GLOBAL STUDIES II PRACTICE QUESTIONS
Use the following quote to answer question 11:

"We're all in this thing together. You have some assets and we have some assets, and you have some knowledge and we have some knowledge, and we're trying to build something together.... In and through community lies the salvation of the world. Nothing is more important."

11. The author of this passage would most likely agree that the world has become
   1. unified under one government
   2. economically isolated
   3. interdependent
   4. communist

12. Which concept best explains why most major religions have followers throughout the world?
   1. secularism
   2. cultural diffusion
   3. ethnocentrism
   4. cultural isolation

13. Both Japan and Indonesia are made up of a chain of islands called
   1. an atoll
   2. a delta
   3. an archipelago
   4. a peninsula

14. Deserts, mountains, and tropical rain forests have affected the history of many regions by
   1. isolating peoples and cultures
   2. encouraging foreign invasions
   3. promoting political reform
   4. increasing social mobility

15. An effect of a mountainous topography on Inca and Chinese civilizations was the development of
   1. single-crop economy
   2. industrialization
   3. terrace farming
   4. desalinization projects

16. Which statement is a valid generalization about the geography of Africa?
   1. The irregular coastline of Africa provides many excellent harbors.
   2. The nations of North Africa are dominated by rain forests.
   3. The continent of Africa has diverse resources and topography.
   4. Most African nations have vast oil reserves.

17. Which statement is accurate about the geography of the Middle East?
   1. The region has many broad, fertile plains.
   2. Large areas of land are used for rice cultivation.
   3. Most of the region has an arid climate.
   4. The region experiences seasonal monsoons.

Use the following to answer question 18:

18. The cartoon illustrates India's problems with
   1. conflict between religions groups
   2. inefficient government agencies
   3. the monsoon cycle
   4. an inadequate transportation system

19. The term "Latin America" most accurately refers to the
   1. countries that have close economic ties with Spain
   2. countries that belong to the Organization of American States (OAS)
   3. areas of the Western Hemisphere south of the United States
   4. continents of North and South America

20. Which geographic factor has most strongly influenced Russia's foreign policies and economic development?
   1. vast desert regions
   2. extensive mountain ranges
   3. limited access to warm-water ports
   4. lack of natural resource
Global History & Geography

1. In a number of European countries in the 1800s, which situation occurred as a result of the influence of the French Revolution?
   1. increase in religious conflict
   2. rise of nationalistic movements
   3. decentralization of government power
   4. economic depression

2. An important result of the Industrial Revolution was the
   1. concentration of workers in urban areas.
   2. increased desire of the wealthy class to share its power.
   3. formation of powerful craft guilds.
   4. control of agricultural production by governments.

3. Which phrase best expresses the ideas of nineteenth century British foreign policy?
   1. "blood and iron"
   2. "white man's burden"
   3. "liberty, equality, fraternity"
   4. "peace, land, and bread"

4. During the early 1800s, which was a major influence of the struggles for political independence in Latin America?
   1. poor conditions in urban centers in Latin America
   2. the American and French Revolutions
   3. the desire of the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America to escape European control
   4. demands by Latin American workers to own their own factories

5. Which situation led to the defeat of China in the Opium War (1839–1842)?
   1. a civil war on the Sino-Tibetan border
   2. the technological advances of European powers
   3. a famine that weakened the Chinese military
   4. the lack of support for the Manchu government from Chinese scholars

6. Russia in the 1700s and Japan in the 1800s were similar in that both countries—
   1. began the process of modernization after a long period of isolationism.
   2. developed democratic governments after years under absolute monarchies.
   3. refused to accept western technological ideas.
   4. adopted socialist economic systems after capitalism failed.

7. A primary cause of the French Revolution in 1789 was the
   1. increasing dissatisfaction of the Third Estate.
   2. rise to power of Napoleon Bonaparte.
   3. actions of Prince Metternich.
   4. execution of Louis XIV.

8. The writers and philosophers of the Enlightenment believed that government decisions should be based on
   1. fundamental religious beliefs.
   2. the concept of the divine right of kings.
   3. laws of nature and reason.
   4. traditional values.

9. John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau would be most likely to support
   1. a return to feudalism in Europe.
   2. a government ruled by a divine monarchy.
   3. a society ruled by the Catholic Church.
   4. the right of citizens to decide the best form of government.

10. Nationalism is most likely to develop in an area that has
    1. land suited to agriculture.
    2. adequate industry to supply consumer demands.
    3. a moderate climate with rivers for irrigation.
    4. common customs, language, and history.
11. Which statement about nationalism is most accurate?
   1. It becomes a unifying force among a people.
   2. It encourages diversity within nation-states.
   3. It prevents the rise of militarism.
   4. It eliminates the ethnic identities of different groups.

12. The arrival of Commodore Matthew Perry in Japan in 1853 signaled the end of Japanese
   1. cultural contacts with the west.
   2. policies of isolationism.
   3. militarism in Southeast Asia.
   4. trade relations with the United States.

13. In Japan, the period of the Meiji Restoration was primarily characterized by
   1. strict isolation.
   2. feudal government.
   3. religious revival.
   4. reform and modernization.

14. One important result of the French Revolution was that
   1. France enjoyed a healthy period of peace and prosperity.
   2. the Church was restored to its former role and power in the French government.
   3. political power shifted to the bourgeoisie.
   4. France lost its spirit of nationalism.

15. In Japan, between 1602 and 1868, the most notable action taken by the Tokugawa Shogunate was the
   1. military conquest of China.
   2. development of extensive trade with the Americas.
   3. formation of cultural links with the Americas.
   4. virtual isolation of the country from the outside world.

16. Which was a major effect of European rule in Africa?
   1. decreased dependence of African nations on imports
   2. development of subsistence agriculture
   3. improved transportation and communication systems
   4. increased use of barter

17. European imperialism promoted the development of nationalism in Asian and African countries by
   1. unintentionally uniting people to oppose foreign domination.
   2. promoting free trade associations among the colonies.
   3. establishing Christianity as the common religion.
   4. discouraging patriotic feelings toward the mother country.

18. Which term refers to the Jewish movement to establish a homeland in Palestine?
   1. Zionism
   2. Marxism
   3. animism
   4. secularism

19. According to Karl Marx, the course of history is determined by
   1. religious wars.
   2. nationalistic uprisings.
   3. economic class struggle.
   4. political domination.

20. Which was the characteristic of Western European nations that most enabled them to establish colonies in Asia and Africa?
   1. rigid social class structures
   2. self-sufficiency in natural resources
   3. frequent political revolutions
   4. advanced technology
Choose the best answer to the following questions

1. Under Joseph Stalin, the Soviet Union emphasized centralized economic planning and five-year plans primarily to
   1. produce more consumer goods.
   2. expand exports.
   3. create an increased demand for high-quality imports.
   4. develop heavy industry.

5. A significant effect of Joseph Stalin's policy of collectivization on Soviet agriculture was
   1. a widespread food shortage.
   2. an increase in the export of food products.
   3. a surplus of agricultural products.
   4. the immediate creation of many small private farms.

6. World War II is often considered to be a turning point in history because
   1. the League of Nations demonstrated that an international organization could maintain world peace.
   2. the war brought an end to dictatorships as a form of government.
   3. European domination of the world began to decrease as nationalism in colonies increased.
   4. religious and ethnic differences were no longer a source of conflict between nations.

7. The imperialist policies followed by Japan after World War I were based on a desire to
   1. convert people to Shinto.
   2. acquire markets for its oil industry.
   3. compete with Chinese trade policies.
   4. obtain natural resources for manufacturing.

8. Which statement best describes the political situation that existed in the Soviet Union immediately after the death of Lenin in 1924?
   1. The nation adopted a constitutional monarchy.
   2. Trotsky and his followers assumed full control of the Communist Party.
   3. Popular elections were held to choose a new general assembly.
   4. A power struggle developed among Communist Party leaders.

9. The Russian peasants supported the Bolsheviks in the 1917 revolutions mainly because the Bolsheviks promised to
   1. establish collective farms.
   2. maintain the agricultural price-support program.
   3. bring modern technology to Russian farms.
   4. redistribute land owned by the nobility.

3. Why was the Balkan region referred to as the "Powder Keg of Europe" prior to World War I?
   1. The aggression of the Ottoman empire was disrupting the balance of power.
   2. Yugoslavia was invading its neighboring countries.
   3. Nationalistic and imperialistic rivalries were increasing.
   4. The area was the leading supplier of military equipment to the rest of the world.

4. In the Middle East, an immediate effect of World War I was the
   1. unification of Arab countries against the League of Nations.
   2. division of large sections of the area among the Allies.
   3. revival of Islamic fundamentalism in Arab nations.
   4. creation of the state of Israel.
10. The harsh conditions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles after World War I helped lay the foundation for the 
   1. rise of fascism in Germany.
   2. uprisings during the French Revolution.
   3. division of Korea along the 38th parallel.
   4. Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

11. Which situation contributed to Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany after World War I?
   1. support of Hitler's radical policies by the Social Democrats in the Reichstag
   2. strong feelings of resentment and nationalism built up by economic and political crises
   3. refusal by the League of Nations to admit Germany as a member
   4. violence and terror promoted by Germany's former enemies

12. The treatment of Jews in Europe during World War II and of the Armenians in the Ottoman empire are examples of
   1. cultural diffusion.
   2. fundamentalism.
   3. modernism.
   4. genocide.

13. A major cause of World War I was
   1. a decline in the policy of imperialism.
   2. the existence of opposing alliances.
   3. an increase in the acts of aggression by England.
   4. the spread of communism throughout Europe.

14. One similarity between Russia under the czars and the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin is that in both types of government, these leaders
   1. tried to reduce their nation's influence in world affairs.
   2. developed policies to limit industrial growth.
   3. supported the creation of a national church.
   4. established an authoritarian form of government.

15. The main purpose of the many purges and public trials that took place in the Soviet Union in the 1930s was to
   1. force the Jewish people to leave the Soviet Union.
   2. eliminate opposition to Joseph Stalin and his government.
   3. establish a free and independent court system in the Soviet Union.
   4. reform the outdated and inadequate agricultural system.

16. Mohandas Gandhi is best known for his
   1. use of passive resistance to achieve Indian independence.
   2. desire to establish an Islamic nation.
   3. opposition to Hindus holding public office.
   4. encouragement of violence to end British rule.

17. Which policy best demonstrates appeasement?
   1. British policy toward Germany during the 1930s
   2. Japanese policy toward China in the 1930s
   3. Spanish policy toward Native Americans during the 1500s
   4. German policy toward the French during World War I

18. Which statement best describes the relationship between World War I and the Russian Revolution?
   1. World War I created conditions within Russia that helped trigger a revolution.
   2. World War I postponed the Russian Revolution by restoring confidence in the Czar.
   3. The Russian Revolution inspired the Russian people to win World War I.
   4. World War I gave the Czar's army the needed experience to suppress the Russian Revolution.

19. Which was a major result of the Nuremberg trials?
   1. National leaders were held personally accountable for war crimes against humanity.
   2. The State of Israel was created as a home for victims of the war.
   3. Soldiers were required to pay for the property damages they caused during the war.
   4. Prisoners from all countries were immediately released from captivity.

20. In Eastern Europe after World War I, the greatest obstacle to national unity in many nation-states was the
   1. great ethnic diversity found in the region.
   2. economic dependence of Eastern Europe on Japan.
   3. acceptance of democratic traditions by most Eastern Europeans.
   4. expansion of United States influence in the region.
1. Which is the major reason that the United Nations has often been unsuccessful in solving international disputes?
   1. The United Nations does not have sufficient funds to act.
   2. The disputing nations are usually not members of the United Nations.
   3. National sovereignty stands in the way of international cooperation.
   4. The United Nations charter does not provide a means to settle disputes.

2. Japan's current position as a world power is most directly based on Japan's
   1. economic strength.
   2. abundance of natural resources.
   3. diversity of cultures.
   4. military superiority.

3. Bombings, kidnappings, and hijackings, are tactics most often used by
   1. imperialists.
   2. terrorists.
   3. nationalists.
   4. absolutists.

4. Which statement best expresses the key issue in the continuing dispute between Israelis and Arabs?
   1. Both sides have historic claim to the same land.
   2. Other religious groups continue to claim rights to historic sites.
   3. Israel has been denied access to water rights.
   4. Control of oil resources in the area is essential to both groups.

5. A valid statement about technology in the 1990s is that technology has
   1. eliminated famine and disease throughout the world.
   2. delayed economic progress in developing countries.
   3. led to the adoption of free trade policies.
   4. accelerated the pace of cultural diffusion.

6. Which action would best help developing nations improve their standard of living?
   1. borrowing money from the World Bank to purchase food for their citizens
   2. relying on a few cash crops for export sale in the world market
   3. encouraging an increase in the trade deficit
   4. investing in the development of human resources

7. Economic development in Latin American nations has been hindered most by
   1. a scarcity of goods produced for trade and a lack of natural resources.
   2. governments that are primarily concerned with preserving the environment.
   3. problems of overpopulation, patterns of land distribution, and a lack of investment capital.
   4. corporations that are not interested in the use of modern technology.

8. Although many Southeast Asian nations have become independent, they have not been totally free of Western influence. One indication of this influence is that the governments of these nations have
   1. joined the European Union.
   2. depended heavily on foreign capital for economic development.
   3. adopted Christianity as the official state religion.
   4. relied mainly on European nations for their food supply.

9. Which phrase best describes the conditions of the territories of both the former Soviet Union and the former Yugoslavia in the late 1980s and the 1990s?
   1. great economic growth and productivity
   2. ethnic unrest caused by a quest for self-determination
   3. golden age of cultural development
   4. peace and stable political progress

10. In the late 1990s, international demands to conduct trials for war crimes are responses to war crimes taking place in
   1. Bosnia.
   2. the Czech Republic.
   3. Poland.
   4. Russia.
11. In Middle Eastern societies, women have increasingly been at the center of a conflict between the forces of modernization and the
1. values of traditional Islamic culture.
2. pressure for a Palestinian homeland.
3. shortage of capital for industrial development.
4. need to reduce the birthrate.

12. The strong showing by the Communist Party in the Russian presidential election of 1996 suggests that large numbers of Russian people
1. favored a return to Stalin's policy of imprisoning dissidents.
2. feared continuing economic instability and high inflation.
3. wanted the Russian Orthodox Church to play a larger role in government.
4. supported a return to isolationist policies.

13. Since the African National Congress came to power in South Africa in 1994, its primary aim has been to
1. establish one-party rule in South Africa.
2. unite the people of South Africa in a democratic republic.
3. restore Dutch influence on South African culture.
4. create a homeland for white separatists.

14. Since the end of the Cold War, Cuba has experienced
1. the loss of a major source of its foreign financial support.
2. increased economic growth from expanded trade.
3. expanded political influence in Latin American affairs.
4. greater independence from Communist China.

15. During the 1990s, Chechens, Sikhs, and Tibetans have all protested their lack of
1. membership in the European Union.
2. economic stability.
3. independent homelands.
4. representation in the Arab League.

16. The creation of the United Nations, the expansion of the European Economic Community (European Union), and the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) resulted in an increase in
1. political revolutions.
2. nonalignment policies.
3. military alliances.
4. international cooperation.

17. A study of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union and of the severe air pollution in Mexico City would lead to the conclusion that
1. technology can cause problems throughout the world.
2. international trade is more profitable than domestic commerce.
3. modern science cannot solve most political problems.
4. agricultural nations have caused major world environmental problems.

18. Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Nelson Mandela both won Nobel Peace Prizes for their opposition to
1. the practice of apartheid in South Africa.
2. European imperialism in North Africa.
3. international sanctions against South Africa.
4. religious influences in Africa.

19. The term "Green Revolution" is used to describe the
1. tensions between developing and developed nations.
2. heavy reliance on manual labor in agriculture.
3. protests against environmental destruction caused by industry.
4. development of new types of grains and new methods of growing them.

20. Which nongovernmental organization has been most involved in the effort to achieve freedom for political prisoners throughout the world?
1. Amnesty International
2. Doctors Without Borders
3. Greenpeace
4. Red Cross
Base your answer to question 19 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Height of the Ottoman Empire, 1683**

Source: The Nystrom Atlas of World History, Harcourt Jones Education Division (adapted)

19 This map shows that at the height of the Ottoman Empire, the empire

1. controlled the port cities of Barcelona and Marseille
2. governed the Persian Empire
3. included territory in Europe, Africa, and Asia
4. completely surrounded the Red Sea

20 Which geographic feature aided industrialization in Great Britain?

1. good harbors       3. highland climate
2. large forests      4. monsoon winds

21 Capitalism is to private ownership as communism is to

1. supply and demand 3. state control
2. laissez-faire      4. self-determination

22 The terms of the Treaty of Nanjing and of the Treaty of Kanagawa demonstrate the

1. unequal relationships that characterized imperialism
2. humanitarian ideals that accompanied missionary activity
3. importance of technology in developing economies
4. changing roles of men and women associated with modernization
Base your answers to questions 23 and 24 on the excerpts below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...The following serious accidents (minor injuries are not reported) were recorded in the *Manchester Guardian* between June 12th and August 3rd, 1844:

15th June, 1844: A youth from Saddleworth died of dreadful injuries after being caught in a machine.

29th June, 1844: A young man of Greenacres Moor, near Manchester, working in a machine shop, had two ribs broken and suffered from many cuts as a result of falling under a grindstone....

3rd August, 1844: A Dukinfield bobbin turner was caught in a belt and had all his ribs broken....

— Friedrich Engels

23 Friedrich Engels is using these examples to draw attention to the

(1) efficiency of the factory system
(2) working conditions in factories
(3) living conditions in cities
(4) quality of care in urban hospitals

24 The Parliamentary response to circumstances like these was to

(1) ship most manufacturing overseas
(2) take over poorly run businesses
(3) offer support to striking workers
(4) adopt safety reforms

25 • Japan fights China. (1894)
• Japan defeats Russia. (1905)
• Japan annexes Korea. (1910)

These events reflect the growing power of Japan and its desire to

(1) spread Shinto
(2) acquire warm-water ports
(3) obtain natural resources
(4) suppress the Boxer Rebellion

26 The situation shown in this 1919 cartoon is most directly associated with

(1) efforts to stabilize the global economy
(2) the removal of Lenin from power
(3) widespread German victories
(4) the aftermath of war

27 • Development of secret alliances
• Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
• Stalemate along the trenches

Which conflict is directly associated with these events?

(1) Austro-Prussian War  (3) World War I
(2) Boer War       (4) World War II
28 The term Zionism can be defined as a form of 
(1) nonalignment  (3) nationalism
(2) collective security  (4) pacifism

29 • Bitterness over the Treaty of Versailles
• Loss of the Ruhr and overseas colonies
• Rising inflation and unemployment

These factors are most closely associated with
(1) the rise of fascism in Germany
(2) the Russian Revolution of 1917
(3) French imperialism in Africa
(4) the communist revolution in China

30 Which geographic factor most directly contributed to the early success of the Nazi blitzkrieg during World War II?
(1) Alps Mountain Range
(2) English Channel
(3) Thames River
(4) Northern European Plain

31 Use of the term Iron Curtain is meant to symbolize and highlight differences in
(1) religious philosophy
(2) political ideology
(3) art and architecture
(4) resources and climate

32 One reason Mao Zedong, Ho Chi Minh, and Fidel Castro rose to power was that these leaders
(1) promoted capitalism and democracy
(2) gained the support of the peasants
(3) represented the interests of rich landowners
(4) wanted their countries to stress religious values

33 The organization of campaigns in South Africa against the policy of racial separation and segregation are most closely associated with
(1) Jomo Kenyatta  (3) Nelson Mandela
(2) Cecil Rhodes  (4) Kwame Nkrumah

34 Beginning in the late 1970s, one of Deng Xiaoping's major goals for the People's Republic of China was to
(1) encourage economic growth through modernization
(2) support the practice of traditional religions
(3) lessen control over the bureaucracy
(4) protect the purity of revolutionary doctrine

35 • Sale of nuclear materials on the black market
• Reassertion of cultural identities in Ukraine and Moldova
• Application for membership in the European Union by the Czech Republic

Which event most directly influenced these conditions?
(1) collapse of the Soviet Union
(2) failure of the Berlin blockade
(3) revolution in Iran
(4) pro-democracy protests in Tiananmen Square

36 A major goal of both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been to
(1) control oil prices
(2) promote the development of rain forests
(3) expand governmental control of industry
(4) encourage economic development
Based on your answer to question 37 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

37 What is the main idea of this cartoon?
(1) Peace talks have led to a cease-fire.
(2) The conflict is near an end.
(3) Negotiations have failed.
(4) Key groups have been brought to the peace table.

38 One way in which Hiroshima and Chernobyl are similar is that people in both places were
(1) displaced by earthquakes
(2) harmed by nuclear radiation
(3) affected by massive oil spills
(4) devastated by biological warfare

39 One way in which the motives for the Arab Spring and for the French Revolution are similar is that people wanted to
(1) rid society of secular beliefs
(2) alter the government to bring about reform
(3) create change through nonviolent means
(4) end economic inequalities using social media

40 One way in which the conversion of the Hagia Sophia into an Islamic mosque and the tearing down of the Berlin Wall are similar is that both occurred due to
(1) shifts in political power
(2) forced migrations of religious groups
(3) adoption of steel technology
(4) the restoration of international trade
Base your answers to questions 41 and 42 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### Selected Countries of the World

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population in Millions</th>
<th>Area In Thousands of Sq. Kilometers</th>
<th>People Per Sq. Kilometer</th>
<th>% Urban</th>
<th>% Arable</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Male/Female</th>
<th>Life Expectancy in Years Male/Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>643.8</td>
<td>102.5</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>99.0 99.0</td>
<td>78.5 84.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>127.3</td>
<td>377.9</td>
<td>336.1</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>99.0 99.0</td>
<td>80.9 87.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>174.5</td>
<td>923.8</td>
<td>188.9</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>72.1 50.4</td>
<td>49.4 55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>193.2</td>
<td>796.1</td>
<td>242.7</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>69.5 45.8</td>
<td>64.8 68.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>312.7</td>
<td>122.8</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>99.9 99.6</td>
<td>72.5 80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>912.0</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>95.7 95.4</td>
<td>71.1 77.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--- CIA World Factbook

41. Based on this chart, which statement about these countries is most accurate?
   (1) Nigeria has the lowest literacy rate for men and women.
   (2) Japan is the most densely populated country.
   (3) Venezuela has the lowest percentage of urbanization.
   (4) France has the largest population.

42. Which generalization can best be supported using the data in this chart?
   (1) The higher the population of a country is, the larger the area will be.
   (2) The less arable land a country has, the lower the literacy rate will be.
   (3) Longer life expectancies tend to correlate with higher literacy rates for men and women.
   (4) The more people per square kilometer a country has, the more likely it is to have a higher percentage of urban population.

43. Which development occurred during the Neolithic Revolution?
   (1) Food was grown on haciendas.
   (2) Stone tools were used for the first time.
   (3) The factory system replaced the domestic system.
   (4) Permanent settlements were established in river valleys.

44. Expansion of the Hanseatic League, prosperity of Italian city-states, and growth of trade fairs all influenced the
   (1) spread of Islamic beliefs
   (2) development of Pax Romana
   (3) growth of commercial activity in Europe
   (4) maintenance of military outposts in West Africa
19 Which scientist is most directly associated with formulating this view of the solar system?
(1) Ptolemy
(2) Descartes
(3) Copernicus
(4) Newton

20 Akbar the Great tried to unify the Mughal Empire and create peace between the different people of India by
(1) promoting a policy of religious toleration
(2) forcing all people to adopt modern dress
(3) building the Taj Mahal to inspire healing
(4) establishing Buddhism as the state religion

21 • Signing of the Magna Carta
• Signing of the Petition of Right
• Passage of the English Bill of Rights

In England, these events were instrumental in
(1) supporting a disarmament policy
(2) promoting government control of the economy
(3) justifying the acquisition of territory in foreign lands
(4) developing parliamentary democracy

22 Between 1500 and 1750, which commercial products were produced on Latin American plantations using enslaved laborers?
(1) corn and squash
(2) bananas and tea
(3) sugar and tobacco
(4) potatoes and wool

23 The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers were based on
(1) efforts to achieve salvation
(2) faith in human reason
(3) traditional practices
(4) the inevitability of poverty

24 Toussaint L'Ouverture and José de San Martín are leaders best known for
(1) leading independence movements
(2) supporting religious reforms
(3) promoting civil disobedience
(4) opposing democracy
25 In early 20th-century Russia, which group may have gained support by circulating this poster?

(1) aristocracy  
(2) Bolsheviks  
(3) monarchists  
(4) Orthodox clergy
26 Which course of action does the theory of laissez-faire suggest a government should follow?
(1) providing help for people in need  
(2) establishing businesses to create jobs  
(3) letting natural laws regulate the economy  
(4) controlling the mineral resources of a country

27 One effect of the British landlord system in Ireland in the mid-1800s and in India in the early 1900s was that these landlord systems
(1) contributed to famine and suffering  
(2) allowed local economies to prosper  
(3) emphasized food crops over mining  
(4) led to an agrarian revolution

28 Commodore Matthew Perry is best known for taking which action?
(1) leading the British East India Company  
(2) rescuing Europeans during the Boxer Rebellion  
(3) justifying European spheres of influence in China  
(4) opening Japan to American and European influences

29 During World War I, developments in military technology led to
(1) an early victory by the Allied powers  
(2) the establishment of industrial capitalism  
(3) the use of poisonous gas and submarine attacks  
(4) an increase in ethnic tension in western Europe

30 One major reason the League of Nations failed was that it
(1) was not included in the Versailles Treaty  
(2) was controlled by communist Russia  
(3) frightened many nations with its large military force  
(4) lacked the support of many of the major world powers during crises

31 Which geographic characteristic of Japan most influenced its decision to engage in imperialism in the early to mid-20th century?
(1) mountainous terrain  
(2) lack of natural resources  
(3) abundance of rivers  
(4) island location

32 Which condition was a result of Joseph Stalin's command economy?
(1) Peasants were encouraged to sell surplus grain for personal profit.  
(2) The production of consumer goods increased.  
(3) National revenue increased allowing for greater individual spending.  
(4) The government controlled agriculture through collective farms.

33 After World War I, the rise of Benito Mussolini in Italy and the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany are most closely associated with
(1) the development of fascism  
(2) the desire for containment  
(3) an emphasis on democratic traditions  
(4) a return to conservative religious practices

34 What was a major reason the Soviet Union established satellite states in Eastern Europe after World War II?
(1) developing better trade relations with the West  
(2) creating a buffer zone against future invasions  
(3) participating in United Nations peacekeeping missions  
(4) controlling the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
Base your answer to question 35 on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...The achievement gap between black and white students in South Africa is enormous. In the province of Western Cape, only 2 out of 1,000 sixth-graders in predominantly black schools performed at grade level on a math test in 2005, compared with 2 out of 3 children in schools once reserved for whites that are now integrated, but generally in more affluent [wealthier] neighborhoods....

—Celia W. Dugger

35 Which underlying historical factor most significantly contributed to this achievement gap?
(1) inequalities existing between the races under apartheid
(2) economic sanctions placed on school communities
(3) lack of governmental support for white educational programs
(4) a period of political assassinations and civil war

36 "India Partitioned at Independence"
"Serbs Fuel Conflict in Kosovo"
"Grievances Divide Hutu and Tutsi"

Which conclusion do these headlines support?
(1) Cultural diversity leads to stable societies.
(2) Ethnic and religious differences have been sources of tension.
(3) Economic cooperation can overcome political issues.
(4) Gender differences are more powerful than differences in social status.

37 Many conflicts in the Middle East during the post–World War II period have directly resulted from
(1) the dissolution of the Arab League
(2) border clashes between Iran and China
(3) disputes related to Palestine
(4) the partition of Egypt

38 What does the author of this 2006 passage conclude?
(1) As democracy develops, circumstances will improve.
(2) Though governments change, circumstances often remain the same.
(3) New leadership is determined to replace the Khmer Rouge.
(4) Harsh living conditions have caused people to rely extensively on a social net.

— Andre Vitchek
“A Tortured History and Unanswered Questions”

39 Which action was taken by Deng Xiaoping to improve the economy of China?
(1) discouraging foreign investment
(2) encouraging some capitalist practices
(3) organizing the Red Guard
(4) practicing glasnost

40 Which revolution led to increases in global food production as a result of using genetically altered seeds and large amounts of chemical fertilizers and pesticides?
(1) Cultural
(2) Glorious
(3) Scientific
(4) Green
Base your answer to question 41 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Source: Arend Van Dam, http://www.politicalcartoons.com, July 22, 2010 (adapted)

41. What is the main idea of this 2010 cartoon?
   (1) Pakistan plays a minor role in the affairs of Afghanistan.
   (2) The United States and Pakistan will join forces to remove the Taliban.
   (3) Disputes over water rights between Pakistan and Afghanistan continue to create challenges.
   (4) The Taliban will pose a threat to Afghanistan when the United States leaves.

42. The World Trade Organization (WTO), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and European Union (EU) all share the primary goal of
   (1) promoting space exploration and maintaining satellites
   (2) increasing economic aid to developing nations
   (3) encouraging trade between countries and lowering trade barriers
   (4) developing regulations to preserve the environment

43. The use of the decimal system, advancements in medicine, and construction of Hindu temples are most closely associated with the golden age of the
   (1) Abbasid dynasty  (3) Gupta Empire
   (2) Han dynasty   (4) Roman Empire

44. One reason the Justinian Code was significant was that it
   (1) became the foundation of the modern legal systems of many Western countries
   (2) established the basis for the development of the Code of Hammurabi
   (3) incorporated laws from all over Asia and Europe
   (4) led to the protection of inalienable rights in Roman territories

45. Which technological development contributed most directly to the success of the Protestant Reformation?
   (1) astrolabe  (3) wheel
   (2) compass  (4) printing press

46. “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity” and “Peace, Land, and Bread” are slogans used by revolutionaries to represent
   (1) frameworks for economic stability
   (2) political and economic ideals
   (3) plans for maintaining the social hierarchy
   (4) methods of political reform

47. One way in which Otto von Bismarck and Camillo Cavour are similar is that both leaders
   (1) followed a policy of isolationism
   (2) adopted papal policies
   (3) led an African independence movement
   (4) promoted unification to form a new nation-state
48 Which title best completes the partial outline below?

I.  
   A. During the early 1800s, Napoleon Bonaparte's grand army sweeps across eastern Europe.
   B. During World War I, Germany invades France through Belgium.
   C. During World War II, Germans blitzkrieg western Europe.

(1) Importance of Rivers as Invasion Routes  
(2) Stalemate of Trench Warfare  
(3) Use of the Northern Plain for Conquest  
(4) Role of Naval Blockades in Wars

49 One way in which the rule of Peter the Great in Russia and the rule of Emperor Meiji in Japan are similar is that both leaders
   (1) emancipated serfs  
   (2) granted equality to women  
   (3) encouraged modernization  
   (4) ruled according to a constitution

50 One purpose of the Nuremberg Trials and of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa was to
   (1) address human rights abuses  
   (2) support the establishment of democratic governments  
   (3) establish free trade zones throughout the world  
   (4) provide encouragement to people behind the Iron Curtain
20 Which country is located in the region known as Latin America?
(1) Portugal (3) Vietnam
(2) Somalia (4) Argentina

21 Which situation was an unintended consequence of Spain’s colonization of the Americas?
(1) establishment of a favorable balance of trade
(2) introduction of the encomienda system
(3) transmission of communicable diseases
(4) exploitation of resources in new lands

22 One way in which Suleiman the Magnificent and Louis XIV are similar is that they both
(1) centralized political power
(2) introduced a new national religion
(3) strengthened the authority of the nobility
(4) freed peasants from feudal obligations

23 In the 16th and 17th centuries, the heliocentric theory became the centerpiece for debate between
(1) capitalism and communism
(2) science and religion
(3) colonialism and nationalism
(4) isolationism and globalism

24 In which way did the ideas of the Enlightenment influence the French Revolution?
(1) Superstition and ignorance were promoted.
(2) The principles of mercantilism were glorified.
(3) The divine right theory of kings was challenged.
(4) Punishments for criminal acts were rooted in vengeance.

25 In which way did the geographic diversity of Latin America affect newly independent countries?
(1) limiting the military power of Creoles
(2) forcing the Church to guarantee land reform
(3) making political unity difficult
(4) necessitating a reliance on Spain

26 Which statement best describes a consequence of Napoleon’s failure to understand Russian geography?
(1) Rough waters in the Baltic Sea destroyed his fleet.
(2) A harsh winter cut off his army from needed supplies.
(3) His armies could not cross the high Ural Mountains.
(4) A long period of high temperatures and lack of water overcame his troops.

Base your answer to question 27 on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...That in some few instances the regular hours of work do not exceed ten, exclusive of the time allowed for meals; sometimes they are eleven, but more commonly twelve; and in great numbers of instances the employment is continued for fifteen, sixteen, and even eighteen hours consecutively.

That in almost every instance the Children work as long as the adults; being sometimes kept at work sixteen, and even eighteen hours, without any intermission. . . .

— The Physical and Moral Condition of the Children and Young Persons Employed in Mines and Manufactures, 1843

27 This type of evidence was used in the argument for
(1) modifying laissez-faire practices
(2) opposing the spread of communism
(3) restricting voting rights
(4) reforming the landholding system
28 Which statement supports the point of view expressed in this passage?
(1) The bourgeoisie needs to use military force to open markets.
(2) The bourgeoisie are backward compared to the barbarians.
(3) Foreigners and the bourgeoisie must work together to end the extinction of cultures.
(4) Cheap prices and industrial improvements are tools used by the bourgeoisie to impose its values.

29 • 1791—Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen (France)
• 1829—Prohibition of sati (India)
• 1857, 1882—Married Women’s Property Acts (Great Britain)

Which change in perception is suggested by these international developments regarding women?
(1) a decrease in political power for women
(2) a decline in the economic status of women
(3) a growing concern for the treatment of women
(4) an increase in the global exploitation of women

30 The Haitian Revolution and the Sepoy Rebellion happened in response to
(1) European colonial policies
(2) indigenous ethnic rivalries
(3) urban development
(4) religious divisions

31 Which technological innovation of World War I is most closely associated with this German notice?
(1) tanks
(2) airplanes
(3) submarines
(4) machine guns

32 What was the main goal of Zionism?
(1) forming a representative government in China
(2) establishing a Jewish homeland in the region of Palestine
(3) improving the standard of living in developing countries
(4) creating an international peacekeeping organization to solve global conflicts

33 Which of these events that occurred in the Soviet Union was a direct cause of the other three?
(1) famine in Ukraine
(2) implementation of five-year plans
(3) establishment of collective farms
(4) development of heavy industry
Base your answer to question 34 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

34 Based on this map, which region experienced the most severe drop in industrial production between 1929 and 1932?
(1) western Europe  (3) central Europe
(2) northern Europe  (4) southeastern Europe

35 Extreme nationalism, individuals existing for the good of the state, and unquestioning loyalty to the leader are the defining characteristics of
(1) fascism  (2) liberalism  (3) democracy  (4) theocracy

36 The Soviet Union's response to the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was to create the
(1) Marshall Plan  (3) Truman Doctrine
(2) Warsaw Pact  (4) European Union
37 Hitlers actions as expressed by this cartoon led Stalin to
(1) adopt a policy of appeasement
(2) take over Germany's industry
(3) join the Allies in the fight against Germany
(4) reduce the size of the Soviet army

38 Which statement about the impact of geography on the culture and history of the Middle East region in the 20th century is most accurate?
(1) Deserts have prevented military invasions.
(2) The uneven distribution of resources has led to conflict.
(3) The abundance of water has contributed to agricultural self-sufficiency.
(4) Mountains have halted cultural diffusion.

39 What is the main idea of this 1960s Chinese song?
(1) The Sun will never set on Chinese communism.
(2) Communist policies will liberate Mao Zedong.
(3) The Chinese people will become wealthy under communism.
(4) Mao Zedong will lead the Communist Party in building a new China.

40 This 1960s Chinese song would most likely have been sung during the
(1) return of Hong Kong
(2) Cultural Revolution
(3) Boxer Rebellion
(4) Tiananmen Square incident

41 During the Cold War, India's decision to support neither the United States nor the Soviet Union was based on its policy of
(1) nonalignment
(2) isolationism
(3) containment
(4) separatism
42 • Vietcong disappeared into jungle cover.
• Sandstorms halted helicopter flights in Iraq.
• Afghan mountain caves sheltered Osama bin Laden.

Which generalization can best be applied to these situations?
(1) Advanced technology ensures victory.
(2) Religious tensions often promote disagreements.
(3) Most military confrontations involve biological weapons.
(4) Geography often has an influence on the course of a conflict.

43 A major obstacle to creating policies that address the issue of global warming is the conflict between
(1) migrant labor and native workers
(2) socialist governments and democratic governments
(3) nations possessing nuclear weapons and those without
(4) economic development and environmental protection

44 The practices of allowing animals to overgraze grasses and shrubs and of clearing trees to use for fuel have caused
(1) coastal pollution       (3) acid rain
(2) desertification       (4) desalination

45 In the late 1970s, the Chinese government created the one-child policy because its leaders realized that there is a direct relationship between population growth and
(1) military strength
(2) economic development
(3) social mobility
(4) political toleration

46 One way in which the Indian leaders Asoka and Akbar the Great are similar is that they are both best known for promoting
(1) religious toleration
(2) enslavement of prisoners
(3) special taxes for Hindus
(4) the spread of Buddhism

47 The Russian adoption of Orthodox Christianity and of the Cyrillic alphabet demonstrates the
(1) impact of Ibn Battuta's travels
(2) role of the printing press during the Reformation
(3) leadership of Peter the Great
(4) influence of the Byzantine Empire

48 Austria-Hungary's ultimatum to Serbia in 1914 and the United States military actions in Afghanistan beginning in 2001 are both reactions to acts of
(1) imperialism       (3) communism
(2) isolationism       (4) terrorism

49 Which leaders are most directly associated with the Cuban Revolution of 1959?
(1) Emiliano Zapata and Francisco Villa
(2) Juan Perón and Hugo Chávez
(3) Fidel Castro and Che Guevara
(4) Bernardo O'Higgins and Miguel Hidalgo
Base your answer to question 50 on the photographs below and on your knowledge of social studies.

50 The style of clothing worn by Kemal Atatürk of Turkey and Reza Pahlavi of Iran in these photographs indicates these leaders’ desire to

(1) westernize their nation
(2) support nationalist movements
(3) enforce fundamental Islamic principles
(4) adapt to the physical climate of their country
Base your answers to questions 16 and 17 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: It was a combination of the Protestant wind and the island nature of our nation that protected us. Surely, Philip must be upset at his defeat.

Speaker B: Our archipelago and divine winds have protected us once again. The Mongols may have taken China, but they cannot conquer us.

Speaker C: To support our growing population, we must find a suitable way to farm. With floating gardens on our lake, we should be able to grow enough to meet our demand.

Speaker D: We have connected highland and lowland areas by building networks of roads and bridges. We have also built terraces into our mountainsides to grow crops.

16 Which two speakers discuss how their society modified their environment?
   (1) A and B   (3) C and D
   (2) B and C   (4) D and A

17 Which speaker is most likely from 16th-century England?
   (1) A   (3) C
   (2) B   (4) D

18 Which statement best describes a key aspect of mercantilism?
   (1) removing tariffs to increase free trade between empires
   (2) acquiring colonies to provide a favorable balance of trade
   (3) eliminating private ownership of the means of production
   (4) encouraging subsistence agriculture

19 One way in which Suleyman the Magnificent and Peter the Great are similar is that they both
   / (1) modernized their military
   (2) promoted free speech
   (3) isolated their people from outside influences
   (4) reduced taxes levied on their people

20 The Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights both served to
   (1) extend the voting privileges of commoners
   (2) abolish the government's role in levying taxes
   (3) limit the power of the monarchy
   (4) support the theory of the divine right of kings

21 Which individual suggested the idea that if a government fails to protect its people's natural rights of life, liberty, and property, the people have the right to overthrow it?
   (1) Karl Marx
   (2) John Locke
   (3) Thomas Hobbes
   (4) Niccolò Machiavelli

22 One scientific belief held by both René Descartes and Isaac Newton is that
   (1) reasoned thought is the way to discover truth
   (2) new theories should be made to fit existing traditional ideas
   (3) the method by which discoveries are made is unimportant
   (4) difficult problems should be solved by reading religious texts

23 Simón Bolívar, Toussaint L'Ouverture, and José de San Martín are all associated with revolutions in
   (1) Africa
   (2) Europe
   (3) South Asia
   (4) Latin America

Global Hist. & Geo. – Aug. '18
Base your answers to questions 24 and 25 on the maps below and on your knowledge of social studies.

24 Which factor provided the motivation for the changes that took place between 1858 and 1870 as indicated on these maps?

(1) exploration  
(2) appeasement  
(3) religion  
(4) nationalism

25 Which pair of individuals played a direct role in the changes that took place between Map A and Map B?

(1) Otto Von Bismarck and Wilhelm II  
(2) Klemens von Metternich and Victor Emmanuel III  
(3) Camillo di Cavour and Guiseppe Mazzini  
(4) Alexander II and Frederick the Great
26 In the late 1700s, the Industrial Revolution developed in Britain because Britain
(1) possessed key factors of production
(2) excluded foreign investors
(3) suppressed the enclosure movement
(4) required a minimum wage be paid to workers

Base your answers to questions 27 and 28 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... The Opium War of 1839–42 was short and one-sided, due to the superiority of European weapons, which came as a complete surprise to the Chinese. In the first skirmish alone, in July 1839, two British warships defeated twenty-nine Chinese ships. On land, the Chinese and their medieval weapons were no match for British troops armed with state-of-the-art muskets. By the middle of 1842 British troops had seized Hong Kong, taken control of the key river deltas, and occupied Shanghai and several other cities. The Chinese were forced to sign a peace treaty that granted Hong Kong to the British, opened five ports for the free trade of all goods, and required the payment of reparations to the British in silver, including compensation for the opium that had been destroyed by Commissioner Lin....

— Tom Standage

27 Which term best characterizes the events described in this passage?
(1) industrialization  (2) imperialism  (3) containment  (4) cultural diffusion

28 What was an immediate result of the Opium War described in this passage?
(1) signing the Treaty of Nanking
(2) forming the Guomindang
(3) beginning the Boxer Rebellion
(4) organizing the Taiping Rebellion

29 Which event sparked the outbreak of World War I?
(1) attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan
(2) Germany's invasion of Poland
(3) Bolshevik coup d'état in Russia
(4) assassination of the Austrian Archduke

30 Which agreement was labeled by the Nazis as unfair to Germany?
(1) Treaty of Versailles
(2) Soviet Nonaggression Pact
(3) Munich Pact
(4) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

31 Japan expanded her empire in the 1930s and 1940s to include parts of
(1) eastern Europe and the Middle East
(2) China and Southeast Asia
(3) Turkey and the Soviet Union
(4) Australia and India

32 Which geographic factor enabled the German blitzkrieg to succeed?
(1) swift running rivers
(2) mountain ranges
(3) relatively flat terrain
(4) tropical climate

33 Which action is most closely associated with totalitarian governments?
(1) allowing public discussion of issues and building consensus
(2) accepting criticism and permitting dissent
(3) engaging in censorship and propaganda campaigns
(4) having open and transparent elections with multiple political parties

34 The purpose of Mohandas Gandhi's actions such as the Salt March and the textile boycott was to
(1) begin a cycle of armed revolution
(2) draw attention to critical issues
(3) increase the strength of the military
(4) resist the power of religious leaders

Global Hist. & Geo. – Aug. '15 [OVER]
35 What is the main idea of this cartoon?

(1) The United Nations is usually successful in freeing nations from communist control.
(2) Western nations are frustrated by the strength of communist control in Eastern Europe.
(3) Nations of the West are willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union.
(4) The Soviet Union will usually cooperate with the United Nations.

36 The 38th parallel in Korea and the 17th parallel in Vietnam were used to mark
   (1) boundaries created by mountain ranges
   (2) demarcation lines instituted by papal authority
   (3) territorial claims disputed between ethnic minorities
   (4) political divisions established between communist and noncommunist territories

37 Prior to 1947, the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League worked together seeking
to end
   (1) nonviolence
   (2) religious diversity
   (3) foreign rule
   (4) nonalignment
38 What was an immediate result of the Great Leap Forward (1958)?

(1) independence of Kenya from Great Britain
(2) the breakup of the Soviet Union
(3) the relocation of Bosnian refugees
(4) increased famine in China

Base your answer to question 39 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... The grim statutes [laws] that I would spend the rest of my life fighting stared back at me from the page: the value of a woman’s life was half that of a man (for instance, if a car hit both on the street, the cash compensation due to the woman’s family was half that due the man’s); a woman’s testimony in court as a witness to a crime counted only half as much as a man’s; a woman had to ask her husband’s permission for divorce. The drafters of the penal code had apparently consulted the seventh century for legal advice. The laws, in short, turned the clock back fourteen hundred years, to the early days of Islam’s spread, the days when stoning women for adultery and chopping off the hands of thieves were considered appropriate sentences....

— Shirin Ebadi, Iran Awakening

39 Based on this passage, which statement is a valid conclusion about Iran following the revolution in 1979?

(1) Men were often penalized for their treatment of women.
(2) Laws were changed to reflect Western legal principles.
(3) The legal system discriminated against women.
(4) Legal decisions were based on economic values.

40 Which sequence of 20th-century Cold War events is in the correct chronological order?

(1) fall of the Berlin Wall → Cuban missile crisis → adoption of the Marshall Plan
(2) Cuban missile crisis → fall of the Berlin Wall → adoption of the Marshall Plan
(3) fall of the Berlin Wall → adoption of the Marshall Plan → Cuban missile crisis
(4) adoption of the Marshall Plan → Cuban missile crisis → fall of the Berlin Wall

41 What is the main idea of this cartoon?

(1) Many people have died as a result of consuming ethanol.
(2) Ethanol is produced from fossils and plants.
(3) Biofuel production is contributing to the world hunger problem.
(4) Biofuel production is the source of deadly greenhouse gases.

42 “Dalit [Untouchable] Families Forbidden to Use Public Water-Tap”
“Nepal Bans Bias Against Untouchables in Move to End Hindu Caste System”

These headlines reflect a conflict between

(1) traditional customs and modern law
(2) child labor and industrialization
(3) national self-determination and ethnic diversity
(4) access to resources and forced migration

43 Which region is most closely associated with the expansion of the Sahel and overgrazing in the savanna regions?

(1) South America (3) Africa
(2) China (4) Southeast Asia

[OVER]
44 Feudalism and manorialism played an important role in western European society during the
(1) medieval period
(2) Pax Romana
(3) Enlightenment
(4) Age of Exploration

45 Pope Urban II, Saladin, and King Richard the Lion-Hearted are leaders associated with the
(1) Age of Charlemagne
(2) Crusades
(3) Glorious Revolution
(4) Counter Reformation

46 One way in which the travels of Marco Polo and the voyages of Zheng He are similar is that both
(1) established colonial territories
(2) stimulated trade
(3) encouraged mass migrations
(4) led to discoveries in Africa

47 Which civilization is credited with recording data with quipu, developing an elaborate road system, and constructing Machu Picchu?
(1) Roman
(2) Egyptian
(3) Mesopotamian
(4) Inca

48 Which revolution best completes this partial outline?
(1) Mexican
(2) Chinese
(3) Cuban
(4) Iranian

49 Some of the ethnic strife in Africa today can be traced back to the European division of Africa resulting from the
(1) Treaty of Tordesillas
(2) Congress of Vienna
(3) Berlin Conference
(4) Yalta Conference

50 One way in which the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire (1915) and the Tutsis in Rwanda (1994) are similar is that both groups
(1) sought safe haven in the Soviet Union
(2) suffered human rights violations
(3) seceded to create an independent state
(4) fled to escape a severe flood