

AP World History Mini-Test 2

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The first major long-distance European voyages of exploration were led by:
 - (A) The English and the French
 - (B) The Portuguese and the Italians
 - (C) The Spanish and the French
 - (D) The Portuguese and the Spanish
2. The Renaissance was characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
 - (A) Revival of Greek and Roman thought
 - (B) Questioning of the doctrines of the Catholic Church
 - (C) Renewed interest in democratic forms of government
 - (D) Financial support for artists by powerful local families
3. Historians generally consider the inaugural event of the Protestant Reformation to be:
 - (A) Luther's posting of the Ninety-Five Theses
 - (B) Calvin's formation of Calvinism in Switzerland
 - (C) Henry VIII's separation of the Church of England from Rome
 - (D) Holy Roman emperor Charles V's invasion of Italy
4. The Columbian Exchange shaped Qing-era China primarily by
 - (A) providing access to new markets for Chinese manufactured goods.
 - (B) importing large numbers of enslaved agricultural workers.
 - (C) supporting military efforts through trade in guns and other weapons.
 - (D) contributing new agricultural crops that supported the rapidly growing population.
5. How did the encomienda system differ from slavery in the English-American South?
 - (A) English colonists mostly imported enslaved labor from Africa, but the encomienda relied on native labor.
 - (B) English colonists used mostly enslaved agricultural labor, but the encomienda system used mine workers.
 - (C) The encomienda system allowed people to return to freedom after a contracted period of time, but the American system did not.
 - (D) The encomienda system kept workers healthy and happy, but the American system caused many deaths and much suffering.
6. How did urban business owners in the American colonies solve the problems of labor shortages?
 - (A) They forced Native Americans to join their businesses.
 - (B) They recruited immigrants to work as indentured servants.
 - (C) They imported enslaved laborers from Africa.

- (D) They began employing local free women and children.
7. The transatlantic slave trade had the greatest impact on which division of Africa?
- (A) North Africa under the Berbers
 - (B) Sub-Saharan Africa under the Bantu
 - (C) West Africa under the Ashante
 - (D) Central Africa under the Benin
8. Which ruler best exemplifies the power of the absolute monarchy in Europe during the early modern era?
- (A) Mary of Scotland
 - (B) Louis XIV of France
 - (C) William of Orange
 - (D) Elizabeth I of England
9. Which statement best characterizes China under the Qing dynasty?
- (A) New consolidated taxation made the Qing remarkably efficient.
 - (B) The first true Chinese absolute monarch rose to power.
 - (C) China struggled with internal unrest due to weak political leadership.
 - (D) The Qing came to rule the largest land-based empire in history.
10. Peter the Great sought to modernize Russia primarily through
- (A) cultural and political Westernization.
 - (B) the introduction of new agricultural technology.
 - (C) the reduction of heavy taxes on individuals and businesses.
 - (D) increased exploration and trade in the New World.
11. All of the following contributed to the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain EXCEPT:
- (A) British naval trade dominance
 - (B) Abundant natural resources in Great Britain
 - (C) The growth of the British factory system
 - (D) Internal British political stability
12. Which statement accurately describes a primary difference between the First Industrial Revolution and the Second Industrial Revolution?
- (A) Textile production enjoyed most of the changes of the Second Industrial Revolution, and transportation systems flourished under the First Industrial Revolution.
 - (B) During the Second Industrial Revolution, production grew rapidly not only in Britain but also in Germany and the United States.
 - (C) Social and economic changes resulted from the First Industrial Revolution, but only technological changes came about from the Second Industrial Revolution.

- (D) The First Industrial Revolution caused industrialized nations to far outpace their less-developed counterparts, but the Second Industrial Revolution narrowed that gap.
13. One direct result of the Crimean War in Russia was:
- (A) The complete granting of property rights to serfs
 - (B) The assassination of Tsar Alexander II
 - (C) The rise of a new middle class of educated professionals
 - (D) The commencement of efforts to industrialize
14. For the most part, the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857 stemmed directly from
- (A) regulations that violated Indians' religious principles.
 - (B) conflicts over whether Britain had the right to govern in India.
 - (C) Indian rejection of new British taxes on tea and other goods.
 - (D) British efforts to persuade the Indian army to overthrow the Mughals.
15. Which statement best relates European colonialism during the Scramble for Africa to Europeans' efforts in the Americas during the Age of Exploration?
- (A) Because the English had failed to hold many of their colonies in the Americas, they declined to take part in the Scramble for Africa.
 - (B) Although Spain played a major role in the colonization of the Americas, it had little involvement in the Scramble for Africa.
 - (C) France focused its attention in Africa primarily on economic and exploration goals, just as it had done during the Age of Exploration in the Americas.
 - (D) German efforts to control land in Africa were about as successful as their work to colonize places in the New World.
16. British colonization of New Zealand resulted in
- (A) the deaths of many native peoples from disease.
 - (B) the reform and strengthening of the sitting government.
 - (C) the end of internal conflicts among native peoples.
 - (D) the decline of the local farming and ranching industry.
17. Which intellectual movement tried to justify European imperialism in the nineteenth century?
- (A) Marxism
 - (B) Reformation
 - (C) Enlightenment
 - (D) Social Darwinism
18. The Enlightenment was most characterized by:
- (A) A reliance on reason as the source of knowledge
 - (B) A usage of biological theory to justify scientific racism
 - (C) A return to emotion and sentiment as driving human forces

- (D) A drawing together of previously lost Eastern and Western thought
19. François Dominique Toussaint led an independence movement in:
- (A) Brazil
 - (B) France
 - (C) Mexico
 - (D) Haiti
20. How did the Boxer Rebellion change Chinese relations with the West?
- (A) The resulting Self-Strengthening Movement turned Chinese focus away from the West.
 - (B) The rebellion officially ended all trade with the West due to imperial decree.
 - (C) The resulting Open Door Policy increased economic involvement by Western nations.
 - (D) The rebellion greatly worsened diplomatic relations due to the assassinations of foreign officials.
21. The ideals of the Declaration of Independence influenced all of the following movements EXCEPT:
- (A) The Haitian Revolution
 - (B) The Enlightenment
 - (C) The U.S. women's rights movement
 - (D) The French Revolution
22. During the nineteenth century, the population of Europe
- (A) grew due to heavy immigration.
 - (B) grew due to improved medicine and nutrition.
 - (C) declined due to casualties of frequent wars.
 - (D) declined due to epidemics of foreign diseases.
23. Which of these nations was the last to end legalized slavery of humans?
- (A) Brazil
 - (B) Haiti
 - (C) Great Britain
 - (D) United States
24. The experiences of Asian immigrants to the United States and Australia in the late nineteenth century were similar in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
- (A) The discovery of gold deposits attracted immigrants to both nations.
 - (B) Immigrants to both nations were forced to work as indentured agricultural laborers.
 - (C) Anti-Asian racism and discrimination by white residents affected immigrants in both nations.
 - (D) Both nations enacted restrictive laws and policies affecting these immigrants.

25. How did the Green Revolution affect Latin America?
- (A) Recycling and waste reduction programs began.
 - (B) More scientific research institutions were established.
 - (C) Industrial job growth rose sharply.
 - (D) Agricultural production increased dramatically.
26. The most significant energy problem in the contemporary world is:
- (A) Declining oil reserves
 - (B) Insufficient coal-mining operations
 - (C) Inability to build new nuclear plants quickly
 - (D) Governmental restrictions on strip mining
27. Why have noncommunicable diseases become a major health concern in the twenty-first century?
- (A) The prevalence of noncommunicable diseases is shifting from developing to wealthy countries.
 - (B) Noncommunicable diseases account for more than half of all deaths worldwide.
 - (C) Medical science is unable to find effective treatments for noncommunicable diseases.
 - (D) No evidence exists to suggest that noncommunicable diseases afflicted people in earlier centuries.
28. All of the following resulted from the development of nuclear power except:
- (A) Construction of hundreds of nuclear power plants around the world
 - (B) Regular usage of nuclear weapons in warfare
 - (C) Environmental damage from nuclear waste and accidents
 - (D) Heavy casualties of civilians in wartime
29. Which event most directly led to the abdication of the Russian tsar Nicholas II?
- (A) The strength of the wartime Russian army contributed to a coup sponsored by military leaders.
 - (B) Weak Russian industrial development caused high unemployment and low economic growth.
 - (C) Disagreements between the tsar and the Duma led to several dissolutions of the legislative body.
 - (D) Russian involvement in World War I caused food shortages and rioting in cities such as St. Petersburg.
30. How did World War II most contribute to the rise of the Cold War?
- (A) Heavy reparations exacted on Germany led to rising nationalism and militarism in Eastern Europe.
 - (B) Allied divisions of territory created Western European democracies while putting Eastern Europe under Soviet control.
 - (C) The cost of rebuilding plans in Western Europe left Eastern Europe underserved and unable to rebuild after the war.

- (D) Efforts to resume European imperialism led to the quashing of independence movements in Africa and the Middle East.
31. In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, the region facing the most instability from terrorism was:
- (A) Northern Ireland
 - (B) Southeast Asia
 - (C) Latin America
 - (D) Middle East
32. Post–World War II Latin American unrest stemmed largely from:
- (A) Religious strife and concerns over cultural imperialism
 - (B) Cold War proxy conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union
 - (C) Heavy debts and economic problems
 - (D) Refusal to enforce the terms of the Monroe Doctrine
33. How did U.S. economic difficulties during the late 1920s and 1930s spark a global Great Depression?
- (A) European countries relied on U.S. loans to pay their war debts.
 - (B) Asian manufacturers had a surplus of goods because of the weak U.S. market.
 - (C) Unemployed U.S. workers emigrated to other countries, creating labor surpluses.
 - (D) High U.S. food prices caused developing nations to borrow heavily to feed their people.
34. The League of Nations failed mostly because
- (A) members disagreed on its powers.
 - (B) its aims catered to only some nations.
 - (C) few powerful nations wished to join.
 - (D) it lacked ways to enforce its basic goals.
35. Which statement does not accurately describe a twentieth-century ethnic conflict?
- (A) Serbs and Bosnians fought after breaking away from Yugoslavia in the early 1990s.
 - (B) Refugees from Mozambique faced ethnic cleansing after fleeing to South Africa.
 - (C) Genocide in Rwanda resulted in the deaths of at least 800,000 Hutus.
 - (D) Albanians in Kosovo faced persecution under Slobodan Milosevic.