

Global Mobile

A

Global History Regents Study Guide

By

Mr. Anower

The Format and Time Management

Part 1	50 Multiple Choice	50 minutes
Part 2	Thematic essay	45 minutes
Part 3A	DBQ's	30 minutes
Part 3B	DBQ essay	55 minutes

You must complete the whole examination to pass.

Tips:

Multiple choices:

1. Read all the questions and underline key words
2. Answer all the questions
3. Use process of elimination
4. Ask yourself what do I know about the topic and which answer is logical.

Thematic essay:

1. Start your essay using a time period: Ex. Throughout history
2. Paraphrase or copy the historical context
3. Add one sentence of your own
4. Identify two topic your are going to discuss:
Ex. Hinduism in India and Buddhism in china and japan have greatly impacted lives of the followers.
Ex. Deforestation and environmental pollution have posed great challenges to the world.
5. Make sure your essay follows the outline below:

PARAGRAPH ONE	INTRODUCTION
PARAGRAPH TWO	DESCRIBE THE CAUSES/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF FIRST EVENT
PARAGRAPH THREE	DISCUSS THE EFFECTS OF THE FIRST EVENT
PARAGRAPH FOUR	DESCRIBE THE CAUSES/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE SECOND EVENT
PARAGRAPH FIVE	DISCUSS THE EFFECTS OF THE SECOND EVENT
CONCLUSION	RESTATE YOUR INTRODUCTION AND MAJOR POINTS YOU MADE THROUGHOUT THE ESSAY

DBQ ESSAY:

1. Start your essay using a time period: Ex. Throughout history
2. Paraphrase or copy the historical context
3. Add one sentence of your own
4. Identify two topic your are going to discuss:
Ex. Hinduism in India and Buddhism in china and japan have greatly impacted lives of the followers.
Ex. Deforestation and environmental pollution have posed great challenges to the world.
5. Make sure your essay follows the outline below:

PARAGRAPH ONE	INTRODUCTION
PARAGRAPH TWO	DESCRIBE THE CAUSES/HISTORICAL CITE THE DOCUMENTS. CITE ALL THE DOCUMENTS. Ex. According to document one....
PARAGRAPH THREE	DISCUSS THE EFFECTS OF THE FIRST EVENT. Cite all the documents.... Provide outside information about the event that were not included in the document. Or compare the event with another event that is similar to the event.
PARAGRAPH FOUR	DESCRIBE THE CAUSES/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE SECOND EVENT. Cite all the documents used. Cite all the documents
PARAGRAPH FIVE	DISCUSS THE EFFECTS OF THE SECOND EVENT Provide outside information about the event that were not included in the document. Or compare the event with another event that is similar to the event.
CONCLUSION	RESTATE YOUR INTRODUCTION AND MAJOR POINTS YOU MADE THROUGHOUT THE ESSAY.

Geography of early civilization

Early Civilization: Most early civilization grew near river valley. Egypt near the Nile River. Mesopotamia near the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Provided fertile soils, transportation, and growth of crops. This region is known as Fertile Crescent.

Regents Questions	Regents questions
1. Which river system is found in Mesopotamia? (1) Nile River (2) Yellow River (3) Tigris and Euphrates rivers (4) Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers	3. The Middle Kingdom (Egypt) and Mesopotamia was located in an area also known as the (1) subcontinent (3) Fertile Crescent (2) Holy Land (4) rooftop of the world
2. Which geographic feature did the earliest civilizations in Egypt, India, and China have in common? (1) mountains that provided protection from invasion (2) rivers that increased the fertility of the land by flooding (3) vast forests that supplied lumber for building (4) tropical climates that included monsoons	4. The development of which early civilization was influenced most directly by the Tigris River, the Zagros Mountains and the Syrian Desert? (1) Chinese (3) Egyptian (2) Maya (4) Mesopotamian

2. Geography of China and India

Geography of China: Himalaya Mountain and Gobi desert isolated china. Isolation led to ethnocentrism. Ethnocentrism is when you think your culture is the best than other culture. Often saw them as the middle kingdom meaning china is in the middle of the universe. Civilization grew near Huang-he (yellow) river.

Geography of India: India is a peninsula (Korea, Italy, and Spain are also peninsula). Himalaya Mountains separated India from china. The mountain made travelling difficult. As a result people had many different religion, language and culture. Major characteristic is monsoon which brings rain every summer. One positive aspect is that it provided water to grow crops. A negative aspect was too much rain led to extreme flooding and destructions of crops and houses. Ganges River became a religious symbol. People take shower at Ganges to wash away all the sins. Thar desert and Deccan plateau is in India

Regents Questions	Regents questions
5. Which geographic feature has helped isolate China? (1) Andes Mountains (2) Kalahari Desert (3) Himalaya Mountains (4) Great Rift Valley	7. Which geographic factor affected the development of the Gupta Empire? (1) volcanoes (3) monsoons (2) permafrost (4) island location
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separated the cultures of Europe and Asia Hindered, but did not prevent, invaders from entering India Terraced to increase food production in South America 	8. The Thar Desert, Ganges River, and Deccan Plateau are all geographic features of (1) Japan (3) India (2) China (4) Indonesia
6. Which geographic feature is being described in these statements? (1) river valleys (3) mountains (2) steppes (4) tundra	9. A geographic similarity between Italy and India is that both of these countries are located (1) on peninsulas (2) on archipelagos (3) between two oceans (4) south of the equator

<p>10 In China, the development of ethnocentrism was most influenced by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 its historic reliance on foreign nations 2 a long history of democratic government 3 a strong belief in Christianity 4 its geographic isolation 	<p>11 Which geographic factor has helped China remain isolated for many centuries?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 many natural harbors 2 navigable river systems 3 severe climate 4 northern and western mountain ranges
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Geographic features	Regents questions 12	Regents questions 13
<p>Korea: Korea is a peninsula. Because of its location between china and japan it is known as cultural bridge.</p>	<p>One role Korea had in the development of East Asia was</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) protecting China from a Japanese invasion along China's western frontier (2) challenging Japan for control of Southeast Asian islands (3) allying itself with the Vietnamese to conquer China (4) passing cultural ideas from China to Japan 	<p>Which statement about cultural diffusion in Asia is most accurate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Byzantine traders brought the Justinian Code to China. (2) Roman legions introduced Christianity to India. (3) Indian monks brought Islam to the Middle East. (4) Chinese ideas and practices spread into Korea and Japan.
<p>Japan: japan is Archipelago. It has irregular coast line. It has volcanoes and occasional earth quake. Dependent on sea food. Uses terrace farming (make steps in mountain to grow crops)</p>	<p>14 Which two nations are archipelagoes?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Japan and the Philippines 2 Egypt and Israel 3 Spain and France 4 Cuba and Mexico 	<p>15 Which statement about the geography of Japan is most accurate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Location has made it easy to invade. (2) The irregular coastline has many natural harbors. (3) Large plains are its primary physical feature. (4) Earthquakes do not threaten the islands.
<p>Greece: Mountainous geography led to small independent city states. Separated people. It has excellent coastline and harbors led to trade.</p>	<p>16 What was one cause of the development of many small independent city-states in ancient Greece?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Greece and Rome were often at war. (2) The mountainous terrain of Greece resulted in widely scattered settlements. (3) Military leaders found small Greek settlements easy to control. (4) The Greek people had many different languages and religions. 	<p>17 What effect did the geography of ancient Greece have on its early development?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The mountainous terrain led to the creation of independent city-states. (2) A lack of natural seaports limited communication. (3) An inland location hindered trade and colonization. (4) Abundant natural resources encouraged self-sufficiency.
<p>Geography of Meso-America: Mayans and Incans: Located near andes mountain Used terrace farming to grow crops in the mountains. Developed roads, bridges, and tunnels between mountain for trade and travel</p>	<p>18 An effect of a mountainous topography on Inca and Chinese civilizations was the development of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 industrialization 2 single-crop economy 3 desalination projects 4 terrace farming 	<p>19 How did the Inca adapt to their physical environment?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) They built large fishing fleets to feed their populations. (2) They built footbridges that connected their roads across the Andes. (3) They established extensive trade agreements with Europe. (4) They raised cattle and horses on the pampas.
<p>Italy: it is a peninsula. Travel and trade grew because of its location near the Mediterranean sea. It became a thriving center for trade. Renaissance begin here for its location</p>	<p>20 During the 1400s, the cities of Venice, Constantinople, and Canton achieved prominence because their</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) locations were favorable for trade (2) pleasant climates led to an increase in population (3) democratic governments attracted trade (4) military power led to industrialization 	<p>21 What was one reason that some Italian cities developed into major commercial and cultural centers during the 13th and 14th centuries?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) unified central government (2) isolationist economic policies (3) geographic location (4) system of social equality

Unit Two Social Scientists:

3

23.

33.

Archeologist: study past human life and culture examining monuments and ruins left by human civilization.

Anthropologists study culture, origin of human, and artifacts.

Primary Source: First hand account of events in history people who actually lived through the event: examples: Diary, letters, autobiographies, photos.
Secondary source: information about past based on knowledge collected from primary source. Ex. Textbooks, movies, fiction books.

Analyzing the design of a Shang bronze pot
• Deciphering the writing on the Rosetta Stone
• Examining the fabric of a Japanese kimono
These actions are most often performed by
(1) a political scientist (3) a sociologist
(2) a geographer (4) an archaeologist

35.

In which field of study do people learn about the development of early human beings?
(1) economics (3) political science
(2) cartography (4) anthropology

37.

Which item would be considered a secondary source on World War I?
(1) map used by General Lanrezac in planning for the Battle of the Marne
(2) diary of a soldier who fought in the Battle of the Somme
(3) rifle instruction manual used by a Russian soldier on the Eastern Front
(4) magazine article on the 75th anniversary of the poem, "In Flanders Fields"

39.

Which example best represents a primary source?
(1) a 20th-century novel about events leading up to the French Revolution
(2) film footage taken during the liberation of Nazi concentration camps
(3) an interview with an expert on the fall of the Roman Empire
(4) a lecture on the impact of the African slave trade on South America

34.

4

"Archaeologists Revise Historical Interpretations After New Discovery"
"New Research Sheds Light on Causes of World War I"
"Computer Technology Helps Reconstruct Ancient Languages"

36.

These headlines indicate that the understanding of historical facts
(1) remains the same over time
(2) is passed down from one generation to another
(3) reflects a variety of personal opinions
(4) is shaped by the available evidence

38.

A primary source about the French Revolution is
(1) an eyewitness account from a prisoner at the Bastille
(2) an encyclopedia entry about the Reign of Terror
(3) a recent biography of Robespierre
(4) a movie about Louis XVI

Which document is considered a primary source?
(1) encyclopedia article
(2) modern textbook
(3) biography
(4) personal correspondence

Unit Three: Economic Systems

Traditional Economy: practiced in ancient times. It deals with exchange of agriculture product a system known as barter.

Command Economy: when government controls the economy. Government makes all the decisions on distributions of goods and services. Found in totalitarian or

40.

Which statement best describes an aspect of a command economy?
(1) Profit motivates individuals to set up private businesses.
(2) Tradition, religion, and customs heavily influence economic decisions.
(3) Supply and demand regulate the economy.
(4) Government directs and controls the means of production.

42.

In a traditional economic system, which type of goods is most often produced?
(1) agricultural products
(2) heavy industrial machinery
(3) military supplies
(4) electronics and computers

41.

In a pure market economy, who determines which goods and services are produced and in what quantities?
(1) government agencies
(2) consumers and producers
(3) church hierarchy
(4) banks and cartels

43.

Hunting and gathering, subsistence agriculture, and the barter system are characteristics of a
(1) market economy
(2) command economy
(3) traditional economy
(4) mixed economy

44. communist government
Pure market/Free Trade economy:
 People make the decision on prices and production. Government has no control on economy. Also known as **capitalism** or **laizzes faire**.
Mixed economy:
 Government and people makes decision together.

What is a key principle of a market economy?
 (1) The means of production are controlled by the state.
 (2) Supply and demand determine production and price.
 (3) Employment opportunities are determined by social class.
 (4) Businesses are owned by the people collectively.
 Laissez-faire economists of the 19th century argued that
 (1) the government should regulate the economy and foreign trade
 (2) individuals should be allowed to pursue their self-interest in a free market
 (3) governments should develop a state-run banking system to prevent instability
 (4) anarchy would result if universal male suffrage was granted

45. Which statement best describes a mixed economy?
 (1) The government determines the production and distribution of goods and services.
 (2) The products that consumers demand determine what goods are produced.
 (3) Some industries are owned by the state, and others are privately owned.
 (4) People produce the same goods, but in different amounts, every year.

47. Which event had the greatest influence on the development of laissez-faire capitalism?
 (1) fall of the Roman Empire
 (2) invention of the printing press
 (3) Industrial Revolution
 (4) Green Revolution

48. **Manorialism Economy:** During the middle ages or feudal period in Europe people lived in a manor. Where lords/kings provided lands to knights for protections, and serf/peasants worked in the fields. Each manor was self sufficient: had a church, school, housings for everyone. Social class divided people.

Which economic system existed in Europe during the early Middle Ages?
 1 free market 3 manorialism
 2 socialism 4 command
 During the feudal period in Europe, power and position in society were based on the
 (1) amount of money earned
 (2) level of education achieved
 (3) number of slaves owned
 (4) amount of land possessed

49. One similarity between the feudal manors of Europe and the traditional villages of India is that
 1 peasants were seldom able to change their social status
 2 women dominated the political decisions of the local councils
 3 children could choose from a number of different occupations
 4 monarchs exerted absolute power over local governments

51. Which statement about the social structure in Europe during the Middle Ages is most accurate?
 1 The nobles encouraged social mobility.
 2 The practices of the Catholic Church led to the development of a classless society.
 3 Sharp class distinctions divided European society.
 4 Industrialization led to the growth of socialism throughout Europe.

52. The caste system in India and the feudal system in Europe were similar in that both
 (1) provided structure for society
 (2) developed concepts of natural rights
 (3) established totalitarian governments
 (4) promoted peace and prosperity

53. **Commercial Revolution:**
 Changed Medieval/middle age economy. Resulted in growth of cities, guilds, and banking system and joint stock companies.

The introduction of banking, letters of credit, joint stock companies, and guilds contributed to the start of the
 (1) Renaissance
 (2) Agricultural Revolution
 (3) Enlightenment
 (4) Commercial Revolution

54. The Commercial Revolution helped lead to the Industrial Revolution because during the Commercial Revolution
 (1) the barter system was instituted
 (2) new forms of business were developed
 (3) socialism was introduced to Europe
 (4) subsistence agriculture was promoted

55

Mercantilism:
economic theory
 that supports that every nation should have colonies overseas. Colonies should exist to benefit the mother country. Wealth of nation depends on selling products to colonies. Controlling trade is key to power.

Which statement best describes the concept of mercantilism?

- (1) Universal suffrage leads to educated citizens.
- (2) Controlling trade is a key to increasing power.
- (3) Only the fittest deserve to survive.
- (4) Strict social control prevents revolutions.

57. The purpose of colonies is to ship raw materials to the colonial power and buy finished goods from the colonial power.

59. This statement reflects the basic idea of which economic system?

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (1) socialism | (3) mercantilism |
| (2) communism | (4) capitalism |

56

6

Which statement is most closely associated with the economic policy of mercantilism?

1. Colonies should exist for the benefit of the mother country.
2. Local authority should determine the type of goods to be produced.
3. Governments should not be involved in the economy.
4. Business and industry should be owned by the state.

58. One principle in the theory of mercantilism is that colonies should be

1. granted independence as soon as possible
2. considered an economic burden for the colonial power
3. encouraged to develop their own industries
4. acquired as markets and sources of raw materials

Unit Four: Belief Systems

60.

Shintoism and Animism:
 Shintoism is found in Japan. Animism is found in Ancient Africa. Both religions believe in spirits in nature.

One similarity between Japanese Shintoism and African animism is the belief that

- (1) everything in nature has a spirit and should be respected
- (2) only one God exists in the universe
- (3) people's moral conduct determines their afterlife
- (4) religious statues should be erected to honor the gods

62.

Hinduism:
 Found in India. (Polytheistic: believe in many gods)
 Main beliefs are karma: if do good deed ..good things will happen to you. Dharma: everyone has a moral duty to do good, pray to gods for betterment of self. They also believe in reincarnation: everyone reborn and take a social position depending on the Karma of

The terms Brahma, dharma, and moksha are most closely associated with which religion?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) Judaism | (3) Hinduism |
| (2) Islam | (4) animism |

61.

Which two belief systems teach that there are spirits in nature?

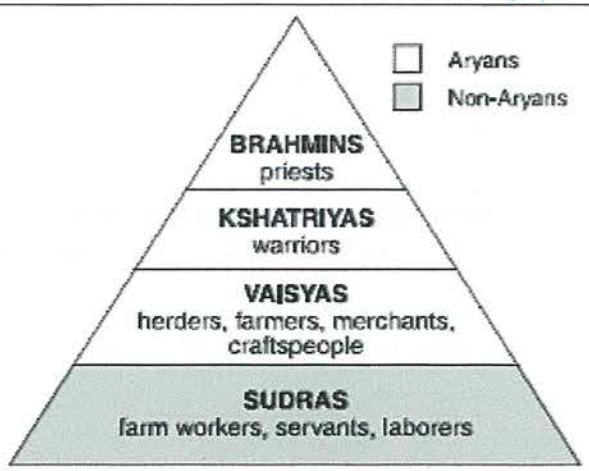
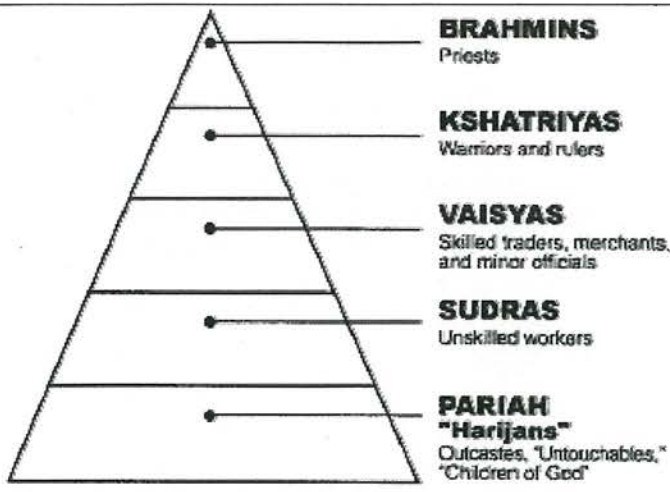
- (1) Shinto and animism
- (2) Hinduism and Confucianism
- (3) Judaism and Christianity
- (4) Islam and Buddhism

63.

Which factor most influenced a person's social position in early Indian societies?

- (1) education
- (2) birth
- (3) geographic location
- (4) individual achievement

last life. Hinduism follow caste system: social class is separated in birth. Priest are on the top, comes warriors, then come merchants, and the last is untouchables. Untouchables are the lowest class who has no social rights.



Source: Guide to the Essentials of World History, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

64. The diagram represents the rigid social class system of

- (1) colonial Latin America
- (2) traditional India
- (3) feudal Japan
- (4) dynastic China

65. Which concept is illustrated in the diagram?

- (1) manorialism
- (2) apartheid
- (3) caste
- (4) encomienda

Buddhism: began in India and spread through china and japan because of cultural diffusion. They believe in karma and dharma. They also believe in four noble truth and eight fold path (do not hurt others, speak the truth, give up greed, meditate etc..... Buddhist believe that cause of suffering is desire and to be an enlighten person followers should give up

67. The religious terms *Four Noble Truths*, *Eightfold Path*, and *nirvana* are most closely associated with

- (1) Judaism
- (2) Islam
- (3) Shintoism
- (4) Buddhism

68. Which belief is shared by Hindus and Buddhists?

- (1) Everyone should have the same social status.
- (2) People should pray five times a day.
- (3) The soul can be reincarnated.
- (4) Material wealth is a sign of the blessing of the gods.

70. Which term is used to describe the spread of Buddhism from India through Southeast Asia?

- 1 ethnocentrism
- 2 isolation
- 3 imperialism
- 4 cultural diffusion

71. Which belief is most closely associated with the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)?

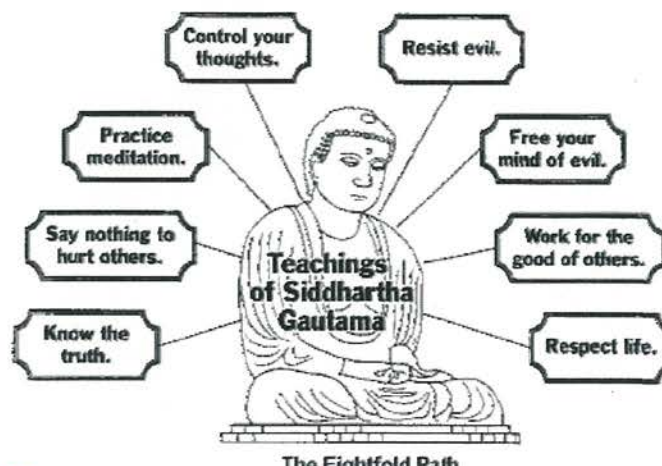
- (1) People are born into a specific caste.
- (2) Believers must follow the Ten Commandments.
- (3) Followers must fast during Ramadan.
- (4) People can overcome their desires by following the Eight-Fold Path.

66. Which religion or belief system is most closely associated with the social class system illustrated in the diagram?

- (1) Hinduism
- (2) Daoism
- (3) Catholicism
- (4) animism

69. Which values are most closely associated with the fundamental principles of Buddhism?

- 1 competition and financial success
- 2 maintaining the caste system and providing education for all people
- 3 practicing nonviolence and giving up worldly desires
- 4 self-determination and democracy



Source: The Human Experience, Glencoe

72. The diagram illustrates the key concepts of which religion?

- (1) Islam
- (2) Christianity
- (3) Hinduism
- (4) Buddhism

desire and greed. By giving up desire and greed one can reach Nirvana (the state of enlightenment)



Source: Q. T. Luong, www.terrageria.com

73. This statue is most closely associated with which religion?

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| (1) Buddhism | (3) Jainism |
| (2) Islam | (4) Christianity |

Islam: found in Mecca (Saudi Arabia) Monotheistic (believe in one god just like Christianity and Judaism). Koran is holy book. They believe in five pillars of Islam which is 1. Pray 5 times a day. 2. Fast during Ramadan. 3. Every Muslim must go to Mecca for pilgrimage. 4. Give charity to the poor. And 5. Muhammed is God's prophet.

75. Christianity, Islam, and Judaism are similar in that they all ask their followers to

- (1) believe in reincarnation
- (2) strive for nirvana
- (3) follow a code of behavior
- (4) practice polytheism

77. The Koran, jihad, and the hegira are most closely associated with the practice of

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 Islam | 3 Shinto |
| 2 Judaism | 4 Buddhism |

- 78.
- Buddhist temples are found in Japan.
 - Most Indonesians study the Koran.
 - Catholicism is the dominant religion in Latin America.

These statements illustrate a result of

- (1) westernization
- (2) cultural diffusion
- (3) economic nationalism
- (4) fundamentalism

79. The introduction of Buddhism into China and of Islam into Indonesia are examples of

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 social mobility | 3 ethnocentrism |
| 2 cultural diffusion | 4 interdependence |

74. The spread of Buddhist ideas and customs to China and Southeast Asia was the result of

- (1) the Mandate of Heaven
- (2) economic dependence
- (3) cultural diffusion
- (4) the civil service system

76. One similarity between the Five Pillars of Islam and the Ten Commandments is that both

- 1 support a belief in reincarnation
- 2 promote learning as a means to salvation
- 3 encourage the use of statues to symbolize God
- 4 provide a guide to proper ethical and moral behavior

Speaker A: We must return to the ideas of the Bible. We should encourage people to read and interpret religious scripture for themselves.

Speaker B: Our people worship many gods, who control the people's activities, such as birth, death, and commerce.

Speaker C: Our people received the Ten Commandments at Mount Sinai. We are few in number, but we will bring these commandments to all people.

Speaker D: We trace our religion's birth to the flight of our greatest prophet from Mecca to Medina.

80. Which speaker is expressing an idea from a polytheistic religion?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (1) A | (3) C |
| (2) B | (4) D |

81. Which speaker refers to the establishment of Islam?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (1) A | (3) C |
| (2) B | (4) D |

82.

Confucianism:
Found in
China. Believe
in Harmony
 and maintaining social order. They believe in **filial piety** and **five relationship** which means that everyone has a place in society and family. Youngers should respect elders. Children must respect parents. Family is very important. Introduced civil service exam in china: Most qualified and educated should be hired by the government jobs. Similar to **legalism and Daoism: social order and strong leader**

In China, Confucianism emphasized the idea that

- (1) equality should exist between all members of society
- (2) salvation could be attained by prayer, meditation, and good deeds
- (3) individual goals should be placed ahead of the needs of the group
- (4) harmony could be achieved by the proper behavior of each member of a family or society

83.

The five relationships taught by Confucius encouraged people to

- (1) improve their position in life
- (2) maintain social and political order
- (3) respect and worship nature
- (4) serve the needs of religious leaders

"... If from now on the King starts by rising early and going to bed late, and if the ministers take oaths among themselves to cut out the evils of parties and merriment, be diligent in cultivating frugality and virtue, do not allow private considerations from taking root in their minds, and do not use artifice as a method of operation in government affairs, then the officials and common people will all cleanse and purify their minds and be in great accord with his will..."

— Yi Hang-no, Korean Royal Adviser

84.

Which Confucian principle is reflected in this statement?

- (1) The ruler must set an example for the people.
- (2) Respect for elders is the foundation of civilization.
- (3) Virtue increases with education.
- (4) Compassion and sympathy for others is important.

85.

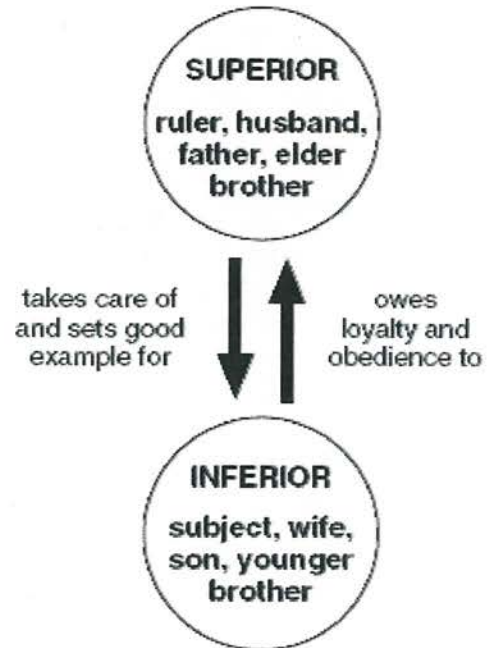
9

- Showing respect for parents
- Maintaining family honor
- Honoring all elders

Which term is most closely related to these three actions?

- (1) nirvana
- (2) animism
- (3) filial piety
- (4) hadj (hajj)

Everyone had duties and responsibilities, depending on his or her position in a relationship.



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

87.

The illustration shows the relationship between individuals in a society according to the ideas of

- (1) Confucius
- (2) Moses
- (3) Mohammad
- (4) Siddhartha Gautama

<p>Tang and song Dynasty were the golden age of china they advanced in science and mathematics, gunpowder, traded in silk route, advancement in poetry and literature. Invention of printing began during tang and song.</p>	<p>88 Which civilization first developed a civil service system, invented gunpowder, and manufactured porcelain?</p> <p>(1) Aztec (2) Chinese (3) Japanese (4) Roman</p>	<p>87 Block printing, gunpowder, and the abacus were developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porcelain making and black-ink painting on silk paper were perfected. • The compass was discovered and used to improve the determination of direction when sailing. <p>These advances are associated with the</p> <p>(1) Tang and Sung dynasties of China (2) Gupta Empire in India (3) Ghana and Mali civilizations of Africa (4) Byzantine Empire in the Middle East</p>
<p>Gupta's were golden age just like the tang they advanced in mathematics. Buddhism spread. Hindu texts were written. Poetry and literatures were admired - concept of zero decimal system</p>	<p>90 • Art and literature flourished during the Gupta Empire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian scholars developed the concept of zero. • Indian provinces were united after 200 years of civil war. <p>The information in these statements refers to</p> <p>(1) effects of European involvement in India (2) India's Golden Age (3) effects of isolationism (4) Islamic achievements in India</p>	<p>91 Which accomplishments are associated with the Gupta Empire?</p> <p>(1) adoption of democracy and construction of the Pantheon (2) defeat of the Roman Empire and adoption of Christianity (3) establishment of Pax Mongolia and founding of a Chinese dynasty (4) use of Sanskrit language and development of the concept of zero</p>
<p>The byzantine empire flourished after the fall of roman empire. Constantinople became the trading center (good location for trade. Byzantine accomplishments are Justinian code, Preserved greek and roman ideas, and hagia Sophia (great architecture)</p>	<p>92 The Byzantine Empire made its most important contribution to later civilizations by</p> <p>(1) recognizing the Pope as the head of the Byzantine Church (2) preserving much of the Greco-Roman heritage (3) establishing trade routes to the Americas (4) encouraging the spread of Buddhism</p>	<p>93 A study of the Byzantine civilization would show that this civilization</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 collapsed as a result of the Germanic invasions of the early Middle Ages 2 preserved Greek and Roman learning and passed it on to western and eastern Europe 3 based its economy on subsistence farming and slash-and-burn agriculture 4 reduced the influence of the Eastern Orthodox Church
<p>Italy, India, Korea are peninsula. Monsoon and Ganges river affect Indian Geography. Mountain in Greece led to formation of Sparta and Athens. Mountains in china and japan Isolated both nation. Korea is a bridge between china and japan.</p>	<p>94 Which geographic feature was common to the development of civilizations in ancient Egypt, China, India, and Mesopotamia?</p> <p>(1) river valleys (2) deserts (3) rain forests (4) mountains</p> <p>96 In India, Bangladesh, and much of Southeast Asia, agricultural productivity is most affected by the</p> <p>(1) seasonal monsoons (2) unnavigable rivers (3) numerous deserts (4) cold climate</p>	<p>95 One effect of rugged, mountainous geography on the civilization of ancient Greece was the development of</p> <p>(1) absolute monarchies (2) extensive trade with the Persians (3) separate, independent city-states (4) belief in one God</p> <p>97 Italy, Korea, Spain, and India are similar in that each is considered</p> <p>(1) an archipelago (2) a peninsula (3) a landlocked nation (4) an island nation</p>

Feudal society was based on class Lords, Knights, Serfs. They lived in manor a self sufficient place where each group protected each other in return of land. Church was most powerful. Same thing existed in Japan. Japanese samurai followed code of bushido European Knights followed code of chivalry

108. The caste system in India and the feudal system in Europe were similar in that both

- (1) provided structure for society
- (2) developed concepts of natural rights
- (3) established totalitarian governments
- (4) promoted peace and prosperity

107. Which economic system existed in Europe during the early Middle Ages?

- 1 free market
- 2 socialism
- 3 manorialism
- 4 command

Which practice in medieval Europe was most similar to a Japanese warrior's code of bushido?

- (1) indulgences
- (2) serfdom
- (3) chivalry
- (4) tribute

101

Ghana, Mali & Songhai all traded gold & salt over the Trans-Saharan trade route into Middle East. King of Mali mansa Musa went to mecca and spread islam in Mali. Timbaktu become the center of trading and commerce.

100. Which description best characterizes the city of Timbuktu?

- (1) port on the water route to East Asia
- (2) major urban and industrial center on the Silk Road
- (3) commercial and cultural center of West Africa
- (4) inland city of the Hanseatic League

102. The rise of the West African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai can be attributed to

- (1) their emphasis on nationalism
- (2) the spread of Christianity
- (3) the rise of European imperialism
- (4) their locations near the trans-Sahara trade routes

104

103. Which economic activity was the basis for most of the wealth and power of the West African empires of Ghana and Mali?

- (1) hunting and gathering
- (2) farming and cattle ranching
- (3) trading in salt and gold
- (4) working in bronze and brass

105. What was a significant effect of Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca?

- (1) The African written language spread to southwest Asia.
- (2) Military leaders eventually controlled Mali.
- (3) Islamic learning and culture expanded in Mali.
- (4) The trading of gold for salt ended.

Mercantilism is an economic system that allowed European countries: England, France, Spain & Portugal used colonies to gain access to materials and markets. The goal is for the colonies to supply the Mother Country with goods to sell for a profit. The Mother country exports more than it imports and creates a favorable balance of trade

The term "mercantilism" is defined as an economic system in which

- (1) prices are determined by the laws of supply and demand
- (2) colonies exist for the benefit of the colonial power
- (3) factors of production are owned by the government
- (4) the proletariat benefit at the expense of the bourgeoisie

106. The purpose of colonies is to ship raw materials to the colonial power and buy finished goods from the colonial power.

108. This statement reflects the basic idea of which economic system?

- (1) socialism
- (2) communism
- (3) mercantilism
- (4) capitalism

105. Which statement best describes the concept of mercantilism?

- (1) Universal suffrage leads to educated citizens.
- (2) Controlling trade is a key to increasing power.
- (3) Only the fittest deserve to survive.
- (4) Strict social control prevents revolutions.

107. Which statement best illustrates the concept of European mercantilism during the Age of Exploration?

- (1) England encouraged free trade among its colonies.
- (2) Spain reduced exports to its South American colonies.
- (3) Portugal sought trade benefits from its colonial possessions.
- (4) France refused to give financial support to weak national industries.

110

Renaissance was about individualism and humanism. During renaissance arts and literature flourished in Italy and cities grew so as trade.

109. Which factor best characterizes the art of both ancient Greece and the Renaissance?

- (1) emphasis on the human form
- (2) focus on biblical themes
- (3) dominance of landscape paintings
- (4) influence of the West African tradition

110. In the Renaissance period, which factor was emphasized by the philosophy of humanism?

- 1 superiority of medieval thought
- 2 devotion to religion
- 3 value of the individual
- 4 obedience to government officials

<p>Hellenistic Culture: Introduced by Alexander the Great a blend of a blend of Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian influences</p>	<p>111 Alexander the Great's conquests of Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Persia led to the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 spread of Hellenic culture 2 adoption of a feudal system 3 establishment of representative democracy 4 spread of Islamic culture throughout Europe <p>113</p>	<p>112 What was one effect of Alexander the Great's conquests?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) expansion of Hellenistic culture (2) formation of the Christian church (3) decreased importance of the Silk Roads (4) increased support of the Mayan leaders <p>114</p>
<p>Code of law: Hamaurabi: created harsh law eye for an eye. Justinian code was introduced by the Byzantine empire. Ten commandments are the law of bible. 12 tables are roman law</p>	<p>113 The Code of Hammurabi was a major contribution to the development of civilization because it</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) treated citizens and slaves equally (2) ended all physical punishment (3) recorded existing laws for all to see (4) rejected the principle of filial piety <p>115</p>	<p>114 One way in which the Twelve Tables of Rome, the Code of Hammurabi, and the Justinian Code were similar is that they established</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) trade agreements with neighboring countries (2) tolerance for the different religions of their people (3) written legal systems (4) social class equality <p>116</p>
<p>Church in the middle ages: The Roman Catholic Church was the single most powerful institution in Western Europe during the Middle Ages. The Church became Europe's largest landowner as many nobles often left land to the Church when they died, hoping to gain entry into heaven</p>	<p>115 During the early Middle Ages, western European societies were most influenced by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) national monarchies (2) the Roman Catholic Church (3) elected parliaments (4) the Byzantine emperors <p>117</p>	<p>116 Which statement best describes the role of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe during the Middle Ages?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The Church encouraged individuals to question authority. 2 Church leaders were only involved in spiritual activities. 3 The Church gained influence as people became more interested in secular affairs. 4 The Church provided a sense of stability, unity, and order. <p>118</p>
<p>The crusade: The Crusades were a series of holy wars to recapture the Holy Land (Jerusalem) from Muslim rulers. Europeans gained exposure to the ideas of the Islamic golden age - Islamic math, medicine along with silk, rice, spices, coffee, perfumes, cotton cloth, raisins, and glass mirrors.</p>	<p>117 A direct result of the Crusades was that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the pope lost control of the Church (2) Europeans increased their demands for goods from the East (3) Christians gained permanent control of the Holy Land (4) nobles gained power over the monarchs <p>119 Revival of trade in western Europe, decline of feudalism, revival of interest in learning, and cultural interaction with the Middle East are associated with the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) impact of the Crusades (2) effects of the barter system (3) growth of the Maya Empire (4) rise of Charlemagne <p>120</p>	<p>118 A major goal of the Christian Church during the Crusades (1096-1291) was to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 establish Christianity in western Europe 2 capture the Holy Land from Islamic rulers 3 unite warring Arab peoples 4 strengthen English dominance in the Arab world <p>121 Which circumstance best describes a long-term result of the Crusades?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Muslim control of Jerusalem ended. (2) Feudalism began in western Europe. (3) Cultural exchanges between the Middle East and Europe grew. (4) Christians and Muslims achieved a lasting peace.

The mongols:
United by Genghis Khan.
Very good skill with fighting and horsemanship.
Ruled china, middle-east and Russia. The "Pax Mongolia" was a period of peace and stability in the Mongol Empire. Trade grew during pax mongolia

Which statement supports the claim that diversity was an important characteristic of the Mongol Empire (1200-1350)?

- 1 All people in the Mongol Empire were Hindu.
- 2 The Mongol Empire ruled peoples from China, Russia, eastern Europe, and India.
- 3 Genghis Khan organized a network of communication across the Empire.
- 4 The Mongol Empire covered only central Asia.

- Developed a tribute system
- Reestablished trade along the Silk Roads
- Created an empire from Eastern Europe to the Pacific coast of Asia

Which group was responsible for the results described above?

(1) Huns (3) Koreans
 (2) Japanese (4) Mongols

125.

124.

Black Plague:
began in china spread all over Europe due to the crusades and trade. Millions of people died during the plague in Europe.

Which cause-and-effect relationship is accurate?

- (1) The Russian Revolution led to an absolute monarchy.
- (2) Enlightenment thoughts led to manorialism.
- (3) The Black Plague led to labor shortages.
- (4) The Commercial Revolution led to the creation of traditional economies.

A similarity of the rule of the ancient Mongols and the ancient Greeks is that both

- 1 protected the human rights of the peoples they controlled
- 2 destroyed the civilizations they defeated
- 3 remained isolated and peaceful for centuries
- 4 established vast empires and spread their cultures to the people they conquered

126.

128

127.

Individuals of renaissance:
Leonardo Da Vinci - painted The Mona Lisa
Michelangelo - paintings on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
Niccolo Machiavelli - wrote The Prince (this philosopher advised rulers to do anything necessary to maintain and increase power)
Gutenberg invented printing press and ideas spread all over

A direct impact that the printing press had on 16th-century Europe was that it encouraged the

- (1) spread of ideas
- (2) beginnings of communism
- (3) establishment of democracy
- (4) development of industrialization

Which conclusion can be made based on these statements?

- (1) The plague primarily affected China.
- (2) The interaction of people spread the plague.
- (3) Port cities were relatively untouched by the plague.
- (4) The plague started in western Europe.

129

130

131

In his book *The Prince*, Niccolò Machiavelli advises that a wise ruler is one who

- (1) keeps taxes and food prices low
- (2) encourages education and the arts
- (3) allows advisors to speak their minds
- (4) does what is necessary to stay in power

In western Europe, a long-term effect of the invention of Gutenberg's printing press was that the

- (1) monarchies were restored to absolute power
- (2) feudal system declined
- (3) literacy rate increased
- (4) development of new ideas was discouraged

Niccolò Machiavelli in *The Prince* and Thomas Hobbes in *Leviathan* both advocated that a ruler should

- (1) obtain power from a social contract with the governed
- (2) place the needs of subjects first
- (3) apply Christian teachings to all decisions
- (4) employ absolute power to maintain order in the areas under their rule

<p>Encomienda system was used by the European (Spain) sailed to the Americas and made Natives to be enslaved and paid taxes.</p>	<p>132. The purpose of the encomienda system in Latin America was to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 control overpopulation in urban centers 2 convert native peoples to Protestantism 3 obtain labor and taxes from the native peoples in the Spanish colonies 4 introduce political ideas into the colonies gradually 	<p>133. Which statement about the encomienda system during the 16th and 17th centuries is accurate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Aztec and Inca civilizations prospered. (2) Life expectancy among Native American populations increased. (3) Spanish influence declined in its colonies. (4) Many Native Americans were forced to labor on large estates.
<p>Absolutism is when a king or ruler has absolute power, using the Divine Right Theory (god said they can rule) main goal is to centralize power. Ex. Louis XVI, Peter the great.</p>	<p>134. Many European monarchs of the 1600s maintained that they should have absolute power to rule because they</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) needed to defend their nations against threats from the Western Hemisphere (2) thought that all people should have the right to a good ruler (3) had been given their power to govern from God (4) thought that communism was the superior political system 	<p>135. The theory justifying a monarch's rule by God's authority is called</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) laissez faire (2) totalitarianism (3) predestination (4) divine right
<p>Glorious revolution: Monarch lost their power in England. They signed MAGNA CARTA: a bill that allows parliament (congress) England wrote bill of rights and king lost power. Constitutional monarchy was introduced.</p>	<p>136. The Magna Carta can be described as a</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) journal about English feudal society (2) list of feudal rights that limited the power of the English monarchy (3) census of all tax-paying nobility in feudal England (4) statement of grievances of the middle class in England 	<p>137. Which document limited the power of the English monarchy during the Middle Ages?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Magna Carta (2) Twelve Tables (3) Justinian Code (4) Rig Veda <p>138. The Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, and the English Bill of Rights were created to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) limit the power of English monarchs (2) establish laws protecting the rights of Protestants (3) organize England's colonial empire (4) abolish the role of Parliament
<p>Enlightenment is the time period when philosophers like John Locke and Montesquieu used <u>reason and rationality</u> to improve society. They reformed government by using ideas such as <u>Liberty, equality, justice</u> that led to French and American revolution.</p>	<p>139. Which idea became a central belief of the Enlightenment?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The use of reason would lead to human progress. (2) Mathematics could be used to solve all human problems. (3) The ancient Romans had the best form of government. (4) People should give up their natural rights to their rulers. 	<p>140. The Enlightenment philosophers believed that the power of government is derived from</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) divine right rulers (2) the middle class (3) a strong military (4) those who are governed <p>141. Philosophers of the Enlightenment period believed that society could best be improved by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) relying on faith and divine right (2) borrowing ideas from ancient Greece and Rome (3) applying reason and the laws of nature (4) studying the practices of successful leaders
<p>John Lock wrote two treaties of Government: explaining ideals of democracy, liberty, role of a ruler. Montesquieu wrote about separation of</p>	<p>142. Locke's <i>Two Treatises of Government</i>, Rousseau's <i>The Social Contract</i>, and Montesquieu's <i>The Spirit of the Laws</i> were works written during which time period?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Middle Ages (2) Renaissance (3) Enlightenment (4) Reformation 	<p>143. One contribution that John Locke made to Enlightenment philosophy was the idea that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) absolute monarchies should continue (2) the punishment should fit the crime (3) individual rights should be denied (4) governments should be based on the

Protestant reformation: In 1517, Martin Luther posted his ninety-five theses calling for reforms in the Roman Catholic Church. Luther protested corruption in the Roman Catholic Church. New Christian churches developed - ending Christian unity. As the Roman Catholic Church lost power, the power of European kings began to grow

142
Martin Luther's posting of the Ninety-Five Theses is considered by many to be a turning point in history because

- 1 the Pope's right to sell indulgences was strengthened
- 2 Luther soon became the leader of Germany
- 3 the power of the Roman Catholic Church was lessened and royal power grew
- 4 the Roman Catholic Church unified the German states

- Sale of indulgences authorized by Pope Leo X to raise money to build St. Peter's Basilica in Rome (1515)
- Ninety-five Theses posted (1517)
- Hearing held at Worms, Germany (1521)

145
Which action could be considered an effect of the Protestant Reformation?

- (1) posting of the Ninety-five Theses
- (2) decline in the power of the Roman Catholic Church
- (3) sale of indulgences
- (4) end of religious warfare

146
These events are most closely associated with

- (1) Charles V and absolutism
- (2) Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation
- (3) John Locke and the Enlightenment
- (4) Karl Marx and scientific socialism

147
An important effect of the Protestant Reformation in Europe was that it strengthened the

- (1) power of monarchies
- (2) power of the pope
- (3) belief in polytheism
- (4) unity of Europe

The Maya: Developed a complex civilization in the rain forests of present-day Guatemala and southern Mexico. Built stone pyramids, developed a complex numbering system with the concept of zero, and created a calendar of 365 days to keep track of seasons.

148
The Gupta civilization (4th-6th centuries) and the Maya civilization (4th-10th centuries) were similar in that both

- (1) built temple complexes and developed the concept of zero
- (2) eliminated standing armies and introduced an aristocracy
- (3) developed early democratic systems
- (4) were conquered by European imperialists

149
The ancient cultures of both the Incas and the Chinese adapted to the physical geography of their region by

- (1) developing terrace farming on hillsides
- (2) building chariots to protect their open plains against invaders
- (3) becoming maritime traders
- (4) constructing harbors to encourage exploration

150
Which technological advancement helped unify both the Roman and the Inca Empires?

- (1) astrolabe
- (2) road system
- (3) gunpowder
- (4) wheeled carts

151
Which characteristic is common to the Maya, Aztec, and Inca civilizations?

- 1 advancement of scientific knowledge
- 2 origin in the Andes Mountains
- 3 equality of all members of society
- 4 territorial expansion without warfare

IncAs: Built stone roads and rope bridges stretching thousands of miles to unite the distant corners of their empire. Used a quipu or knotted ropes to count, keep records, and send messages. Grew potatoes and engaged in terrace farming on mountains.

152
A study of Aztec, Maya, and Inca agricultural systems would show that these civilizations

- (1) relied on mechanized agricultural techniques
- (2) carried on extensive food trade with each other
- (3) adapted to their environments with creative farming techniques
- (4) relied on a single-crop economy

153
Which idea was shared by the ancient Maya, Aztec, and Inca civilizations?

- 1 practicing rituals to please the gods
- 2 equality among the social classes
- 3 direct democracy
- 4 monotheism

Fall of Aztec and Columbian exchange: The Aztecs fell when Spanish due to superior weapons of the Europeans. Europeans They conquered native peoples, seized their gold and silver, brought new diseases, and converted native peoples to Christianity.

A direct result of the conquest of Tenochtitlán by Hernán Cortés in 1521 was the

- (1) expulsion of Jews and Muslims from Spain
- (2) establishment of Portuguese trade routes around Africa
- (3) fall of the Aztec Empire
- (4) conquest of the Kush Kingdom

A major reason that the Spanish were able to conquer the peoples of the Americas was the

- 1 military technology of the Spanish conquerors
- 2 inability of the native peoples to adapt to Spanish culture
- 3 enforced slavery of the native peoples by the Spanish
- 4 unified resistance of native peoples to Spanish demands

Columbian Exchange: The European encounter with the Native Americans led to an exchange of ideas, customs, and technologies. This great cultural diffusion is often called the Columbian Exchange since it began with the arrival of Columbus. The Europeans were introduced new foods like tomatoes, corn, potatoes, and chocolate. Natives were introduced to new diseases like chicken pox. Millions of native died on epidemic.

After contact with Europeans in the 1500s, millions of native peoples in the Americas died as a result of

- (1) new foods, which the native peoples could not digest
- (2) religious persecution resulting from the Spanish Inquisition
- (3) new diseases to which the native peoples had no natural immunity
- (4) slavery and the terrible conditions on their sea journey to Europe

Which statement explains the long-term significance of the travels of Christopher Columbus?

- (1) His interactions with the indigenous peoples served as a model for fair treatment of minorities.
- (2) His ships were the first to complete an around-the-world voyage and prove the earth was round.
- (3) His calculations of the distance between Europe and Asia became the basis for our modern maps.
- (4) His voyages started a vast cultural exchange between the two hemispheres.

- Maize and potatoes were grown in Europe.
- Millions of Africans suffered during the Middle Passage.
- Smallpox had devastating effects on indigenous peoples.
- Spanish language is used in much of Latin America.

Which global interaction is illustrated by these statements?

- (1) Silk Road trade
- (2) Crusades
- (3) Columbian Exchange
- (4) Scramble for Africa

The global transfer of foods, plants, and animals during the colonization of the Americas is known as the

- (1) Scientific Revolution
- (2) Columbian Exchange
- (3) New Imperialism
- (4) Middle Passage

Triangular trade/slave trade: Europeans needed people to work due to the death of the natives. Europeans brought in African slaves. Millions of African were captured and brought to New world. The journey is known as middle passage or African Diaspora.

Which statement best explains the increase in the Atlantic slave trade in the 1700's?

- 1 Technological advances in shipping made the slave trade more profitable.
- 2 Converted African slaves worked with Spanish missionaries to conquer the native peoples.
- 3 Many Africans wished to settle in the Americas and paid their own passage.
- 4 As the Europeans developed their American colonies, their need for cheap labor increased.

The success of the triangular trade system depended on increasing

- (1) political independence of the Caribbean nations
- (2) emphasis on free trade in European nations
- (3) slave trade in the Western Hemisphere
- (4) industrialization of the South American colonies

163

164

17

The great Famine: Began in Ireland due to a virus that affected their main crops potato. A million Irish died during the Great Famine, while others emigrated to America

The main cause of the mass starvation in Ireland during the 19th century was the

- (1) British blockade of Irish ports
- (2) failure of the potato crop
- (3) war between Protestants and Catholics in northern Ireland
- (4) environmental damage caused by coal mining

- Failure of the potato crop contributes to famine in Ireland.
- Continued drought overtakes farmlands in Africa.
- Herders search for an oasis for their animals.

Which conclusion can be drawn from these statements?

- (1) People can control their environments to suit their needs.
- (2) Environmental conditions often cause people to migrate.
- (3) Geography has a positive impact on people.
- (4) Climatic conditions have led to an even distribution of population.

Industrial Revolution: was a shift from small scale home manufacturing to large-scale industrial manufacturing done in factories. Many new machines were invented that could make products much faster, and new sources of power (steam and coal) helped to run these machines. People began to move from farms to cities in order to work at these new factory jobs. The sudden growth of these cities led to overcrowding, pollution and unsanitary conditions. Child labor was also a problem as factories hired children and paid them less than adults. But the Industrial Revolution also allowed people to acquire more products as goods became cheaper and more plentiful.

165
A long-term effect of the Industrial Revolution was the

- 1 increased availability of a large number of craftspeople
- 2 development of labor reforms and labor unions
- 3 failure of communities to provide schools
- 4 disappearance of the middle class

167
A major 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

169

European Imperialism: During the Industrial Revolution Europeans began to mass produce goods. To do this they needed resources (coal, wood, gold, rubber, sugar, cotton) - often times resources that they did not have. So they went to Africa, India and China in search of these resources. They justified imperialism by saying that it is white men's burden to civilized Africans and Asians. They controlled their economic and politics and often ran their governments. While natives could not hold offices or have any saying in their government.

Which statement best expresses the motive for 19th-century European imperialism?

- 1 Living space was needed for the excess population in western Europe.
- 2 European leaders believed imperialism was an effective method of reducing the number of wars.
- 3 European nations would benefit from some aspects of the conquered nation's culture.
- 4 Imperialism would benefit the economies of the colonial powers.

171
One of the most important motives for the European "Scramble for Africa" in the late 1800s was that Africa provided a source of

- (1) raw materials used in industry
- (2) religious inspiration
- (3) free labor for the Americas
- (4) technologically innovative practices

172

Response against imperialism: Boxer rebellion in china, Sepoy rebellion in India are example of Resistance against imperialism. Boxer wanted to stop opium trade sepoys wanted to

Which event was an example of Asian reaction to European imperialism?

- 1 Boxer Rebellion
- 2 Glorious Revolution
- 3 Boer War
- 4 Congress of Berlin

166
Europeans sought new markets for their goods.
Many Europeans migrated to the cities in search of jobs.
European middle class gained political power.
What was the major cause of these changes in Europe?

- 1 Industrial Revolution
- 2 rise of feudalism
- 3 Congress of Vienna
- 4 French Revolution

168
In the late 1800s, one response of workers England to unsafe working conditions was to

- (1) take control of the government
- (2) return to farming
- (3) set minimum wages
- (4) form labor unions

170

Which statement best expresses the Western perspective regarding Rudyard Kipling's "white man's burden"?

- (1) Europeans should preserve traditional cultures in Africa and Asia.
- (2) Europeans must protect existing African and Asian economies.
- (3) Europeans suffered great hardships in exploring new trade routes to Asia.
- (4) Europeans had a duty to introduce the benefits of their civilization to non-European peoples.

173

The Sepoy Rebellion in India and the Boxer Rebellion in China were similar in that both were

- 1 attempts to improve foreign trade
- 2 nonviolent resistance efforts
- 3 revolts against foreign influence
- 4 revolutions against traditional monarchs

kick out the british from india.	(10) 174	(11) 175
<p>Meiji Restoration: For Centuries Japan was an isolated island country. The Japanese did not trade or associate with others. But in the mid-1800's Commodore Perry, an American, sailed into Japan with a steam powered ship. The Japanese were amazed at the technology of the ship and quickly realized that they better begin keeping up with the Western (European and American) nations. Thus began the Meiji Restoration - where the Japanese began to rapidly modernize and industrialize. The Japanese began to copy Western models of industry and began to become imperialistic to gain resources for their industry.</p>	<p>One effect of industrialization on Meiji Japan was that it</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) strengthened the power of the Shogunate (2) decreased the level of pollution (3) modernized transportation (4) increased the number of small farms <p>(12) 176. Japan's increased foreign trade during the Meiji Restoration was closely related to its</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) need to maintain a traditional society (2) desire for a modern industrialized society (3) colonization by Western nations (4) encouragement of foreign investment <p>In the late 1800's, Japan changed from an isolated, traditional society into a modern, industrialized, powerful nation as a result of the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 conquest of Japan by Great Britain 2 development of a shogunate in Japan 3 reforms initiated by Emperor Meiji 4 rejection of Shinto beliefs 	<p>In Japan, the period of the Meiji Restoration was primarily characterized by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 strict isolation 2 feudal government 3 religious revival 4 reform and modernization <p>(13) 177. One reason for Japan's rapid industrialization during the Meiji Restoration was that Japan had</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) rejected Western ideas (2) used its access to the sea for fishing (3) relied on traditional isolationist policies (4) reformed its political and economic systems
<p>Nationalism: is the belief that one's greatest loyalty should not be to a king or an empire but to a nation of people who share a common culture and history. And a nationalist is someone who thinks that people of a single "nationality," or ancestry, should unite under a single government. Otto von Bismarck Unified Germany using ideas of nationalism. His motto was <u>Blood and Iron</u>. Mustafa Kemal used nationalism to unify modern Turkey: giving women rights, industrialize and modernize Turkey. Shah of Iran (Reza Khan) also uses nationalism to unify Iran he also wanted to modernize Iran and industrialize it. Gandhi was also a nationalist leader.</p>	<p>(14) 178. In the 1920s and 1930s, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk changed the Turkish government by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) introducing democratic reforms (2) increasing the power of the sultan (3) supporting absolutism (4) incorporating religious teachings into civil law <p>(16) 180. One way in which Sun Yat-sen and Kemal Atatürk were similar is that each</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) led a nationalist movement in his country (2) rejected violence as a way to gain political power (3) supported Marxist political principles (4) promoted a society ruled by religious leaders 	<p>(15) 179. "Not by democracy or liberal standards will our goal be achieved but by blood and iron. Then we will be successful, no nation is born without the traumatic experience of war." —Otto von Bismarck</p> <p>This statement was used to justify a policy of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) ethnocentrism (2) militarism (3) containment (4) appeasement <p>(17) 181. One similarity in the unification of Italy, the Zionist movement, and the breakup of the Ottoman Empire was that each was influenced by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) humanism (2) polytheism (3) nationalism (4) imperialism

<p>power in government. <u>Voltaire</u> wrote about how a people should choose their ruler.</p>	<p>181</p>	<p>consent of the people</p> <p>182</p>
<p><u>Imperialism</u>: The Europeans (England, Germany, Spain) began to take over places in Africa and Asia during the 1800s. They had a superior military and were able to conquer these areas easily. The Europeans wanted raw materials, natural resources and new markets for products. Examples of countries effected: Africa, India, China, and Southeast Asia</p>	<p>One of the most important motives for the European "Scramble for Africa" in the late 1800s was that Africa provided a source of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) raw materials used in industry (2) religious inspiration (3) free labor for the Americas (4) technologically innovative practices <p>183</p>	<p>During the 19th century, one effect of European imperialism on Africa was the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 exploitation of African natural resources by colonial powers 2 improvement of working conditions in Africa 3 African dependence on exportation of manufactured goods 4 African acceptance of the doctrine of the "White Man's Burden" <p>184</p>
<p><u>India and china</u> fought to kick out the foreigners. <u>Sepoy and boxer</u> rebellions are two rebellion against foreign control. The result was china was forced to open their ports to the british. In india revolt led to hostile relation between the two groups.</p>	<p>One similarity between the Sepoy Mutiny and the Boxer Rebellion is that they</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) opposed European imperialism (2) ended an established dynasty (3) resulted in the redistribution of land (4) instituted communist governments <p>185</p>	<p>What was a direct result of the Opium War in 19th-century China?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Japan gained control of Hong Kong. (2) Kublai Khan rose to power in China. (3) Chinese ports were opened for trade with European powers. (4) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) fled to Taiwan <p>186</p>
<p><u>Adam smith</u> introduced <u>Laissez-Faire</u>: gov't should not interfere with business he said that people should control business and make profit. He invented capitalism.</p>	<p>The economic theory of laissez-faire capitalism proposes that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) command economies should provide the greatest opportunity for national growth (2) the nobility should have strict control over business and industry (3) the practices of mercantilism should be expanded (4) governments should not interfere with business <p>187</p>	<p>Which event had the greatest influence on the development of laissez-faire capitalism?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) fall of the Roman Empire (2) invention of the printing press (3) Industrial Revolution (4) Green Revolution <p>188</p>
<p><u>Karl Marx</u> <u>Karl Marx</u> wrote <u>The Communist Manifesto</u>, Opposed capitalism and Adam Smith. Said working class would overthrow the capitalist system. Wanted a classless</p>	<p><u>Karl Marx</u> and <u>Friedrich Engels</u> encouraged workers to improve their lives by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) electing union representatives (2) participating in local government (3) overthrowing the capitalist system (4) demanding pensions and disability insurance 	<p>Which two major ideas are contained in the writings of <u>Karl Marx</u>?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) survival of the fittest and natural selection (2) class struggle and revolutionary change (3) separation of powers and checks and balances (4) monotheism and religious tolerance

society.
Industrialization benefits the wealthy and exploits the poor. He wanted a workers revolution.

184.

185.

Toussaint L'Ouverture led a Haitian slave revolt against French rule in 1799 Haiti the first independent Latin country.
Simon Bolivar from Venezuela Led the independence movements with Jose de San Martin to liberate other countries in Latin America All men are nationalist leaders

One similarity in the actions of Simón Bolívar and Napoleon Bonaparte is that both leaders
(1) encouraged nationalism
(2) relied on diplomatic negotiations
(3) established a representative form of government
(4) rebelled against imperialism
One way in which Simón Bolívar, Camillo di Cavour, and Ho Chi Minh were similar is that they
1 encouraged a spirit of nationalism among their people
2 enlisted the support of European nations to achieve their goals
3 opposed territorial expansion of their nations
4 followed the ideas of Thomas Hobbes in establishing systems of government

Simón Bolívar, José de San Martín, and Toussaint L'Ouverture are important in Latin American history because they were
(1) 20th-century caudillos
(2) leaders of liberation movements
(3) members of the Organization of American States (OAS)
(4) winners of the Nobel Peace Prize

Meiji Restoration took place in Japan 1868-1910. Matthew Perry and the U.S wanted to trade with Japan. Emperor Meiji of Japan wanted to make japan more modernized, industrialized and imperialist just like the US. By 1910 Japan became one of the strongest and wealthiest places in the world

87 191.
One reason for Japan's rapid industrialization during the Meiji Restoration was that Japan had
(1) rejected Western ideas
(2) used its access to the sea for fishing
(3) relied on traditional isolationist policies
(4) reformed its political and economic systems

88 192
Meiji reformers of Japan and Peter the Great of Russia were similar in that both emphasized
(1) socialism
(3) westernization
(2) isolationism
(4) democratization

Otto von bismark United Germany using blood and iron policy. Theodor Herzl, a Jewish nationalist created Zionism—the desire for a Jewish state in Palestine. They use nationalism to unify their nation.

89 193.
A common element in the movements for German unification, Italian unification, and Indian independence was the
(1) support of the Catholic Church
(2) mediation of the League of Nations
(3) strength of nationalist leaders
(4) existence of democratic institutions

90 194.
"Not by democracy or liberal standards will our goal be achieved but by blood and iron. Then we will be successful. no nation is born without the traumatic experience of war."
—Otto von Bismarck
This statement was used to justify a policy of
(1) ethnocentrism (3) containment
(2) militarism (4) appeasement

195

Russian Revolution:

Russian Tsar/Czar had total control of the government and economy. They gave more power to nobles while peasants paid the taxes. Everyone had to speak Russian and follow catholic religion. In Addition Tsar entered WW I and spent a lots of money. Many Russians died in the war. Russia was bankrupt. Under the leadership of Valdimir Lenin the Bolshevik party led a revolution and over threw the king. Creating a communist government where workers and government control everything. They used the slogan peace, land, and bread.

93

One of the major causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917 was the

- (1) abuse of political power by Czar Nicholas II
- (2) government's refusal to enter World War I
- (3) rapid expansion of the right to vote
- (4) failure of communism

94

During the Russian Revolution of 1917, the slogan "peace, bread, and land" appealed to many Russian peasants because this slogan

- (1) called for continued Russian expansion in East Asia
- (2) supported an increase in the power of the Russian czar
- (3) addressed the needs and concerns of the peasants
- (4) promised to return all peasants to serfdom

99

Russian Under Stalin:

Joseph Stalin succeeded Lenin as leader of the Soviet Union. Once in power, Stalin set about making changes in Soviet society – and established a totalitarian state – a one party government controls all aspects of individual life while citizens are denied the rights of free speech and dissent – secret police, censorship, and terror are used. In purges, Stalin's secret police arrested and executed anyone who opposed him. Private land was taken from peasants who were forced to work on farms owned by the government (called collectives). Stalin sought to turn his country from an agricultural land into an industrialized nation. He introduced a series of Five-Year Plans -

98

Which statement best characterizes the rule of Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union?

- 1 Free enterprise replaced a command economy.
- 2 Democratic reforms were carried out.
- 3 Ownership of farms was returned to individual farmers.
- 4 Basic human rights were denied.

97 201.

In the Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin governed by means of secret police, censorship, and purges. This type of government is called

- 1 democracy
- 2 totalitarian
- 3 limited monarchy
- 4 theocracy

99 203.

Which economic program was implemented by Joseph Stalin?

- (1) Four Modernizations
- (2) five-year plans
- (3) Great Leap Forward
- (4) perestroika

96 22

In Russia, the events of Bloody Sunday, the heavy casualties during World War I, and the ineffective leadership of the czar led directly to the

- (1) Revolution of 1917
- (2) institution of perestroika
- (3) signing of the Munich Pact
- (4) creation of the Warsaw Pact

99

Which statement best describes a relationship between World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution?

- 1 World War I created conditions in Russia that helped trigger a revolution.
- 2 World War I postponed the revolution in Russia by restoring confidence in the Czar.
- 3 Opposing Russian forces cooperated to fight the foreign invaders.
- 4 World War I gave the Czar's army the needed experience to suppress the revolution.

98 202

Joseph Stalin's rule in the Soviet Union was characterized by the

- (1) introduction of democratic political institutions
- (2) encouragement of religious beliefs
- (3) development of a market economy
- (4) establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship

An economic accomplishment of the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin was

- 1 achieving the highest standard of living in Eastern Europe
- 2 filling retail stores with an abundance of consumer goods
- 3 exporting large surpluses of wheat and other grains
- 4 increasing production of heavy industrial machinery

100 115. 205.

101 206. 23

Heavy industry was developed

A totalitarian society is one in which
(1) the government controls most aspects of life
(2) religious beliefs are supported by the government
(3) the state is considered a servant of the citizens
(4) citizens can publicly criticize the actions of the leaders

• The state sets the price of consumer goods.
• A factory manager meets production quotas for the month.
• A central planning agency determines wages for agricultural workers.
Which type of economy is illustrated by these statements?
(1) market (3) traditional
(2) command (4) laissez faire

102 207.

103 208.

World war I:
MAIN: militarism, Alliance system, Imperialism, and nationalism was the causes of World War I. Triple Alliance were Germany, Austria Hungary, and Ottoman Empire. Triple entente were Russia, England, and France. All nations began to build military and occupy foreign lands. War began when arch duke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated.

What was the immediate cause of World War I in Europe?
(1) start of the civil war in Russia
(2) sinking of the British liner, *Lusitania*
(3) assassination of the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
(4) attack on Poland by the German army
~~104~~ 209.
What was a major cause of World War I?
(1) rebellions in colonial lands in Africa and Asia
(2) expansion of communism into western Europe
(3) militarism in the nations of Europe
(4) inability of the League of Nations to keep the peace

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.
~~105~~ 210.
"Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy Form Triple Alliance"
"Serbian Nationalism Grows in Balkans"
"Archduke Franz Ferdinand Assassinated in Bosnia"
The events in these headlines contributed most directly to the
(1) beginning of World War I
(2) outbreak of the Cold War
(3) development of communist rule in Europe
(4) strengthening of European monarchies

106 211.

212.

Rise of Fascism: After WWI Europe's economy was devastated. Fascist leaders like Mussolini and Hitler promised to rebuild their nation through military and industrial sectors. They controlled the press, economy, and politics. There was no opposing party. Hitler through appeasement policy gained lands in Europe.

What was one reason the Nazi programs and policies of the early 1930's appealed to many people in Germany?
1 The people were frustrated with their current economic and political situation.
2 Germany had been denied membership in the United Nations.
3 A coup d'etat had forced communism on the German people.
4 The German people feared that the French or the British would soon gain control of the Polish corridor.

During the mid-1930's, which characteristic was common to Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany, and Communist Russia?
1 government ownership of the means of production and distribution
2 one-party system that denied basic human rights
3 encouragement of individual freedom of expression in the arts
4 emphasis on consumer goods rather than on weapons

<p><u>Mustafa Kemal Atatürk</u> from turkey united Turkish people and modernized, and industrialize turkey. <u>Reza Khan</u> another nationalist leader did the same for Iran.</p>	<p>In the 1920s and 1930s, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk changed the Turkish government by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) introducing democratic reforms (2) increasing the power of the sultan (3) supporting absolutism (4) incorporating religious teachings into civil law <p>One way in which Sun Yat-sen and Kemal Atatürk were similar is that each</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) led a nationalist movement in his country (2) rejected violence as a way to gain political power (3) supported Marxist political principles (4) promoted a society ruled by religious leaders 	<p>When Kemal Atatürk became the political leader of Turkey, his policies differed from those of the Ottoman Empire. One difference between these policies was that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Western ideas and practices were adopted 2 a limited monarchy was established 3 Islamic fundamentalism became a major political force 4 imperialism was used to gain territory in Europe <p>One way in which Peter the Great and Atatürk (Mustafa Kemal) are similar is that they sought to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) gain a warm-water port (2) adopt western-style reforms (3) limit the role of women in society (4) return to traditional values
<p>During the late 1940's and early 1950's many African nations became free and independent</p> <p><u>Kwame Nkrumah</u>: nationalist and independence in Ghana. <u>Jomo Kenyatta</u>: nationalist and independence leader in Kenya. <u>Nelson Mandela</u>: fought against apartheid in South Africa. Wrote long road to freedom.</p>	<p>One way in which Chiang Kai-shek of China, Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam, and Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya were similar is that they all</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) supported close ties with their former colonial powers (2) opposed United Nations membership for their governments (3) led nationalistic movements in their nation (4) resisted attempts to modernize their nation's political and social institutions <p>2. A similarity of the goals of Nelson Mandela and Mohandas Gandhi is that both leaders wanted to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 secure political power for the majority of the people 2 encourage a greater degree of industrialization 3 improve the economy by expanding governmental control 4 gain independence from the Soviet Union 	<p>One similarity in the actions of Ho Chi Minh and Jomo Kenyatta was that both leaders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) introduced Western ideas to their societies (2) established democratic forms of government (3) led nationalist movements (4) supported separation of church and state
<p><u>Mao Zedong</u> was a Communist leader in 1949. He led political revolution with the support of the peasants. Used a command economy similar to the Soviet Union. Known for the <u>Great Leap Forward</u> and his <u>Cultural Revolution</u>. Both plans cost the lives of tens of millions</p>	<p>One reason the Chinese Communists were able to gain control of China was primarily due to the support of the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) peasants (3) foreigners (2) landed elite (4) warlords 	<p>Which type of economic system was used by both Joseph Stalin and Mao Zedong to accelerate the economic growth of their respective nations?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) mixed (3) command (2) market (4) traditional
<p><u>Great Leap Forward</u> was a Plan to rapidly industrialize China during the 1950's. Used collectivization: a plan to increase farming output but failed badly and cost millions of lives</p>	<p>One similarity between Stalin's five-year plans and Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward was that both programs attempted to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) increase industrial production (2) privatize the ownership of land (3) correct environmental pollution 	<p>In China, the terms "commune," "Great Leap Forward," and "Cultural Revolution" are associated with the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 economic success of the Manchu dynasty 2 Mandate of Heaven 3 Confucian emphasis on the five human relationships 4 leadership of Mao Zedong

Cultural Revolution was instituted in the 1960's by Mao. Plan was to return China to revolutionary ways. Students were sent to villages to spread communism. Used little red book in every classes that talked about communist revolution.

During China's Cultural Revolution, a major goal of the Red Guard was to

- 1 revive traditional loyalty to the emperor
- 2 promote trade and free enterprise
- 3 enforce the teachings of Mao Zedong
- 4 encourage cooperation with the Soviet Union

One similarity between the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution and the Cultural Revolution in China was that both

- (1) limited the power of absolute leaders
- (2) illustrated the power of public opinion in forming national policy
- (3) established social stability and economic growth
- (4) used violent methods to eliminate their opponents

Deng Xiaoping became leader after Mao Zedong. Instituted his Four Modernizations: plan for rapid industrialization to reform. Used both capitalism and communism. Denied democracy and rights to people. As a result people rioted at Tiananmen Square where thousands of Chinese people were massacred.

One similarity between Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika and Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations is that each

- (1) allowed elements of capitalism
- (2) maintained the democratic process
- (3) strengthened communism
- (4) increased global tensions

The Four Modernizations of Deng Xiaoping in the 1970s and 1980s resulted in

- (1) an emphasis on the Five Relationships
- (2) a return to Maoist revolutionary principles
- (3) a move toward increased capitalism
- (4) the end of the communist system of government

A similarity between Peter the Great of Russia and Deng Xiaoping of the People's Republic of China was that each

- (1) resisted economic and social reforms in his country
- (2) rejected the culture of his country in favor of a foreign culture
- (3) promoted economic and technological modernization of his country
- (4) experienced foreign invasions of his country that almost succeeded

Which statement about reforms in China during the 1980's and 1990's is most accurate?

- 1 Political reforms resulted in the overthrow of communism.
- 2 Economic reforms were more successful than political reforms.
- 3 Political reforms increased individual rights.
- 4 Economic reforms forced China to return to a policy of isolationism.

Palestinian and Israeli Conflict: Religious conflicts between Palestinian Muslims and Israeli Jews. Both claim that the country belongs to them. Fighting and conflict still exists. PLO was formed to protect the rights of the muslims and Israel is supported by the us. Terrorism is a problem in Palestine, Iraq, and most of the middle east which difficult to defeat.

Since 1948, a major reason for the conflict between Arabs and Israelis is that each side

- (1) wants the huge oil reserves that lie under the disputed land
- (2) believes that the United States favors the other side in the conflict
- (3) claims sovereignty over the same land
- (4) seeks to control trade on the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea

A major source of the dispute between the Israelis and the Palestinians is that each side

- (1) wants to control oil resources in the area
- (2) has historic ties to the same land
- (3) believes in different interpretations of the same religion
- (4) has close military alliances with neighboring countries

The conflict between Israel and the Arab nations since 1948 was often considered part of the Cold War primarily because

- 1 the policy of détente evolved from this conflict
- 2 communist governments were established in many Arab nations
- 3 the leadership of Joseph Stalin strongly influenced the policies of Saddam Hussein
- 4 the United States supported Israel and the Soviet Union supported several Arab nations

Fascist leaders in Italy and Germany came to power in the 1920s and 1930s because they

- (1) supported the League of Nations
- (2) exploited economic hardships to gain popular support
- (3) resisted all forms of extreme nationalism
- (4) maintained political traditions

The policy of appeasement helped cause World War II because this policy

- (1) reduced the armaments of major European powers
- (2) gave too much power to the United Nations
- (3) increased sea trade between England and the United States
- (4) allowed the aggressive actions of Germany to go unchecked

Gandhi and Indian Independence movement: India's economy and politics was controlled by the british. Indians couldn't run for government offices and had to buy every thing from the british. They could not have their own factories to produce clothing, salt, and foods. Under the leadership of Gandhi Indians used civil disobedience: Non violent protest to gain independence. Salt march, amrsister protest, and homespun movement were used to boycott british goods. After the independence india broke into three nations Pakistan, Bangladesh, and india due to religious conflict between hindus and muslims

223.

224.

Which statement best reflects a belief of Mohandas Gandhi?

- 1 Muslims and Hindus must be separated if true peace is to come to India.
- 2 India must adopt the British factory system.
- 3 The caste system must remain an important cornerstone of Hindu society.
- 4 India must achieve independence, but not at the expense of further dividing the Indian people.

Which headline describes an event during India's fight for independence?

- (1) "Gandhi Leads Salt March"
- (2) "Kenyatta and Mau Maus Move Against British"
- (3) "Cecil Rhodes Unites Continent"
- (4) "Ho Chi Minh Leads Rebel Forces"

225.

The "homespun movement" and the Salt March promoted by Mohandas Gandhi in India are examples of his policy of

- 1 industrialization
- 2 isolationism
- 3 nonalignment
- 4 nonviolent protest

226

What was one similar goal shared by Simón Bolívar and Mohandas Gandhi?

- (1) ending foreign control
- (2) promoting religious freedom
- (3) establishing a limited monarchy
- (4) creating collective farms

227.

"Don't pay your taxes or send your children to an English supported school . . . Make your own cotton cloth by spinning the thread at home, and don't buy English-made goods. Provide yourselves with homemade salt, and do not buy government-made salt."

— Mohandas Gandhi

In this statement, Gandhi was expressing his commitment to

- (1) armed rebellion
- (2) civil disobedience
- (3) criminal acts
- (4) guerrilla tactics

228.

After World War II, the conflict between Hindus and Muslims in India resulted in the

- 1 near genocide of the Hindu population
- 2 creation of the Muslim state of Pakistan
- 3 forced removal of most Hindus from northern and western India
- 4 decision of Mohandas Gandhi to seek election as Prime Minister of India

229.

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Which statement best explains why India was partitioned in 1947?

- 1 The British feared a united India.
- 2 One region wanted to remain under British control.
- 3 Religious differences led to political division.
- 4 Communist supporters wanted a separate state.

During the Indian independence movement, many Muslims in India demanded a separate state of Pakistan to

- (1) remain under British control
- (2) prevent future invasions from Afghanistan and China
- (3) address concerns about their status as a religious minority
- (4) protect the sacred rivers, the Indus and the Ganges

Apartheid in South Africa: In south Africa blacks and white were separated known as apartheid. Black had to use separate school, transportations, and housing. Whited controlled everything. Under the leadership of Nelson Madela, Desmond tutu, and Stephen biko blacks protested using non violence and south Africans finally allowed equal rights for the blacks allowing free election. Mandela (ANC) became the first black president.

231 Which statement best characterizes the period of apartheid in South Africa?

- 1 The majority of the population had the right to vote.
- 2 The Boers attempted to conquer Nigeria.
- 3 Many racist ideas of the ruling minority were adopted into laws.
- 4 French was declared the official language of the nation.

232 Which situation existed under the policy of apartheid in South Africa?

- (1) All people were guaranteed suffrage.
- (2) The black majority held the most political power.
- (3) Society was controlled by the white minority.
- (4) Social inequality was eliminated.



Brookes/The Times/London

235 The main theme of the cartoon is that Nelson Mandela has been

- 1 imprisoned for life for his antiapartheid actions
- 2 faced with economic and social problems that limit change
- 3 opposed to granting human rights to blacks in South Africa
- 4 forced to lead the nation against his will

232 One way in which the caste system and apartheid were similar is that both

- 1 described specific religious practices and beliefs
- 2 supported a rigid class structure
- 3 were created by British colonial governments
- 4 gave power to the lower classes in their respective societies

233 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

A similarity of the goals of Nelson Mandela and Mohandas Gandhi is that both leaders wanted to

- 1 secure political power for the majority of the people
- 2 encourage a greater degree of industrialization
- 3 improve the economy by expanding governmental control
- 4 gain independence from the Soviet Union

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20

Beginning of Cold War

U.S and Soviet Russia competed militarily and economically. The West and U.S wanted democracy. Soviets wanted communism spread throughout Eastern Europe. Stalin creates the "Iron Curtain" and Warsaw Pact, and Berlin wall, a division of communist East and democratic West. NATO was formed to protect the western Democracy

The political climate of the Cold War caused the world's two superpowers to

- (1) cooperate in halting the spread of communism
- (2) colonize Africa and Asia
- (3) compete economically and militarily
- (4) protect human rights

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After World War II, the Soviet Union maintained control of many Eastern European nations mainly because these nations were

- (1) a source of new technology and skilled labor
- (2) near warm-water ports on the Mediterranean Sea
- (3) extensions of communist power
- (4) members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

One reason for the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 was to

- (1) promote reunification of East Germany and West Germany
- (2) keep East Germans from fleeing to the Western sector of Berlin
- (3) complete the post-World War II rebuilding of Berlin
- (4) meet the requirements of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- Blockade of Berlin
- Operation of the Berlin Airlift
- Organization of the Warsaw Pact
- Construction of the Berlin Wall

239

These events of the Cold War are examples of

- 1 efforts to prevent military conflict between the superpowers
- 2 situations that increased tensions between communist and democratic nations in Europe
- 3 attempts to weaken the Soviet Union's control of its Eastern European allies
- 4 policies of peaceful coexistence and détente

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The Marshall Plan:

Following WWII many countries in Europe were destroyed. The Marshall Plan was an economic plan proposed by the U.S to give Europe aid to rebuild their economies, countries and gov't.

The purpose of the Marshall Plan was to

- (1) restore Japanese economic development
- (2) provide military aid to Middle Eastern allies
- (3) assure nationalist success in the Chinese civil war
- (4) provide for economic recovery in Western Europe

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The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan were designed to

- (1) promote economic and political stability in Europe
- (2) end German demands for the Sudetenland
- (3) restore democratic rule in Haiti
- (4) prevent Iraq's takeover of Kuwait

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Berlin Airlift,

Hungarian revolts are response against communism during the Cold War. Lech Walesa form solidarity to create democratic Poland against Russia.

- Berlin airlift
- Cuban missile crisis
- Nuclear arms race

These events were part of an era known as the

- (1) Age of Imperialism
- (2) Scientific Revolution
- (3) Enlightenment
- (4) Cold War

- Hungarian Revolution (1956)
- Prague Spring (1968)
- Formation of Solidarity in Poland (1979)

One way in which these events are similar is that each is an example of

- 1 a reaction of a Warsaw Pact nation to the actions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- 2 violence resulting from massive food shortages
- 3 opposition to communism in Eastern Europe
- 4 the failure of the European Economic Community (Common Market) to unify its tariffs

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Opec: Oil producing nations in the middle east who decide the price and production of oil.

The continued importance of the Middle East to the global economy is based on its
(1) research facilities
(2) exports of manufactured goods
(3) semiarid climate
(4) quantity of oil reserves

The reason that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) greatly influence the world today is that it
(1) commands the loyalty of the worldwide Islamic community
(2) develops and exports important technology
(3) controls access to trade routes between the East and West
(4) manages the oil supply that affects the global economy

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Nuremberg Trail: After World War II. Nazi leaders were tried and convicted for "crimes against humanity" by an international tribunal at Nuremberg. The Nuremberg Trials revealed to the world the full extent of Nazi atrocities. Genocide or mass murders of minority groups referred as a "crimes against humanity"

Which important principle was established as a result of the Nuremberg trials?
(1) Defeated nations have no rights in international courts of law.
(2) Individuals can be held accountable for "crimes against humanity."
(3) Soldiers must follow the orders of their superiors.
(4) Aggressor nations must pay war reparations for damages caused during wars.

The United Nations was created primarily to
(1) prosecute persons accused of war crimes
(2) contain the spread of communism
(3) channel relief aid to war-torn nations
(4) provide a means of solving international problems

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Fall of Soviet Union: After the cold war under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev soviet union made democratic changes. Gorbachev introduced Glasnost or "openness" to Soviet society - restrictions on speech and press were lifted. Gorbachev also introduced Perestroika or economic reform ("restructuring") - Gorbachev hoped to move away from central planning to encourage more individual initiative in the Soviet economy. As a result many new nations emerged out of Soviet Union

In the late 1980's, Mikhail Gorbachev's decision to stop interfering in the internal affairs of Eastern European nations led directly to
1 the collapse of the free-market economies in the region
2 an increase in Cold War tensions
3 a renewal of religious violence between Orthodox Christians and Russian Jews
4 the collapse of the communist governments in the region
Mikhail Gorbachev instituted the policies of glasnost and perestroika to
(1) reinforce the basic economic principles of communism
(2) bring the Soviet Union into the European Economic Community
(3) reform the Soviet Union politically and economically
(4) gain acceptance for free political elections

One way in which Lech Walesa, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Nelson Mandela are similar is that each
(1) led the people of his nation toward a more democratic government
(2) fought for power for the black majority over the white minority
(3) worked to end communism in his country
(4) refused to participate in the United Nations
In the 1980s, Mikhail Gorbachev's attempts to change the Soviet Union resulted in
(1) an increase in tensions between India and the Soviet Union
(2) a strengthening of the Communist Party
(3) a shift from producing consumer goods to producing heavy machinery
(4) a series of economic and political reforms

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Iranian Revolution: The ruler of Iran in the post-war period, Shah Pahlavi, tried to adopt Western culture and technology. In 1979, public demonstrations overthrew the Shah in the Iranian Revolution. An Islamic Fundamentalist, Ayatollah Khomeini, became Iran's new ruler. Reacting against Western culture and values, Khomeini established a new constitution for Iran based on the Qur'an

In Iran, the Revolution of 1979 and the rise of Islamic fundamentalism have resulted in

- 1 an increase in women's rights
- 2 the westernization and modernization of the nation
- 3 a return to many traditional customs
- 4 the introduction of a democratic form of government

A nation governed by Islamic fundamentalists would be most likely to

- 1 allow many different interpretations of the Koran
- 2 adopt the values and culture of the West
- 3 emphasize the traditional beliefs and values of the religion
- 4 promote active participation of women in government

One similarity between the leadership of the Meiji emperors of Japan, Peter the Great of Russia, and Shah Reza Pahlavi of Iran was that they all supported policies that

- 1 increased the power of the aristocracy
- 2 introduced new religious beliefs
- 3 kept their nations from industrial expansion
- 4 westernized their nations

One of the main goals of Islamic fundamentalism has been to

- 1 modernize traditional Islamic society
- 2 obtain rights for minorities
- 3 increase the oil revenues of the Islamic nations
- 4 return to the traditional beliefs and values of Islam

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In the early 1970s, oil-producing countries formed the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. This organization regulate price of oil and controlled by nations in the middle east.

A major goal of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in world affairs is to

- (1) encourage development of alternative energy sources
- (2) promote international free trade
- (3) provide funds for the World Bank
- (4) regulate oil policies

Most of the world's known oil reserves are located near which geographic area?

(1) Persian Gulf	(3) Ural Mountains
(2) North Sea	(4) Gulf of Mexico

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In the 1960s and 1970s, the poor nations of Africa and Asia tried to improve agricultural production by applying modern science and technology. This effort became known as the Green Revolution. New seeds, fertilizers, and equipment were introduced by the Green Revolution to stop world hunger.

The main goal of the Green Revolution was to

- 1 prevent further destruction of the world's rain forests
- 2 solve chronic food shortages through the use of technology
- 3 expand the economies of developing nations with foreign investment
- 4 insure that foreign aid was received by people with the greatest need

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

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The European Union
In 1991, members of the European Economic Community (an organization to promote free trade in Europe) . E.U. members began using the Euro, a unified European currency. In 2004, a large number of countries from Eastern Europe joined the European Union.

Which statement about the European Union (EU) is most accurate?

- (1) The European Union dissolved because of disagreements among its members.
- (2) The goal of the European Union is to improve the economic prosperity of Europe.
- (3) Some nations are now being forced to become members of the European Union.
- (4) The European Union has recently expanded to include North African nations.

In recent years, a major success of the European Union (EU) has been the

- 1 creation of a single military force
- 2 rejection of national sovereignty
- 3 adoption of a single language
- 4 elimination of trade barriers

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Overpopulation has led to populations that outstrip food supplies
Pollution has led to the destruction of the environment
Deforestation has led to the destruction of forests mostly in amazon and Africa
Desertification resulted from global warming and expansion of desert due to hot dry climate mostly near sahara in Africa.

During the late 1900s, the Sahel region of Africa has been faced with problems resulting from

- (1) increasing desertification
- (2) the lack of rainfall from the monsoons
- (3) the effects of acid rain
- (4) water pollution

Which environmental issue most concerns Central Africa, the Amazon River Basin, and the Malay Peninsula?

- (1) nuclear contamination
- (2) desertification
- (3) overpopulation
- (4) deforestation

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During the late 20th century, in which area did deforestation become a serious problem?

- (1) Great European Plain
- (2) Amazon Basin
- (3) Deccan Plateau
- (4) Great Rift Valley

In the 1990s, what was the most severe threat to the physical environments of Brazil, Costa Rica, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire)?

- (1) spread of urban centers
- (2) nuclear waste disposal
- (3) increased immigration
- (4) destruction of the rain forests

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