

## AP World History Mini-Test 1

### Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The first humans most likely originated in which region of the world?
  - (A) Mesopotamia
  - (B) East Africa
  - (C) Egypt
  - (D) China
2. Archeological evidence suggests that Paleolithic people most likely held
  - (A) few if any spiritual beliefs.
  - (B) polytheistic beliefs in many gods.
  - (C) monotheistic beliefs in one god.
  - (D) polydaemonic beliefs in many spirits.
3. Which of the following practices emerged during the Paleozoic era?
  - (A) Basic record-keeping and spoken language
  - (B) Hunting and tribal government
  - (C) Large-scale agriculture and city-building
  - (D) Written language and formal religion
4. What was the order of events that led to the development of agriculture in Mesopotamia?
  - (A) People cleared plains; people worked together to weed wild plants; people planted seeds.
  - (B) People planted seeds; people cleared plains; people worked together to weed wild plants.
  - (C) People worked together to weed wild plants; people cleared plains; people planted seeds.
  - (D) People cleared plains; people planted seeds; people worked together to weed wild plants.
5. Which climatic condition most contributed to the development of basin irrigation?
  - (A) Consistent and predictable phases of heavy precipitation
  - (B) Seasonal variations in temperature and sunlight
  - (C) Intermittent cycles of heavy and sparse rainfall
  - (D) Extended periods of high temperatures and drought
6. Early agricultural societies were most like early hunter-gatherer societies in that
  - (A) settlements were mostly present in river basins.
  - (B) social structures were basically egalitarian.
  - (C) job duties were generally specialized.
  - (D) people typically worked individually or in small groups.

7. How did the development of new crafts such as textiles and pottery most contribute to the rise of job specialization in early civilizations?
  - (A) Merchants who sold goods locally began to sell items over longer distances due to increased demand.
  - (B) Leaders who wished to dedicate more time to governing civilizations began taxing new crafts for income.
  - (C) Farmers who used woven or thrown vessels were able to successfully collect and store more crops.
  - (D) Artisans who were particularly skilled began to make goods for trade with others.
8. Mesopotamian civilization was particularly influential because
  - (A) it was the first to develop written records, codified law, and the wheel.
  - (B) it advanced existing technology such as iron smelting and architecture.
  - (C) it started out as a geographically and politically unified empire.
  - (D) it promoted new religious ideas including monotheism.
9. Mesopotamian cuneiform and Egyptian hieroglyphs were most similar in that they
  - (A) helped traders and merchants establish long-distance networks.
  - (B) allowed early peoples to develop widespread literacy.
  - (C) served as a primary means of diffusion of early religions.
  - (D) contributed to the rise of formal record-keeping.
10. Why did Egyptian civilization show relatively little outside influence?
  - (A) Egyptian trade and diplomacy was too limited to provide for much cultural interaction.
  - (B) Egyptians generally believed their civilization was superior to others they encountered.
  - (C) Egyptians were insular and had little interest in expanding their empire to new areas.
  - (D) Egyptians tended to adopt new cultural practices from abroad but then reject them quickly.
11. All of the following led to the decline of the Harappan Empire EXCEPT:
  - (A) Human-created environmental changes
  - (B) Invading Indo-Europeans peoples
  - (C) Lack of a central government
  - (D) Uncontrollable natural disasters
12. How did the beliefs of Judaism contribute to the development of Christianity?
  - (A) The Jewish Torah encouraged Jews to try to convert Christians and others to their own faith.
  - (B) The Jewish diaspora created widespread faith communities that interacted with local peoples to form Christianity.
  - (C) Christians formed a new religion less focused on adherence to the Jewish Ten Commandments.

- (D) Christians believed that Jesus represented the coming of the prophesied Jewish Messiah.
13. Which of the following concepts was not central to the development of Hinduism?
- (A) Dharma
  - (B) Reincarnation
  - (C) Four noble truths
  - (D) The universal spirit
14. Which statement best compares the ideas of Confucius and Aristotle?
- (A) Like Confucius, Aristotle promoted the usage of empirical observation.
  - (B) Like Confucius, Aristotle believed humans should strive for moderation and balance.
  - (C) Like Aristotle, Confucius believed knowledge could be attained through introspection.
  - (D) Like Aristotle, Confucius promoted the use of parables and sayings to spread his teachings.
15. The influence of animist beliefs in early Christianity was most apparent in
- (A) belief in miracles and relics.
  - (B) recognition of priests as healers.
  - (C) worship of saints and martyrs.
  - (D) adoption of formal rites of worship.
16. In which of the following ways did Athens and Sparta most differ?
- (A) Athens developed diplomatic ties with other city-states, but Sparta was insular.
  - (B) Athens celebrated cultural and intellectual pursuits, but Sparta centered on military prowess.
  - (C) Sparta sought to establish colonies, but Athens was uninterested in expansion outside of its immediate region.
  - (D) Sparta developed a strong centralized government, but Athens became a polis at the center of a network of smaller communities.
17. Which event ended the Warring States period?
- (A) Emperor Qin Shi Huang began a series of reforms.
  - (B) The Zhou dynasty slowly disintegrated.
  - (C) Emperor Han Wudi created a Confucian state.
  - (D) The Qin dynasty centralized power.
18. The Gupta Empire derived its power mostly from
- (A) the absolute authority of a powerful monarch.
  - (B) control of important trade routes and goods.
  - (C) forcible religious conversion of conquered peoples.
  - (D) a large and well-organized central bureaucracy.

19. The legacy of the Moche included all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Written records and literature
  - (B) Detailed artwork and sculpture
  - (C) Copper tools and other metalwork
  - (D) Large brick temples and pyramids
20. Which of these was the most direct negative effect of the Silk Road trade?
- (A) The Warring States period began in China.
  - (B) Traders began developing the Indian Ocean trade routes.
  - (C) Religious and cultural ideas diffused among diverse civilizations.
  - (D) Diseases such as the bubonic plague and smallpox reached widespread populations.
21. What was one advantage of the Indian Ocean trade routes over the overland Silk Road?
- (A) They allowed traders to reach cities along the coasts.
  - (B) They offered increased security from political and military conflicts.
  - (C) They provided the first contact between Eastern and Roman merchants.
  - (D) They transported pack animals such as horses and camels more easily.
22. What was the greatest obstacle that the Teotihuacán and Maya faced in conducting large-scale overland trade?
- (A) War prevented individual civilizations from forming trade networks.
  - (B) Cities lacked adequate populations to serve as good markets.
  - (C) Human power was the only option for moving goods.
  - (D) Regional civilizations placed little value on goods created by one another.
23. The most enduring success of classical empires was
- (A) their establishment of the first major world religions.
  - (B) their domestication of essential plants and animals.
  - (C) their creation of a series of interregional links based on trade.
  - (D) their innovations in mechanized production and technology.
24. The sacred text of Islam is which of the following?
- (A) Bible
  - (B) Torah
  - (C) Umma
  - (D) Qu'ran
25. The establishment of a far-flung Islamic Empire contributed mostly to the revival of which feature of the Roman Empire?
- (A) Polytheism
  - (B) Trade routes
  - (C) Classical art forms

- (D) Elective government
26. All of these were effects of Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca EXCEPT:
- (A) Islam became the dominant religion of West Africa.
  - (B) Trade grew between Mali and other Muslim areas.
  - (C) Timbuktu attracted growing numbers of scholars.
  - (D) The economy of Egypt underwent a period of decline.
27. The purpose of the Hanseatic League was to
- (A) offer a common marketplace for goods from the East.
  - (B) exempt members from tolls and provide trading centers.
  - (C) provide military protection to member merchants and artisans.
  - (D) encourage the contributions of women to business enterprises.
28. The Greek Orthodox Church and Roman Catholic Church divided primarily over
- (A) differing interpretations of the Bible.
  - (B) varying levels of support for the Crusades.
  - (C) disagreements over papal supremacy.
  - (D) conflicts over the role of nuns in the monastic system.
29. The greatest threat to the empire founded by Charlemagne was posed by:
- (A) The Vikings
  - (B) The Muslims
  - (C) The Ostrogoths
  - (D) The Seljuk Turks
30. What was a unique feature of the Yuan dynasty?
- (A) Interaction took place between the court and Westerners.
  - (B) Foreign nationals held greater status than did native Chinese.
  - (C) Many bureaucrats were selected through the civil service examination system.
  - (D) The court was centered in the capital city of Beijing.
31. Which of these was not a unifying factor of the Inca Empire?
- (A) Common language
  - (B) Strong central government
  - (C) Well-organized systems of roads
  - (D) Official toleration of multiple religions
32. The Bantu migration caused the
- (A) diffusion of Islam from northern to southern Africa.
  - (B) spread of agriculture and iron throughout Africa.
  - (C) adoption of a manorial system in Africa similar to that of Europe.

- (D) decline of the overall population levels in eastern and southern Africa.
33. The greatest factor contributing to the decline of the feudal system was:
- (A) The Crusades
  - (B) The open-field system
  - (C) The bubonic plague
  - (D) The usage of liege homage
34. Which list correctly orders feudal social levels in Europe from highest to lowest?
- (A) Lord, vassal, peasant
  - (B) Vassal, lord, peasant
  - (C) Lord, peasant, vassal
  - (D) Peasant, vassal, lord
35. Which statement best characterizes the status of Chinese women during the Song dynasty?
- (A) The status of upper-class women declined due to new social practices.
  - (B) The status of upper-class women rose due to new legal reforms.
  - (C) The status of upper-class and lower-class women equalized.
  - (D) The status of lower-class women rose due to the introduction of foreign practices.