

Practice Exam

Section I

(Answer sheets appear in the back of the book.)

TIME: 55 Minutes
70 Questions

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

1. Which of the following examples of the patronage of the arts that flourished in the era of 1450–1750 was characterized by humanism as well as a display of political power and wealth?
 - (A) Emperor Qinglong's printing of the Complete Library of the Four Treasures
 - (B) Suleyman the Magnificent's commissioning of the Suleymaniye religious complex
 - (C) Pope Julius II's commissioning of the painting of the Sistine Chapel's ceiling
 - (D) Emperor Shah Jahan's commissioning of the Taj Mahal
2. All of the following were part of the pattern of the Columbian Exchange EXCEPT
 - (A) Africa to the Americas: goats, chickens, bananas, coconut palms, coffee, and sugar cane
 - (B) The Americas to Europe and Africa: corn, potatoes, tomatoes, squash, beans, pineapples, peppers, tobacco, and chocolate
 - (C) Europe to the Americas: horses, cows, pigs, wheat, barley, sugar cane, melons, and grapes
 - (D) Asia to Europe and Africa: spices, salt, rice, tea, sugar, oxen, and exotic animals

3. Which of the following was the main result of the Berlin West Africa Conference of 1884–1885?
 - (A) European diplomats agreed to end the slave trade in Africa.
 - (B) Belgium's King Leopold II established the Congo Free State and later seized it as the Belgian Congo.
 - (C) Virtually all parts of Africa were colonized by Europeans by 1900.
 - (D) Dr. David Livingstone, a Scottish missionary, spent three decades exploring the interior of Africa and setting up missionary outposts.
4. Which of the following characteristics do malaria, cholera, and tuberculosis share?
 - (A) They are all associated with poverty.
 - (B) They are all vector-borne infectious diseases.
 - (C) They have all been eliminated in the most highly industrialized nations.
 - (D) They all have strains that are multi-resistant to drugs.
5. Which of the following was a major reason for the Byzantine Empire's survival for almost a millennium after the Western Roman Empire collapsed?
 - (A) The Byzantines taxed all goods that traders carried through their territory.
 - (B) The Byzantines extracted gifts and money from neighboring realms and peoples.
 - (C) Byzantine emperors were absolute rulers of both state and church.
 - (D) The Byzantines established a merit-based bureaucracy that was well-educated, loyal, and efficient.
6. Which of the following was a distinct difference that set Judaism apart from Christianity?
 - (A) Jews did not seek to convert others to their religion.
 - (B) Judaism was a clearly monotheistic religion.
 - (C) Judaism's appeal to ordinary people was comparable to that of Buddhism.
 - (D) Jews viewed Jesus as the Messiah who would cleanse the Jewish religion of its rigid and haughty priests.
7. Which of the following helped lead to the complete subjugation of peoples in the Americas by the Spanish, but not by the English?
 - (A) A hierarchical class system, with Europeans born in Spain at the top, followed by creoles, mestizos, mulattos, and then Native Americans and Africans
 - (B) Individual colonies' being allowed to set up their own political structures similar to those in Spain
 - (C) Well-coordinated communication between viceroys in the Americas and the Council of the Indies, whose members remained in Spain
 - (D) A lack of elaborate bureaucracies in urban areas of the Americas

8. Which of the following best justifies the claim that military conflicts occurred on an unprecedented global scale at the beginning of the 20th century?

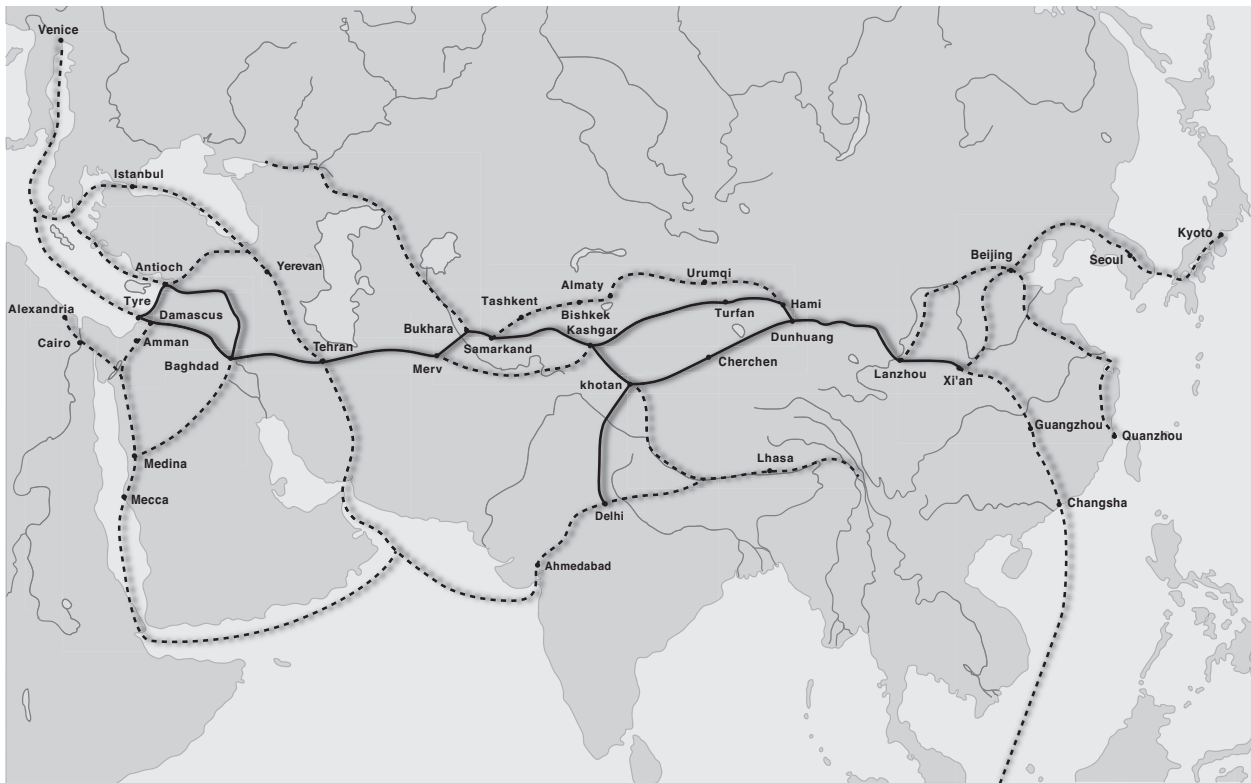
- (A) Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War, its claiming of German territories after World War I began, and its invasion of Chinese Manchuria in violation of the Treaty of Versailles
- (B) The formation of the major alliances of the Triple Entente (Russia, England, and France) and the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy)
- (C) Colonial disputes between Britain and Russia over Persia and Afghanistan, between Britain and Germany over eastern and southwest Africa, between Britain and France over the Nile River Valley and Siam, and between Germany and France over Morocco and western Africa
- (D) Mussolini's appeal to Italian nationalism in his quest to recapture the glory of the ancient Roman Empire through military conquests



9. The photograph above of a statue created in second-century India represents which of the following?

- (A) The Daoist core belief of balance between humans and nature
- (B) The convergence of Greco-Roman culture and Buddhist beliefs
- (C) Christianity's rejection of Roman and Hellenistic influences
- (D) The unification of Confucianism, Hinduism, and Legalism

10. How did the James Bond films reflect the profound influence that global conflicts have had on popular culture?
- (A) They exposed the reality that espionage is all about covert operations and human intelligence, rather than the interception of signals and lengthy periods of surveillance.
 - (B) They reinforced American concerns about Britain's intelligence operations after Kim Philby, the British Secret Intelligence Services liaison officer in Washington, was found to be a Soviet spy.
 - (C) They allowed billions of people throughout the world to interpret the events of the Cold War without a Western bias, to realize that even close allies cannot be trusted, and to fear the intelligence capabilities of the United States.
 - (D) They played on contemporary fears to show the reality of hidden enemies, explored the relationship between Britain in decline and the United States in ascendancy, and charted the history of the Cold War.
11. In which of the following ways did Social Darwinism facilitate and justify imperialism?
- (A) It questioned the assumptions of constitutional monarchies.
 - (B) It brought about the rise of a large middle class in industrialized societies.
 - (C) It enhanced the status of inherited titles of nobility based on land ownership.
 - (D) It reinforced social class distinctions.
12. In which of the following ways did the spread of Islam cause changes in gender relations?
- (A) Women could inherit property, divorce their husbands, and engage in business ventures.
 - (B) Women were confined to their homes to ensure the purity of the bloodlines of the elite class.
 - (C) Women gave tribute to their leaders through textiles, pottery, and jewelry.
 - (D) Women who died in childbirth were honored equally with men who died in battle.
13. All of the following innovations contributed to the economic revolutions of the Tang and Song dynasties EXCEPT
- (A) the development of paper money, checks, and letters of credit.
 - (B) the invention of gunpowder, movable type printing, and the magnetic compass.
 - (C) the adaptation of mathematics from the people they conquered.
 - (D) the development of superior methods of producing iron and steel.
14. Of the following "gunpowder" empires in the Middle East and Asia, which had the least in common with the others?
- (A) The Mughal Empire
 - (B) The Russian Empire
 - (C) The Tokugawa Empire
 - (D) The Ming Empire



Source: The Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education.

15. The map above represents which of the following?
- (A) The conquests of Alexander the Great
 - (B) The spread of cultures and trade along the Eurasian Silk Roads
 - (C) The influence of the Bantu migration in forming Trans-Saharan caravan routes
 - (D) The beginning of direct contact between the Western and Eastern Hemispheres
16. Many world historians have underrated the influence of which of the following on the transformation of global interactions in the 15th century?
- (A) Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand's sponsorship of Christopher Columbus's voyages
 - (B) Vasco da Gama's founding of the maritime route to India
 - (C) Hernan Cortez's march to Tenochtitlán and his destruction of the Aztec Empire
 - (D) Prince Henry's establishment of a school for navigators

17. Which of the following was a major result of the Christian Crusades?

- (A) The entry of Europeans directly into the major world trade circuits
- (B) The isolation of the Turkish Muslims from inland trade routes
- (C) The fall of the Christian states in the Mediterranean
- (D) The recovery of the Middle Eastern holy lands for Christianity

“The picture of the world during the Roman period . . . put before students in ‘Histories of Rome,’ was defective, not to say false, in its omission to recognize the real position of Parthia . . . as a counterpoise to the power of Rome, a second figure in the picture not much inferior to the first, a rival state dividing with Rome the attention of mankind and the sovereignty of the known earth. Writers of Roman history have been too much in the habit of representing [Rome] as . . . a Universal Monarchy, a Power unchecked . . . having no other limits than those of the civilized world.”

—George Rawlinson, *English scholar and historian, 1873*

18. The passage above suggests which of the following about Rawlinson’s view of the historiography of Rome?

- (A) Historians have failed to recognize that Parthia was an empire as great or nearly as great as that of Rome.
- (B) Historians have exaggerated the glory of the Roman Empire.
- (C) Historians have largely rejected the idea that Parthia was a great empire.
- (D) Historians have placed too much emphasis on Rome to the exclusion of Parthia.

19. In which of the following ways did the Qing Dynasty differ from the earlier Mongolian Empire?

- (A) The Manchurian emperors ruled under the mandate of heaven.
- (B) The Manchu were foreign invaders from the north.
- (C) The Manchu kept their ethnic identity and prohibited the Chinese from assimilating it.
- (D) The Manchurian emperors were conquering warriors who understood the importance of military might.

20. What is the major result of the Balfour Declaration of 1917?

- (A) The United Nations’ proclamation of the Jewish state of Israel
- (B) Large-scale immigration of Jews from Europe to Palestine
- (C) The beginning of the Holocaust
- (D) The downfall of the Turkish sultan who then ruled Palestine

21. What was the main reason for the abolition of slavery in Brazil in 1888?

- (A) Violent uprisings by the slaves
- (B) The overthrow of the monarchy by a democratic government
- (C) The refusal of army leaders to capture runaway slaves because slaves had served in the army
- (D) A bitter war that divided slave regions from non-slave regions

22. Many Latin American, sub-Saharan African, and Southeast Asian countries were unsuccessful in their attempts to create industrialized societies for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- (A) the lack of government support and little investment capital.
- (B) the lack of an international division of labor.
- (C) their dependence on a single cash crop.
- (D) foreign investors owned and controlled their plantations.

“The great [Ghengis] Khan sent a baron . . . with a great force of horse and foot against this king of Champa . . . [who] was a very aged man, nor had he such a force as the baron had. And when he saw what havoc the baron was making with his kingdom he was grieved to the heart [and] bade messengers get ready and dispatched them to the great Khan. And they said to the Khan: ‘Our lord the king of Champa salutes you as his liege lord . . . and will send you every year a tribute of as many elephants as you please. And he prays you in all gentleness and humility that you would send word to your baron to desist from harrying his kingdom and to quit his territories. These shall henceforth be at your absolute disposal.’

“When the great Khan had heard the King’s embassy he was moved with pity, and sent word to that baron of his to quit that kingdom with his army . . . Thus it was then that this king became vassal of the great Khan, and paid him every year a tribute of twenty of the greatest and finest elephants that were to be found in the country.”

—*Marco Polo, 13th century*
Venetian merchant, adventurer, and writer

23. What main point would Europeans of the time likely have learned from the passage above?

- (A) Genghis Khan was one of the greatest military leaders in the world.
- (B) Once the Khan conquered people by brutal tactics, he was usually content to extract tribute from them.
- (C) The Khan, his empire, and his court were fascinating.
- (D) The Khan often allowed people he conquered to keep their own customs.

24. In which of the following ways did Mao Zedong's implementation of communism in China differ from Stalin's implementation of communism in Russia?
- (A) Mao's highly centralized control did not translate into totalitarian power.
 - (B) Mao did not attain power by military force.
 - (C) Mao emphasized internal economic development.
 - (D) Mao believed in the importance of maintaining an agricultural-based economy.
25. The Olmec civilization was unlike other early river valley civilizations in that
- (A) its priests had the highest social status.
 - (B) it did not have a well-developed irrigation system.
 - (C) it was not politically united.
 - (D) it practiced slavery.
26. Which of the following best represents the globalization and sharing of national and social aspirations?
- (A) Multinational corporations
 - (B) The popularity throughout the world of Western fads and fashions
 - (C) The Sundance Film Festival
 - (D) World Cup Soccer
27. In which of the following ways were the Inca and Aztec societies alike?
- (A) They both developed from Mayan civilization.
 - (B) They both had agricultural-based economies.
 - (C) They both had elaborate political bureaucracies.
 - (D) They both developed sophisticated forms of writing.
28. In which of the following ways did the Maya differ from the Teotihuacán?
- (A) They had a sophisticated form of writing that used both symbols and pictures.
 - (B) They had prestigious warriors who often made slaves of their captives.
 - (C) They were an urban civilization ruled by members of royalty and priests.
 - (D) They had highly skilled professional architects and artisans.



Source: *The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.*

29. The map above represents which of the following?
- (A) Before the Tang era, Buddhist monasteries held huge tracts of land and exerted great political influence in China.
 - (B) The Tang conquest of southern China and Vietnam began a tremendous increase in agriculture with the cultivation of different strains of rice.
 - (C) The Grand Canal connected the major rivers of China and vastly increased the amount and variety of internal trade.
 - (D) The Tang built and maintained advanced road systems with inns, postal stations, and stables to accommodate travelers along the way.
30. Most historians would agree that increasing unrest about imperial authority and growing nationalism contributed greatly to all of the following movements EXCEPT
- (A) the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857.
 - (B) the 1900 Boxer Rebellion.
 - (C) the Taiping Rebellion of 1850.
 - (D) the Greek Rebellion of 1821.

31. Which of the following was the result of Stalin's Five-Year Plans?

- (A) The Soviet Union proved to the world that the Marxist doctrine of communism could and did work.
- (B) The Soviet Union was the world's third-largest industrial power by the late 1930s.
- (C) The Soviet Union implemented *glasnost* to loosen censorship and allow nationalist minorities to address their concerns to the government.
- (D) The Soviet Union implemented *perestroika*, or economic reforms designed to infuse capitalism into the economic system.

32. The imperial societies in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas shared all of the following social structures EXCEPT

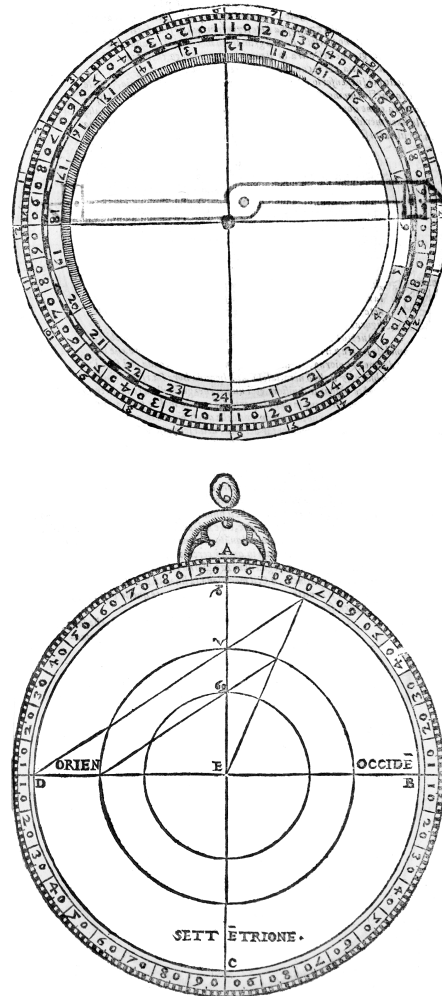
- (A) growing merchant classes.
- (B) agricultural-based economies.
- (C) patriarchal family structures.
- (D) increased equality among members of society.

33. Which of the following movements is most closely associated with the American and French Revolutions?

- (A) The Renaissance
- (B) The Enlightenment
- (C) The Scientific Revolution
- (D) The Protestant Reformation

34. The image below shows which of the following tools that was developed by classical civilizations and used extensively by Europeans in the 14th century?

- (A) An instrument used in marine navigation to measure celestial altitudes
- (B) An instrument used to find specific locations on Earth
- (C) An instrument used to solve astrological problems
- (D) An instrument used to measure wind speed and direction



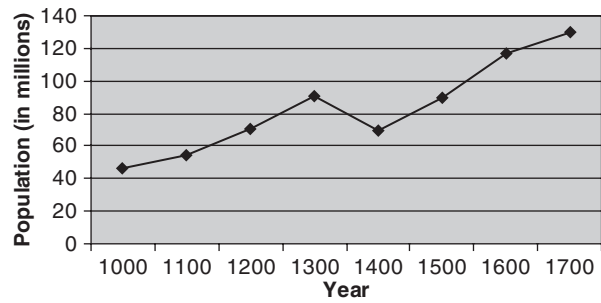
Source: Library of Congress,
Prints & Photographs Division.

35. Which of the following statements is true about the Opium Wars of 1839–1842?

- (A) The British East India Company grew opium in India and shipped it to China, causing a boom in trade once the Chinese developed addictions to the drug.
- (B) The British took over the Qing government by force after the Qing finally attempted to stop the opium trade.
- (C) The Treaty of Nanjing gave China control of Korea, Vietnam, and Burma in exchange for releasing control of Hong Kong to Britain.
- (D) The British agreed to stop the trade of opium in exchange for exclusive rights to trade in all Chinese ports.

36. The graph below represents which of the following?

- (A) The large growth of the population of Asia resulting from its isolationism
- (B) The recovery and rise of the population of Europe after the 14th century plague epidemic
- (C) The decimation of the population of western Africa caused by the slave trade balanced by the growth in the population on Africa's eastern coast
- (D) The decrease in the population of the Americas caused by their native populations' encounters with Europeans



Source: Data from Bos, E.; Vu, M. T.; Levin, A.; and Bulatao, R. A. *World Population Projections, 1992–93 Edition: Estimates and Projections with Related Demographic Statistics*.

37. Which of the following factors was most responsible for the growth of trade along maritime routes from East Africa to East Asia?

- (A) Increased knowledge of the monsoon winds
- (B) The transformation of religious traditions
- (C) Innovations in farming and irrigation techniques
- (D) The development of Arabic numerals and the base-10 system

38. Hinduism and Confucianism were alike in the development of early societies in that they both
- (A) taught that changes in thought processes and lifestyles led to enlightenment.
 - (B) encouraged self-knowledge and acceptance of the ways things were.
 - (C) encouraged reliance on the natural world and veneration of ancestors.
 - (D) accepted inequality as an important part of societal and political order.
39. Which of the following was one of the primary motivations for widespread European transoceanic voyages in the 15th century?
- (A) To regain hegemony in the Mediterranean
 - (B) To reap large profits from commercial operations
 - (C) To reinstitute tribute from people who no longer gave it
 - (D) To restore internal trade and political administration
40. Which of the following was the major impact of the development of the theory of relativity and quantum physics in the early 20th century?
- (A) They led to the development of nuclear weapons.
 - (B) They undermined Newton's model of a fixed and predictable universe.
 - (C) They laid the foundation for chemically and genetically enhanced forms of agriculture.
 - (D) They sparked the quest to explore the universe beyond the solar system.
41. In which of the following ways did the Ottoman Empire differ most from the Safavid and Mughal Empires?
- (A) It captured Christian boys and trained them to be skillful soldiers and bureaucrats.
 - (B) It had its origins in the Turkic nomadic cultures of the central Asian steppes.
 - (C) It had an absolute monarch with a court modeled on those of earlier Islamic dynasties.
 - (D) It had a powerful army, but no navy.
42. Which of the following was a major reason for the fall of the Han, Western Roman, and Gupta Empires?
- (A) Attacks from the Huns
 - (B) Internal political fragmentation
 - (C) The decreasing importance of religious authority
 - (D) The disruption of overseas trade resulting from conflicts
43. The major impact of the Safavid-Ottoman conflict was which of the following?
- (A) The spread of Buddhism to the Middle East
 - (B) A temporary peace between Catholics and Protestants
 - (C) The deepening of the rift between the Shi'a and the Sunni
 - (D) The end of Legalism in China

46. The image on the previous page represents which of the following developments in the emergence of global trade and production?
- (A) A large-scale transnational business
 - (B) A limited liability corporation
 - (C) A state's attempt to maintain preindustrial forms of economic production
 - (D) An industrialized state developing new consumer markets for its finished goods
47. Which of the following factors best explains why Admiral Zheng He's voyages to India, the Middle East, and Africa came to an end?
- (A) Confucian bureaucrats were more concerned about protecting the Chinese Empire from nomadic invasions from the West.
 - (B) Confucian leaders disapproved of the harsh way in which Zheng He dealt with pirates and political leaders who defied him.
 - (C) Zheng He did not have the necessary navigational and maritime knowledge to sustain his voyages.
 - (D) The Chinese emperor feared that Zheng He and his sailors would contract and spread diseases among the Chinese population.
48. All of the following were trends of immigration in the Americas in the latter decades of the 19th century EXCEPT:
- (A) Many Italians who immigrated to Argentina returned home partly because of the country's slow industrial development.
 - (B) The Brazilian government paid for the passages of Italians who went to work on coffee plantations.
 - (C) Thousands of Chinese immigrants worked as indentured laborers in sugarcane fields in Cuba.
 - (D) Most Irish and German immigrants in the United States found permanent jobs in the agricultural sector.
49. Which of the following was formed for the purpose of spreading the principles and practices associated with free-market economics throughout the world?
- (A) The European Union
 - (B) The North American Free Trade Agreement
 - (C) The World Trade Organization
 - (D) The United Nations
50. All of the following factors contributed to the rise of industrial production in England EXCEPT
- (A) the questioning of governmental authority by its citizens.
 - (B) improvements in agricultural productivity.
 - (C) an increase in urbanization.
 - (D) many harbors for merchant ships and rivers for inland transportation.

51. All of the following resulted in part from the bubonic plague in many areas of the world during the 14th century EXCEPT

- (A) social unrest that led to rebellions.
- (B) a decline in agricultural productivity.
- (C) a near standstill in world trade.
- (D) the loss of rain forests and other natural habitats.

52. Which of the following enabled humans during the Paleolithic era to gradually migrate from their origins in East Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas?

- (A) The sharing of ideas among small bands of people about new survival skills
- (B) The disciplined social structure within small bands of people as they traveled
- (C) The creativity of individual bands of people to adapt to new climate regions
- (D) The discovery of fire and its many uses for survival

“Take up the White Man’s burden—

Send forth the best ye breed—

Go bind your sons to exile

To serve your captives’ need;

To wait in heavy harness,

On fluttered folk and wild—

Your new-caught, sullen peoples,

Half devil and half child.

“Take up the White Man’s burden—

In patience to abide,

To veil the threat of terror

And check the show of pride;

By open speech and simple,

An hundred times made plain,

To seek another’s profit

And work another’s gain.

“Take up the White Man’s burden—

The savage wars of peace—

Fill full the mouth of Famine

And bid the sickness cease;

And when your goal is nearest

(The end for others sought)

Watch sloth and heathen folly

Bring all your hopes to nought.”

—*Rudyard Kipling, British poet*
who was born and lived much of his
life in India, 1899

53. Which of the following appears to be Kipling’s message in the three stanzas of the poem above?

- (A) The British were exploiting the people of its colonies solely for profit.
- (B) British culture—and imperialist culture generally—improved the lives of people in the colonies it dominated.
- (C) The people of Britain’s colonies should revolt against their British oppressors.
- (D) The people of Britain’s colonies should retain their own cultures and live in peace with their British rulers.

54. The success of the Han Empire in the administration of its subjects was a result of a strong centralized government and which of the following factors?

- (A) Scholar bureaucrats who obtained positions through civil service exams
- (B) A grand palace and court to impress visitors and conceal political weaknesses
- (C) The principle of the rule of law rather than rule by whims of the political leader
- (D) A patron–client system whereby the wealthy supervised elaborate webs of people who owed favors to them

“Woman, wake up; the tocsin of reason is being heard throughout the whole universe; discover your rights. The powerful empire of nature is no longer surrounded by prejudice, fanaticism, superstition, and lies. The flame of truth has dispersed all the clouds of folly and usurpation. Enslaved man has multiplied his strength and needs recourse to yours to break his chains. Having become free, he has become unjust to his companion. Oh, women, women! When will you cease to be blind? What advantage have you received from the Revolution? A more pronounced scorn, a more marked disdain. In the centuries of corruption you ruled only over the weakness of men. The reclamation of your patrimony, based on the wise decrees of nature—what have you to dread from such a fine undertaking?”

—*Olympe de Gouges, playwright and political activist, 1791*

55. The passage above is a direct response to which of the following?

- (A) The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen
- (B) The American Declaration of Independence
- (C) John Locke’s *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
- (D) Montesquieu’s *The Spirit of the Laws*

56. Which of the following factors caused the end of the Mongol Empire?

- (A) Ghengis Khan could not conquer China for the Mongols during his lifetime.
- (B) A severe drought in Central Asia forced the Mongols to migrate.
- (C) The invasion of Europe lost its momentum when Genghis Khan’s son died.
- (D) The Mongols became assimilated into the cultures that they had conquered.

57. Which was an important consequence of the Viking invasions into many parts of Europe during the 8th and 9th centuries?

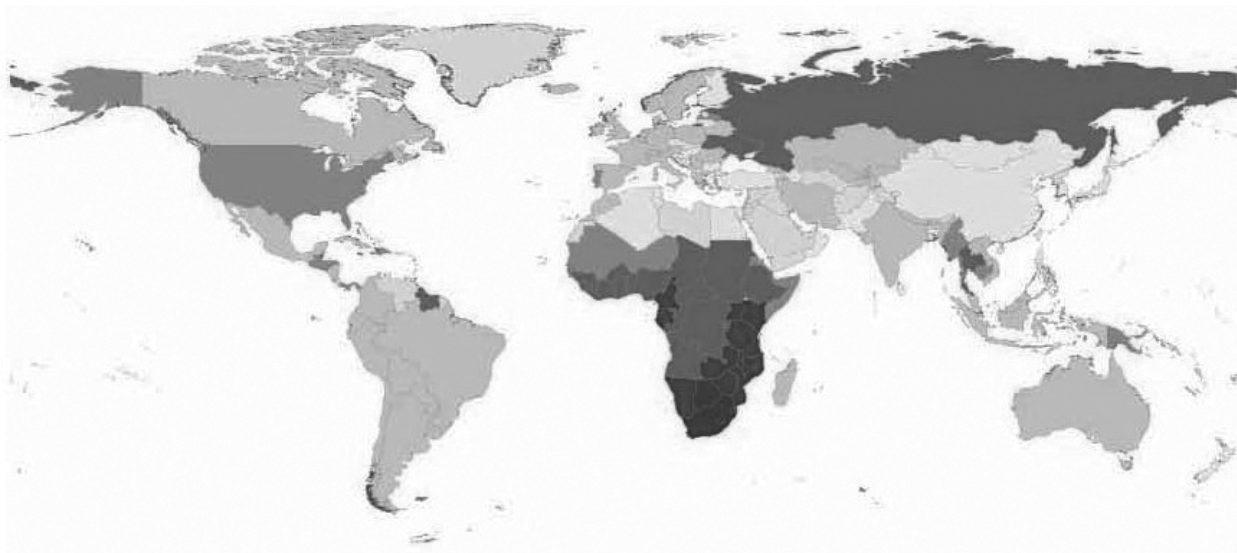
- (A) Europeans began to form many different languages.
- (B) Europeans shut themselves off from trade and became isolationist.
- (C) Europeans established feudalism.
- (D) Europeans learned to use longships to travel in coastal waters and rivers.

60. Feudalism in Europe differed from feudalism in Japan in that

- (A) feudalistic ties in Europe were sealed by negotiated contracts.
- (B) the feudalism system in Europe was based on political values that embraced all participants.
- (C) feudalism in Europe was highly militaristic and placed great value on physical courage and ritualized combat.
- (D) feudalism in Europe was based on collective decision-making teams that became part of the central government.

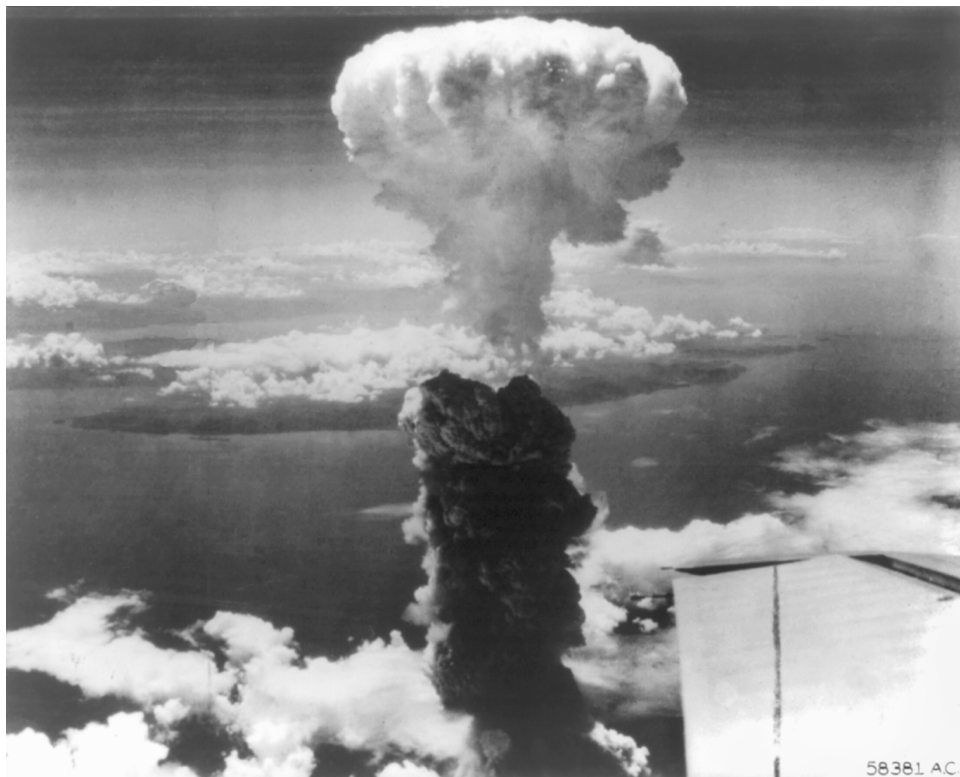
61. The map below represents which of the following?

- (A) The percentage of the population infected with influenza in the 1918 pandemic
- (B) The percentage of the population infected with polio before its vaccine was licensed in 1962
- (C) The percentage of the population infected with the Ebola virus in 1997
- (D) The percentage of the population living with AIDS/HIV in 2008



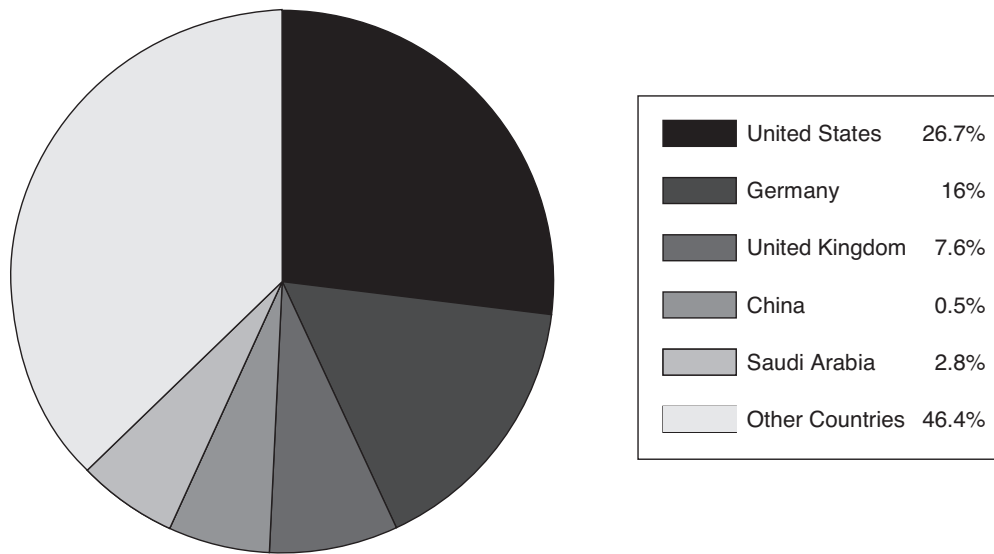
Source: 2010 Global Report, UNAIDS.

62. Pastoralist and agrarian societies that developed during the Neolithic Revolution were similar in that both
- (A) accumulated large amounts of material possessions.
 - (B) intensively cultivated selected plants to the exclusion of others.
 - (C) were important conduits for technological change through interactions with other societies.
 - (D) were elite groups that created more hierarchical and patriarchal social structures.
63. The photo below is a result of which of the following wartime tactics that killed hundreds of thousands of people?
- (A) The incendiary bombing of Dresden by the U.S. and British air forces in World War II
 - (B) The atomic bombing of Nagasaki by the U.S. air force in World War II
 - (C) The stealth attacks of the United States during the 1991 Persian Gulf War
 - (D) Trench warfare between the Allied forces and German forces in World War I



Source: Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division.

64. Most historians would likely agree that the fall of the Songhay kingdom mainly resulted from which of the following factors?
- (A) Disorganization of the political structure
 - (B) A lack of prosperity
 - (C) The support of Islam by the elite class
 - (D) A lack of guns
65. Which of the following leaders of nationalist movements had the least in common with the others?
- (A) Sukarno in Indonesia
 - (B) Gandhi in India
 - (C) Pancho Villa in Mexico
 - (D) Che Guevara in Cuba
66. Despite recent declines in the destruction of rain forests, the destruction continues at an alarming rate for which of the following reasons?
- (A) Environmental activist groups throughout the world are more concerned with global warming and pollution.
 - (B) Political leaders of the most industrialized nations reward only environmental innovations that decrease the use of fossil fuels as sources of energy.
 - (C) The countries in which the rain forests are located face an increasing demand for food.
 - (D) The countries in which the rain forests are located have little influence in global politics.
67. Which of the following was a major factor in enabling the Greek city-states to expand their empires?
- (A) Dividing their armies into legions
 - (B) Conquering but not enslaving other peoples
 - (C) Superior seafaring skills
 - (D) Superb engineering and architectural techniques
68. How was Islam able to hold together the Middle East, northern Africa, and southern Europe as a single region during the era 600 to 1450?
- (A) Muslims looted and destroyed their conquests' communities, churches, and monasteries.
 - (B) Muslims bridged cultural differences and embraced literary, artistic, philosophical, and scientific traditions of others.
 - (C) The structure of the caliphate that followed Muhammad's death survived political disunity.
 - (D) Muslims forced the peoples they conquered to convert to Islam.
69. Which of the following elite classes had the greatest restrictions on their ability to focus on building armies at home as they confronted new challenges to affect the policies of their increasingly powerful monarch?
- (A) The zamindars in the Mughal Empire
 - (B) The daimyo in Japan
 - (C) The nobility in Europe
 - (D) The boyars in Russia



Funds Pledged by Nongovernmental Organizations and the Public to Victims of the 2004 Tsunami (which killed more than 104,000 people in Indonesia and more than 5,000 in Thailand) by Country.

70. Which of the following conclusions can be made solely from the data in the graph above?
- (A) U.S. nongovernmental organizations and its public pledged the greatest amount of money.
- (B) The U.S. pledged the greatest amount of money per capita.
- (C) China has few nongovernmental charitable organizations.
- (D) Saudi Arabian nongovernmental organizations and the Saudi public choose not to spend much of their great wealth on aid to other countries.

STOP

This is the end of Section I.

If time still remains, you may check your work only in this section.

Do not begin Section II until instructed to do so.

Section II

Part A: Document-Based Essay Question

TIME: Reading Period—10 minutes

Writing Time—40 minutes

1 Essay Question

Directions: The following question is based on the accompanying documents 1–10. (The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.)

This question is designed to test your ability to work with and understand historical documents. Write an essay that:

- Has a relevant thesis and supports that thesis with evidence from the documents.
- Uses all of the documents.
- Analyzes the documents by grouping them in as many appropriate ways as possible; does not simply summarize the documents individually.
- Takes into account the sources of the documents and analyzes the authors' points of view.
- Identifies and explains the need for at least one additional type of document. You may refer to relevant historical information not mentioned in the documents.

Using the following documents, analyze the various social and economic aspects that shaped the experiences of Chinese immigrants in California and their impact on the existing population, as well as on California politics and U.S. Chinese immigration policies. Identify an additional type of document and explain how it would help your analysis.

Document 1

Source: Transcript of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882

An Act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese.

Whereas in the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territory thereof: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and until the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is hereby, suspended; and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or having so come after the expiration of said ninety days to remain within the United States. . . .

SEC. 14. That hereafter no State court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC.15. That the words “Chinese laborers,” wherever used in this act shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining.

Document 2

Source: Chinatown, San Francisco: General Street Scene. California Historical Society, San Francisco. [SF Chinatown (iii): st.sc.: 330-B]



Document 3

Source: *The Chinese in California, 1850–1943 Timeline, The Library of Congress*

1848	James Marshall discovered gold at John Sutter's sawmill on the American River at Coloma. This discovery triggered the California Gold Rush.
1850	Some 500 immigrants out of 57,787 arriving in California were Chinese. California state legislature passed the first Foreign Miners' Tax Law, levying a \$20-per-month tax on each foreigner engaged in mining.
1852	Of the 11,794 Chinese living in California, only 7 were women. Chinese immigration increased to 20,000 with most going to mining regions. This number decreased to under 8,000 annually during the next two decades.
1854	<i>People v. Hall</i> . California Supreme Court ruled that a white man charged with murder could not be convicted on the testimony of a Chinese witness.
1862	Pacific Railroad Bill provided government aid to build a transcontinental railroad.
1865	Charles Crocker of the Pacific Railroad hired first 50 Chinese men in response to white workers' threat of a strike; within 2 years, 90% of the workforce on the railroad was Chinese.
1867	Railroad strike: Chinese laborers, without support of other workers, won concession over wages. 400 men (associated with Workingmen's Party) attacked Chinese in San Francisco. 12,000 Chinese were working in construction of the railroad.
1870	3,536 Chinese women had immigrated to California; 61% (2,157) listed as prostitutes. Foreign Miners' Tax represented 25 to 50% of all state revenue. Chinese constituted the largest racial group in the mines, 9,087 out of 36,339.
1871	Fifteen Chinese were hanged in anti-Chinese riots in Los Angeles.
1882	The Chinese Exclusion Act prohibited Chinese laborers from entering the United States.
1892	The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was renewed in 1892 through the Geary Act. It was renewed again in 1902 and extended indefinitely.
1930s	Restrictions against Chinese immigrants began to ease. In 1930, Congress passed an act providing for admission of Chinese wives who were married to American citizens before May 26, 1924.
1935	Public Law 162 granted several hundred Asian veterans who served in the United States Armed Forces during World War I the right to apply for United States citizenship through naturalization.
1943	The Magnuson Act resulted in the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Document 4

Source: The Appeal of a Chinese Merchant, Pun Chi, to the U.S. Congress, c. 1860; William Speer, The Oldest and the Newest Empire: China and the United States (Cincinnati: National Publishing Co., 1870), 588–601

The sincere and gracious attention of your honorable body is earnestly requested to the consideration of certain matters important to our peace as foreigners, the following statements of which may be relied upon as certainly true and correct:

We are natives of the empire of China, each following some employment or profession—literary men, farmers, mechanics or merchants. When your honorable government threw open the territory of California, the people of other lands were welcomed here to search for gold and to engage in trade. The ship-masters of your respected nation came over to our country, lauded the equality of your laws, extolled the beauty of your manners and customs, and made it known that your officers and people were extremely cordial toward the Chinese. Knowing well the harmony which had existed between our respective governments, we trusted in your sincerity. Not deterred by the long voyage, we came here presuming that our arrival would be hailed with cordiality and favor. But, alas! what times are these!—when former kind relations are forgotten, when we Chinese are viewed like thieves and enemies, when in the administration of justice our testimony is not received, when in the legal collection of the licenses we are injured and plundered, and villains of other nations are encouraged to rob and do violence to us! Our numberless wrongs it is most painful even to recite. At the present time, if we desire to quit the country, we are not possessed of the pecuniary means; if allowed to remain, we dread future troubles. But yet, on the other hand, it is our presumption that the conduct of the officers of justice here has been influenced by temporary prejudices and that your honorable government will surely not uphold their acts. We are sustained by the confidence that the benevolence of your eminent body, contemplating the people of the whole world as one family, will most assuredly not permit the Chinese population without guilt to endure injuries to so cruel a degree. We would therefore present the following twelve subjects for consideration at your bar. We earnestly pray that you would investigate and weigh them; that you would issue instructions to your authorities in each State that they shall cast away their partial and unjust practices, restore tranquillity to us strangers, and that you would determine whether we are to leave the country or to remain. Then we will endure ensuing calamities without repining, and will cherish for you sincere gratitude and most profound respect.

The twelve subjects, we would state with great respect, are as follows:

1. The unrighteousness of humiliating and hating the Chinese as a people.

We have heard that your honorable nation reverences Heaven. But if they comprehend the reverence that is due to the heavenly powers, of necessity they cannot humiliate and hate the Chinese. Why do we aver this? At the very beginning of time,

(continued)

Document 4 (continued)

Heaven produced a most holy man, whose name was Pwan-ku. He was the progenitor of the people of China. All succeeding races have branched off from them. The central part of the earth is styled by its inhabitants the Middle Flowery Kingdom. That is the country of the Chinese. The regions occupied by later races are distributed round and subordinate to it. Heaven causes it to produce in the greatest variety and abundance, so that of all under the sky this country is the greatest, and has bestowed upon it perfect harmony with the powers of nature, so that all things there attain the highest perfection. Hence we see that Heaven most loves our Chinese people, and multiplies its gifts to them beyond any other race. . . .

Document 5

Source: Workingman's Party, The Battle for Bread, c. 1879

At last a workingman, a drayman, Dennis Kearney, of San Francisco, immortalized by these words: "We will have a new party, the Workingman's Party. No great capitalist, no political trickster, no swindler or thief shall enter it. We will fill the offices with honest men who will make laws to protect themselves. We will send the Chinese home, distribute the land of the grabber, tax the millionaire, make a law to hang thieves of high as well as low degree, elevate the poor, and once more return to the simple virtue of honest republicanism. . . .

"When the thieves hear these things they will shake in their boots. They will do all they can to divide and defeat us. They will pervert the law to persecute us. They will try to cheat us, to count us out at the ballot-box, to bribe and corrupt the men we elect. They will provoke us to riot if they can, and set the military upon us. We must arm. We must resolve to fight, if need be. We must stand by each other to the death if necessary. We must swear that we will not be defeated. It is life or death. Either we must drive out the Chinese slave, and humble the bloated aristocrat, or we shall soon be slaves ourselves. There is no other solution to the problem. It is death or victory. We conquer or we perish. Arm! arm! and let our adversaries see that we are in earnest!"

Document 6

Source: Published at the Request of the San Francisco Methodist Preachers' Meeting, c. 1873 (San Francisco: Alta Printing House) and delivered in Platt's Hall, San Francisco, March 14, 1873. From The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley [xF870.C5 G43].

Explanatory Note

On the 18th of February, the Hon. Frank M. Pixley, delivered a lecture in this city for the benefit of the "Church Union," subject, "*Our Street Araba*. Who are responsible for them?"

Mr. Pixley improved the occasion, to declaim against the immigration of the Chinese to this country, making use of some very violent and incendiary language, well adapted to excite the hatred and prejudice of the people against the Chinese.

On the 25th of February, the Rev. Father Buchard, a Jesuit Priest, addressed a large audience in this city, on "Chinaman or White man, which?"

He also declaimed against Chinese immigration, maintaining that the Chinese are an injury to the best interests of our country and people, because they cheapen labor, and because they are an inferior race. He charges that the most of the Chinese who come here are slaves—that they do not pay taxes—that they do not consume our products, but send their money home, thus draining our country of its wealth—that they are the careless authors of destructive fires—that they displace white laborers, driving them to pursue lives of beggary, prostitution and crime.

These two lectures, quite fully reported in our daily papers, with more or less of endorsement and commendation, were agitating the minds of the people. The hatred and prejudice of certain classes of our population against the Chinese were fully aroused, and many good citizens feared mob-violence in our city, as the result.

The "San Francisco Methodist Preachers' Meeting" having the matter under consideration, passed the following *Resolution*:

"The Rev. O. Gibson be requested to prepare an answer to the lecture delivered by Father Buchard on "*Chinaman or White man, which?*" at his earliest convenience, and that Rev. J. W. Ross, and Rev. A. J. Nelson be a committee to engage a hall and make arrangements for Mr. Gibson's lecture."

Document 7

Source: *Miscellaneous Selections: Anti-Chinese Movement & Chinese Exclusion, 1867*, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, reproduction number LC-USZC4-5758.

Political cartoon of gubernatorial candidate George C. Gorham, Union Party candidate for governor of California in 1867, who was “the only one that had the honesty and at the same time the imprudence to express himself opposed to the anti-Chinese movement, and had in consequence lost many votes and impaired his future political prospects.” —Theodore H. Hittell, *History of California*, 1897, vol. 4, p. 405.



Document 8

Source: William Tell Coleman, organizer of the Committee of Public Safety (1877), which worked against the activities of the Workingman's Party to quash anti-Chinese riots, Statements, 1870–1893. Transcripts from The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley [BANC MSS C-D 755].

Upon the sandlots bordering Market street was built two platforms round which between the hours of half-past seven and nine o'clock, eight or ten thousand persons packed themselves. The speeches were not incendiary. The struggle between capital and labor was bewailed, but it was agreed that violence was not the way to settle it. Selfish and unprincipled politicians, were the cause of the evil, the hirelings and tools of the magnates, ever ready as they were to sell themselves for money or political influence. The police were in attendance and did their duty admirable. There was nothing noteworthy in the meeting; their grievances were not so old as those at the east, and after free expressions of sympathy and sentiment, according to its rights, it adjourned.

Mingling with the crowd and hovering about its outskirts were certain lawless young men and boys, of ages ranging from fifteen to twenty, who lived as best they might, vagrant by day, abroad at night, pilfering, extorting, intimidating, picking up a little here and there, but ever carrying themselves with swagger and bravado, not unfrequently being caught in their petty raids and incarcerated.

Hoodlums they were called, from one Hood, who years ago upon the city front kept a low drinking-salon which was the rendezvous of the bad boys of that vicinity. These boys became the pest of the neighborhood and were known as Hood's boys, whence Hood'ums and finally hoodlums. They were the class, rapidly increasing of late, that fed the prisons and doubled taxation. They were born of the low European element which were deemed so advantageous to the nation's development, but which in truth caused more trouble and did a hundred times more harm than all the Asiatics that ever landed on these shores. They were no more laborers than the gad-fly that worried the draught-horse; they had no special sympathy with employer or employed, because they never worked. In the absence of a common enemy they would fight each other, and they would rob their own mothers as quickly as a Chinaman or a stock manipulator. They were the spawn of the low European, and other newly made American voters, reeking with whisky and garlic.

When first the people began to assemble, upon the occasion before mentioned, a pistol shot was heard from a point northeast of the city hall. Supposing it to be accidental little attention was paid to it. Half an hour later, while the speakers were addressing the meeting, three more shots were fired, wounding three spectators. From a bay window of a two-story frame house on McAllister street, some one said the shots came, and there the police found and arrested a half-drunken hoodlum, in whose possession was a five-shooter with four of the chambers empty.

(continued)

Document 8 (continued)

Shortly after nine o'clock, on the corner of Leavenworth and McAllister streets, an officer saw a man strike down a Chinaman. The fellow was promptly arrested, but almost immediately was rescued by some hundred associates. "To Chinatown! To Chinatown!" was now the cry, and off they ran up Leavenworth street, several hundred of them yelling like soldiers of Satan. On the south side of Tyler street, above Leavenworth stood some Chinese laundries; these the rabble bombarded, smashing doors and windows with bricks and stones. Thence they were driven by the police, but only to attack the unfortunate Asiatics in other quarters. The fiend-prince Mahu appeared to be in them urging to theft and demolition.

Breaking into a corner grocery the mobites supplied themselves with bottles of liquor and canned eatables, after which they demolished a Chinese tenement on Geary street, leaving it in flames. Fifteen other like places in that vicinity soon fell before them. The residence of Otis Gibson, of the Chinese mission, was stormed. Meanwhile the police several times met and dispersed them with their clubs, until finally the rioters retired, leaving the city quiet for the night.

Document 9

Source: Burlingame-Seward Treaty, 1868

Whereas since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire have . . . agreed upon the following articles . . .

ARTICLE IV

The twenty-ninth article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion and Chinese subjects in the United States shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead of whatever nativity or nationality shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

ARTICLE V

The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other, for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in

(continued)

Document 9 (*continued*)

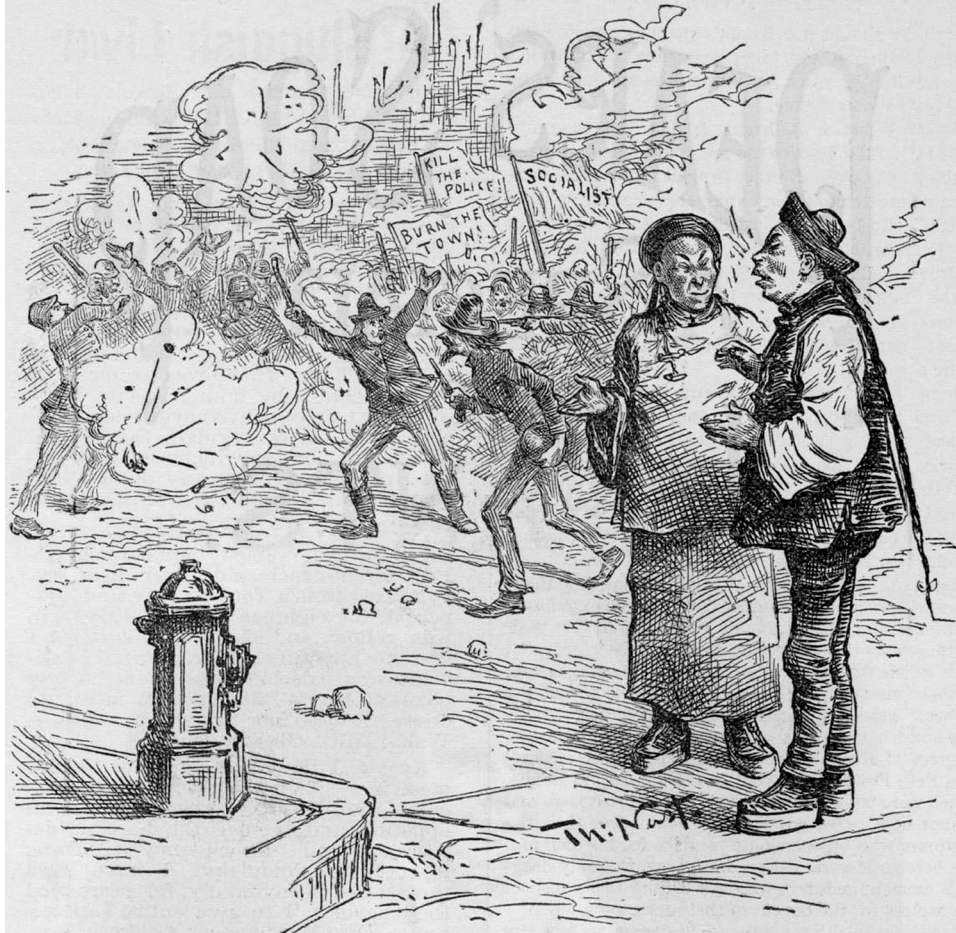
reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

ARTICLE VI

Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

Document 10

Source: *Harper's Weekly*, Vol. 30, 1886. The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley [MTP/HW: Vol. 30: 319].

**STOP**

This is the end of Section II, Part A.

If time still remains, you may check your work only in this section.

Do not begin Section II, Part B until instructed to do so.

Section II

Part B: Continuity and Change-Over-Time Essay

TIME: 40 minutes

1 Essay Question

Directions: You are to answer the following question. You should spend 5 minutes organizing or outlining your essay. Write an essay that:

- Has a relevant thesis and supports that thesis with appropriate historical evidence.
- Addresses all parts of the question.
- Uses world historical context to show continuities and changes over time.
- Analyzes the process of continuity and change over time.

1. Analyze continuities and changes in the development of political and military organization and the impact on other cultures of ONE of the following empires.

- The Mongols
- The Aztecs

STOP

This is the end of Section II, Part B.

If time still remains, you may check your work only in this section.

Do not begin Section II, Part C until instructed to do so.

Section II**Part C: Comparative Essay****TIME:** 40 minutes

1 Essay Question

Directions: You are to answer the following question. You should spend 5 minutes organizing or outlining your essay. Write an essay that:

- Has a relevant thesis and supports that thesis with appropriate historical evidence.
- Addresses all parts of the question.
- Makes direct, relevant comparisons.
- Analyzes relevant reasons for similarities and differences.

2. Analyze similarities and differences in trade and communication during the period 1400–1750 in TWO of the following regions.

- Europe
- China
- The Middle East

END OF EXAM

Answer Key

Section I

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 19. (C) | 37. (A) | 55. (A) |
| 2. (D) | 20. (B) | 38. (D) | 56. (D) |
| 3. (C) | 21. (C) | 39. (B) | 57. (C) |
| 4. (A) | 22. (B) | 40. (B) | 58. (B) |
| 5. (C) | 23. (C) | 41. (A) | 59. (B) |
| 6. (A) | 24. (D) | 42. (A) | 60. (A) |
| 7. (A) | 25. (C) | 43. (C) | 61. (D) |
| 8. (A) | 26. (D) | 44. (C) | 62. (D) |
| 9. (B) | 27. (B) | 45. (C) | 63. (B) |
| 10. (D) | 28. (A) | 46. (A) | 64. (D) |
| 11. (D) | 29. (B) | 47. (A) | 65. (B) |
| 12. (A) | 30. (C) | 48. (D) | 66. (C) |
| 13. (C) | 31. (B) | 49. (C) | 67. (C) |
| 14. (C) | 32. (A) | 50. (A) | 68. (B) |
| 15. (B) | 33. (B) | 51. (D) | 69. (B) |
| 16. (D) | 34. (C) | 52. (C) | 70. (A) |
| 17. (A) | 35. (A) | 53. (B) | |
| 18. (D) | 36. (B) | 54. (A) | |

Detailed Explanations of Answers

Section I

1. (C)

Only the European Renaissance was characterized by humanism; Michelangelo, who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, was one of the Renaissance's artistic masters of the humanistic idealism of the human form.

2. (D)

The Columbian Exchange developed among the continents of North America, South America, Europe, and Africa; it included all of the choices listed except trade from Asia to Europe and Africa.

3. (C)

The Berlin West Africa Conference allowed European diplomats to carve Africa into European colonies. The slave trade of Africans by Europeans did end during this period, but not as a result of any formal agreement (A). King Leopold II's seizure of the Belgian Congo sparked the scramble to create African colonies in Africa that led to the Berlin treaty (B). Livingstone's exploration of Africa was unrelated to the Berlin treaty (D).

4. (A)

Malaria is the only vector-borne disease among those listed (B). Tuberculosis has not been eliminated in the most highly industrialized nations, and the rate of its infection has a very high correlation with HIV/AIDS (C). Drug-resistant strains have developed only for tuberculosis (D).

5. (C)

The Byzantine emperors' power as absolute rulers of both state and church was largely responsible for holding the empire together until the late 11th century. Ghana and Mali, not the Byzantines, taxed goods that passed through their territories (A). The Tang dynasty in China extracted gifts and money from other peoples (B), and the Song dynasty's highly centralized government depended heavily on its merit-based bureaucracy (D).

6. (A)

Jews viewed themselves as separate from others and did not seek to convert others to their religion, as many other religious groups did. There were other clearly monotheistic religions (B), including Christianity, whose appeal to ordinary people was comparable to that of Buddhism (C) and whose followers viewed Jesus as the Messiah who would cleanse the Jewish religion of its rigid and haughty priests (D).

7. (A)

The English colonies were allowed to set up their own political structures similar to those in Britain, whereas the Spanish colonies were not allowed such political freedom (B). There was much difficulty rather than coordination in communication between the viceroys and the Council of the Indies, thereby enabling the viceroys to rule their colonies with great independence from Spain (C). The Spanish did establish large bureaucracies in urban areas of their colonies in the Americas (D).

8. (A)

Although the Triple Entente contributed to tensions among European nations and specified conditions under which nations would go to war with one another for the purposes of self-preservation, it did not in itself cause the military conflicts that occurred at the beginning of the 20th century (B). Colonial disputes also were a source of tension among European nations, but compared with Japanese aggression, these conflicts were relatively minor (C). Although Mussolini advocated an extreme nationalism in the form of Fascism, which Hitler formed into Nazism in Germany, Mussolini did not himself cause major military conflicts.

9. (B)

Unlike typical Buddhist representations of the Buddha always sitting, usually portrayed without his feet and sometimes without his hands visible, this statue shows the Greco-Roman concentration of realistically portraying human anatomy. The convergence of Greco-Roman culture and Buddhist beliefs does not include any aspects of the Daoist belief in balance between humans and the natural world (A). Christianity retained many Roman and Hellenistic influences, including influences on art (C). Confucianism, Hinduism, and Legalism were not influenced by Roman and Hellenistic cultures at this time (D).

10. (D)

Bond perpetuated the popular glamorization of espionage as mainly consisting of covert operations and human intelligence, whereas in actuality it was the much more mundane interception of signals and surveillance techniques that dominated espionage (A). American concerns about Britain's intelligence operations were downplayed in the Bond films, with Bond portraying a defender of Britain and its seemingly well-functioning intelligence operations (B). The Bond films had a clearly Western bias toward the Cold War and portrayed a relationship of great trust between the British and American allies (C).

11. (D)

The Enlightenment, not Social Darwinism, questioned the assumptions of constitutional monarchies (A). The Industrial Revolution itself caused the rise of a large middle class in industrialized societies (B). The Industrial Revolution resulted in wealth being increasingly based on money and business success, but it did not change the status of inherited titles of nobility based on land ownership (C).

12. (A)

The spread of Islam enabled women to gain these freedoms, which were unusual in most other civilizations of the time. Chinese elites ensured the purity of their lines by confining women to the home (B). Incan peasant women gave tribute to their leaders in the form of their craft and artwork (C). Aztec women who died in childbirth were honored just as were men who died in battle (D).

13. (C)

All of the choices listed contributed to the economic growth and were characteristics of both the Tang and Song dynasties except that it was the Islamic states in northern India that adapted mathematics from the people they conquered, using their own Arabic numerals.

14. (C)

All of these empires had many things in common, such as large armies equipped with guns and independence from Western influence; however, the Tokugawa Empire of Japan was unique in that it was not land based, as were the others.

15. (B)

The Silk Roads were overland trade routes that extended from western China, across central Asia, to the Mediterranean area. Alexander the Great's conquests extended to Egypt, the Middle East, and the Persian Empire, which spread eastward only to the Indus River Valley (A). The Bantu migration (C) connected people of sub-Saharan Africa with people of eastern and southern parts of Africa. Although the Silk Roads spread goods and cultural influences from the Eastern to Western Hemispheres, the two hemispheres did not yet have direct contact (D).

16. (D)

Prince Henry of Portugal, known as Henry the Navigator, had a great but sometimes overlooked influence on innovations in navigation during this period, as the accomplishments of actual explorers were more celebrated. He did not go on voyages himself, but he established a school for navigators, whose students, including Diaz and da Gama, became some of the most skilled navigators in the world.

17. (A)

The societies of the Middle East were much wealthier and more sophisticated than European kingdoms were, and the knights of the Crusades returned home with goods from various parts of the world and created a demand in Europe for foreign goods. The Turkish Muslims continued to dominate inland trade routes (B). The Crusades resulted in no real gains or losses for Christians (C) (D).

18. (D)

While the passage expresses Rawlinson's view that historians have placed too much emphasis on Rome to the exclusion of Parthia, he does not suggest any of the other three choices.

19. (C)

Unlike the Mongolians, who assimilated the cultures and even the religions of the peoples they conquered, the Manchu kept their ethnic identity and prohibited the Chinese from assimilating it. The Manchu and the Mongolians were similar in all of the other choices listed.

20. (B)

The United Nations' Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel was signed on May 14, 1948 (A). The Holocaust that Hitler began in 1933 was not sanctioned by any written document (C). The Turkish sultan who ruled Palestine did not suffer a downfall; it was his refusal to make any concessions toward the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine that partly led to the Treaty of Balfour (D).

21. (C)

Slavery ended in Haiti, not Brazil, because of violent slave revolts (A). The French Revolution was an overthrow of the monarchy by a democratic government (B). The United States experienced the bitter Civil War partly because of the division of opinion about slave states and nonslave states (D).

22. (B)

Industrialization created an international division of labor as less-industrialized countries produced the raw materials needed by industrialized countries to produce manufactured products. All of the other choices listed did contribute to the lack of success in many Latin American, sub-Saharan African, and Southeast Asian countries' attempts to create industrialized societies.

23. (C)

Up until the late 13th century, Europeans had neither direct knowledge of Chinese culture nor the magnificent and civilized court of the Khans in China, so they likely were more fascinated by Marco Polo's detailed accounts of his experiences with Genghis Khan and his court than with specific aspects of how he ruled his kingdom.

24. (D)

Mao's implementation of Communism was similar to Stalin's in all of the choices listed except that Mao believed in the importance of maintaining an agricultural-based economy while Stalin focus on building an industrialized society.

25. (C)

Unlike the other early river valley civilizations, the Olmecs were not united politically. They were similar to the other early river valley civilizations in all the other ways listed.

26. (D)

Multinational corporations are not the best example of the sharing of social aspirations (A). Although Western fads and fashions are popular throughout the world, they do not represent the globalization and inclusive sharing of national and social aspirations (B). The Sundance Film Festival promotes films from around the world, but these films often are not part of mainstream culture (C), as soccer is in almost every country in the world.

27. (B)

The Incas and Aztecs both had highly sophisticated, agricultural-based economies. Neither civilization developed from the Maya, whose empire flourished at about the same time (A). While the Incas had elaborate political bureaucracies to maintain contact with their subjects, the Maya were organized into city-states, with no central government (C). The Maya developed a system of writing, whereas the Incas did not (D).

28. (A)

All of the choices listed were characteristics of both the Maya and Teotihuacán, except that the Maya had a sophisticated form of writing that made use of symbols and pictures, whereas the Teotihuacán did not develop a form of writing, but used a counting device to keep detailed records.

29. (B)

The map shows the intricate river system of southern China and Vietnam, which became the source of the Tang's prosperous agricultural system. Because the map's emphasis is on this river system, none of the other choices are correct.

30. (C)

Unlike the other three movements, the Taiping Rebellion was not really a movement characterized by dissatisfaction with imperial authority and a sense of nationalism, but rather a unique movement advocating the abolition of private property and equality for women.

31. (B)

Stalin's centralized government with its brutal and nearly absolute control of its people bore little resemblance to the Marxist doctrine of Communism (A). Mikhail Gorbachev implemented *glasnost* in the 1980s to save the faltering Soviet Union from economic collapse (C). Gorbachev also implemented *perestroika* in the 1980s as another means to carry out economic reforms (D).

32. (A)

All of the choices listed were shared by the imperial societies in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas except that, in India, occupations were strictly dictated by caste and therefore its society did not include a growing class of merchants.

33. (B)

The American and French Revolutions were most strongly associated with the Enlightenment principle that philosophical and political ideas should seriously question the assumptions of absolute governments. The Enlightenment itself was part of the changes stimulated by the Renaissance, the Scientific Revolution, and the Protestant Reformation.

34. (C)

The instrument shown in the image is an astrolabe, which the Europeans used extensively in the 14th century to tell time, study the stars, and solve other astrological problems. A sextant was used to measure celestial altitudes (A), a compass was used to locate positions on Earth (B), and a weather vane was used to measure wind speed and direction (D).

35. (A)

Although the Qing surrendered after British attacks, the British did not take over the government, but instead forced the Qing to sign a treaty allowing the opium trade to continue (B). The Treaty of Nanjing gave the British control of Hong Kong and released Korea, Vietnam, and Burma from Chinese control (C). The British did not agree to stop the lucrative opium trade; the Qing government's attempt to finally stop the opium trade is what led to the Opium Wars.

36. (B)

Among all the choices listed, the sharp decline in the graph from the mid-1300s to 1400 and the slow increase until 1500, followed by a very sharp rise, can be indicative only of the recovery and rise of Europe's population after the plague epidemic of the 1300s.

37. (A)

The sailors of the Swahili city-states along the eastern coast of Africa used their knowledge of the monsoon winds to maneuver small trading boats through the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean to India and other parts of the Middle East. Although the other choices listed were important developments in the Middle East and African regions during this time, they were not major reasons for the growth of trade along maritime routes from East Africa to East Asia.

38. (D)

Hinduism emphasized the eternal existence of a universal spirit that guides all life on Earth, but only those in the highest caste could be reunited with the universal spirit, whereas Buddhism taught that changes in thought processes and lifestyles led to enlightenment (A). Confucianism and Daoism, but not Hinduism, encouraged self-knowledge and acceptance of the ways things were (B). A major belief of Hinduism was the reincarnation of the spirit, whereas Confucianism encouraged reliance on the natural world and the veneration of ancestors (C).

39. (B)

Inland travel was not practical for Europeans, and with Venice and Genoa having made great fortunes from sea travel, the Europeans made many transoceanic voyages to make large profits. Admiral Zheng He's voyages were intended to restore China's hegemony in Asia (A) and to reinstitute tribute from people who no longer gave it to China (C). The Tokugawa shoguns in Japan concentrated on internal trade and political administration rather than transoceanic voyages (D).

40. (B)

At the start of the 20th century, there was no threat of world wars and no impetus to develop nuclear weapons (A). The theory of relativity and quantum physics are unrelated to chemically and genetically enhanced forms of agriculture, which are based on chemistry and botany, not on physics (C). The theory of relativity and quantum physics were just the beginning of the questioning of Newton's model of a fixed and predictable universe; the quest to explore the universe occurred much later in the century (D).

41. (A)

All three empires had their origins in the central Asian Turkic nomadic cultures (B) and absolute monarch courts like those of earlier Islamic dynasties (C). The Safavid had a strong army, but no navy (D).

42. (A)

Attacks from the Huns were a major factor in the fall of all three empires. The fall of the Gupta was also a result of the breakdown of alliances with regional princes and political fragmentation, a feature not shared by the other two empires (B). Religion increased in importance rather than decreased as political authority decreased (C), and trade was somewhat disrupted but still survived and even increased in the Indian Ocean (D).

43. (C)

Buddhism did not spread to the Middle East but rather to China in this period (A). Europe remained deeply divided between Protestants and Catholics (B). Legalism had long since been abandoned by the Han emperors in the 7th century (D).

44. (C)

The wealth of both the Mali and Ghana Empires was largely based on their large gold deposits, not on spices, as the Melaka region was (A). It was the Tang dynasty in China that allocated agricultural land to individuals and families in the equal field system (B). Ghana and Mali taxed the goods that traders carried through their territories rather than actually transporting the goods via caravans; the nomadic Bedouins used caravans to transport goods through the deserts of Africa (D).

45. (C)

Europe experienced a dramatic growth in culture as its growing population satisfied its huge demand for foreign products sparked by the wealth that Genoa and Venice accumulated during their importation of foreign goods on return voyages from transporting the knights of the Crusades across the Mediterranean. The feudalistic systems of England and France laid the foundation for increased military power, not cultural changes (A). Ibn Battutu's detailed stories about his travels sparked European interest in Mesopotamia, Persia, Africa, and Asia, but they still did not bring Europeans into direct contact with these foreign cultures (B). Although Constantinople remained the center of the Eastern Roman Empire until the Muslims conquered it in 1453 and renamed it Istanbul, it did not spark changes in European culture (D).

46. (A)

The image, created in 1909, shows the area of influence of the transnational United Fruit Company, the largest banana company in the world, with plantations in Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Santo Domingo, Cuba, and Jamaica. Limited liability corporations were financial instruments in which large sums of personal financial capital were invested in companies during this period, but the image does not represent this (B), nor does it represent any aspect of a single state (C) and (D).

47. (A)

After the death of Zheng He's sponsor, Emperor Yongle, Confucian bureaucrats gained control of the government. They wanted to continue to fund Zheng He's lavish voyages but were more concerned about using the money to protect the Chinese Empire from nomadic invasions from the West. The Confucian leaders were not concerned about the harsh way in which Zheng He dealt with pirates and political leaders who defied him (B) or about the spread of diseases among the Chinese population (D). Zheng He had excellent navigational and maritime knowledge, which was, at the very least, equal to those of the great European maritime explorers (C).

48. (D)

All of the choices listed were trends of immigration in the Americas in the latter decades of the 19th century except that most Irish and German immigrants in the United States found permanent jobs in industrialized big cities, not in the agricultural sector.

49. (C)

The European Union promotes freedom of enterprise and movement only of people whose European countries are members (A). The North American Free Trade Agreement removed most barriers to trade and investment only among the United States, Canada, and Mexico (B). The purpose of the United Nations is to facilitate cooperation in international law, security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achievement of world peace, not with free-market economics throughout the world (D).

50. (A)

England was politically stable during this time and its citizens did not question Parliament's authority. The other three choices listed did contribute to the rise of industrial production in England.

51. (D)

The bubonic plague devastated many parts of the world in all of the ways listed except that it did not cause the loss of rain forests and other natural habitats; this occurred primarily because agricultural societies cleared the land to make way for fields to be used to grow crops.

52. (C)

Humans' success in settling in new areas was based almost entirely on their ability to figure out how to adapt to new environments, especially in the cultivation of crops. Migration of small bands of people occurred independently in different places, without communication with other peoples (A). Authority in these bands was based on family relationships, not a rigid social structure (B), and humans had been using fire for hundreds of thousands of years before this period (D).

53. (B)

Kipling's poem (e.g., "To serve your captives' need," "The end for others sought") is a justification of British (and, more broadly, imperial nations) domination of their colonies, including imposing their culture on the native peoples of the colonies for the latter's own good. The poem was actually a response to the United States' gaining the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. Kipling hoped that the U.S. would pattern itself on the British model of colonial rule over non-white populations in India and Africa.

54. (A)

During the Han era in China, scholar bureaucrats were an important part of the highly centralized government. The Gupta of India concealed their political weakness by a show of opulence in their courts and palaces (B). The principle of the objective rule of law was characteristic of Legalists, not the Chinese (C), and the patron–client system was Roman.

55. (A)

The passage is from "Declaration of the Rights of Woman, 1791" by Olympe de Gouges, who was a French political activist and feminist. She wrote the document shortly after the creation of the French Constitution of 1791 out of concern that the constitution addressed equal suffrage for men but did not address women's suffrage or rights. De Gouges viewed her "Declaration of the Rights of Woman, 1791" as the missing part of the French Constitution.

56. (D)

The Mongols adopted many customs and religions of the people they conquered, and their rulers were spread so far apart that they eventually lost contact with one another and became part of the cultures that they had conquered. Although Ghengis Khan did not conquer China in his lifetime, he did lay the foundation for his sons and grandsons to eventually do so (A). A drought in Central Asia caused the Mongols to initially migrate into China, before they created a great empire (B). Although the Mongol invasion of

Europe did lose its momentum after the death of Genghis Khan's son, this did not lead to the fall of the Mongolian Empire (C).

57. (C)

Numerous attacks from the Vikings convinced Europeans that protection of their territories was vital, so they each organized a network of lords and vassals that enabled them to build strong kingdoms with powerful armies. The Europeans retained their own languages; the Bantu migration caused the formation of many languages that developed in Africa (A). After the Ming revolt against the Mongols, China largely shut itself off from the rest of the world and turned to its internal development (B). The Vikings used longships to invade and savagely destroy parts of Europe, but Europeans did not adapt longships or any other part of Viking culture (D).

58. (B)

Capitalists were responsible for industrialization in the United States, where the economy was autonomous, whereas the government controlled industrialization and the economy in Russia (A) (C). Russia had an abundance of workers, while industrialization in the United States was somewhat delayed by the lack of laborers until the wave of European and Asian immigration began later in the 19th century (D).

59. (B)

The cartoon shows racist depictions of a Chinese immigrant and an Irish immigrant swallowing Uncle Sam, so the focus is on immigrants' impact on the U.S. economy, not on the global economy or China's ambitions (A), or on Australia's immigration policies (C). The racist caricatures of the Chinese and Irish immigrants and the depiction of them devouring Uncle Sam do not suggest any fear on their part of finding jobs in North America, much less South America (D).

60. (A)

The Europeans sealed their feudalistic ties with negotiated contracts, whereas the Japanese did not. The other listed choices were characteristic of the Japanese feudal system.

61. (D)

The 1918 influenza pandemic, associated with World War I, initially began in the Middle East, then spread to Spain, which experienced very high mortality rates, and then swept across Europe (A). Before the availability of the polio vaccine, polio was common

worldwide and not concentrated in certain regions of the world (B). The outbreak of the Ebola virus in 1997, as with other previous outbreaks, was largely confined to Africa (C).

62. (D)

Both agrarian and pastoral societies had elite groups with hierarchical and patriarchal social structures. Members of agrarian societies were interested in acquiring material possessions (A) and in intensively cultivating selected plants (B); however, pastoral peoples were not, as their lifestyle was dictated by the need to constantly move in search of new pastures for their animals. Unlike the agrarian peoples, who were sedentary and settled into villages, the nomads did not have much interaction with other societies (C).

63. (B)

The incendiary bombing of Dresden by the U.S. and British air forces in World War II involved many individual planes dropping numerous bombs, which did not cause such concentrated destruction (A). The stealth attacks of the United States during the 1991 Persian Gulf War were conducted with single-seat, twin-engine stealth ground-attack aircraft that scored direct hits on 1,600 high-value targets and also did not cause such concentrated destruction (C). Trench warfare between the Allied forces and German forces in World War I consisted of troops sheltered in trenches to avoid the enemy's small arms fire and artillery (D).

64. (D)

The Songhay did not have guns and their empire fell when Moroccan soldiers used muskets to attack them in 1591. The Songhay had a highly organized political structure (A), were prosperous (B), and the empire's elite strongly supported Islam (C).

65. (B)

Gandhi is the only one of the choices listed who advocated passive nonresistance and boycotts to achieve equality. All of the others used violence to achieve these social goals.

66. (C)

Environmental activist groups throughout the world are very concerned with the destruction of rain forests, as this greatly contributes to global warming (A). Many political leaders of industrialized nations support global policies that will reduce the

destruction of the rain forests (B). Some countries in which rain forest destruction is occurring, most notably Brazil, have a growing influence on global politics (D).

67. (C)

The Greeks had excellent seafaring skills that allowed them to easily navigate within the entire Mediterranean area. The Romans, not the Greeks, divided their army into legions (A) and built many monuments, roads, and sanitation systems with their superior engineering and architectural techniques (D). The slave trade had little to do with the expansion of the Greek Empire, as it did for the Roman Empire (B).

68. (B)

Muslims mixed their own Islamic culture with native cultures in a peaceful way that was conducive to trade, unlike the Vikings, who destroyed many cultural symbols of their conquests (A). Although the political structure of the Arab caliphate did not survive, Islam held the Middle East, northern Africa, and southern Europe together culturally (C). The Qur'an forbids forced conversions to Islam, so the Muslims allowed those they conquered to retain their own religions (D).

69. (B)

The Tokugawa of Japan required the daimyos, or regional lords, to spend every other year at the shoguns' courts, thereby restricting the daimyos' time and ability to focus on building their armies back home. The zamindars had few, if any, restrictions on their authority to collect taxes throughout the Mughal Empire (A). The monarchs of Spain, England, and France did restrict the power of the nobility while building up large armies too powerful for individual nobles to match, but these nobles still continued to build armies and loyalties of their own (C). The Russian tsars had much difficulty restricting the boyars, or Russian nobility, who often plotted against them (D).

70. (A)

While the graph itself indicates that U.S. nongovernmental organizations and the American public pledged the greatest amount of money to victims of the 2004 tsunami, none of the other conclusions listed can be supported by the graph without further information.

Sample Essays

Section II

Sample Answer to Document-Based Essay Question

As the Gold Rush began in California after the discovery of gold at Sutter's Sawmill in 1848, many Chinese men immigrated to California in search of gold and jobs. In 1850 alone, about 11.5 percent of all immigrants in California were Chinese, and by 1950, there were 20,000 Chinese immigrants living in California. While these immigrants certainly hoped to achieve success in this new country and expected to be treated with respect, instead they encountered many difficulties, including unjustifiable discrimination and persecution. This discrimination and persecution came not only from American citizens and other immigrants, but also from local governments, the courts in California, and even the U.S. government.

In the very first year of the first wave of Chinese immigration, the state legislature of California enacted a law that discriminated against immigrants by taxing every foreign miner \$20 per month, an exorbitant amount for that time and, most likely, a great financial hardship on Chinese miners. Even the California Supreme Court discriminated against the Chinese, essentially stating that they were inferior to whites in its ruling that the testimony of Chinese against white men could not be used in some instances in courts of law.

With the U.S. government sponsorship of the construction of a transcontinental railroad in 1862 and the discriminatory mining tax forcing them out of working as miners, many Chinese immigrants took jobs as laborers for the railroad companies. They worked for less money than white laborers did, which led to resentment and hostility by white workers who felt that the Chinese were competing unfairly for jobs. Some young men and boys who did not have jobs or any interest in working—essentially vagrants and troublemakers with a mob mentality—cruelly persecuted the Chinese and committed violent acts against them.

The harsh treatment and lack of acceptance of the Chinese seems to have been mainly based on prejudice because their appearance and culture were distinctly different from those of Americans with European ancestry and from European immigrants. The Chinese immigrants were clearly hard workers and desperate for work, even for very low wages. Despite the challenges, some even became successful professionals, shop owners, and merchants.

Nevertheless, intense competition for jobs during the 1860s and 1870s heightened anti-Chinese sentiments. Men of various white segments of society in San Francisco, notably the Workingmen's Party, not only publicly blamed Chinese immigrants for taking jobs away from them but also made insulting and false accusations against them. These sentiments manifested themselves in part as an angry and irrational lashing out by white laborers against everything that they believed was conspiring against them. Newspapers printed political cartoons that expressed blatant racism toward the Chinese, and any brave politician who dared to oppose the anti-Chinese movement was doomed to failure. Tensions caused by anti-Chinese sentiment in California continued to mount, resulting in white mobs committing widespread acts of violence against the Chinese.

At the same time, the federal government wanted to establish U.S. power in Asia and to make inroads into the tremendously profitable trading opportunities there. To further these interests, the U.S. entered into the Burlingame-Seward Treaty with China in 1868. In addition to assurances of equality and mutual respect that would exist between the two countries and their citizens, the treaty also ensured the continuous flow of Chinese immigrant laborers into the United States. However, it also clearly stated that those laborers would have no right to U.S. citizenship. Given the reality of the treatment of Chinese immigrants, especially in California, the Burlingame-Seward Treaty was destined to fail.

In response to the growing racial problems in California and political pressure, the U.S. Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which banned Chinese immigration to the United States. As a result, the Chinese who already lived in California became increasingly isolated. With few suitable Chinese women having immigrated to California, most Chinese men did not have any reasonable hope of finding a wife and building a family. The Chinese Exclusion Act also made Chinese immigrants permanent aliens by excluding them from U.S. citizenship. Those Chinese men who were already married had little chance of ever reuniting with their wives or of starting families in their hostile new home. They remained marginalized as an almost all-male society in Chinatown and struggled outside of this safe haven to maintain their dignity and financial stability as they faced rampant racism and constant threats of mob violence. Although the Chinese were puzzled and resentful of such unwarranted treatment, they remained quiet and caused little trouble themselves. The entirety of their situation made it difficult—if not impossible—for the Chinese to assimilate into mainstream society for many decades, although some attempted to do so by adopting Western-style clothing and customs.

It was not until the 1930s that the Chinese living in the United States could begin to enter mainstream society in the United States, despite the fact that Chinese Americans had served in the U.S. Armed Forces in World War I, which began in 1914 and ended in 1919. In 1935, long after World War I, the U.S. Congress enacted a law giving Chinese and other Asian veterans of World War I the right to

apply for U.S. citizenship. (To further explain how the Chinese began to assimilate into mainstream society in California, another document, such as an entry of a journal written by a Chinese American describing an ordinary day or a newspaper article describing an accomplishment of a Chinese American or someone from its community, would be necessary.) The Chinese Exclusion Act was not repealed until 1943.

Sample Answer to the Continuity and Change-Over-Time Essay Question

The Mongol invasions and conquests of the 13th century forever changed the map of the world, sparked intercontinental trade, created new nations, and affected the history of the world directly and indirectly in numerous other ways. At its height, the Mongol Empire was the largest empire in history, stretching from the Sea of Japan to the Carpathian Mountains just west of Central and Eastern Europe. This nomadic people from the steppes of Central Asia swept southward and eastward, conquering China, India, the Middle East, and Russia, and nearly conquering Europe as well. Although their brutal attacks initially disrupted many important trading routes, they ultimately brought peace and prosperity to the people whom they ruled.

The Mongols originally were pastoralists who relied on their animals for survival and moved several times a year in search of new sources of grasslands and water for their animals. They were loosely organized into family groups called clans, whose leaders later came to be known as khans. Their nomadic life style made them vulnerable to the heavy snow, ice, and droughts that regularly occurred in their original habitat. The Mongols' migration likely began as they searched for new pastures for their animals, and their skill as horsemen helped their migration succeed.

At the beginning of the 13th century, the Mongol khan Temujin unified all of the Mongol clans. He took the title Genghis Khan, whose meaning has been widely debated by historians, some believing that it means "supreme warrior" and others interpreting its meaning as "universal leader." In any case, this title is clearly an indication of Genghis Khan's ambitions for himself and his people. For 21 years, he led the Mongols in their conquest of vast parts of Asia. Under his leadership, the Mongols began to breach the Great Wall of China. However, Genghis Khan never conquered China, but he did the groundwork for its eventual defeat by the Mongols.

Genghis Khan is usually seen as one of the most talented military leaders in world history. Following the Chinese model, he organized his warriors into armies of 10,000, which were grouped into 1,000-man brigades, 100-man companies, and 10-man platoons. He ensured that all generals were either kinsmen or trusted

friends, and they remained amazingly loyal to him. He used surprise tactics, like fake retreats and false leads, and developed sophisticated catapults and gunpowder charges.

After his death in 1227, Genghis Khan's sons and grandsons continued to expand the empire with many other conquests. The initial Mongol invasions had disrupted all the major trade routes, but Genghis Khan's descendents organized the vast empire so successfully that these routes rapidly recovered. The Mongols' governing structure included four political organizations called Khanates, with each one ruled by a different relative of Genghis Khan. The ruler of the original empire in Central Asia was the "Great Khan," who followed in the footsteps of Genghis Khan.

The death of Ogodai, the son of Genghis Khan and the Great Khan who was centered in Mongolia, halted the Mongol exploits in Eurasia. All the leaders of the empire traveled to the Mongol capital to choose Ogodai's successor, which drew attention away from the Mongols' plan to invade Europe. After seizing Baghdad and Damascus before Khan Hulegu departed for Mongolia, the Mongols were also held in check in the Islamic world by Egypt's Mamluk armies, whose horsemanship and military skills were equal to those of the Mongols. The Mamluks defeated the Mongols in battle in 1260 and drove them eastward before Mongol reinforcements could arrive. Hulegu decided not to press for further expansion at that time. The Mongols continued to clash with the Mamluks many times over the next 50 years until they signed a peace treaty in 1323.

Genghis Khan's grandson Kublai Khan led the Mongol forces in seizing the capital of the Song dynasty in China and establishing the new capital in Beijing, which he called Khanbaluk, meaning "City of the Khan." This was the great and sophisticated city that Marco Polo described so eloquently in his writings as the finest and richest in the entire world. Kublai Khan unified China and significantly expanded its territories. Mongols replaced the Song's top bureaucrats, but because of Kublai Khan's respect for many of the Chinese customs and political innovations, he allowed many lower-level Confucian officials to retain their positions. The Khan also admired the Song's cultural and organizational values but still placed the greatest value on the Mongols' skill in military affairs and conquests.

As Kublai Khan and his successors expended great effort in continuing to conquer more and more territories in Asia, they elevated the status of merchants. This caused deep resentment among the Confucian bureaucrats. They also disapproved of the Mongols' increase of tributes and their establishment of tax farming, which authorized middlemen to collect these taxes and, thus, led to corruption. Among other external difficulties that the Chinese faced, these problems initiated a conspiracy among the Confucian scholars, who led a revolt that defeated the Mongols.

Overall, the Mongols experienced relatively few military defeats, so what caused the decline of their empire? Once the Mongols conquered various peoples, most often using brutal tactics and trickery, they were usually content with extracting tribute from them. The Mongols were very open to and interested in other cultures and religions, so they often allowed these to remain in place in areas that they conquered. In addition, the Khans were located great distances apart within their huge empire, and it was difficult for them to stay in contact with one another. Most of them adopted the customs and, sometimes, even the religions of the people they ruled. Thus, the Mongol Empire eventually drifted apart rather than experiencing a devastating downfall. The Mongols themselves became assimilated into the cultures that they had once conquered.

Sample Answer to the Comparative Essay Question

During the period between 1450 and 1750, there was a trend toward a loss of power and influence in the older land-based empires, in contrast to the dramatic rise of power and prosperity of the new ocean-based European countries. However, the more established land-based Chinese Empire remained a powerful global force.

The Western Hemisphere and the Eastern Hemisphere began to maintain continuous direct contact with one another as a result of emerging new global trade patterns. Both Europe and China were at the forefront of establishing and rebuilding global trade. Innovations in maritime travel and techniques, economic prosperity, and strong, stable political organizations all enabled both regions to completely alter world trade patterns. As ocean-based trade grew in importance, Portugal, Spain, France, and England became major maritime world powers, as did China under the Ming and Qing dynasties.

In the middle of the 15th century, Europe was positioning itself to venture into the open oceans to seek great profits from trade. Although it had long been excluded from established trade routes because of the impracticality of inland travel, European leaders certainly had noted the success of Venice and Genoa as the first European city-states to make vast fortunes from maritime voyages in the Mediterranean Sea.

Inspired by the influence of Henry the Navigator's advanced knowledge of maritime techniques, advancements in mapmaking, innovations in the design of ships, new maritime technology and tools, and superior weapons, the Portuguese took over the trade routes of the Indian Ocean, which had been the domain of Arabs, Persians, Indians, and Asians. As Portugal dominated the trade of the Indian Ocean for most of the 16th century, Spain searched for an alternate route to the riches of India. Although the voyages of Italian sailor Christopher Columbus, sponsored by Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain, did not lead to the discovery of such a route, Columbus ended up in the Americas. This led to further

exploration of the Americas by the Spanish and began a new era of incredibly lucrative world trade across the Atlantic Ocean for the Europeans.

However, the Europeans still had little participation in trade with Asia. At that time, there were no goods produced in Europe that the people of Asia wanted to buy. The solution to this barrier for European merchants was silver extracted from mines in the Americas. Europeans entered the trade markets in Asia by buying Asian goods with silver, which was a major factor in the commercialization and the creation of a global economy. European merchants also became specialists in transporting goods from one Asian market to another market in Asia or in the Indian Ocean region.

Overall, overseas trade between Europe and Asia expanded tremendously between the 16th and 18th centuries, generating great prosperity in European economies as well as in the economies of Asia, including China.

China's reasons for reestablishing overseas trade were very different from those of the Europeans. After the Ming overthrew the Mongols in 1356, they set about restoring the glory of Han China, first by reestablishing China's internal trade and political administration. The Ming emperors were wary of outsiders. They first allowed foreign merchants only to trade in the ports of Quanzhou and Guangzhou under close supervision by the government. Still, overseas trade had long brought prosperity to China, and the Ming realized that they could not afford to completely shut themselves off from the benefits of its wealth and influence. Markets in India and Europe were still eager to obtain silk, porcelain, and manufactured goods from China. Therefore, the Ming emperors allowed China to resume its place as the most powerful and influential trade empire in Asia.

Partly to restore Chinese prestige, Ming Emperor Yongle sponsored a series of naval expeditions between 1405 and 1433 under the command of Admiral Zheng He. The Chinese had a magnificent fleet of vessels, called junks, which were far bigger than the ships that the Portuguese and Spanish explorers were to sail only a few decades later. Zheng He's voyages greatly expanded China's maritime presence as he traveled to Southeast Asia, across the Indian Ocean to India, the Middle East, and Africa.

As the European nations continued to strengthen their wealth and power through overseas trade, the Ming empire began to decline in the 1600s. Piracy became common in the Chinese seas, just as it did in the Americas, especially in the Caribbean, but it had a greater negative impact on China. In addition, the land-based Silk Road trade dwindled during this era. Europe dominated the oceans, and trade was increasingly conducted by water.

Answer Sheet

Section I

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|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 25. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 49. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 26. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 50. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 27. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 51. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 28. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 52. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 29. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 53. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 6. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 30. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 54. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 7. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 31. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 55. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 8. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 32. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 56. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 9. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 33. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 57. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 34. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 58. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 11. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 35. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 59. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 12. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 36. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 60. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 13. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 37. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 61. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 14. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 38. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 62. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 15. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 39. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 63. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 16. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 40. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 64. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 17. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 41. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 65. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 18. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 42. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 66. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 19. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 43. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 67. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 20. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 44. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 68. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 21. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 45. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 69. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 22. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 46. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 70. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 23. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 47. (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 24. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 48. (A) (B) (C) (D) | |