

# AP WORLD HISTORY

## PRACTICE TEST 1

### Section I

**TIME:** 55 minutes

70 multiple-choice 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.

1. “Generous souls always interest themselves in the fate of a people who strive to recover the rights to which the Creator and Nature have entitled them, and one must indeed be wedded to error and passion not to harbor this noble sentiment.”

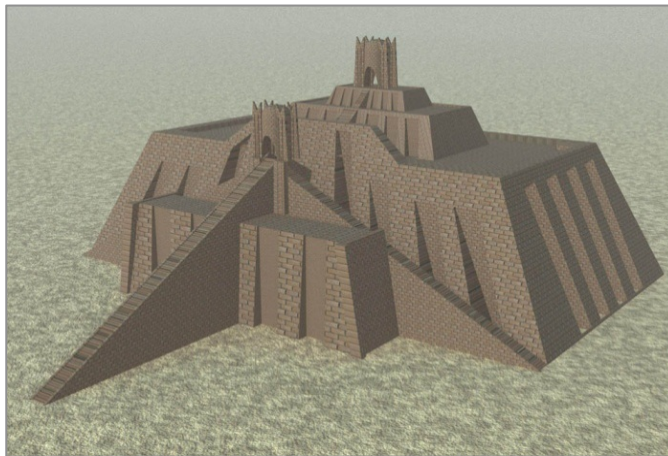
— *Letter from Jamaica*, Simon Bolivar

In this letter, Bolivar drew on the ideals of revolution most similar to those espoused in the

- (A) Magna Carta
  - (B) U.S. Declaration of Independence
  - (C) Communist Manifesto
  - (D) Philosophical Dictionary
2. Which of the following was NOT an effect of Emperor Han Wudi’s rule?
- (A) Scientific and technological research slowed significantly.
  - (B) Confucianism was reinforced as a core component of Chinese culture.
  - (C) Weakened frontiers were threatened by attack from the Huns.
  - (D) The Chinese were able to collect increased amounts of tributes.
3. Marxism arose as a direct response to
- (A) construction of new factories and transit lines
  - (B) the growth of multinational banks and companies
  - (C) a desire for a simple life free of material worries
  - (D) inequalities between workers and the employing class

4. Which of the following is the best evidence of Bantu migration patterns?
  - (A) People throughout eastern and southern Africa speak related languages.
  - (B) Muslim is the primary faith in northern and western Africa.
  - (C) European colonies were established throughout all regions of Africa.
  - (D) Agriculture and iron-working were long confined to central Africa.
  
5. How were Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta most alike?
  - (A) Both inaugurated important trade routes.
  - (B) Both worked to destabilize sitting governments.
  - (C) Both increased understanding of the East through their writings.
  - (D) Both disparaged Mongol treatment of women.
  
6. The intermixing of European, African, and Native Americans in the New World led to
  - (A) laws barring intermarriage
  - (B) less need to rely on imported slave labor
  - (C) decreased discrimination against native peoples
  - (D) the creation of new racial and ethnic categories and social classes
  
7. What was the primary benefit of the Roman Empire's system of roads?
  - (A) Use of citizen construction laborers kept unemployment rates low.
  - (B) Soldiers and traders could easily reach distant points quickly and safely.
  - (C) Taxation was justified by the high costs of building and maintaining highways.
  - (D) Romans intimidated potential enemies with their engineering skills.
  
8. The astrolabe contributed to the Age of Exploration by
  - (A) helping sailors determine their latitude
  - (B) providing information to correct flawed maps
  - (C) showing the direction a ship was sailing
  - (D) eliminating the need for rowing teams
  
9. Why was the peasant labor particularly vital to the continuation of the feudal system?
  - (A) Peasants served as soldiers in conflicts between lords.
  - (B) Peasants built manors and tended public buildings in cities.
  - (C) Peasants grew crops and paid rents to supply vassals and lords.
  - (D) Peasants provided a pool of workers for low-level government administration.

10. The Achaemenid Empire administered its vast territory using a
- (A) decentralized system of loosely allied states
  - (B) centralized system of absolute rule
  - (C) bureaucratic system of provinces
  - (D) repressive system of military rule
11. The emergence of Hindu beliefs in the late Vedic age contributed to the formalization of the caste system mostly because
- (A) Aryan rulers used religion to organize laborers into castes for purely bureaucratic purposes
  - (B) the creation of the Untouchable caste provided a way to discriminate against nonbelievers
  - (C) texts with religious themes such as the *Mahabharata* persuaded believers of their value
  - (D) Brahmanism suggested that fulfillment of the duties of one's caste was a religious necessity
12. Historians have interpreted monumental structures like the one shown below primarily as evidence of early civilizations'



Source: Image by Wikiwikiyarou. Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons. Based on a 1939 drawing by Leonard Woolley, *Ur Excavations, Volume V*. Figure 1.4: The Ziggurat and Its Surroundings.

- (A) advanced religious beliefs
  - (B) centralized bureaucratic governments
  - (C) high agricultural production yields
  - (D) complex trade networks
13. "Now is the tenth year on its passage,  
Since Priam's great opponent,

king Menelaus with king Agamemnon,  
—a stalwart yoke-pair, sons of Atreus, holding  
from Zeus the honor of two thrones, two scepters,—  
an Argive armament of thousand vessels  
from out this country  
despatch'd, a militant reprisal,  
a mighty war-cry shouting in their fury,  
in mood like vultures,  
which in their lovely sorrows for their children  
high o'er their eyrie whirl in circles  
with oary pinions rowing,  
since they have lost their labor,  
the couch-observing labor of their nestlings.”

—*Agamemnon*, Aeschylus

The excerpt above represents a form of literature developed by

- (A) Athenian dramatists
- (B) Hindu sages
- (C) Roman poets
- (D) Confucian scholars

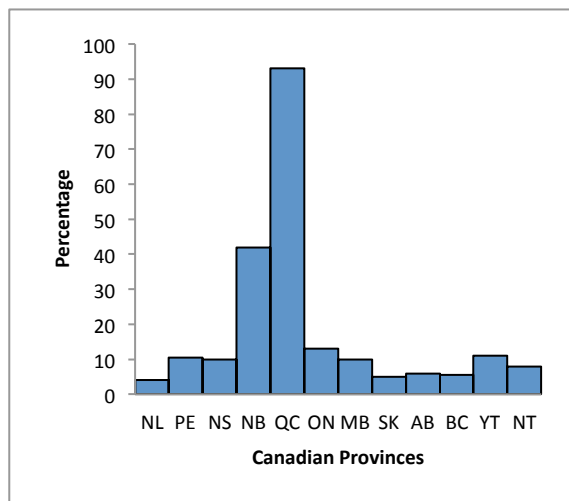


14. Which statement best explains the trend shown in this table?

**Urban Population of Europe**

Year	% Population Living in Urban Areas
1801	17%
1851	35%
1891	54%

- (A) Heavy taxation made land ownership too expensive.  
(B) Revolutionary movements forced farmers from their rural homes.  
(C) European imperialism drew residents to political centers.  
(D) Industrialization contributed to increased urbanization in Europe.
15. Maroon societies most helped bring about revolution in
- (A) France (C) Gran Columbia  
(B) Haiti (D) The United States
16. Why did the establishment of the limited liability system encourage industrialization?
- (A) The risks of investing in business were reduced.  
(B) Goods became cheaper to ship for sale.  
(C) Factory workers could legally pay workers less.  
(D) Inventors knew their intellectual property was protected.
17. The concentration of modern Canadian French speakers illustrated in the chart below most supports the assertion that:



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census. Map: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

- (A) Canada is only sparsely populated in the center of the nation.
  - (B) Its western residents are opposed to Canada's French-speaking population.
  - (C) Canada's public education system is significantly strong in the southeast.
  - (D) Canada faces internal nationalist struggles between differing cultures.
18. How did the formation of the Safavid Empire affect Islamic religious practices?
- (A) Sunni Islam declined in Iran.
  - (B) Shi'a law became less widely used in Turkey.
  - (C) Sunni Islam grew in importance in India.
  - (D) Sunnis and Shi'a fought bitterly over control of North Africa.
19. Which factor most contributed to the decline of the Native American population after European contact?
- (A) War
  - (B) Slavery
  - (C) Emigration
  - (D) Disease
20. What fact underlies most criticisms of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
- (A) The attack on Japan was entirely unprovoked.
  - (B) More than 200,000 civilians died as a result of the attack.
  - (C) No nation had ever used an atomic bomb before.
  - (D) The United States failed to meet its objectives in the attack.
21. Stalin's Five Year Plans and Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward were similar in all of the following ways EXCEPT that both efforts
- (A) led to mass starvation
  - (B) aimed to encourage industrial development
  - (C) collectivized farmland
  - (D) resulted in peasant rebellions
22. How were the Chavín and the Olmecs most dissimilar from other major early civilizations such as the Harappa, Egyptians, and Mesopotamians?
- (A) The Chavín and the Olmecs constructed monumental architecture.
  - (B) The Chavín and the Olmecs independently developed agriculture.
  - (C) The Chavín and the Olmecs rose outside of fertile river valleys.
  - (D) The Chavín and the Olmecs lacked a system of religious beliefs.

23. Xenophobia has had the most influence on South Africa's contemporary
- (A) apartheid policy
  - (B) economic policy
  - (C) immigration policy
  - (D) public health policy
24. The emergence of the factory system affected the distribution of labor in a most similar way to the
- (A) growth of the Internet
  - (B) abolition of slavery
  - (C) adoption of manorialism
  - (D) Neolithic Revolution
25. The Seneca Falls Convention called for equality for women in all of the following areas EXCEPT
- (A) the right to own slaves outright
  - (B) the right to vote in national elections
  - (C) the right to hold political office
  - (D) the right to attain an education
26. The creation of the devshirme
- (A) helped form a hereditary court in the Ottoman Empire
  - (B) established a bureaucratic system of Ottoman provinces
  - (C) encouraged the Turkish nobility to reject Suleiman's rule
  - (D) afforded Suleiman direct control over an elite fighting force
27. "The only very marked difference between the average civilized man and the average savage is that the one is gilded and the other is painted." —Mark Twain
- In this quotation, Twain is attacking the principles of
- (A) Marxism
  - (B) radicalism
  - (C) social Darwinism
  - (D) the women's rights movement
28. The illustration below depicts which class of Japanese society?



Source: The Library of Congress.

- (A) Daimyo
  - (B) Samurai
  - (C) Shogun
  - (D) Monks
29. The Spanish adapted Native American labor practices by
- (A) using the *mit'a* to force native peoples to work in the mines.
  - (B) applying the *encomienda* to require native peoples to pay tributes.
  - (C) expanding the chattel system to apply to enslaved Africans.
  - (D) attracting European immigrants to serve as indentured servants.
30. All of the following exemplify the influences of Daoism on Chinese culture EXCEPT
- (A) acupuncture
  - (B) herbal medicine
  - (C) alchemy and metallurgy
  - (D) the bureaucratic exam system
31. This photograph of a historical building in what is now Spain most reflects the



Source: Image by Serglo. Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons, Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic license.

- (A) cultural influence of the Roman Empire
  - (B) materials brought from the New World through the Columbian Exchange
  - (C) lengthy period of Muslim dominance in the region
  - (D) trading success of the nation during its era of maritime power
32. Which of the following best characterizes the city of Baghdad during the Abbasid Caliphate?
- (A) Baghdad surged as a political and religious capital but failed to take part in the growing regional trade network.
  - (B) Baghdad became an important cultural and trading center connected to the world through revitalized trade routes.
  - (C) Baghdad took on new importance and replaced Cairo as the primary hub of trade in the Islamic world.
  - (D) Baghdad declined in importance as the demand for handicrafts and luxury goods decreased with the power of the caliphate.
33. Which of the following correctly sequences agricultural and cultural developments during the Neolithic Revolutionary era?
- (A) Increased food supplies → pastoralism → job specialization
  - (B) Pastoralism → increased food supplies → job specialization
  - (C) Job specialization → increased food supplies → pastoralism
  - (D) Pastoralism → job specialization → increased food supplies
34. Which statement best supports the claim that literacy expanded worldwide during the early modern era?

- (A) A new merchant class grew rich in European cities due to improved economic instruments.
  - (B) Many immigrants came to work in semiskilled jobs in the growing cities of the New World.
  - (C) New forms of literature and drama arose in Europe, Africa, and Asia.
  - (D) The Confucian scholar-gentry held important positions in the Manchu government.
35. What regional issue posed the greatest challenge to Pan-Arabism?
- (A) Arguments over the usage of Shar'ia law
  - (B) Disagreement over involvement in World War I
  - (C) Debates over control of the Suez Canal
  - (D) Conflict over the rights of the state of Israel
36. Which feature of the Renaissance does this painting most exemplify?



Source: Raphael's *School of Athens*. Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons.

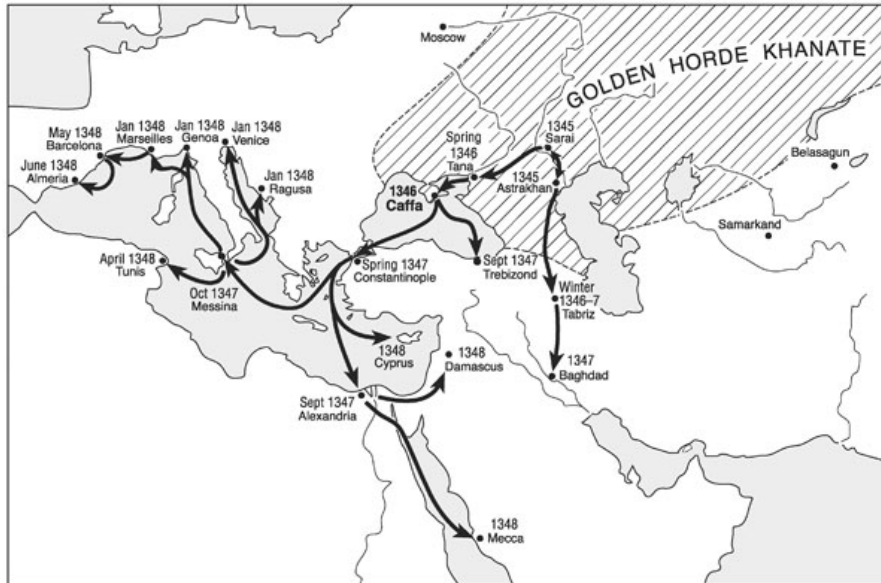
- (A) Renaissance artists revived Greek and Roman themes and ideals.
  - (B) Renaissance philosophers challenged accepted ideas about the natural world.
  - (C) Renaissance nobles served as patrons for painters and sculptors.
  - (D) Renaissance audiences enjoyed new dramas by authors such as Shakespeare.
37. What was one major problem faced by both the Tang and Song dynasties?
- (A) Food shortages
  - (B) Peasant revolts
  - (C) Limited technological advances
  - (D) Widespread disease outbreaks



38. What benefit did convict labor offer the United States during the late 1800s?
- (A) State governments earned a profit by leasing laborers to private companies.
  - (B) Convicts trained to work as laborers found better jobs upon release from prison.
  - (C) Prisoners leased as workers left the country and typically did not return.
  - (D) The use of convict labor allowed freed states a legal form of enslaved labor.
39. Nineteenth-century European imperialism continues to shape Africa today in all of the following ways EXCEPT
- (A) African nations use European languages alongside native tongues.
  - (B) Boundaries force traditionally opposed ethnic groups into nations together.
  - (C) Former African colonies have the right to apply for membership in the European Union.
  - (D) Many African nations face difficulties industrializing and developing economically.
40. The Opium Wars resulted in
- (A) an increase in the amount of opium imported to Great Britain
  - (B) the growth of Chinese power in trade in East Asia
  - (C) greater economic imperialism by the British and French in China
  - (D) the end of British control of the Chinese island of Hong Kong
41. The Middle Ages' trade in luxury goods contributed to
- (A) the beginning of the Crusades as Europeans sought new sources.
  - (B) the spread of crops to compatible climates via trade routes.
  - (C) the rise of the Columbian Exchange of crops and raw materials.
  - (D) imperialism and colonialism in an effort to obtain precious metals.
42. How were Mongol and Aztec women most alike?
- (A) Both groups lost rights due to religious diffusion.
  - (B) Both groups became well known for their crafts.
  - (C) Both groups had the right to own property.
  - (D) Both groups fought alongside men on horseback.
43. How did the Silk Road contribute to the ultimate destabilization of the Roman and Han Empires?
- (A) Diseases that spread along the route killed a substantial portion of each empire's population.

- (B) The route allowed smaller, conquered states to generate tax money to fund revolts.
  - (C) Citizens of each empire used the route to immigrate to more attractive empires.
  - (D) Merchants who became rich along the route plotted ways to take power for themselves.
44. "For over thirty years the IRA showed that the British government could not rule Ireland on its own terms." —Gerry Adams, President, Sinn Féin
- In this quote, Adams is referencing the IRA's use of
- (A) economic boycotts
  - (B) nonviolent protest
  - (C) terrorism against civilians
  - (D) ethnic cleansing
45. The immediate cause of the fall of the Ottoman Empire was
- (A) involvement in World War I
  - (B) attack by the Safavid Empire
  - (C) the establishment of the devshirme
  - (D) failure of the Tanzimat
46. Which of the following provided the most support for the Manchu dynasty?
- (A) Peasants broadly supported the Manchu for their efforts to equalize land ownership.
  - (B) Chinese trade with other countries helped make the nation wealthier.
  - (C) Elites kept the dynasty in power because it spent a great deal of money supporting them.
  - (D) Isolationist policies turned Chinese focus inward and encouraged self-strengthening.
47. The White Australia Policy was most similar to the
- (A) Self-Strengthening Movement
  - (B) Pacific Island Laborers Act
  - (C) Chinese Exclusion Acts
  - (D) Tanzimat Reforms
48. Which of these factors most contributed to the rebirth of cities in Europe during the Middle Ages?
- (A) New agricultural technology
  - (B) The growth of the feudal system
  - (C) Declining global temperature
  - (D) The creation of the guild system
49. Which conclusion does the map below best support?

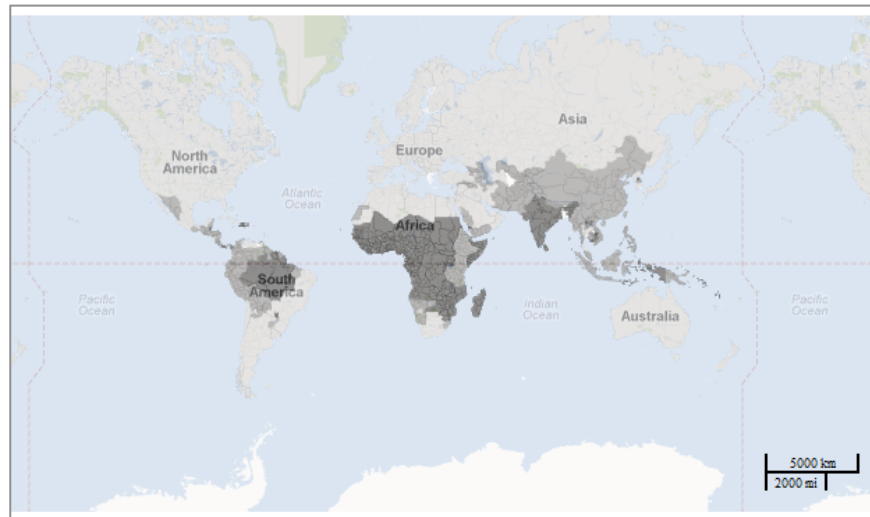




Source: Wheelis, M. "Biological warfare at the 1346 siege of Caffa." *Emerg Infect Dis* [serial online] 2002 Sep [accessed Feb. 27, 2012]. Available from <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/8/9/01-0536.htm>.

- (A) The plague broke out simultaneously throughout the continent.
  - (B) Disease traveled along the routes of conquering Muslims.
  - (C) The plague was spread mostly by Viking invaders.
  - (D) Areas that engaged in little trade were more likely to escape the plague.
50. The motives of Gandhi were most similar to those of
- (A) Kwame Nkrumah
  - (B) Marcus Garvey
  - (C) Archbishop Oscar Romero
  - (D) Slobodan Milosevic
51. The Tanzimat reforms led to
- (A) greater rejection of Western ideas in the Ottoman Empire
  - (B) more foreign markets for goods created by Ottoman artisans
  - (C) increased nationalism among Ottoman non-Muslims
  - (D) revived power and stability of the Ottoman government
52. Which statement best explains the formation of the Warsaw Pact?
- (A) Western Europe formed the Warsaw Pact in solidarity with the Eastern Bloc.
  - (B) The Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact in response to the perceived threat of NATO.
  - (C) Eastern Bloc nations formed the Warsaw Pact to work against Soviet domination.
  - (D) The Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact to ensure the security of East Germany.

53. How did the adoption of the horse collar reshape medieval life?
- (A) Feudalism declined as easy travel weakened bonds between lords and vassals.
  - (B) More people used imported items as trade goods moved more quickly.
  - (C) Warfare increased due to the adoption of cavalry tactics.
  - (D) European crop yields increased due to increased agricultural efficiency.
54. All of the following contributed to the growth of the Russian Empire in the early modern era EXCEPT the
- (A) increase of trade with Europe and Asia
  - (B) spread of gunpowder and cannons to Russia
  - (C) creation of the Table of Ranks under Peter the Great
  - (D) recruitment of the Cossacks as soldiers and horsemen
55. How have the policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) shaped the global economy in modern times?
- (A) They have supported single-commodity production and export.
  - (B) They have contributed to an overall rise in free trade.
  - (C) They have encouraged increased protective tariffs.
  - (D) They have provided a safety net against market failures.
56. The pattern of disease shown on this map is most associated with

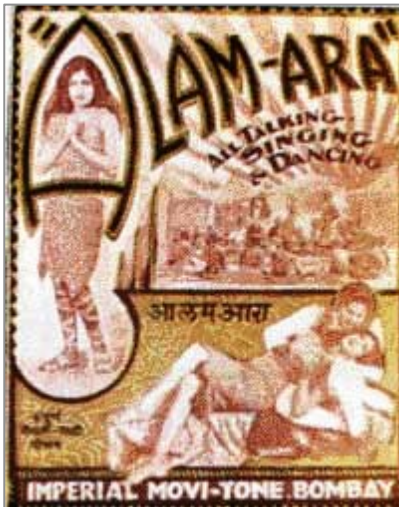


Source: Centers for Disease Control.

- (A) Diabetes
- (B) Obesity
- (C) Malaria
- (D) Heart disease

57. Prince Henry the Navigator's establishment of a Portuguese navigation school allowed that nation to
- (A) establish trade with India
  - (B) land in the Bahamas
  - (C) locate the Northwest Passage
  - (D) reach the southern tip of Africa
58. The constitution of the Yamato Kingdom drew mostly on
- (A) Confucian ethics
  - (B) Buddhist teachings
  - (C) Christian ideals
  - (D) Muslim law
59. Historians believe that Teotihuacán most likely rose to prominence due to its
- (A) military power
  - (B) cultural preeminence
  - (C) trade connections
  - (D) imperial government
60. Which of the following was a consequence of the Crusades?
- (A) Demand for Eastern luxury goods declined in Europe.
  - (B) Christian soldiers gained control of the Holy Land.
  - (C) Eastern and Greek knowledge began to influence Europe.
  - (D) Muslim empires fell from power in the Middle East.
61. Which of these factors would have been least likely to contribute to a ruler's legitimacy during the Middle Ages?
- (A) Being male
  - (B) Having a formal education
  - (C) Owning large amounts of land and wealth
  - (D) Belonging to the dominant religion of the region
62. The innovation of the lateen sail most contributed to the growth in importance of the
- (A) Columbian Exchange
  - (B) Silk Road
  - (C) Trans-Saharan caravan routes
  - (D) Indian Ocean trade routes
63. At its broadest extent, the Islamic Empire included all the following EXCEPT
- (A) Iberia
  - (B) Abbasid Caliphate
  - (C) Delhi Sultanate
  - (D) Mongol Khanates
64. Japanese economic and cultural isolation ended with the
- (A) arrival of the U.S. commodore Matthew Perry

- (B) establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate
  - (C) beginning of Japanese imperialism in Korea
  - (D) formation of the transnational Mitsubishi Company
65. The rise of the railroads was most beneficial for
- (A) tribal African cultures
  - (B) Indian textile workers
  - (C) German factory owners
  - (D) Western Native Americans
66. The technological development that most allowed early humans to spread north from their origin point was
- (A) pastoralism
  - (B) tools
  - (C) fire
  - (D) boats
67. Which of the following did Africa NOT contribute to the Americas through the Columbian Exchange?
- (A) Slaves
  - (B) Tobacco
  - (C) Coffee
  - (D) Okra
68. Great Britain based its colonial empire on Adam Smith's theory of
- (A) nationalism
  - (B) mercantilism
  - (C) liberalism
  - (D) globalization
69. This poster best exemplifies the



Source: Image by Abhishekjoshi. Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons.

- (A) diffusion of mass popular culture around the globe
- (B) influence of lasting British imperialism in India

- (C) ethnic and religious tensions stemming from the partition of India
- (D) declining social and legal rights of women globally

70. The partition of India led to the

- (A) forcible resettlement of Muslims in Pakistan
- (B) removal of religious toleration laws in India
- (C) willing migration of Hindus to Bangladesh
- (D) rise of nationalist movements in India and Pakistan

**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

**TIME:** Reading period—10 minutes

Writing period—40 minutes

**Directions:** The following question is based on the accompanying Documents 1–6. (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.

1. Using the following documents, discuss the causes of the conflicts in Vietnam against the French and then against the United States during the period of the 1950s to the 1970s. Identify an additional type of document and explain how it would help your analysis of the causes of the conflict in Vietnam.

Historical background: Two global themes emerged soon after the Second World War ended: (1) The Cold War; (2) anti-colonial movements.

#### Document 1

*Source:* The Atlantic Charter devised by U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, August 1941, in Richard Hofstadter, *Great Issues in American History*, vol. III (1982).

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

FIRST, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

SECOND, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

THIRD, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them...

## **Document 2**

*Source:* Communist Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh, telegram to President Harry S. Truman.

HANOI FEBRUARY 28 1946

TELEGRAM

PRESIDENT HOCHIMINH VIETNAM DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC HANOI TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WASHINGTON D.C.

ON BEHALF OF VIETNAM GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE I BEG TO INFORM YOU THAT IN COURSE OF CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN VIETNAM GOVERNMENT AND FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES THE LATTER REQUIRE THE SECESSION OF COCHINICHINA AND THE RETURN OF FRENCH TROOPS IN HANOI [.] MEANWHILE FRENCH POPULATION AND TROOPS ARE MAKING ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR A COUP DE MAIN IN HANOI AND FOR MILITARY AGGRESSION [.] I THEREFORE MOST EARNESTLY APPEAL TO YOU PERSONALLY AND TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO INTERFERE URGENTLY IN SUPPORT OF OUR INDEPENDENCE AND HELP MAKING THE NEGOTIATIONS MORE IN KEEPING WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC AND SAN FRANCISCO CHARTERS.

RESPECTFULLY

HO CHI MINH

## **Document 3**

*Source:* The Final Declaration of the Geneva Convention, July 21, 1954.

The Conference declares that, so far as Viet-Nam is concerned, the settlement of political problems, effected on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, unity, and territorial integrity, shall permit the Vietnamese people to enjoy the fundamental freedoms,

guaranteed by democratic institutions established as a result of free general elections by secret ballot.

In order to insure that sufficient progress in the restoration of peace has been made, and that all the necessary conditions obtain for free expression of the national will, general elections shall be held in July 1956, under the supervision of an international commission composed of representatives of the member states of the International Supervisory Commission referred to in the agreement on the cessation of hostilities. Consultations will be held on this subject between the competent representative authorities of the two zones from April 20, 1955, onwards.

#### **Document 4**

*Source:* Statement from Ngo Dinh Diem, noncommunist leader of South Vietnam, 1954, in Marilyn B. Young et al., *The Vietnam War: A History in Documents* (2002).

Dear Compatriots,

You know the facts: a cease-fire concluded at Geneva without the concurrence of the Vietnamese delegation has surrendered to the Communists all the north and more than four provinces of the central part of our country.

The national Government, constituted less than two weeks ago, in spite of its profound attachment to peace, has lodged the most solemn protest against that injustice. Our delegation at Geneva has not signed that agreement, for we cannot recognize the seizure by Soviet China—through its satellite the Viet Minh—of over half of our national territory. We can neither concur in the enslavement of millions of compatriots faithful to the nationalist ideal, nor to the complete destitution of those who, thanks to our efforts, will have succeeded in joining the zone left to us.

#### **Document 5**

*Source:* Historian Justus M. Van Der Kroef, in an article, “Marxism in Southeast Asia,” published in the magazine *Current History*, November 1954.

Communism has been an enduring ally of nationalism. With the exception of the kingdom of Thailand, all countries of Southeast Asia have experienced a period of prolonged colonial control, either by France, England, the Netherlands, Spain or the United States, the very powers which today find themselves in varying degrees united against communism....

The solutions to the problems of Southeast Asia advanced by the Communist spokesmen are invariably attuned to the new dynamic and revolutionary temper of the area: all relics of the



past are to be swept away, be they outmoded land tenure systems, Western enterprises of colonial origin, diversity of language and alphabets, grinding poverty and ill health, illiteracy, tax gouging or nepotism.

## **Document 6**

*Source:* Historian Thomas E. Ennis, in an article, "The French Empire I: In Asia," published in the magazine *Current History*, May 1955.

French educational aims [in Vietnam] were limited. After a century of French mastery, 80 per cent of the people were illiterate. Civil liberties were restricted with a vigor leading to a hatred of all things French....

France and her friends wait for the elections of 1956, hearing the voice of Ho Chi-minh lifted over the free world:

We gained a great victory at the Geneva Conference with the full assistance of the Soviet Union and China. We must continue our utmost efforts during the peace to win the unification, independence and democracy of the whole nation.

## Part B: Change-Over-Time Essay

**TIME:** Writing period—40 minutes

**Directions:** You are to answer the following question. You should spend five 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.

2. Analyze continuities and changes in trade practices and technology in ONE of the following regions from c. 600 BCE to c. 1450 CE.

Mesoamerica

Northern Africa

## Part C: Comparative Essay

**TIME:** Writing period—40 minutes

**Directions:** Write an essay that answers the following question. Your essay should include:

- A relevant thesis and support for that thesis with appropriate historical evidence
- Answers for all parts of the question
- Direct, relevant comparisons
- An analysis of relevant reasons for similarities and differences

3. Analyze similarities and differences in social structures during the period 600 to 1450 CE in TWO of the following regions:

East Asia

Europe

Mesoamerica America, including Mexico