).
39. **ANSWER: C.** Both the Mughal and Qing were large, land-based empires with economies rooted in trade and agriculture. They also shared the distinguishing characteristic of having a small foreign minority (from Central Asia and Manchuria, respectively) ruling as a strong central monarchy over lesser nobles and a very large majority of peasant farmers (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 546-547, 564-565 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 560-561, 579-580).
40. **ANSWER: D.** African slaves were traded across the Sahara, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean to the Islamic world in much smaller numbers than those taken across the Atlantic to the Americas. Of the approximately 2 million Africans enslaved in North Africa, the Middle East, or India, the majority were women who served wealthy Muslims as servants, entertainers, and concubines. Throughout the period, though, Islam,

its accompanying cultural and political characteristics, and the Arabic language exerted a significant influence in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in urban and coastal trading areas (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 522 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 538-539).

41. ANSWER: E. As Europe emerged from the feudal system of the Middle Ages, the region underwent vast social, political, and economic changes that soon came to influence events in the Americas and Africa. In Asia, meanwhile, China faced the collapse of the Ming Dynasty and the imposition of Manchu rule; Japan witnessed centralization under the Tokugawa Shogunate and the start of a long struggle leading to the decline of its samurai class; and in India the Muslim Mughal Empire oversaw a population that was majority Hindu. During this period, only the Middle East remained relatively stable—a result of the regionally dominant Ottoman Empire’s outright resistance to the changes that were transforming the new sea-based empires of Europe (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., Chapters 12–20 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., Chapters 12-20).
42. ANSWER: A. The sea routes that made up the Atlantic Circuit ran clockwise from Europe to Africa, the Americas, and then back to Europe, taking advantage of prevailing winds and currents. In general, the loop comprised European manufactured goods shipped to Africa and the Americas; African slaves sent to the Americas (in the horrific leg of the journey known as the Middle Passage); and American colonial products such as sugar, tobacco, silver, and furs intended for consumption and trade in Europe (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 512–514 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 529-531).

Questions 43–56 cover Unit IV: 1750–1914

43. ANSWER: D. At the Berlin Conference the western European powers agreed to the “effective occupation” of Africa, which led these powers to send troops and divide up Africa into colonial possessions (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 778 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 778).
44. ANSWER: C. Muhammad Ali took control of Egypt after French troops had withdrawn in the early nineteenth century. Ali’s central goal was to modernize Egypt so that it could prevent another military takeover by European troops. In doing this he skillfully used western technology and experts to reshape Egypt militarily, economically, and politically (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 711 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 714-716).
45. ANSWER: C. The Janissaries, special military units created by the sultan, exerted significant political power in Istanbul by the nineteenth century. To retain their economic privileges, they resisted reforms that would threaten their power (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 682 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 689-690).
46. ANSWER: E. The Ottoman Empire was often referred to as the “sick man of Europe” after the Crimean War in the late nineteenth century. The empire suffered from declining state revenues and increasing debt to European nations. Europeans living in the empire were exempt from Ottoman laws as French cultural influence grew more

- important, especially for the urban elite (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 688 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 693-694).
47. **ANSWER: C.** The arrival of United States ships led by Commodore Matthew Perry marked the beginning of increased Western pressure on the Tokugawa Shogunate to open up Japan. Many regional leaders, who believed the shogunate was weak, began to push for a more centralized Japanese government that could incorporate technology from the West while remaining independent (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 756-758 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 756-758).
48. **ANSWER: E.** Though British historians considered this uprising of Indian troops a rebellion, modern Indian historians have termed it the Revolution of 1857 and view it as the first steps toward Indian independence (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 719 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 723).
49. **ANSWER: D.** As nationalism grew in Europe during the nineteenth century, the most important element in creating a national identity was language (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 754 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 756).
50. **ANSWER: B.** Industrialism in western Europe had many dramatic effects, one of which was the rapid growth of urban centers (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 632 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 640-641).
51. **ANSWER: D.** The ideas of Enlightenment thinkers led colonial elites to question their lack of political power in the early nineteenth century. The rise of Napoleon and his attacks on the monarchies of Spain and Portugal would cause these homegrown leaders to push more strongly for local control, which would eventually lead to outright rebellion (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 646 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 655-656).
52. **ANSWER: A.** The countries of the Caribbean and Latin America were unstable and often had corrupt governments in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These nations ended up in debt and were targets for foreign intervention. For both economic and security reasons, the United States frequently used military force in places like Cuba, Nicaragua, and Honduras (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 790 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 790-791).
53. **ANSWER: B.** The end of the trans-Atlantic slave trade came in 1867 as industrial change made slave labor less important for many nations and colonies. The British and abolitionist groups in a variety of nations pressured governments to end the slave trade. The United States did help eliminate the slave trade, but Brazil still attempted to obtain slaves, and after the trans-Atlantic trade ended, Brazil turned to East Africa to meet its demand (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 714 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 718-719).
54. **ANSWER: D.** During the middle of the nineteenth century thousands of migrants from India, China, and Africa signed contracts of indenture to work on plantations in the Americas (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 730 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 731-734).



55. **ANSWER: A.** Though China and Japan shared several cultural characteristics, their responses to Western influence were markedly different. China rejected all Western influence and continued to support the traditional economic and social structure. Japan after the Meiji restoration began a program of reform from above that embraced Western technology and reshaped the country (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 812 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 813).
56. **ANSWER: A.** During the period 1750–1914 the political, economic, and cultural influence of western Europe over Africa and Asia had a profound impact and continued to grow (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 770 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 771-772).

Questions 57–70 cover Unit V: 1914 to the Present

57. **ANSWER: D.** Western-educated black South African lawyers and journalists formed the African National Congress as a way to fight subjugation and defend the interests of black South Africans (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 872 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 870).
58. **ANSWER: B.** Islam had been practiced for centuries in North Africa, parts of West Africa and along the East African coast. During the European colonial period of the twentieth century, Islam was an attractive option. Like Christianity, it emphasized literacy, but it was less disruptive to the various African lifestyles. Moreover, Christianity, the religion of the European colonizer, was often seen as a symbol of colonization. Islam, therefore, was spread to many other parts of the continent by the influence and example of African and Arab merchants (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 871 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 867-870).
59. **ANSWER: B.** The Middle East experienced dramatic changes after World War I. Because the mandate system was simply another form of colonization, it set off waves of protests and rebellions throughout the region. The population increased by 50 percent between 1914 and 1939. As the rural population grew, many peasants migrated to the cities, and the nomadic lifestyle of camel caravans diminished with the arrival of trucks (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 815–816 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 815-818).
60. **ANSWER: D.** Saddam Husain's rule of Iraq was based on a secular form of Arab nationalism. His nation, however, bordered the Shi'ite Islamic Republic of Iran. Despite being a secular state, Iraq's majority was Shi'ite. Fearing that Iranian Shi'ites would influence Iraqi Shi'ites, Husain invaded Iran in hopes of toppling the Shi'ite Islamic regime (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 924 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 919-921).
61. **ANSWER: D.** Mao's philosophy was a radical departure from the Marxist-Leninist philosophy of communism, which focused on the industrial worker. Mao planned to redistribute land to the peasants to create a complete social revolution. He was also a promoter of women's equality. Under Mao, various women's groups were organized, divorce was allowed, and arranged marriages and the practice of foot binding were banned (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 840–841 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 841-842).

62. ANSWER: A. Japan found such great success during the 1970s and 80s at exporting manufactured goods that it built up a large trade surplus with Western nations such as the United States. The United States and the European Union conducted tough negotiations with Japan in an effort to force open Japanese markets, but the negotiations had only limited success (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 925 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 921-922).
63. ANSWER: B. World War I resulted in the crumbling of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires, both of which were divided into many smaller independent nations. The war also weakened France and Great Britain, both of which suffered economically (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 824-825 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 822-825).
64. ANSWER: C. Religious leaders in western Europe gave strong support to groups that opposed the communist regimes. In response, the Warsaw Pact governments attempted to silence the opposition. Sometimes they used force and/or imposed martial law; other times they sought trade and assistance from western nations in order to help solve some of the serious economic problems plaguing their countries. Some governments welcomed travelers, ideas, and money from western European nations (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 928 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 924-925).
65. ANSWER: D. In their economic relations with European and North American countries, Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil had the weaker hand. In addition, all three had a vastly unequal distribution of wealth within their societies. Responding to the Depression, all three turned to state intervention. However, Mexico experienced an intense social revolution that sought to solve the problems of poverty and inequality. The conservative regimes of Argentina and Brazil maintained their devotion to protecting the interests of wealthy landowners (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 879 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 876-878).
66. ANSWER: A. In 1954, the CIA successfully sponsored the overthrow of democratically elected Guatemalan president Jacobo Arbenz Guzman because it feared his communist leanings. In 1961, the CIA attempted the same strategy to remove Castro from power in Cuba; however, its efforts at the Bay of Pigs failed and proved an embarrassment to the United States and the Kennedy administration (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 902 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 900-901).
67. ANSWER: D. Colombia and Malaya, like other countries dependent on the export of raw materials, were hit hard by the Depression. Coffee was Colombia's main export. Malaya was one of a few nations producing most of the world's rubber; when U.S. automobile production dropped sharply during the Depression, imports of rubber declined, causing economic devastation in rubber-producing nations (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 837 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 838).
68. ANSWER: D. Critics of globalization predicted it would result in the "Americanization" of the world. However, experience to date suggests that despite its vast spread, American culture has not

displaced other traditions (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 968–971 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 966–967).

69. **ANSWER: D.** Industrialized nations of the West are experiencing a decline in fertility rates that is often ascribed to higher levels of female education, employment, and access to contraception. On the other hand, developing nations in Africa, Latin America, and Asia are experiencing rapid population growth. According to the map, 95 percent of the world's population growth will occur in these developing nations. Moreover, calculations suggest that every three years our world will see an increase in population equivalent to the population of the United States (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 934–935 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 930, 932).
70. **ANSWER: B.** The first and second International Women's Conferences (in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1985; in Beijing, China, in 1995) revealed a lack of global consensus on women's issues. Western feminists, who had often dictated the global women's agenda, were often accused of being domineering and condescending. Western feminists tended to focus on head coverings and practices of circumcision in non-Western nations. Non-Western feminists, however, considered poverty and disease the most urgent issues (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 962–964 / 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 961).

## ANSWER FOR SECTION II, PART A: DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION (DBQ)

### THE DOCUMENTS

Below are short analyses of the documents. The italicized words suggest what your margin notes might include:

**DOCUMENT 1** This map shows that during World War I Britain and France were already in agreement about areas that would either fall under their influence or direct control—years before the creation of the mandate system. *This document shows self-determination failing in the Middle East.*

**DOCUMENT 2** This document is from the British perspective; it shows support for the Zionist movement while also promising to respect the rights of the Arab peoples already in Palestine. Why does the document promise both, and was that a realistic promise? *This document would seem to show self-determination as a possibility in the Middle East, with both groups co-existing.*

**DOCUMENT 3** This excerpt from Wilson's Fourteen Points shows Wilson's idealist vision for the region and calls for self-determination for all people under the rule of the Ottoman Empire and an opportunity for them—and only them—to determine their future. *This document shows self-determination as a success and real possibility for the Middle East.*

**DOCUMENT 4** Article 22 from the League of Nations calls for the creation of the mandate system and justifies it on the grounds that the Arab peoples were less developed and not ready to determine what their future nations