

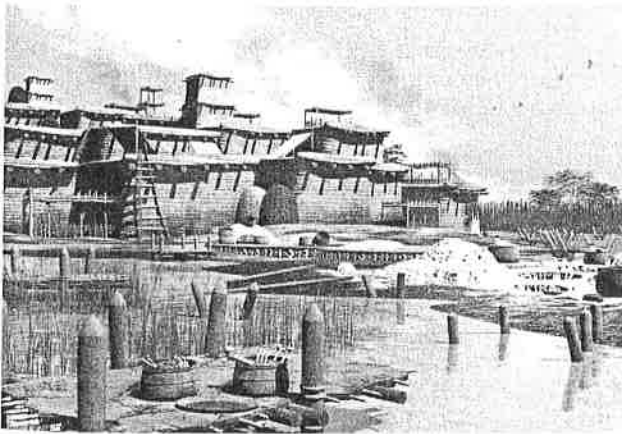
AP* World History Sample Practice Test 1

World History Section I

Time: 55 Minutes
70 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

1. As compared with Paleolithic and Neolithic societies, the agriculture of civilizations
- (A) totally replaced hunting and gathering.
 - (B) permitted migration.
 - (C) could not adapt to a wide range of climates and environments.
 - (D) limited human exposure to and death rates from diseases.
 - (E) changed man's physical environment.



2. How might settlements in the Neolithic Age such as Çatal Hüyük affect birth rates?
- (A) There was no effect.
 - (B) There was no effect on birth rates but a decrease in death rates.

- (C) There was an increase in birth rates and death rates.
 - (D) There was more disease, so the birth rate was low.
 - (E) There was an increase in birth rates due to security and food supply.
3. Compared with river valley cultures in Egypt and Mesopotamia, civilization in China
- (A) probably developed after civilizations in the Nile Valley and southwest Asia.
 - (B) predates the rise of civilization in both Egypt and Mesopotamia.
 - (C) developed simultaneously with Egypt and Mesopotamia.
 - (D) did not rely on heavy irrigation, as year-round water was plentiful.
 - (E) has no verifiable historic origins and left no written records.
4. What was the ruling style of the caliphate by the end of the Abbasid dynasty?
- (A) decadent, increasing taxes, and ignoring societal needs
 - (B) a democracy that allowed for elected officials
 - (C) based on a mandate of heaven

- (D) split into several warring factions ruled by sultans
- (E) none of the above

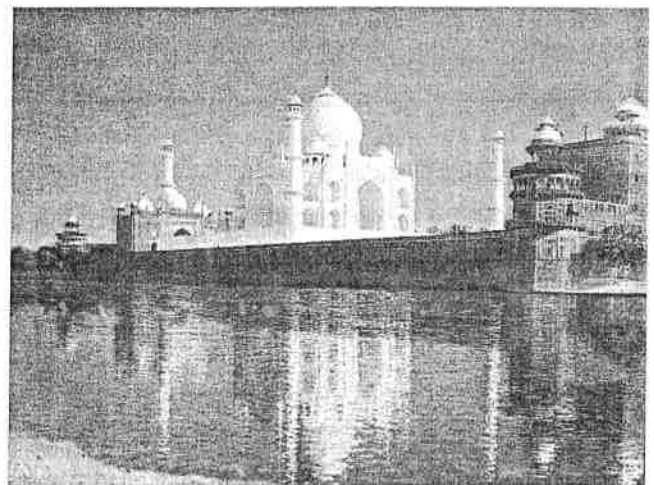
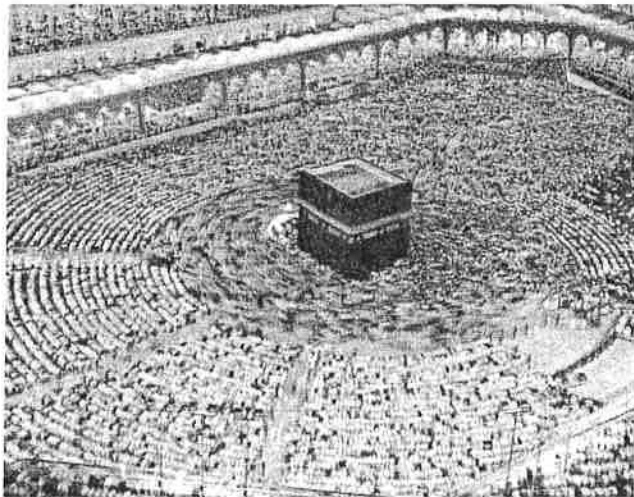


- 5. Which interests of classical artists, as reflected in this sculpture, appear to have influenced and interested European Renaissance artists?
 - (A) an interest in nudes
 - (B) realism and the heroic nature of man
 - (C) a love of athletics
 - (D) an interest in democracy
 - (E) philosophy
- 6. In order to counterbalance feudalism and its tendency to decentralize ruling power, and in order to maintain their influence, leaders in Japan, China, and Western Europe
 - (A) developed the Mandate of Heaven to give them authority.
 - (B) created strong national armies capable of suppressing aristocratic independence.
 - (C) fostered common religions in which the ruler was the chief deity and head priest.
 - (D) encouraged widespread fear about the constant threat of nomadic invasions.
 - (E) owned all the land and granted nobles land tenure only for their lifetimes.

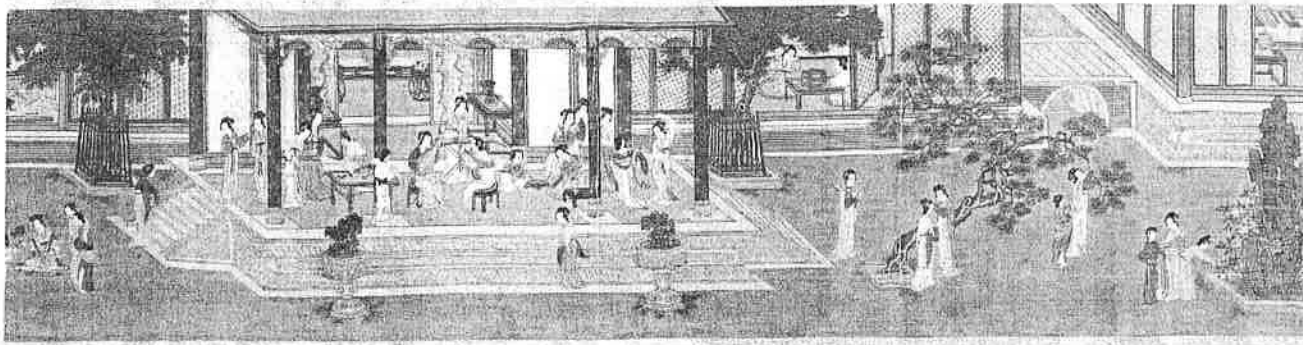
- 7. Peasants in Zhou China and serfs in medieval Europe
 - (A) were largely independent and free from interference by nobles.
 - (B) were free to leave their farms.
 - (C) had no military obligations to the state or nobles.
 - (D) generally lived in peaceful, well-fed communities.
 - (E) were burdened by obligations to the rulers and local nobles.
- 8. Historically, pastoral nomads
 - (A) lived interspersed with sedentary farmers.
 - (B) were rare in Africa and the Americas, but common in Central Asia.
 - (C) prevented contacts between the civilized centers of the world.
 - (D) had little lasting impact on the development of civilizations.
 - (E) lived on the grassy plains of the continents, where sedentary agriculture was extremely difficult.
- 9. In comparison to women in sedentary societies, women in nomadic, pastoral societies
 - (A) had more rights.
 - (B) belonged to secret societies.
 - (C) were treated equally with their husbands and male counterparts.
 - (D) were valued if they could equal males in military courage and accomplishments.
 - (E) had fewer rights.
- 10. The major impact of Alexander the Great's conquests was
 - (A) the elimination of foreign influences from Greek culture.
 - (B) the establishment of the first unified government for the eastern Mediterranean.
 - (C) the birth of mystery religions and the forced migration of the Jews.
 - (D) the spread of Greek culture throughout the eastern Mediterranean, southwest Asia, and into India.

- (E) the destruction of regional trade and commerce.
11. What sentence BEST describes both Roman and Han Chinese gender relations?
- (A) Roman and Chinese women had numerous political rights.
- (B) While subordinate to men, Roman women were considerably freer and less oppressed than were their Chinese counterparts.
- (C) Both cultures were matrilineal—husbands resided with their wives' families.
- (D) Over the length of the empires, women's lives improved and their rights increased.
- (E) Rome and China were patriarchal societies where elite women had considerable influence.
12. Far more than classical Greece, India, or China, slavery in Rome
- (A) dominated the labor markets—Rome became dependant on slavery.
- (B) was hereditary.
- (C) granted no rights or protections to slaves.
- (D) was lenient and refused to enslave the young or the elderly.
- (E) encouraged Romans to develop their technology in agriculture and industry.
13. The major difference between Buddhism and Hinduism was
- (A) Hinduism was monotheistic, and Buddhism was polytheistic.
- (B) Buddhism denied rebirth and reincarnation and emphasized the importance of the real world.
- (C) Hinduism supported the ruling castes, whereas Buddhism encouraged its followers to renounce the political world.
- (D) Hinduism taught respect for all living things and prohibited killing.
- (E) Buddhism denied the need for castes, rites, and sacrifice to achieve nirvana.
14. Although the Mayas developed similarly to other civilizations, they never
- (A) developed complex religions.
- (B) progressed much past Neolithic technologies.
- (C) produced complex mathematics, sciences, and calendrical traditions.
- (D) invented written languages.
- (E) built elaborate structures.
15. Contacts with China introduced all of these to Japan EXCEPT:
- (A) Chinese writing.
- (B) the idea and position of the emperor and imperial rule.
- (C) the Buddhist religion.
- (D) bureaucratic government and trained officials.
- (E) patriarchal and patrilineal family relationships.
16. All of these happenings must generally occur for a new period in world history to begin EXCEPT:
- (A) nomadic peoples must overrun sedentary civilizations.
- (B) the world map must change significantly.
- (C) new types of contacts between civilized regions must develop.
- (D) new patterns and parallel institutional developments will occur.
- (E) new technologies arise.
17. In comparison with the end of classical civilizations in China and India, the collapse of the Roman Empire
- (A) was milder, and the recovery that followed was quicker.
- (B) was more severe and extensive than elsewhere.
- (C) was largely due to internal political, economic, and social decay.
- (D) was caused exclusively by Germanic and Hunnic invasions.
- (E) also saw the collapse of the institutions associated with the Christian Church.

18. All of these developments characterize the postclassical age EXCEPT the:
- (A) expanding influence of the Arabs and Islam.
 - (B) domination of the Atlantic and Mediterranean by Christian Europeans.
 - (C) spread of civilization to new regions such as west Africa and southeast Asia.
 - (D) widespread shift in basic belief systems such as Christianity and Islam.
 - (E) development of a world network for trade, ideas, and diseases.
19. The leading civilization during the postclassical era (450–1450 C.E.) was
- (A) the Christian West.
 - (B) the Byzantine Empire.
 - (C) India.
 - (D) a collection of sea-based trading states, such as Venice and the Swahili states.
 - (E) Islam.
21. Initially, Islam, with regard to women and gender roles,
- (A) retained bedouin matrilineal traditions and greatly strengthened the position of women in society.
 - (B) adopted Christian attitudes toward women.
 - (C) secluded women and took away most of their property rights.
 - (D) introduced a harsh patriarchal system.
 - (E) greatly strengthened the position of women.
22. Unlike merchants in classical civilizations, Muslim traders
- (A) had little influence within society.
 - (B) often ran the governments of the Muslim states.
 - (C) acquired great wealth and were protected and encouraged by Muslim states.
 - (D) could not legally change their social status.
 - (E) were ranked socially behind peasants and farmers.



20. As evidenced by the above photo, the Pillar of Islam that helped create the first trans-regional civilization was
- (A) the profession of faith.
 - (B) charity and almsgiving to help the Muslim community.
 - (C) the pilgrimage by the faithful to Mecca.
 - (D) fasting during Ramadan.
 - (E) the Holy War (Jihad) against unbelievers.
23. Grand architectural buildings such as the Taj Mahal served the following purpose during the Early Modern Age.
- (A) to pay tribute to the poor
 - (B) to serve as new holy sites
 - (C) to glorify the greatness of the ruler
 - (D) to mark a significant cultural event
 - (E) to show the effects of cultural diffusion



24. Describe the court life of Chinese women.
- (A) free to come and go as they pleased
 - (B) confined yet nicely appointed surroundings
 - (C) exhausting as they had to work outside the home
 - (D) seen as equal in abilities to male peers
 - (E) used as an advisor to the emperor
25. The impact of the Crusades
- (A) disrupted the Muslim world.
 - (B) had little effect on the military capabilities of the Europeans.
 - (C) led to the collapse of the Abbasid caliphate.
 - (D) was greater on the Europeans because it brought Europe into contact with Muslim civilizations and their accomplishments.
 - (E) encouraged mass European migrations to the lands of the eastern Mediterranean.
26. Sub-Saharan African societies are similar to Latin American Indian societies in that both
- (A) built classical civilizations without cultural diffusion from other civilizations.
 - (B) developed in mountainous environments.
 - (C) originated complex mathematics and scientific traditions.
 - (D) are so numerous that it is impossible to generalize about them.
 - (E) allowed women social freedoms.
27. Prior to the 15th century C.E., Islam was spread through West and East Africa as well as Southeast Asia by
- (A) merchants who established Muslim families and traditions.
 - (B) Jihad or holy war.
 - (C) mass conversions ordered by the rulers and monarchs.
 - (D) wandering Sufi mystics.
 - (E) migration to the areas by large groups of Muslims.
28. The greatest long-term demographic impact of the Mongol unification of much of central Eurasia was the
- (A) new technologies introduced.
 - (B) facilitation of trade.
 - (C) conversion of the Mongols to Christianity.
 - (D) destruction of old states and the rise of new ones.
 - (E) spread of the Black Death from China to Europe and the Muslim world.
29. The Ming Chinese naval expeditions of the early 15th century C.E.
- (A) were followed by the Chinese conquest of Southeast Asia.
 - (B) were stopped by Muslim navies in the Indian Ocean.
 - (C) ended because they challenged Confucian values and typical expenditures.
 - (D) led to a renewed Chinese interest in scientific and geographic exploration.
 - (E) stimulated trade between China and Africa.
30. All of these events led to the weakening or end of medieval Western European institutions

EXCEPT:

- (A) the bubonic plague.
 - (B) political and theological attacks on the Roman Catholic church.
 - (C) the rise of national monarchies.
 - (D) the rise of non-aristocratic armies loyal to national monarchs.
 - (E) the Ottoman Turk invasion of Western Europe.
31. The major development between 1450 and 1750 was the rise of
- (A) the first truly global world trade network.
 - (B) empires ruling transcontinental land masses.
 - (C) mass migrations of peoples.
 - (D) capitalism as the dominant economic ideology.
 - (E) an almost instantaneous global communication network.



32. The above photo portrays what type of relationship?
- (A) an unequal arrangement between colo-

- nizer and colonized
- (B) a European showing off a colonized man
- (C) how Westerners worked with non-Western elites as partners
- (D) the scorn that Europeans had for non-Europeans
- (E) a trade agreement signing

33. The Columbian exchanges involved all of these global movements EXCEPT:
- (A) European diseases devastated the Americas.
 - (B) American foodstuffs and crops spread around the world.
 - (C) Africans were forcibly transported to the Americas.
 - (D) Europeans transplanted their crops, animals, and economic systems to the Americas.
 - (E) Indian populations were resettled to the Pacific islands and African lands.
34. The Renaissance was largely influenced and financed by
- (A) the Roman Catholic Church.
 - (B) the urban environment and commercial economy.
 - (C) medieval institutions.
 - (D) the popular culture and the lifestyles of the masses.
 - (E) scientists and the scientific revolution.
35. In Africa during the Early Modern period, Europeans
- (A) controlled the slave trade.
 - (B) settled widely in West Africa.
 - (C) exported gold and raw minerals.
 - (D) started the slave trade.
 - (E) had to negotiate with African kings, who controlled the slave trade.

36. Modernization and westernization in Russia under Peter the Great and Catherine the Great did not include
- (A) military reforms.
 - (B) liberalizing state policies and tolerating

democratic ideas.

- (C) educational reforms.
 - (D) improvements in the conditions of upper-class women.
 - (E) internal economic and industrial changes.
37. In comparison with American slaves, Russian serfs
- (A) had fewer rights.
 - (B) were largely skilled laborers working in export industries.
 - (C) grew mostly cotton, sugar, and tobacco.
 - (D) could be sold.
 - (E) produced only for a domestic, local economy.
38. Which of the following is most accurate of the Triangle Trade?
- (A) finished goods traveled from the Americas to Europe
 - (B) raw goods were transported from Europe to Africa
 - (C) slaves were transported from Africa to the New World, the New World sent raw materials to Europe, and Europe traded finished goods and guns to Africa
 - (D) slaves were traded to Europe from Africa, Europe traded guns with Africa, and raw materials were traded with Europe from the New World
 - (E) Spain traded silver from the New World with China, China traded finished goods with Europe and Africa traded slaves for European goods
39. Under the doctrine of mercantilism, Spain and Portugal encouraged their Latin American colonies to
- (A) permit foreign merchants to trade within the empires.
 - (B) allow the free settlement of English colonists within the New World.
 - (C) practice free trade.
 - (D) buy manufactured goods only from the mother country.
 - (E) become self-sufficient.



IN THE RUBBER COLLS.

40. The above political cartoon's message:
- (A) Africans were being taken over by wild animals.
 - (B) Animals were taking revenge on Africans for destroying the environment.
 - (C) The Belgian king was exploiting the Congo.
 - (D) The Ottoman sultan was strangling the Africans.
 - (E) Africans were powerless in the hands of European nations.
41. What event was most directly responsible for the rise of the gunpowder empires in Turkey, Iran, and India and similar states in Tsarist Russia and Ming China?
- (A) Gunpowder and military technologies spread.
 - (B) The Mongol Empire and its khanates collapsed.
 - (C) Western European merchants arrived in the area.
 - (D) Eurasian trade revived.
 - (E) Steppe nomads established all five states.

42. In the Early Modern Age, with regard to the Western Europeans and their institutions and technologies, the Ottomans and Safavids
- (A) ignored and looked down upon all things European, which later hurt them.
 - (B) borrowed freely and heavily any useful idea, tool, or institution.
 - (C) were clearly superior to the Europeans in all respects.
 - (D) heavily influenced Western European political culture and military traditions.
 - (E) had no contacts because they had no trade with Western Europeans.
43. Which of these statements about women in India during the Mughal Empire is TRUE?
- (A) Child-bride marriages were ended.
 - (B) Seclusion (purdah) of upper-class Hindu and Muslim women began.
 - (C) Widow remarriage was ended.
 - (D) The practice of sati (widow burning) ended.
 - (E) The birth of a girl was seen as an unlucky event.
44. Ashante, Benin, and Dahomey are comparable to the empires of the Mughals, Safavids, and Ottomans in that they all:
- (A) established absolutist, centralized governments and institutions that resisted European penetration.
 - (B) relied on firearms to establish and to maintain their states.
 - (C) defeated the Portuguese.
 - (D) were Muslim states.
 - (E) expelled European merchants.
45. European and many North American areas were transformed during the period 1750–1914 by
- (A) colonialism.
 - (B) the Industrial Revolution and technology.
 - (C) world war.
 - (D) global trade.
 - (E) the great religions.
46. The demographic transition of 1750–1914 included all these characteristics EXCEPT:
- (A) declining birthrates in industrial nations.
 - (B) decreased death rates due to public health measures.
 - (C) the spread of new food plants around the world.
 - (D) Europe's percentage of the total world population declined.
 - (E) high birthrates in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.
47. The older European loyalty to the Church and God was often replaced after the French Revolution by
- (A) devotion to the Pope.
 - (B) support of the king and national rulers.
 - (C) allegiance to local leaders.
 - (D) nationalism and loyalty to the nation-state.
 - (E) allegiance to strong military leaders.
48. The most likely reason for the success of European colonial acquisitions during the 19th century would be
- (A) the enthusiasm by European Christian clergy to convert "the heathens."
 - (B) superior European military and transportation technologies.
 - (C) the epidemic among most native populations that preceded European arrival.
 - (D) the lack of resistance to the Europeans.
 - (E) the successes in European agricultural technologies.
49. The empowerment of women and the motivation for change in the period 1750–1914 came from
- (A) the need for women in professional positions.
 - (B) male desires for egalitarian societies.
 - (C) the need for female workers in industrial societies.
 - (D) Enlightenment views of equality.
 - (E) both C & D.

50. Which of the following was an accurate comparison between the French and the 1911 Chinese Revolutions?
- (A) Both brought an end to a ruling dynasty.
 - (B) The Chinese had a greater impact globally than the French.
 - (C) Both were non-violent.
 - (D) Both used Marxist doctrine.
 - (E) Both were started by the peasant class.
51. Leaders of Latin American independence revolts were generally
- (A) monarchists, who wanted monarchs to govern their states.
 - (B) radicals, who supported the ideas of the French Jacobins.
 - (C) liberals, who wanted universal male suffrage.
 - (D) moderates, who wanted some democratic institutions but feared the masses.
 - (E) conservative republicans, who favored the church and rich landowners.
52. The decline of the Ottoman Empire in the 18th and 19th centuries can be traced to all of these reasons EXCEPT:
- (A) sultans, who were weak or inept rulers.
 - (B) frequent defeat of the Ottoman Empire and annexations of its land.
 - (C) religious divisions within Islam.
 - (D) decline in the productivity of peasants and artisans.
 - (E) Christian and non-Turkish populations, who resented Turkish rule.
53. Nineteenth-century ruling elites in Russia embraced which philosophy and ideas?
- (A) autocratic government, Orthodox religion, and extreme nationalism
 - (B) liberalism, including the emancipation of serfs, and British-style democracy
 - (C) socialism with land reform for the peasants and protections for workers
 - (D) Bolshevism, or a worker-led revolution and the abolition of private property
 - (E) constitutional monarchy with an elected parliament and limitations on the ruler's powers
54. Japan avoided the fates of Qing China and the Ottoman Empire by
- (A) closing its country to foreign influences.
 - (B) accepting the United States as a protector to balance European influences.
 - (C) defeating American, British, and other European expeditions to Japan.
 - (D) modernization, selective westernization, and industrialization.
 - (E) relying on its samurai, bushido, and Shinto traditions.
55. How were the Industrial Revolution and imperialism related?
- (A) The Industrial Revolution sparked a greater need for cheap raw materials.
 - (B) It spread industrialism to colonized regions.
 - (C) Colonies were primarily taken in Oceania, as Africa had few natural resources.
 - (D) Environmental conservation techniques were shared with colonized lands.
 - (E) Worldwide literacy increased dramatically.
56. The following were shared characteristics between Stalinist Russia and Mao's China EXCEPT:
- (A) both focused on the peasantry.
 - (B) both used collectivization.
 - (C) both allowed for freedom of speech.
 - (D) both suffered from famines.
 - (E) both executed or sent intellectuals to work camps.
57. Regarding world trade and manufacturing in the 20th century,
- (A) Japan is the wealthiest nation with the largest economy.
 - (B) Brazil, China, and similar nations cannot compete with the Western-dominated global economy.

- (C) the United States has the largest business and economic sector, but has many rivals.
- (D) most societies now earn the bulk of their profits from international trade.
- (E) the largest sector of the world economy is still agriculture.

58. According to Karl Marx, history was viewed as a series of

- (A) middle-class triumphs.
- (B) class struggles.
- (C) fortunate coincidences.
- (D) prosperous intervals.
- (E) partnerships between social classes.

59. This program allowed Soviet citizens access to outside cultural information in the 1980s:

- (A) perestroika.
- (B) democratization.
- (C) glasnost.
- (D) liberalism.
- (E) cultural diffusion.

60. The immediate result of World War I was

- (A) the rise of the United States as a great power.
- (B) the beginning of European decolonization.
- (C) the rise of Japan to great power status.
- (D) the Great Depression.
- (E) the collapse of all European empires.

61. The central thread in Western culture after 1920 has been

- (A) conflict and tension, especially in the arts.
- (B) dynamism of scientific research and faith that science can solve anything.
- (C) continuing importance of religion in everyday life.
- (D) collective understanding or responsibility.
- (E) inability to change or absorb foreign or new elements.

Percentages or Proportions of Total World Population

Continents	Years				
	1000	1700	1800	1900	1975
Europe	12.2	19.6	19.7	24.0	16.3
Asia	62.9	67.6	69.3	59.8	59.2
Africa	11.2	10.0	7.8	6.8	9.9
Americas	13.4	2.1	2.7	8.9	14.0
Oceania	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6

Source: Adapted from Dennis H. Wrong, ed., *Population and Society* [1977]

62. Using the table above, which observation is true?

- (A) All regions of the world have seen a steady population increase.
- (B) Europe lost population due to emigration.
- (C) All regions of the world are decreasing in total population since 1900.
- (D) Africa's proportion of global population has remained steady through time.
- (E) Asia has always had the largest proportion of the world's population.

63. The peace settlements after WWI angered Arabs because

- (A) the Ottoman Empire gained power.
- (B) various Arab lands were put under European control.
- (C) Arab nationalism was outlawed.
- (D) Theodor Herzl was made ruler of Palestine.
- (E) Israel was created.

64. During the post-WWII period, Soviet and Western European lifestyles were similar in all these ways EXCEPT:

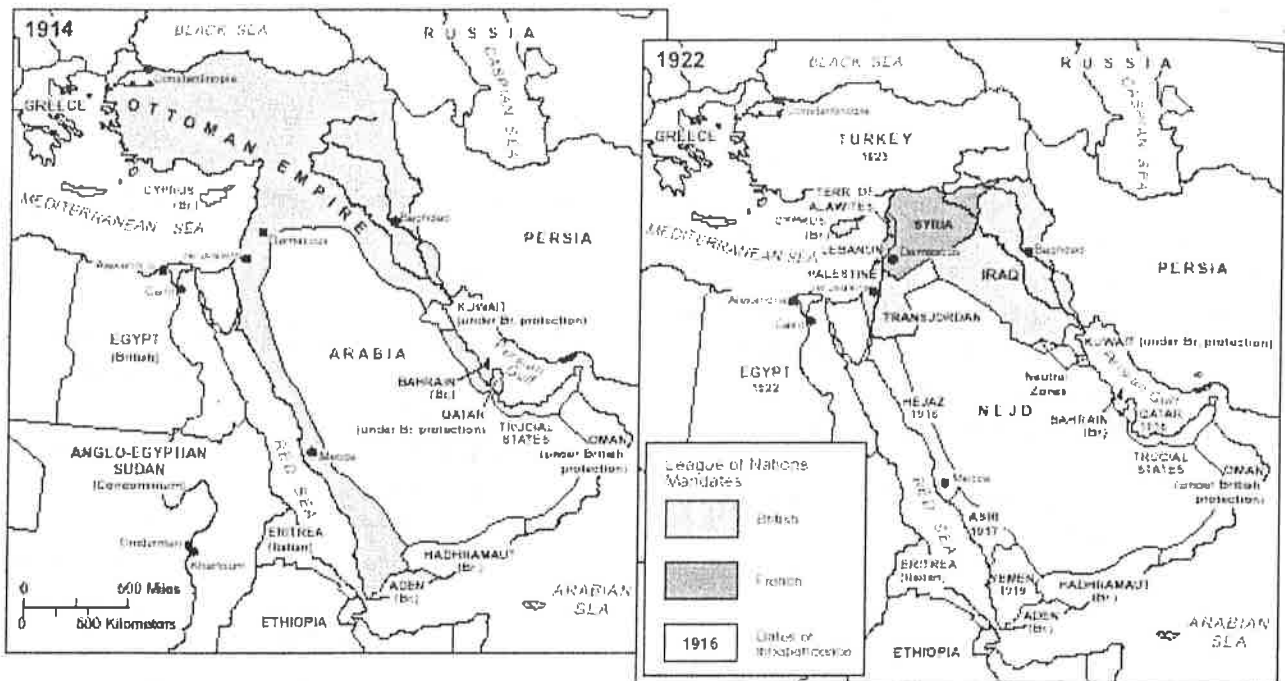
- (A) living standards improved and extensive health care services developed.
- (B) the emphasis on consumerism and the development of a consumer society.
- (C) the pace of work and its increasing supervision.
- (D) leisure activities, including movies and sports.
- (E) the division on class lines between better-educated elites and bureaucrats on one hand, and workers and peasants on the other.

65. The relationship between business and government in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan in the later half of the 20th century is BEST described as
- (A) a communist-style command economy.
 - (B) a socialist-capitalist mix of private property and public welfare.
 - (C) separated by American style constitutions.
 - (D) cooperative—the government encourages and protects businesses in an almost mercantilist manner.
 - (E) antagonistic toward each other.
66. Using the table below, identify which observation is most accurate:
- (A) the majority of British investments went to settler colonies.
 - (B) the majority of British imports were finished goods.
 - (C) the majority of British investments went to non-settler colonies.
 - (D) the majority of British exports were raw materials.
 - (E) the majority of British investments went to settler colonies and the United States.
67. In 20th-century Latin America and Africa, the military was typically
- (A) small and ineffective.
 - (B) liberal and reform-minded.
 - (C) anti-religious and in favor of a secular society.
 - (D) democratic but involved in politics.
 - (E) socially conservative, elitist, and authoritarian.
68. What statement BEST characterizes the role of women in African and Asian nationalist movements?
- (A) Women were often the leaders of political movements.
 - (B) Women's involvement in national independence movements was paralleled by a campaign for women's rights within their own society.
 - (C) Women remained largely secluded and uninterested in the movements.
 - (D) While women participated, it was often in secondary roles.
 - (E) Only elite, upper-class women participated in independence movements.

British Investment Abroad on the Eve of the First World War (1913)

Circa 1913	% of Total British Investment	% of Total British Imports	Main Products Exported to GB	% of Total British Exports	Main Products Imported fr. GB
Germany	0.17	8.96	Manufactures	9.62	Manufactures, Foodstuffs
Rest of Europe	5.64	27	Foodstuffs, Manufactures	30	Textiles, Machinery, Manufactures
"White" Dominions (ANZAC)	24.75	10.93	Wool, Foodstuffs, Dres, Textiles	12.28	Machinery, Textiles, Foodstuffs
United States of America	20.05	16.95	Manufactures, Foodstuffs	9.37	Manufactures
India (may include Ceylon)	10.07	6.30	Cotton, Jute, Narcotics, Tea, Other Comestibles	11.29	Machinery, Coal, Comestibles
Egypt	1.29	0.74	Cotton	1.25	Manufactures, Textiles, Coal
West Africa	0.99		Foodstuffs, Plant Oils, Dres, Timber		Manufactures, Textiles, Machinery
South Africa	9.84	1.60	Diamonds, Gold, Wool, Other Dres	3.79	Machinery, Textiles, Consumer Products

The Middle East Before and After World War I Settlements, 1914–1922



69. Based on the map above, which statement is most accurate?
- All previous colonized people became independent.
 - The British and the French gained equal land in the Middle East.
 - Most of the mandates and independent lands were created out of the Ottoman Empire.
 - Palestine became independent.
 - Fighting between Arabs and Jews began.
70. The intensification of international contacts in the 20th century was largely due to
- technology.
 - war.
 - international trade.
 - the spread of global diseases.
 - the intensification of religious feelings.