

Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (D)
Beginning in the late 1400s, the Portuguese began to undertake major voyages of exploration to find an all-water route to Asia; their efforts to the east were soon paired with Spanish-sponsored efforts to explore to the west (D). English and French explorers (A) followed these leaders in the New World and in time made important contributions there. Although Italian explorers (B) took part in the Age of Exploration, they largely did so under the flags of other nations, especially Spain.
2. (C)
The Renaissance—literally “rebirth”—brought a revival of interest in the arts and humanities prompted by a new fascination with Greek and Roman culture. This encouraged new study of classical art and thought (A) and brought out new humanist challenges to Church authority (B), but did not lead to a revival of classical political forms (C). Instead, politics was often dominated by powerful local families such as the Medici, who offered financial support to emerging artists (D).
3. (A)
When Luther posted his Ninety-Five Theses on the door of the church in Wittenberg (A), he launched an open intellectual rebellion against the power of the Catholic Church that began the Protestant Revolution. This movement was strengthened by efforts of religious leaders such as Calvin (B) and the English throne’s rejection of the authority of the Church over its rejection of an order of annulment for Henry VIII’s marriage (C). Charles V’s invasion of Italy was actually to prevent such an annulment from taking place (D).
4. (D)
One of the defining factors of the Qing era was a massive growth that saw the Chinese population triple in just a century. New Columbian Exchange crops such as maize and sweet potatoes helped Chinese farmers produce the greater yields needed to feed this growing populace (D). Because of the Chinese focus on agriculture, China failed to develop a major manufacturing sector (A). Africa, Europe, and the Americas took part in the exchange of enslaved persons for guns and resources ([B] and [C]).
5. (A)
Like the system of enslaved labor that emerged in the English colonies, encomienda was a plan for forced agricultural labor (B). However, the English colonists imported most laborers from Africa, while encomienda required forced labor from native people (A). Indentured servitude, not encomienda, allowed workers their freedom after a specified time (C). Both systems were harsh and resulted in many deaths (D).

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Comment [1]: ED: I just realized that in the Mini-Test 1 the title did not include “AP World History”---it just said “Mini-Test”---sorry I overlooked that

6. **(B)**

Urban availability of free labor (D) was insufficient for colonial employers' needs. Unlike their agricultural counterparts, city employers did not draw heavily on enslaved (C) or other forced (A) labor. Instead, they recruited young immigrant men and women as indentured servants (B), who agreed to work for a period of time in exchange for passage to the colonies.

7. **(C)**

The Ashante of the West African Gold Coast rose to great power and prominence as a result of the slave trade (C). Although the Benin engaged in the slave trade to a certain extent, it did form the primary basis of their economy or culture (D). Neither the Berbers (A) nor the Bantu (B) were significantly involved in the slave trade.

8. **(B)**

Absolutism was particularly strong in France and Spain, where monarchs were thought to have a divine right to rule. Monarchs held less power in England (D) and the Netherlands (C) thanks to the system of constitutionalism. Scotland (A) did not succeed in launching absolutism.

9. **(D)**

During the rule of the Qing emperor Qianlong, China grew to include what was then the largest land-based empire to date (D). This stood in sharp contrast to eras of internal conflict and political weakness (C). The Qing's predecessors, the Ming, had first instituted a Chinese absolute monarch (B) and used the Single Whip Reform (A) to consolidate taxes.

10. **(B)**

Peter the Great is largely credited with bringing Russia firmly into the modern era through a broad program of Westernization (A). Although Russia was a heavily agricultural economy, these reforms did not focus solely or even primarily on farming technology (B), and Russia took part in little exploration or trade in the Americas (D). To fund his program of reform, Peter actually raised taxes through the introduction of an individual tax rather than a household tax (C).

11. **(C)**

Britain became the first nation to industrialize on a broad scale in the 1700s, thanks to several factors. These included the nation's maritime trade power, which gave it numerous markets for manufactured goods (A); the presence of raw materials such as coal and water for power (B); and a stable government able to make laws favoring business development (D). The rise of the factory system—one of the defining features of industrial production—took place as a result of the Industrial Revolution, not as a cause (C).

12. **(B)**
The First Industrial Revolution had reshaped the social and economic fabric of Great Britain, but with the Second Industrial Revolution those changes began to sweep through Europe and the United States (B). Textile production had been the leading industry of the First rather than the Second Industrial Revolution (A). Both revolutions brought about great changes in all areas of life (C), with the Second Industrial Revolution greatly widening the differences between industrialized and nonindustrialized nations (D).
13. **(D)**
The Russian loss in the Crimean War made it clear to that nation's leaders that Russia must modernize and industrialize to keep pace with Europe (D). Although the ensuing reforms granted property rights to serfs, they still lacked the individual ability to hold land (A). Tsar Alexander II's assassination followed more than two decades after the end the war (B). Despite success at heavy industrialization, Russia failed to develop a professional middle class like those that emerged in Europe and the United States.
14. **(A)**
Indian sepoys—troops contracted with British forces to protect that nation's holdings—objected strongly to rules requiring them to bite off the ends of animal-greased cartridges used to load their rifles. Hindu and Muslim soldiers alike feared that the source of the grease was an animal they were forbidden to eat under religious strictures (A). This mutiny led in time to the final defeat of the Mughals, but this was a peripheral effect (D). Indian independence movements arose after the British took control of the nation in the wake of the Mughal decline (B). The rejection of taxes was a primary cause for the American Revolution, not the Sepoy Mutiny (C).
15. **(B)**
Spain had been a major power and a leader in exploration in the Americas, but a changing balance of power in Europe meant that the nation had practically no role in the Scramble for Africa (B). The American Revolution failed to deter the English from imperialist efforts (A), and France engaged in greater levels of empire-building in Africa than it had in the Americas. Germany had emerged as a major power after the Age of Exploration and thus had not taken part in the colonization of the Americas.
16. **(A)**
The British brought diseases such as smallpox to the isolated New Zealand native population with devastating results (A). Prior to the arrival of the British, the native Maori people lived in tribal groups with a formal national government (B) or an organized agricultural industry (D). The introduction of more powerful British weapons to local, intertribal conflicts served to worsen existing tensions (C).
17. **(D)**
The principles of social Darwinism argued that the strongest and best nations would naturally rise to the top as imperial leaders (D). Marxism rejected imperialism (A). Enlightenment thinkers had argued for political ideals such as the social contract, which

was not compatible with imperialism (C). The Reformation had concerned itself some centuries earlier with religious, rather than expansionist, issues (B).

18. (A)
Enlightenment thinkers celebrated the use of human reason above all else (A). Romanticism was more focused on emotion and sentiment (C), and social Darwinism drew on the ideas of scientific racism (B). The Renaissance had resulted in part from the rediscovery of lost Greek and Roman thought (D).
19. (D)
Toussaint led a slave revolt in Haiti that ultimately contributed to that nation's independence from France (D). Brazilian revolutionaries coalesced around the Portuguese prince Pedro (A), and French revolutionaries were led by an assortment of members of the Third Estate (B). Hidalgo and, later, Juárez, were the leaders of the Mexican independence movement (C).
20. (C)
Although the Dowager Empress and rebels had hoped to repel Western involvement (B), the rebellion ultimately failed. Arriving relief forces freed the troubled foreign diplomats (D). After Western nations put down the Boxer Rebellion, the United States proposed the Open Door Policy to allow all nations equal access to Chinese markets (C). The Self-Strengthening Movement had arisen in response to the Opium Wars, not the Boxer Rebellion (A).
21. (B)
The Declaration drew on (rather than led to) many political ideals that had been proposed by Enlightenment figures, particularly John Locke (B). Revolutionaries in Haiti (A) and France (D) followed the American example in their revolutions, which followed closely, chronologically. The women's rights movement that emerged in the United States in the nineteenth century issued a *Declaration of Rights and Sentiments* modeled largely on the earlier Declaration of Independence (C).
22. (B)
The European population more than doubled between 1700 and 1850, largely due to improved medical practices and the introduction of Columbian Exchange crops such as potatoes and corn (B). This growth outstripped the casualties of wars and political unrest of the era (D). The population of the Americas grew through immigration (A). Population declines had taken place among native peoples affected by European diseases (D).
23. (A)
Haiti was the first nation in the Americas to end slavery as part of its independence from France (B). Great Britain ended the slave trade in 1807, and abolished slavery in the colonies altogether in 1833 (C). The United States essentially ended slavery with the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, with full abolition following the end of the Civil War (D). In 1888, Brazil became the last country in the Americas to abolish slavery (A).

24. **(B)**
Like California, New South Wales and Victoria underwent a gold rush in the 1850s that attracted numerous immigrants from all over (A). In both places, racism against Chinese and Japanese immigrants by white residents led to anti-Asian discrimination (C) and, in time, even laws restricting immigration from China (D). Only in Australia, however, were some immigrants forcibly imported as indentured servants (B) to work on sugar plantations.
25. **(D)**
The Green Revolution relied on the cultivation of new crop varieties to produce higher yields (D). As a result, countries such as Mexico saw crop shortages turn into surpluses in short decades. The Green Revolution did not directly affect environmentalism (A), science (B), or industry (C).
26. **(A)**
Because oil is a nonrenewable resource, the exhaustion of known oil reserves presents a major global problem due to heavy dependency on petroleum by developed and developing nations alike (A). Coal mining takes place in many places (B), and nuclear power represents only a small portion of all energy generated or consumed (C). Restrictions on strip mining, which most often involves the extraction of coal, have not created an energy problem (D). In fact, coal is the No. 3 energy source in the world, behind only petroleum and natural gas.
27. **(B)**
Lifestyle diseases such as obesity and smoking have grown greatly in recent decades, spreading out from wealthy to developing countries (A) and creating rising incidences of noncommunicable diseases, such as heart disease and cancer, around the world. Although medical science has made great strides in treating these diseases (C), deaths from noncommunicable diseases now account for more than half of all deaths worldwide (B). This rise does not necessarily mean that people in the past did not suffer from such illnesses (D).
28. **(B)**
Although nuclear war has been considered a threat since the time of the atomic bomb's development, the weapons have been used only twice, in U.S. attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 (B). These attacks resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of civilians (D), deterring use of the bomb in later wars. However, efforts to use nuclear power in peaceful ways has led to the construction of nuclear power plants around the world (A). Still, concerns remain over the safety of these plants due to the existing threats of devastating meltdowns and the dangers posed by nuclear waste disposal (C).
29. **(D)**
Industrialization in the late 1800s had helped the Russian economy (B), but overall conditions still remained poor. Nicholas II and the Duma had clashed in the early 1900s, and the tsar had dissolved that body repeatedly before the 1907 election returned a Duma

he found acceptable. Although Russians entered World War I with great fervor, they were poorly equipped to deal with the needs of either the military or civilian populace. The military suffered great losses (A) and the home front faced food shortages, social unrest, and riots (D). Rioting in 1917 led to the abdication of the tsar.

30. **(B)**
Seen perhaps most clearly in the division of Germany, the Allied allocation of influence after World War II left Western Europe as a group of democratic republics while essentially ceding Eastern Europe to the Soviet sphere (B). Heavy German reparations had helped cause World War II, not the Cold War (A). Rebuilding in Western Europe left out Eastern Europe because the region was already under Soviet control (C). The war weakened European imperialism so that independence movements around the globe found success (D).
31. **(D)**
Terrorist groups fighting for ethnic, religious, and nationalist aims have destabilized the Middle East region more than the other regions identified (D). Terrorism remains a global issue, however. Terrorist attacks have affected nearly every continent and have caused major conflicts involving the United States, Great Britain, and others.
32. **(C)**
Economic difficulties plagued Latin America in the second half of the twentieth century as nations struggled with massive foreign debts and a widespread recession (C). Countries turned to the United States, not Europe, for aid (D), but resentment against the political and economic power of the United States (A) grew. Although some Marxist movements emerged, these resulted largely from economic turmoil; these movements did not take root in a vacuum (B).
33. **(A)**
When U.S. banks faltered, they were unable to continue to loan money to European nations that relied on the funds to pay war reparations to still other countries. This domino effect helped spread the Great Depression globally (A). Despite high unemployment, U.S. citizens did not emigrate in great numbers (C), and food prices actually plummeted (D). Asian manufacturing did not arise until after World War II (B).
34. **(D)**
The League of Nations suffered from two essential flaws: it had no way to enforce its decisions, and it set an unattainable goal of "collective security." These weaknesses (A) led to internal squabbles, and, with the onset of World War II, the end of the League (D). At its height, however, the most powerful nations, with the exception of the United States, belonged to the League (C), and its broad goal of collective security meant that its members' interests could be adequately served (B).
35. **(B)**
Although South Africans came to resent refugees from Mozambique, they did not

undertake ethnic cleansing (B). However, ethnic cleansing did take place with devastating results in Rwanda (C). Ethnic and religious conflict in the former Yugoslavia caused great internal conflict in Bosnia, Serbia, and Kosovo ([A] and [D]) for much of the 1990s.