

Practice Test 2

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.

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.

1. Andean and Mesoamerican civilizations differed because
 - (A) Mesoamerica was ethnically homogeneous, while the peoples of the Andes were diverse
 - (B) Andean civilizations did not create urban centers, while Mesoamerican civilizations did
 - (C) Mesoamerican civilizations relied on beasts of burden like the llama for transport, but they could not be used in the mountainous region of the Andes
 - (D) Andean civilizations relied on reciprocal labor obligations like the mit'a, while Mesoamerican civilizations did not
 - (E) Mesoamerican civilizations did not practice any form of sacrifice as a part of religious ritual, while Andean civilizations regularly did
2. In the early nineteenth century, which groups represented the strongest force in newly independent governments in South American and Central America?
 - (A) peasants and indigenous people
 - (B) the church and military
 - (C) local political leaders and merchants
 - (D) foreign industrialists and diplomats
 - (E) Western-educated elites and advisers
3. North American cultures were influenced by Mesoamerican culture in all of the following ways EXCEPT
 - (A) the adaptation of similar agricultural technology
 - (B) the use of irrigation techniques
 - (C) the production of similar foods like maize, beans, and squash
 - (D) the playing of similar ritual ball games
 - (E) the construction of similar dwellings such as kivas and mounds
4. The quote above describes which of the following states/empires?
 - (A) the Yuan Empire
 - (B) the Holy Roman Empire
 - (C) the Mali Empire
 - (D) Ethiopia
 - (E) the Byzantine Empire

One of the best things in these parts is, the regard they pay to justice; for, in this respect, the Sultan regards neither little nor much. The safety, too, is very great; so that a traveller may proceed alone among them, without the least fear of a thief or robber... Another is, their insisting on the Koran's being committed to memory: for if a man finds his son defective in this, he will confine him till he is quite perfect, nor will he allow him his liberty until he is so.

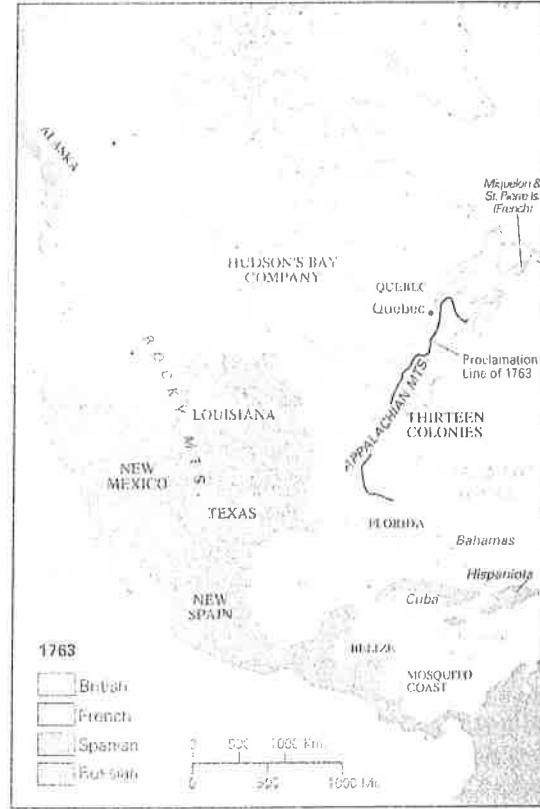
—ibn Battuta, 1353

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

453

5. In the early twentieth century, the Ottoman Young Turks used nationalist ideas to press for
- the expansion of the Ottoman Empire into Russia
 - strengthening Islam in the empire
 - Turkification of ethnic minorities
 - strengthening the powers of the sultan
 - acceptance of ethnic and religious minorities
6. In response to the collapse of the Mongol Empire in China, Korea and the Ming
- established new non-Mongol dynasties that emphasized indigenous ethnicity
 - rejected all Mongol contributions from the period of the Yuan Empire
 - joined to defeat Japan, which the Mongols had not been able to do
 - rejected Confucianism and embraced Buddhism as their new state religion
 - went to war against each other, a conflict that ended after the Ming collapsed
7. The actions of nations in South and North America toward Amerindians in the nineteenth century is best characterized by the fact that Amerindians
- received increased legal rights and citizenship
 - were forcibly removed and resettled
 - were imprisoned and deported
 - were militarily defeated and their tribalism attacked
 - were given autonomous zones and political independence
8. The primary goal of British expansion in South Asia and Southeast Asia during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was the
- creation of a global empire
 - expansion of democracy and humanitarian reform
 - provision of aid and assistance to modernize the region
 - creation of trading posts to expand free trade in the region
 - provision of raw materials for Indian manufacturing centers
9. The city-states of tropical Africa and Asia were similar to the nation-states of late-medieval Europe in that
- both relied on agriculture in order to achieve economic prosperity
 - both lacked access to maritime trading opportunities
 - the growth of stronger political entities enabled religious learning in both places
 - both were conquered by Muslims in the fifteenth century
 - Christianity became the dominant religion in both places
10. By 1200, Islam had spread to all of the following areas EXCEPT
- northern Africa
 - sub-Saharan Africa
 - Spain
 - Iran
 - Central Asia
11. Which statement best exemplifies the nature of early imperial rule in Japan?
- As in China, the emperor justified rule through the Confucian Mandate of Heaven.
 - Emperors were constantly fighting to maintain their positions of power.
 - Emperors in Japan were all-powerful and autocratic, and women could also rule as empresses.
 - Emperors in Japan submitted to the authority of Buddhist religious leaders.
 - The imperial dynasty was one continual lineage, and the emperor was more of a figurehead.
12. All of the following were responses of African societies to European invasion in the late nineteenth century EXCEPT
- welcoming invaders as allies against local enemies
 - fighting European invaders, particularly in southern Africa and southwest Africa
 - ignoring the growing colonial presence and trying to continue to live as before
 - modernizing armed forces to defend against European military intrusion
 - signing alliances with competing European powers

13. Which of the following statements was NOT true about the spread of Christianity in Africa?
- (A) Christianity was introduced to Africans mostly by Western missionaries who established mission schools.
 - (B) Christianity spread easily and was adopted by most Africans because it was not very disruptive of traditional African customs.
 - (C) Independent African churches sprang up in various places espousing radical ideas of racial equality and political participation.
 - (D) Christianity was indigenous to Ethiopia.
 - (E) Many Africans refused to adopt Christianity because it was seen as the religion of the colonizer.
14. As a result of the end of the trans-Atlantic slave trade
- (A) slavery ended in the Americas
 - (B) slave traders found it difficult to continue trading large numbers of slaves
 - (C) slavery became less prominent in North Africa and the Middle East
 - (D) slave traders shifted to southern and eastern Africa
 - (E) slavery ended in Africa
15. All of the following were complaints that the Janissaries had about the modernization of the Ottoman military EXCEPT
- (A) change in traditional military weapons for troops
 - (B) limitation on the use of elaborate ceremonial hats
 - (C) trimming of beards, which were deemed a fire hazard for artillery soldiers
 - (D) restriction in wearing loose trousers
 - (E) adoption of the fez as standard military headgear
16. Which of the following statements best describes the process of early conversion to Islam?
- (A) Arabs immediately sought to convert the people who were incorporated into the new Umayyad Caliphate.
 - (B) Conversion was forced on subject peoples during the conquest period in the seventh and eighth centuries.
 - (C) Conversion was a slow process that never resulted in large-scale conversion to Islam.
 - (D) Arabs were initially a ruling Muslim minority, and in the ninth century, conversion of non-Arabs began to increase.
 - (E) The majority of Muslims were Arab, and that was still true at the end of the ninth century.
17. Which of the following was NOT a challenge of nation-building during the era of decolonization of the 1950s and 1960s?
- (A) language and ethnic divisions
 - (B) foreign ownership and operation of key resources
 - (C) the need to build infrastructure
 - (D) an overabundance of skilled workers
 - (E) the need to diversify cash crop economies
18. Like Rammohun Roy, most early leaders of the Indian nationalist movement shared which of the following characteristics?
- (A) They came from lower castes.
 - (B) They worked for the British raj.
 - (C) They were Western-educated.
 - (D) They came from the ranks of the sepoy.
 - (E) They rejected Hinduism and traditional Indian values.



19. Which of the following describes the significance of the migration of the Bantu and Aryas?
- (A) As they moved, both imposed a rigid social structure that oppressed lower classes.
 - (B) They spread iron-making techniques that were previously unknown in the regions they entered.
 - (C) The rapidity of both migrations forced other people to move, thus disrupting regional stability.
 - (D) Each spread language and cultural components that transformed the societies they encountered.
 - (E) The Bantu and Arya migrations resulted in the spread of Islam and Hinduism respectively.
20. The expansion of British and Spanish territory and the reduction of French territory in North America, illustrated in the maps above, was a result of what event?
- (A) Proclamation of 1763
 - (B) War of Spanish Succession
 - (C) Treaty of Tordesillas

- (D) American Revolution
 - (E) French and Indian War (Seven Years War)
21. Nineteenth-century imperialism differed from earlier imperialism in which of the following ways?
- (A) All political control was taken from local populations.
 - (B) Harsh military occupation resulted in repeated local uprisings.
 - (C) Large numbers of citizens were educated and economies modernized.
 - (D) Imperial control over local raw materials became increasingly important.
 - (E) Most regions welcomed colonial changes and industrialism.

22. Which of the following statements accurately illustrates the situation of Tiananmen Square in 1989?
- (A) Chinese officials convened a high-level meeting to discuss the economic and political future of the nation.
 - (B) A small number of protesters surrounded the square and demanded that the Chinese government address environmental problems within the nation.
 - (C) Thousands of Chinese protesters gathered to demand the expulsion of all foreign companies and the annulment of the Open Door Treaty.
 - (D) Chinese students and intellectuals led a series of protests calling for more democracy and an end to inflation and corruption.
 - (E) The Chinese government welcomed hundreds of delegations from Western nations
23. The Crusades resulted in
- (A) gradual exposure to Muslim ideas, goods, and intellectual accomplishments
 - (B) the permanent and successful conquest of Jerusalem for Christendom
 - (C) the fall of the Byzantine Empire at the hands of the Turks
 - (D) the fall of the Holy Roman Empire at the hands of the Turks
 - (E) the end of trading relationships between Europeans and Muslims
24. All of the following were reasons for the Qing dynasty's defeat in the Opium War EXCEPT
- (A) the inability of the Bannerman to modernize
 - (B) the lack of a strong Qing navy
 - (C) the difficulty in moving large numbers of Qing troops
 - (D) the insufficient number of Qing troops to defend coastal cities
 - (E) the limited amount of modern weapons used by the Qing military
25. Which demographic change came about with the development of agriculture-based societies?
- (A) Overall population increased dramatically with a more stable food supply.
 - (B) People lived longer because of the decrease in the amount of disease in settled communities.
 - (C) Women gained in status and power as they assumed new roles in society.
 - (D) Farmers and foragers battled constantly over access to and control over land.
 - (E) Kinship and marriage had much greater significance in farming societies than in foraging societies.



26. The sculpture above would most likely be found in which region of the world?
- (A) East Asia
 - (B) South Asia
 - (C) West Africa
 - (D) Southern Africa
 - (E) Mesoamerica

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

27. How did the attempted invasion of the Asian mainland by the Japanese warlord Hideyoshi affect China?
- (A) It toppled the Ming Empire, which was already experiencing an internal rebellion.
 - (B) It disrupted trade with Europe, plunging China into economic depression.
 - (C) It resulted in the Japanese annexation of the Chinese island of Hong Kong.
 - (D) It led to the consolidation of Manchu forces, which went on to conquer China.
 - (E) It forced the Chinese to modernize their military and begin purchasing firearms from the Europeans.
28. One important similarity between the first river-valley civilizations and the Delhi Sultanate was
- (A) that Hinduism was the dominant religion
 - (B) state-sponsored education
 - (C) government-sponsored irrigation systems
 - (D) mandatory military service
 - (E) arranged marriages
29. Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of *Perestroika* was
- (A) a political initiative permitting criticism of the government and the communist party
 - (B) A plan to take over western European nations that refused to join the Warsaw Pact
 - (C) an economic attempt to further nationalize all major industries in an effort to create a stronger communist state
 - (D) an effort to create an international trade partnership of all communist nations around the world
 - (E) an effort to address economic problems by moving toward a more modern and open economic system
30. Which development heightened trans-Saharan trade in the first millennium B.C.E.?
- (A) the domestication of the camel
 - (B) the discovery of salt mines in North Africa
 - (C) the spread of iron tools by the Bantu
 - (D) the rise of Islam
 - (E) the rise of Nubia as an economic power
31. All of the following were true of the Silk Road EXCEPT
- (A) missionaries contributed greatly to the spread of religion
 - (B) the stirrup spread from northern Afghanistan to Europe and Asia
 - (C) use of chariots and mounted bowman spread eastward and westward from Central Asia
 - (D) evidence exists of contact between the Roman and Han Empires
 - (E) economies of the Middle East were connected with East Asia and Southeast Asia
32. The spread of the Roman Empire throughout Europe and the Mediterranean was accompanied by
- (A) mass deportations and slavery
 - (B) the spread of Christianity
 - (C) the spread of Latin and the Roman way of life
 - (D) the spread of the democratic form of government
 - (E) a decrease in economic activity and travel



33. The carved ivory saltcellar shown above, depicting a Portuguese ship supported by Portuguese nobles, provides evidence of which new influence brought to West Africa by the Europeans?
- (A) the addition of salt to food as a preservative
 - (B) the use of spears and other hand-combat weaponry
 - (C) the concepts of monarchy and nobility
 - (D) the practices of the Christian religion
 - (E) the production of goods for long-distance trade
34. Which of the following made the early Israelites unique among early civilizations?
- (A) Though they enjoyed some level of equality, women could not inherit property or initiate a divorce.
 - (B) They had a set of basic tenets that established proper conduct and provided guidance.
 - (C) They inhabited a territory that was poor in natural resources yet established a viable economy.
 - (D) They believed in one god and the possibility of an afterlife.
 - (E) They maintained a strong sense of culture and religious unity despite being dispersed.
35. A British agreement with King Faisal of Iraq in 1931 included which of the following?
- (A) official independence for Iraq in exchange for the denunciation of Zionist efforts to create a Jewish state
 - (B) surrender in exchange for complete withdrawal of British troops
 - (C) purchase of all Iraqi oil fields in exchange for British military protection
 - (D) military alliance in order to conduct a joint attack on Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
 - (E) official independence for Iraq in exchange for the right to keep two airbases and access to petroleum
36. All of the following were present in ancient Mesopotamia EXCEPT
- (A) a clear law code
 - (B) slavery
 - (C) a system of writing
 - (D) coined money
 - (E) urban centers
37. Which of the following lasting contributions to the societies of the Americas was made by the Chavín?
- (A) the wheel
 - (B) a writing system
 - (C) metallurgy
 - (D) stone carving
 - (E) monumental architecture

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

38. What was the result of the Persian Gulf War of 1990–1991?
- (A) Iraq was forced out of Kuwait, and the U.S.-led coalition imposed a no-fly zone in Iraq's northern and southern regions.
 - (B) Saudi Arabia refused to support the efforts of the United States, and the rift between the two nations was encouraged by Saddam Husain.
 - (C) American troops were defeated and suffered the largest number of casualties in American history.
 - (D) Iraq took over Kuwait and gained territory in southwestern Iran.
 - (E) The United States and coalition forces defeated Iraq, removed Saddam Husain from power, and remained as occupiers of Iraq.
39. Which is true of both Christianity's impact on the Roman Empire and Buddhism's impact on Han China?
- (A) Christianity reaffirmed the power of the emperor, while Buddhism's challenge to Confucianism undermined the authority of the government.
 - (B) Christianity's adherence to monotheism did not mesh well with existing pagan beliefs, while Buddhism fit more easily with traditional Chinese values.
 - (C) Christianity had little impact on the Roman Empire, while Buddhism transformed the government and culture of Han China.
 - (D) Both Christianity and Buddhism had little impact on the government of each empire because their messages appealed most to the poor and disenfranchised.
 - (E) Christianity's role in the Roman Empire ended with the rise of emperor Constantine, as did Buddhism's influence when Shi Huangdi came to power.
40. The Persian model for administering their vast empire is most similar to that of which other empire?
- (A) Assyrian
 - (B) Roman
 - (C) Mauryan
 - (D) Gupta
 - (E) Qin
41. Which of the following is an apt comparison of the African National Congress and the Indian National Congress?
- (A) Both were founded by veterans of World War II.
 - (B) Both were small organizations with limited influence.
 - (C) Both were fought for the freedom of people in India.
 - (D) Both were founded by English-speaking or Western-educated professionals.
 - (E) Both were the first organizations in South Africa and India respectively to fight for independence from European countries.
42. All of the following are theories for why powerful civilizations appeared centuries later in the Western Hemisphere than in the Eastern Hemisphere EXCEPT
- (A) there were key environmental differences between the hemispheres
 - (B) more species of plants in the Eastern Hemisphere could be used in agricultural communities
 - (C) the orientation of the land masses in the East allowed for the rapid spread of ideas along the same climate zones
 - (D) there was an absence of sophisticated political, social, and economic institutions among peoples in the Western Hemisphere
 - (E) the Western Hemisphere had fewer species of animals that were well suited for domestication

43. What intellectual and political movement arose from the combination of Enlightenment ideas and the effects of industrialism?
- (A) laissez-faire capitalism
 - (B) nationalism
 - (C) colonialism
 - (D) socialism
 - (E) fascism
44. How did contact with the Islamic world affect Africa during the early modern period?
- (A) The Ottoman Empire's dominance of the continent prevented a European takeover of African territory.
 - (B) The trans-Saharan slave trade benefited Africa's economy, while Islamic customs shaped legal and political activity in many urban areas of the African continent.
 - (C) The spread of Islam into Africa spurred European interest in the continent, provoking new religious crusades and a European takeover of much of sub-Saharan Africa's territory.
 - (D) The trade of female African slaves to the Islamic world led to a significant decline in the population of sub-Saharan Africa.
 - (E) The demand for African timber in the Middle East created an environmental crisis of deforestation, agricultural neglect, and famine in sub-Saharan Africa.
45. Swahili is a language that developed because of which trade network?
- (A) Atlantic Ocean trade network
 - (B) trans-Saharan trade network
 - (C) the Central Asian overland trade routes
 - (D) the Mediterranean trade routes
 - (E) the Indian Ocean trade network
46. One important cause of the Ottoman Empire's struggle to retain its influence and cohesion after the late sixteenth century was
- (A) internal rivalries between Sunni and Shi'ite Muslim factions
 - (B) frequent rebellions among the empire's Christian subjects
 - (C) the rise of the Atlantic and Indian Ocean trade networks and the decline of the Silk Road
 - (D) near-constant warfare on the Ottomans' western border with the rising Austro-Hungarian Empire
 - (E) the loss of control of the vital African slave trade to the newly powerful nations of western Europe
47. The most significant shift in the lives of working-class women in Europe during the nineteenth century was that they
- (A) increasingly worked outside the home in factories and domestic service
 - (B) began to attend college in much greater numbers
 - (C) began entering a wide variety of professions such as teaching, law, and medicine
 - (D) married early and removed themselves from the working world
 - (E) increased their membership in trade unions and women's rights organizations
48. Which of the following was a problem shared by the Ottoman and Safavid Empires?
- (A) the cost of maintaining a large naval force
 - (B) a seventeenth-century environmental crisis of prolonged drought leading to famine
 - (C) the reluctance among certain military personnel to switch from bows to firearms
 - (D) domestic overproduction of silver currency, which caused severe inflation in the seventeenth century
 - (E) widespread resistance among women to restrictive dress codes and isolation within the harem or *anderun*

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

49. Which statement best describes Mongol rule in Russia?
- (A) Russian princes submitted to Mongol authority in name only, allowing them to rule under official Mongol oversight.
 - (B) The Mongols destroyed the Orthodox Church in order to eliminate potential threats.
 - (C) The Mongols established a ruling center in Kiev, so the Mongol presence was very strong.
 - (D) The Mongols ruled primarily from afar and rewarded Russian princes who submitted to their authority.
 - (E) Mongol rule brought many benefits to Russia, particularly in terms of economic gains.
50. Which of the following is true of the Byzantine Empire in 600 C.E.?
- (A) It had lost important territory in the Middle East.
 - (B) It successfully fended off attacks from the Ottomans in spite of technological deficiencies.
 - (C) It barely survived the migrations that ruined the western portion of the Roman Empire.
 - (D) Economic prosperity and political stability enabled it to continue the legacy of the Greeks and Romans.
 - (E) It remained in Rome's political and cultural shadow because of the growing power of the pope.
51. How did the structure of the Aztec Empire compare with the Inca ayllus?
- (A) The Aztec economic system allowed for a much more equitable distribution of wealth.
 - (B) The greater centralization of the Aztec Empire permitted the construction of an elaborate system of roads.
 - (C) Unlike the Aztec political system, the Inca ayllus participated in a form of representative government.
 - (D) Both the Aztec society and the Inca ayllus valued farmers for sustaining their citizens and placed them near the top of the social pyramid.
 - (E) While the Aztecs demanded tribute victims from conquered territories mainly for religious sacrifice, the Inca ayllus regularly provided the empire with temporary warriors, builders, and other workers.
52. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding the 1975 Helsinki Accords?
- (A) It was an agreement among European nations to work together on space exploration and scientific research.
 - (B) It paved the way for dialogue by calling for economic, social, and governmental contacts across the iron curtain.
 - (C) It was a compromise that secured the boundaries between North and South Korea.
 - (D) It created a nuclear nonproliferation agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.
 - (E) It punished communist countries for human rights abuses.

53. What was the driving force behind French settlement in North America?
- (A) French citizens' desire to escape the abuses of the Bourbon monarchs
 - (B) the European market for beaver and other types of fur
 - (C) the disruption of the French economy by the Thirty Years War
 - (D) French Protestants' fear of the Catholic Church's Inquisition
 - (E) the discovery of Canadian silver mines that promised to surpass the output of Potosí in Bolivia
54. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the economic effect of World War I on the United States?
- (A) Millions of Americans died, causing massive labor shortages.
 - (B) The United States, economically drained from fighting the war, was suddenly plunged into a depression.
 - (C) Employers were unable to fill jobs because all capable workers were sent to the front lines to fight.
 - (D) The U.S. government and businesses grew rich from war production and loans.
 - (E) Heavy taxes were imposed on Americans, and many were forced to grow export crops.
55. In late-medieval Europe, the role of knights in the feudal system was most undermined by
- (A) the appeal of urban empires like the Muslim empires
 - (B) advances in maritime technology, which encouraged exploration
 - (C) advances in military technology, in particular armor
 - (D) the Black Death in the fourteenth century
 - (E) advances in military technology, in particular the crossbow and firearms
56. By 1750, South Asia and Latin America were MOST similar in that
- (A) the majority of indigenous peoples had adopted Christianity
 - (B) native efforts to overthrow European imperialism had led to ongoing military conflict
 - (C) they had contributed new crops, livestock, and diseases to the Columbian Exchange
 - (D) their economic systems were being transformed by the era's global-trade network
 - (E) the largest segment of their social structures consisted of slaves from Africa
57. One of Russia's greatest challenges from the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries was
- (A) maintaining administrative control of its vast empire
 - (B) fending off repeated attacks of the Golden Horde
 - (C) preventing a reform movement from splitting the Russian Orthodox Church
 - (D) battling China for access to the North American fur trade
 - (E) balancing the power of the Duma (parliament) and the tsar
58. Between 1450 and 1750, which of the following regions was LEAST transformed by the increasing globalization of world trade?
- (A) East Asia
 - (B) western Europe
 - (C) West Africa
 - (D) Mesoamerica
 - (E) Southeast Asia

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

59. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the environmental concerns in the post-World War II world?
- (A) Activism was nonexistent because new technologies were environmentally friendly.
 - (B) Environmental concerns were limited to nonindustrial societies because they did not have the technology to deal with industrial waste.
 - (C) New technologies required increased resources, led to increased consumption, and put a strain on the environment.
 - (D) Environmental activism was less of a concern after World War II as nations began joining together to improve the environment.
 - (E) Transnational corporations led the way in fighting against pollution and other environmental problems.
60. Which characterization of the Atlantic system is NOT true?
- (A) It was an interactive, intercontinental economic system.
 - (B) It led to the displacement of native plants and peoples in the Americas.
 - (C) It was both constructive and destructive.
 - (D) It replaced Islamic influence in Africa with European influence.
 - (E) It took the power of capitalism from Europe to other parts of the world.
61. Which of the following statements is an accurate comparison of the goals of Ho Chi Minh and Fidel Castro?
- (A) Castro sought to establish communism in Cuba, while Ho Chi Minh was a nationalist revolutionary with a strong belief in capitalism.
 - (B) Both sought primarily to rid their nations of foreign influence and adopted communism as a way to create greater equality in their respective nations.
 - (C) Castro always had pro-Soviet tendencies, whereas Ho Chi Minh, weary of Soviet support, sought support from the French.
 - (D) Neither Castro nor Ho Chi Minh found success in defeating the more powerful United States military.
 - (E) Both were consistently anti-American and refused to negotiate with the Western powers.
62. Which of the following was NOT a revolution experienced by Europe in the period 1450–1750?
- (A) financial: the rise of mercantilism
 - (B) military: new weapons technology
 - (C) religious: the Protestant Reformation
 - (D) scientific: provable theories in astronomy, mathematics, and other areas
 - (E) political: the rejection of absolute monarchy in leading powers of western and Central Europe
63. Economically, World War II affected people throughout Africa by
- (A) increasing the wealth of African people as the sale of raw materials increased exponentially
 - (B) increasing production and a small-scale industrial revolution that produced war materials for Western nations
 - (C) causing inflation, requisitions of raw materials, and increasing amounts of forced labor
 - (D) causing the proliferation of military rule and authoritarian regimes throughout the continent
 - (E) resulting in political freedom for African nations and individuals
64. Intellectual pursuits in the late medieval period in Europe were characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the founding of universities as degree-giving institutions
 - (B) teaching in the vernacular languages of local areas
 - (C) increasing humanist influence on curriculum and literature
 - (D) the use of printing, which helped to spread ideas
 - (E) an emphasis on theology as the most important discipline

65. Although little is known about the Olmec, there are indications that
- (A) they practiced a limited democracy in which all adult males could participate
 - (B) they believed their ruler was God on earth and his word was law
 - (C) they were ruled by a king, who combined religious and secular roles
 - (D) their government was decentralized and lacked the power to direct its citizens
 - (E) women played an influential role in government and were equal to men
66. In what way did the Korean War benefit Japan?
- (A) Japan was able to gain wealth by producing and selling weapons.
 - (B) It weakened North Korea and South Korea, which allowed Japan the opportunity to conquer both nations.
 - (C) The Japanese economy was stimulated through large-scale purchases of supplies by the U.S. military and spending by American servicemen on leave in Japan.
 - (D) It gave Japan the opportunity to serve as a global mediator and regain international trust.
 - (E) It distracted the United States, allowing Japan to attack Pearl Harbor while American troops were tied up in Korea.
67. Which of the following was LEAST similar to China at the time of the Ming and Qing Empires?
- (A) Russia
 - (B) the Mughal Empire
 - (C) Spain
 - (D) the Ottoman Empire
 - (E) the Safavid Empire
68. At the beginning of the twentieth century, leaders of women's rights organizations such as Emmeline Pankhurst most forcefully demanded which of the following?
- (A) an end of male domination in educational institutions
 - (B) the right to vote in national and local elections
 - (C) an increased participation in trade unions
 - (D) a socialist political system that would create gender equity
 - (E) a ban on the sale of alcohol
69. What political effect did the Great Depression have on Latin America?
- (A) proliferation of military rule and authoritarian governments
 - (B) increased freedoms of speech, press, and assembly
 - (C) the emergence of multiple party systems
 - (D) increased democratization across the continent
 - (E) large-scale growth in the sale of raw materials

- (70. Which of the following characterizations of the African slave trade is NOT true?
- (A) The slave trade's volume soon virtually eliminated other economic activity in West Africa.
 - (B) European interest in the African slave trade built upon previously established trading practices and patterns.
 - (C) African merchants generally demanded—and received—specific goods of high quality in exchange for slaves.
 - (D) By the 1700s, American liquor and tobacco supplemented the textiles, guns, and metals that were traded for West African slaves.
 - (E) African leaders forced European traders to follow African trading customs, and they profited from rivalries among the European powers.

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.