

A DIAGNOSTIC TEST

The purpose of this diagnostic test is to provide you with an indication of how well you will perform on the AP World History examination. Keep in mind that the exam changes every year, so it is not possible to predict your score with certainty. Although the multiple-choice questions on the real AP exam are mixed up chronologically and regionally, here they are arranged so you can spot areas of weakness quickly. The multiple-choice questions are organized by the five chronological units of the course. For each unit there are two questions for each region and four comparative questions. For example, the first ten questions are on Unit One, with two questions each for Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Europe, and the Americas, followed by four comparative questions for the unit. The test follows this same format through Unit Five. You can thus identify which periods and regions to concentrate on when preparing for the AP exam.

AP WORLD HISTORY EXAMINATION SECTION I: Multiple-Choice Questions

Time—55 minutes

Number of questions—70

DIRECTIONS Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. For each question, select the best response in each case.

NOTE This examination uses the chronological designations B.C.E. (before the common era) and C.E. (common era). These correspond to B.C. (before Christ) and A.D. (anno Domini), which are used in some world history textbooks.

- All of the following were effects of the Agricultural Revolution EXCEPT
 - life was easier for early farmers than it was for those in hunter-gatherer communities
 - early farming settlements were contaminated with human waste and often ravaged by disease
 - a dependable food supply helped people to survive drought
 - the focus of religion shifted to deities representing Mother Earth and elements like fire, wind, and rain
 - members of early farming communities ate a less varied and nutritious diet
- Which of the following is true of the social structure of Mesopotamia?
 - Women had no rights in marriage, nor could they own or inherit property.
 - Low-level officials, priests, and other professionals constituted the majority of the population.
 - Slavery existed on a limited scale and included prisoners of war and debtors.
 - Little formal social structure existed because of the disruptive nature of frequent invasion and migration from neighboring areas.
 - Religion had a limited role; thus priests were not very important or influential.

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

27

3. Having turned the Persian Empire into the largest the world had yet seen, Darius I ruled by
- (A) incorporating terror tactics like forced deportation and slavery to keep people from rebelling
 - (B) oppressing even elite women so that society remained male-dominated
 - (C) acquiring as much land as possible for his own use and control so as to undermine rivals
 - (D) granting autonomy to local people so they could follow their own traditions and culture
 - (E) incorporating a limited democracy open to all adult males who owned property



4. The discovery of the figure above at Çatal Hüyük can be used to support which of the following theories about society in that city?
- (A) Hunting retained an important role in the city even as a reliance on agriculture increased.
 - (B) There was a clear political structure and dominant social class in Çatal Hüyük.

- (C) The role of women was valued in Çatal Hüyük, and women may have played an important role in religious rituals.
 - (D) Stone and metal work were far more advanced in Çatal Hüyük than in any other river-valley civilization.
 - (E) Long-distance trade existed with China and was vital to the economic success of the city.
5. Which of the following represents a long-lasting impact of the Arya migration into northwest India around 1500 B.C.E.?
- (A) They brought to the subcontinent Indo-European languages, which dominate all of India today.
 - (B) They destroyed Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, thus severely limiting our knowledge of these early Indus Valley civilizations.
 - (C) Their matrilineal system heightened the role and status of women in South Asia for centuries.
 - (D) They introduced the varna system, which placed people into one of four classes and served as the basis of the caste system.
 - (E) They brought Buddhism to South Asia, then facilitated its spread through South and East Asia.
6. During the Han period
- (A) Confucianism became very influential
 - (B) China saw an end to the Warring States period
 - (C) the Mandate of Heaven was first used to legitimize rule
 - (D) the majority of people lived in the western portion of China
 - (E) laws were written down and rights for men and women guaranteed

7. Which of the following is accurate about the nature of Greece and early Rome?
- (A) Women in ancient Greece were far less restrained politically and legally than women in Rome.
 - (B) The rich soil of the Greek homeland was able to sustain a much larger population than was possible in the Roman homeland.
 - (C) Romans extended citizenship to conquered peoples, while the Greeks were hesitant to share such privileges with outsiders.
 - (D) When they came into contact with the Romans, Greeks adopted their religious rituals and major deities as their own.
 - (E) Democracy practiced in Athens was far more inclusive than that of the Roman Republic, in which wealthy males had much of the power.
8. The first Christians in the Roman Empire
- (A) were persecuted because Roman officials viewed their refusal to worship the emperor as a sign of disloyalty
 - (B) were encouraged to spread the teachings of Jesus throughout the empire
 - (C) found most converts among the middle and upper classes of society, who were the first to tire of the authoritarian rule of the emperors
 - (D) lacked leadership and a clear mission in the century after the death of Jesus
 - (E) were responsible for causing the "third-century crisis," which would nearly destroy the empire
9. The Olmec and Chavín civilizations
- (A) developed in Mesoamerica
 - (B) relied heavily on the llama for transportation, food, and wool
 - (C) incorporated a collective labor system that increased productivity
 - (D) developed self-sufficient economies that did not trade with other civilizations
 - (E) declined with the arrival of the Europeans in Latin America
10. Which of the following helped enable the Chavín to become an influential civilization?
- (A) They were located at the crossroads of key trade routes, which gave them an economic advantage over their rivals.
 - (B) They did not have strong religious beliefs, which helped them get along well with the diverse peoples of the neighboring areas.
 - (C) Their decentralized political structure put all control at the local level, which appeased conquered peoples.
 - (D) They were the first civilization in the Americas to effectively use the wheel, which gave them an economic and military advantage in the region.
 - (E) They granted economic autonomy to neighboring states, which then helped the Chavín defeat invaders.
11. Development of civilizations in the Americas differed from that in other regions because
- (A) the Agricultural Revolution took place without the domestication of animals
 - (B) the transition from nomadic, hunter-gatherer communities to settled, agricultural communities occurred much earlier in the Americas
 - (C) culture and technology in the Americas developed without the benefit of exchange and interaction with other regions
 - (D) early communities developed without the social stratification that arose in other regions
 - (E) early civilizations in the Americas did not interact with one another politically or economically

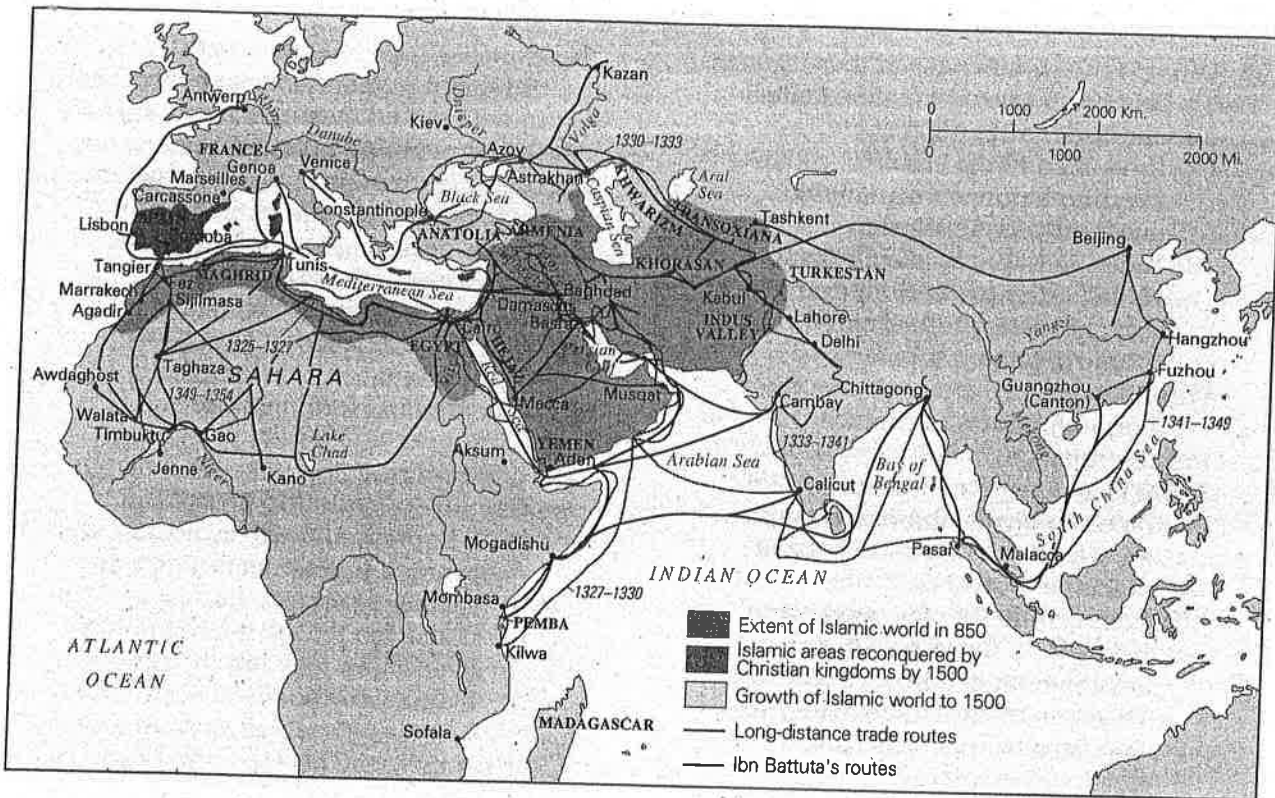
GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

12. Which of the following is true of the political organization of both Egypt and Mesopotamia?
- (A) Kings dominated each bureaucracy.
 - (B) Political legitimacy in Egypt and Mesopotamia came from the belief that the leaders descended from the gods.
 - (C) Egypt spent far more money on buildings and structures to legitimize their rule than Mesopotamia.
 - (D) Immigration placed great strains on the culture of both societies.
 - (E) Women in Egypt and Mesopotamia lacked physical freedom and legal protection.
13. Which of the following was true of the Roman and Han Empires?
- (A) The Roman Empire relied on agriculture as the main source of wealth while Han China was far more urban.
 - (B) The Roman Empire had a professional military while Han leaders relied on peasants to serve as farmers and soldiers.
 - (C) Ancestor worship was important to citizens of both empires, and the family served as the model for each state.
 - (D) Opportunities for social mobility in China were far greater than in Rome.
 - (E) Both empires built roads to provide military and economic advantages and to connect a network of cities and towns.
14. Which of the following statements is true about Buddhism and Christianity?
- (A) Followers of both religions pray and make sacrifices to a pantheon of gods.
 - (B) Each is tied closely to the teachings of an individual and rose in response to an established religion.
 - (C) Most early Buddhist converts came from lower classes, while early Christians found converts among upper classes.
 - (D) Buddhists and Christians are connected by common beliefs and shared sacred text.
 - (E) Christianity experienced several divisions as time went on, while Buddhism remained a unified movement.
15. The empires of Ghana and Mali differed in which of the following ways?
- (A) Unlike Ghana, Mali was a Muslim empire from the beginning.
 - (B) Mali was a smaller empire than Ghana.
 - (C) Ghana was not able to control the trans-Saharan trade routes, but Mali could.
 - (D) Ghana controlled the trading area around the Niger, while Mali controlled the trading area around the Congo.
 - (E) The gold of the Niger brought great wealth to Ghana, while Mali gained wealth only through trade.
16. Which of the following is an accurate description of Great Zimbabwe?
- (A) It was one of the Swahili trading cities along the East Coast of Africa.
 - (B) It generated its wealth from agricultural production and was not involved in long-distance trade.
 - (C) It was an inland kingdom that gained wealth from gold mining and exporting.
 - (D) It did not have the technology to construct large buildings or fortifications.
 - (E) It was defeated by Mali and Ethiopia in the fifteenth century.
17. The unifying nature of Islam is exemplified by all the following EXCEPT
- (A) the concept of the umma
 - (B) the dictate that the Quran be read and understood in Arabic
 - (C) the Five Pillars
 - (D) a Muslim empire unified under one caliph from 600 to 1450
 - (E) the cities of the Muslim Empire, where a new convert could easily learn Muslim practices

18. Which of the following is a true statement about Muslim society between 600 and 1450?
- (A) The distinctive urban life found in Muslim empires was destroyed by the Mongols.
 - (B) We know very little about the intellectual accomplishments of the Abbasid caliphate because of the destruction during the Crusades.
 - (C) Women had very few rights under Islamic law in comparison to Christian or Jewish law.
 - (D) As in western Europe, wealth in Muslim societies was based primarily on ownership of land.
 - (E) All caliphs had to be of the bloodline of Muhammad according to Shi'ite Muslims.
19. Which of the following statements helps explain the scientific and economic accomplishments of Song China?
- (A) The Song defeated the Mongol Empire in China and thus inherited all of its intellectual accomplishments.
 - (B) The Song had a direct trading relationship with the Abbasid Caliphate.
 - (C) The Song sent out the imperial explorer Zheng He, who brought back a wealth of knowledge from China's tributary states.
 - (D) The Song, not needing to defend their empire from northern rivals, could focus on intellectual pursuits.
 - (E) The Song inherited many of the advancements in science, technology, astronomy, and other academic fields from the widespread cosmopolitan Tang dynasty.
20. In reaction to the influence of the Mongols, the early Ming Empire did all the following EXCEPT
- (A) enlarge Kubilai's Forbidden City in Beijing
 - (B) continue the use of the Mongol calendar and Muslim expertise in astronomical observations
 - (C) continue the use of paper money
 - (D) continue the use of many of the government structures of the Mongols
 - (E) initially break off relations with the Middle East but then reopen them under the emperor Yongle
21. Which of the following is a true statement about the Byzantine Empire?
- (A) It was under the political control of the Pope.
 - (B) It had an emperor with both religious and political authority.
 - (C) It spread Christianity by permanently conquering Muslim territory in the Crusades.
 - (D) It had a weak emperor because of constant warfare with the Sasanid Empire.
 - (E) It strengthened the ties between the Latin Church and the Orthodox Church.
22. Kievan Russia differed from western Europe in all of the following ways EXCEPT
- (A) it adopted Orthodox Christianity rather than Roman Catholicism
 - (B) Kievan Russia defeated the Mongols while the Mongols controlled western Europe for more than a century
 - (C) political power in Kievan Russia came from controlling trade rather than possession of land
 - (D) Kievan Russia did not develop a manor system
 - (E) Kievan Russia had a strong economic and religious relationship with the Byzantine Empire

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

23. Which of the following is true about the classic period of the Maya?
- (A) The Maya were the first in Mesoamerica to create a calendar based on astronomic observation.
 - (B) The Maya established an empire based on military conquest, which the Inca inherited.
 - (C) The Mayan political structure was made up of kingdoms that competed for political supremacy.
 - (D) The Maya did not believe in the ritual of human sacrifice and shunned the practice.
 - (E) The Maya had a complex writing system based on cuneiform and hieroglyphic symbols.
24. The Aztec and Inca Empires
- (A) differed in that only the Inca established a strict social hierarchy
 - (B) controlled populations made up one ethnically homogeneous group
 - (C) believed the ruler was the central political and religious authority
 - (D) developed in Mesoamerica and fought against various Mayan kingdoms
 - (E) declined because of environmental disaster and epidemic disease
25. How did the role of tribute differ in the Tang Empire and the Aztec Empire?
- (A) Unlike the Aztec Empire, the Tang Empire depended on the tribute of captured peoples to supply its food and other important material resources.
 - (B) The tribute system of the Tang Empire was more politically symbolic, while the tribute system of the Aztec supplied a substantial percentage of the empire's material needs.
 - (C) Unlike the Tang, the Aztec required subject peoples to give tribute by sending a representative of the political elites to live at the capital.
 - (D) The Aztec Empire was the first to use the tribute system, which the Tang modified to include the sending of military resources and textiles as well as foodstuffs.
 - (E) Tribute played only a minimal role for the Aztec and was not in use by the end of the empire, but it grew in importance in the Tang Empire.
26. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the effects of Mongol rule in the Middle East and Asia?
- (A) Mongol rulers in the Middle East did not create a system of tax collection as the Mongol bureaucracy in China did.
 - (B) Mongol leaders in China did not experiment with paper money after hearing of its failures from Mongol leaders in the Middle East.
 - (C) Mongol nobles distinguished themselves in the Middle East but were not able to penetrate the highest social rankings of Chinese society.
 - (D) The Mongols supported a tremendous exchange of ideas, people, technology, and culture in both the Middle East and China.
 - (E) The Mongols rejected both Islam and Confucianism and required conquered peoples to adopt traditional Mongolian religious practices.
27. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the Mali Empire and the Delhi Sultanate?
- (A) Unlike Mali, the Delhi Sultanate relied on long-distance trade routes for wealth.
 - (B) Both Mali and the Delhi Sultanate relied on long-distance trade for wealth.
 - (C) Mali's leaders were Arabs who invaded and established a caliphate, while the leaders of the Delhi Sultanate were originally Hindus who converted to Islam by choice.
 - (D) Mali was a Muslim empire, while the Delhi Sultanate was a Hindu empire.
 - (E) The rulers of the Delhi Sultanate were Turks who migrated and invaded India, whereas the leaders of Mali were indigenous to the region and peacefully converted to Islam.



28. After looking at this map, what observations can be made about the growth of the Islamic world by 1500?
- After the Mongol takeover, the Islamic world shrank considerably.
 - Christian kingdoms reconquered most of the Muslim world by 1500.
 - The Islamic world could not penetrate India because of Hindu influence.
 - By 1500 the Islamic world stretched from Lisbon to Malacca.
 - The spread of Islam coincides with the arteries of trade in Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.
29. In North Africa, a continuing influence before, during, and after the period 1450-1750 was
- trade of cash crops and slaves with the Americas
 - unequal distribution of wealth gained from gold mining
 - the Egyptian monarchy's dominance of neighboring tribute states
 - colonization by Spain
 - the social, political, and economic practices of Islam
30. Which power brought about the destruction of the West African empire of Songhai?
- Britain
 - Morocco
 - The Netherlands
 - Portugal
 - The Ottoman Empire

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

31. What is the significance of the Ottoman Empire's struggle to maintain cohesion and authority after 1585?
- (A) It resulted in the empire's collapse, creating a power vacuum that eventually led to World War I.
 - (B) It was initiated by the Ottoman rulers' attempts to rid the empire of Armenians and other non-Turkish ethnic groups.
 - (C) It was caused mainly by Russia's ongoing efforts to capture Ottoman territory.
 - (D) It is an example of the difficulties faced by large land-based empires in an era dominated by European maritime powers.
 - (E) It contributed to the worldwide inflation of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, because Ottoman trade activity with Europe and Asia dropped sharply.
32. Which of the following was a benefit of the Ottoman Janissaries' Christian background?
- (A) They had no qualms about attacking Muslims in order to expand the empire.
 - (B) Their Judeo-Christian moral code shaped the development of the Ottoman legal system.
 - (C) They served as intermediaries in the sultan's peace talks with the Venetians.
 - (D) Their skills as mounted soldiers, developed during the Crusades, allowed their incorporation into the Ottoman military.
 - (E) They acted as agents in negotiating trade agreements with the Europeans.
33. Which European traders were favored by officials of the Qing Dynasty?
- (A) the English
 - (B) the Dutch
 - (C) the Portuguese
 - (D) the Spanish
 - (E) the French
34. How did Japan respond to the presence of European merchants and missionaries in Asia in the seventeenth century?
- (A) by pursuing political reunification
 - (B) by actively promoting manufacturing and commerce
 - (C) by declaring war following the arrival of the Portuguese
 - (D) by modernizing the military along European lines
 - (E) by banning Christianity and curtailing foreign trade
35. What was the first effect of Johann Gutenberg's printing press?
- (A) It impressed Chinese officials, thus promoting diplomatic and trade relations between Europe and China.
 - (B) It allowed for the distribution of instruction manuals for new manufacturing machinery, thus furthering the Industrial Revolution.
 - (C) It provided access to the works of ancient scholars, political texts, and religious tracts, thus fueling the Renaissance and the Reformation.
 - (D) It enabled European monarchs to communicate more clearly and efficiently, thus stimulating the centralization of their authority and the end of feudalism.
 - (E) It made mass-produced, inexpensive books available for the first time, thus encouraging European officials to create a system of free public education.
36. The English Civil War was primarily a struggle
- (A) between nobles and commoners over voting rights
 - (B) initiated by Henry VIII to remove England from the Catholic Church
 - (C) between rival heirs to the British throne
 - (D) over the relative power of Parliament versus the monarchy
 - (E) caused by England's shift from an agricultural to an industrial economy

37. Which of the following statements best describes the Columbian Exchange?
- (A) It was the shift of European economies from agriculture to trade.
 - (B) It was the replacement of indigenous American monarchies with European colonial rule.
 - (C) It was the trading of raw materials and manufactured goods between North and South America.
 - (D) It was the Europeans' pull of the Americas out of isolation from world affairs.
 - (E) It was the transfer of tangible and intangible elements of Old and New World cultures.

Slave Occupations on a Jamaican Sugar Plantation, 1788

Occupations and Conditions	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total
Field laborers	62	78		140
Tradesmen	29			29
Field drivers	4			4
Field cooks		4		4
Mule-, cattle-, and stablemen	12			12
Watchmen	18			18
Nurse		1		1
Midwife		1		1
Domestics and gardeners		5	3	8
Grass-gang			20	20
Total employed	125	89	23	237
Infants			23	23
Invalids (18 with yaws)				32
Absent on roads				5
Superannuated (elderly)				7
Overall total				304

38. Which of the following conclusions about slavery in the Caribbean is NOT supported by the table above?
- (A) Male slaves outnumbered female slaves.
 - (B) Most female slaves worked in domestic jobs.
 - (C) Field labor required the greatest number of workers.
 - (D) Elderly slaves were eventually superannuated, or retired from active work.
 - (E) Most occupations were assigned exclusively to either males or females.

39. Which of the following societies are most similar in political, economic, and social structure?
- (A) Tokugawa Japan and colonial New England
 - (B) Russia under Peter the Great and the Safavid Empire of Iran
 - (C) The Mughal and Qing Empires
 - (D) Henry VIII's England and the Ottoman Empire
 - (E) New Spain and the Netherlands
40. How did sub-Saharan Africans' contacts with Europeans compare with their contacts with the Islamic world from 1450 to 1750?
- (A) Muslim traders took much larger numbers of Africans as slaves than Europeans took.
 - (B) English and other European languages began to replace knowledge of Arabic among traders and scholars throughout sub-Saharan Africa.
 - (C) Islamic and European cultural influences were usually successfully rejected by indigenous peoples throughout sub-Saharan Africa.
 - (D) Most African slaves sent to the Islamic world were women, while most taken by the Europeans were men.
 - (E) Imports of European trade goods replaced African production of textiles and metals, which soon forced Muslim traders to abandon their African markets.

41. Which region of the world experienced the least amount of social change between 1450 and 1750?
- (A) Africa
 - (B) Europe
 - (C) the Americas
 - (D) Asia
 - (E) the Middle East

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

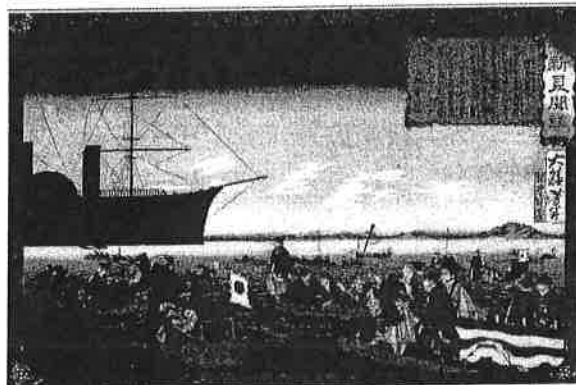
42. Which of the following would be an example of an Atlantic Circuit transfer of goods, wealth, and people?
- (A) slaves to the Americas, silver to Europe, guns to Africa
 - (B) silver from Europe, slaves from Africa, furs from the Americas
 - (C) slaves to the Americas, sugar to Africa, and manufactured goods to Europe
 - (D) furs from Europe, sugar from Africa, and manufactured goods from Europe
 - (E) sugar to Europe, gold to Africa, manufactured goods to the Americas

43. Which of the following is an effect of the Berlin Conference for Africa?
- (A) West African trading empires grew.
 - (B) Industrial factories opened in most of southern Africa.
 - (C) The trans-Atlantic slave trade ended.
 - (D) Europeans troops were sent to Africa to divide up the continent.
 - (E) African nationalist movements began in northern and western Africa.

44. What was the primary goal of Muhammad Ali's program of modernization for Egypt in the early nineteenth century?
- (A) continued Egyptian imperial expansion into East Africa
 - (B) the ending of British colonial rule of North Africa
 - (C) the strengthening of Egypt to defend itself against foreign powers
 - (D) creation of a transportation network that would link the country
 - (E) the buildup of an industrial economy to export manufactured goods

45. Those most opposed to Ottoman political, economic, and military reform during the nineteenth century were the
- (A) ulama
 - (B) sultans
 - (C) Janissary corps
 - (D) provincial governors
 - (E) leading merchants

46. The Ottoman Empire dealt with all of the following conditions after the Crimean War EXCEPT
- (A) declining state revenues
 - (B) increasing debt to European nations
 - (C) extraterritoriality for European residents of the empire
 - (D) increasing French influence on the urban Turkish elite
 - (E) declining influence of the sultan and provincial governors



47. The print above depicts the Japanese reaction to what mid-nineteenth century event that marked the decline of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the rise of the Meiji regime?
- (A) the Russo-Japanese War
 - (B) the annexation of Korea
 - (C) the visit of Commodore Matthew Perry
 - (D) the Choshu and Satsuma trading missions
 - (E) the Charter Oath issued by Emperor Mutsuhito
48. What event do Indian nationalists consider the beginning of their resistance to British colonialism and struggle for independence?
- (A) the emergence of the Maratha Confederation
 - (B) the creation of the Nawab of Bengal
 - (C) the formation of the Indian Civil Service
 - (D) the emergence of the British Raj
 - (E) the Sepoy Rebellion

49. Nationalism in nineteenth-century Europe was most strongly centered around which of the following?
- (A) religion
 - (B) social class
 - (C) economic status
 - (D) language
 - (E) education
50. One significant change caused by industrialization in western Europe was
- (A) the end of social-class divisions
 - (B) rapid growth of urban centers
 - (C) widespread acceptance of socialism
 - (D) a decrease in the gap between rich and poor
 - (E) the growing power of religious institutions
51. All of the following were influences on nineteenth-century revolutionary movements in Latin America EXCEPT
- (A) the writings of the Enlightenment thinkers
 - (B) the limited political power of colonial elites
 - (C) the rise of Napoleon in France
 - (D) the abolition movement
 - (E) the defeat and occupation of Spain and Portugal
52. Which region did the United States intervene in most frequently in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
- (A) the Caribbean and central America
 - (B) Southeast Asia
 - (C) South America
 - (D) East Africa
 - (E) West Africa
53. All of the following were causes of the end of the trans-Atlantic slave trade EXCEPT
- (A) the successful slave revolt in Haiti in the late eighteenth century
 - (B) the abolition of slavery in the United States and Brazil
 - (C) the shift to increasingly industrial economies by western Europe
 - (D) the creation of the British Navy's antislave patrol
 - (E) humanitarian concerns about slavery raised by abolitionists
54. In the mid-nineteenth century an increasing number of indentured laborers migrated from
- (A) India and China to Africa and Southeast Asia
 - (B) Africa and India to Southeast Asia
 - (C) Southeast Asia to India and Africa
 - (D) India, China, and Africa to the Americas
 - (E) the Americas and Europe to China and India
55. Which of the following characterizes the responses to Western influence by China and Japan?
- (A) Japan experienced reform from above, while China continued to support its traditional economic and social structure.
 - (B) China modernized its economy and military, while Japan drifted into social chaos.
 - (C) Japan fell victim to Chinese expansion after being weakened by European colonialism.
 - (D) China experienced reform from above, while Japan slowly drifted into civil war.
 - (E) none of the above
56. Which of following is true of the period 1750–1914?
- (A) Western European influence over Asia and Africa grew.
 - (B) Chinese influence over Central and South Asia grew.
 - (C) African influence over the Middle East grew.
 - (D) United States influence over western Europe and the Caribbean grew.
 - (E) Western European influence over North and South America grew.

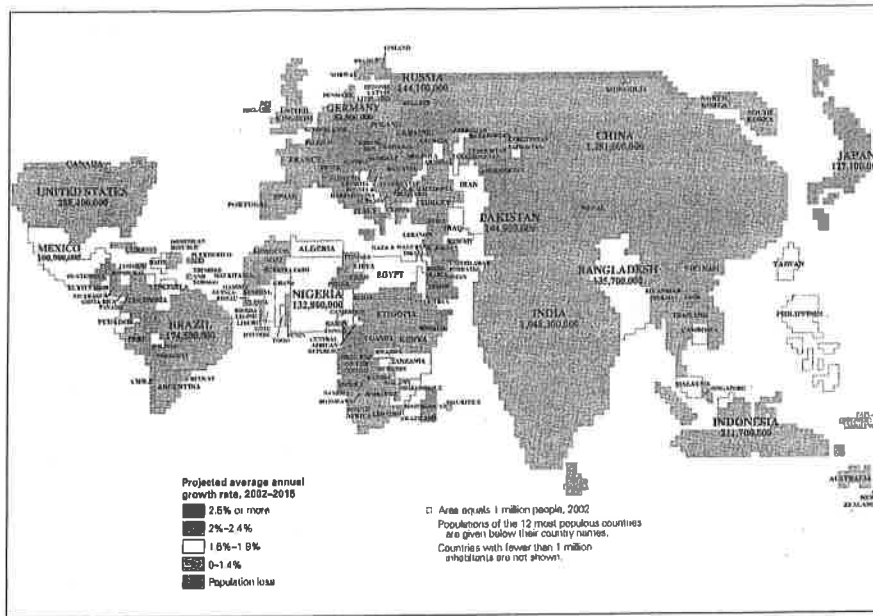
GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

57. The African National Congress was founded in 1909 for the purpose of
- (A) creating laws and social codes that all Africans should abide by
 - (B) forming a social network for black South Africans to mingle with both white South Africans as well as those of Indian descent
 - (C) establishing communist regimes throughout eastern and southern Africa
 - (D) fighting discrimination and defending the interests of black South Africans
 - (E) establishing a United States of Africa according to the principles of Pan-Africanism
58. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the spread of Islam in sub-Saharan Africa during the twentieth century?
- (A) Islam was spread by Arab jihadists, who forced the people to convert.
 - (B) Islam spread through the influence and example of Arab and African merchants.
 - (C) Islam was encouraged by European settlers, who believed Africans were too uncivilized for Christianity.
 - (D) Islam was spread by Zulu warriors and missionaries, who traveled throughout the continent.
 - (E) Islam spread from West Africa to the north and the eastern coasts.
59. Which of the following statements does NOT accurately describe the Middle East after World War I?
- (A) Protests and rebellion over European occupation under the mandate system were frequent.
 - (B) Society in the Middle East experienced little change, as traditional lifestyles remained unaffected.
 - (C) Landless peasants migrated to cities, while the rural population grew quickly.
 - (D) Nomads disappeared from the deserts as trucks replaced camel caravans.
 - (E) Many in the urban and mercantile class adopted Western customs and ideas.
60. Saddam Husain invaded Iran in 1980 because
- (A) he wanted to capitalize on the oil wealth of Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other nations within the region
 - (B) he hoped to spread his Islamic fundamentalism to neighboring Iran
 - (C) he had long had plans to conquer the entire Middle Eastern and place it under one Arab-ruled regime
 - (D) he feared the growing Shi'ite fervor in Iran might spill over into his nation, which was based on secular Arab nationalism
 - (E) he saw it as a way to protest U.S. involvement in the Middle East
61. Which of the following is true about Mao Zedong?
- (A) He allied with the Japanese in order to overthrow the government of Chiang Kai-shek.
 - (B) He renounced communism as an outdated economic system that offered no benefit for the Chinese people.
 - (C) He found little support among the peasantry because his policies focused on urban workers.
 - (D) He developed a form of communism that focused on the rural peasantry and advocated women's equality.
 - (E) He led the Guomindang army in its pursuit of Chinese communists.

62. Japanese success in the 1970s and 1980s at exporting manufactured goods
- (A) resulted in huge Japanese trade surpluses, which caused the United States and other Western nations to attempt to force open Japanese markets
 - (B) resulted in great wealth and the remilitarization of Japan
 - (C) caused the United States and other Western nations to invade Japan in order to capitalize on Japan's growing wealth
 - (D) resulted in the global rejection of Japanese goods, especially automobiles
 - (E) resulted in the worldwide dominance of Japanese language and culture
63. What role did World War I play in eroding European global dominance?
- (A) Spain lost all of its colonies because of the war, and civil war erupted in the Netherlands.
 - (B) The war caused the crumbling of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and France and Great Britain were severely damaged economically.
 - (C) The war allowed the Asian nations of India and China to out-produce France, Great Britain, and Italy.
 - (D) Great Britain was forced to give up all of its colonies, while the Netherlands sold most of their colonies in order to pay for the war.
 - (E) The war humiliated France, which lost three quarters of its territory to the Ottomans.
64. During the late 1980s, Warsaw Pact governments of eastern Europe
- (A) rebuffed offers by western Europeans governments of financial assistance and trade relations
 - (B) began to embrace Protestant, Catholic, and Orthodox Christian leaders in order to foster valuable alliances
 - (C) attempted to suppress opposition while relaxing political and economic controls
 - (D) isolated Poland, which had established various free-market policies
 - (E) consistently followed communist economic policies
65. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil during the early to mid-twentieth century?
- (A) All three nations implemented various forms of representative democracy.
 - (B) Brazil resorted to a harsh dictatorship, while Argentina and Mexico established various forms of representative democracy.
 - (C) Argentina was the most liberal and progressive of the three nations and as such was the first Latin American nation to establish complete gender equality.
 - (D) Mexico underwent a profound social revolution, while Argentina and Brazil had conservative regimes devoted to the interests of wealthy landowners.
 - (E) All three nations had military dictatorships and authoritarian regimes that focused on industrialization at the expense of social equality.

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

66. Which of the following statements is an accurate comparison of U.S. involvement in Guatemala and Cuba?
- (A) The CIA sponsored the successful overthrow of the Guatemalan government but failed in its attempt to overthrow the Cuban government.
 - (B) The United States maintained political control of both Cuba and Guatemala from 1930 until 1950.
 - (C) Despite owning large portions of land, American businesses willingly gave up land to Cuban and Guatemalan peasants.
 - (D) The U.S. military conducted an aerial assault on the capitals of both nations, causing them to accede to American demands.
 - (E) Both Guzman of Guatemala and Castro of Cuba were trained and armed by the U.S. government.
67. In what ways did the Depression affect Colombia and Malaya?
- (A) Both nations gained great wealth because of the increased demand for raw materials.
 - (B) Colombia fell to a brutal communist dictator, while Malaya fell to a capitalist dictator.
 - (C) Both nations focused on improving internal production and witnessed increased industrialization.
 - (D) Colombia was hit hard by the decline in coffee exports, while Malaya suffered from the decline of rubber exports.
 - (E) Both nations were not severely affected by the Depression because they were societies isolated from the global market.
68. Which of the following is an accurate statement regarding globalization?
- (A) The spread of industrialization to different parts of the world requires the adoption of Western culture in every area of life.
 - (B) Globalization has led to cultural homogeneity and the eradication of diverse cultural traditions, as exemplified in the McDonaldization of the world.
 - (C) Cultural imperialism has spread Western tastes and styles around the globe using political control and fear of military intervention.
 - (D) Diverse cultural traditions have persisted despite the globalization of industrial society and the integration of economic markets.
 - (E) Globalization, which spurs expansion of homegrown industries in small and poor nations, also allows for the reduction of government protectionism.



69. Based on the map above, which of the following statements most accurately reflects world population growth at the end of the twentieth century?
- (A) Because of declining mortality rates, India, Egypt, and the Philippines are experiencing the world's highest rate of population growth.
- (B) Population growth is highest in the United States and western Europe because of greater wealth and the abundance of health facilities.
- (C) While China has the largest population, its growth rate is slower than that of all other nations except the United States and Nigeria.
- (D) The highest rates of population growth are occurring in the world's poorest nations of Latin America, Africa, and Asia.
- (E) population growth is highest in southern Africa and eastern Europe.
70. Which of the following is an example of the global dichotomy of women's rights at the end of the twentieth century?
- (A) Western women have led an international feminist movement, but
- non-Western women have generally been too oppressed to share their views and mobilize in any meaningful way.
- (B) Western feminists decried the oppression of women in other parts of the world, while non-Western feminists complained about the deterioration of morality and family life in the West.
- (C) American and Canadian women have led the international feminist movement with little input from or conflict with other women around the world.
- (D) Women in Africa, Asia, and Latin America have led the push to end sexual exploitation, while Western women have confined their efforts to expand employment and educational opportunities.
- (E) British, French, and American women have been alone in their efforts to fight for fair government representation and other political rights.

STOP
END OF SECTION I

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION. DO NOT GO ON TO SECTION II UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

