

**Multiple Choice Questions** (Enter your answers on the enclosed answer sheet)

1. Which of these lost out to Portugal after the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople?
  - a. Spain
  - b. France
  - c. England
  - d. Italian cities
  
2. Henry the Navigator was the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. younger son of the king of Portugal
  - b. heir to the Portuguese throne
  - c. king of Portugal
  - d. adopted son of the king of Portugal
  
3. Columbus's proposal to sail west to get to China was based on what assumption?
  - a. China can be reached via the Indian Ocean.
  - b. The circumference of the earth is 25,000 miles.
  - c. The earth is round.
  - d. Existing navigation charts were correct.
  
4. How did Días's voyage around the tip of Africa affect Columbus's plans to sail west?
  - a. Columbus temporarily abandoned his plans.
  - b. Columbus revised his plans.
  - c. Columbus was more determined to sail west than before.
  - d. Columbus knew he had to complete his journey quickly.
  
5. From the start, Portuguese enterprises in Brazil indicated that the colony would be used \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of the Portuguese seaborne empire.
  - a. as a trading post, like
  - b. as the model for
  - c. as the center of
  - d. very differently from
  
6. According to Catholic doctrine, a person who died before atoning for all of his sins was sent to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. hell
  - b. purgatory
  - c. heaven
  - d. paradise

7. The arrival of John Tetzel led Martin Luther to publish the Ninety-Five Theses because Tetzel \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. supported Luther's criticism of the Church
  - b. was selling indulgences
  - c. carried orders to arrest Luther
  - d. was a notorious pluralist
8. Which country became Protestant because the king wanted to divorce his wife?
- a. Switzerland
  - b. Germany
  - c. France
  - d. England
9. Which of these changes took place in the English Church under Edward VI?
- a. It became more Protestant.
  - b. It split with Rome.
  - c. It returned to obedience to Rome.
  - d. The monasteries were reopened.
10. In what century did the nuclear family structure begin to become the norm?
- a. fourteenth
  - b. sixteenth
  - c. eighteenth
  - d. twentieth
11. Who was responsible for bringing firearms to Japan?
- a. the Chinese
  - b. the Mongols
  - c. the Portuguese
  - d. the British
12. Which country's navy was equipped with iron-plated "turtle ships?"
- a. Japan
  - b. China
  - c. Korea
  - d. Spain

13. Which statement best describes the role of the shogun?
- a. He served as the emperor's minister.
  - b. He was a military leader under the emperor.
  - c. He ruled in Japan in the name of the emperor.
  - d. He ruled in the absence of the emperor.
14. As warfare became rare in Japan, the samurai in effect became \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. civil servants
  - b. dilettantes
  - c. priests
  - d. farmers
15. Who moved the Chinese capital back to Beijing?
- a. Zheng He
  - b. Hongwu
  - c. Yongle
  - d. Li Zicheng
16. By about 1650, the focus of the global economy shifted from the Indian Ocean to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Pacific Ocean
  - b. Mediterranean Sea
  - c. land routes
  - d. Atlantic Ocean
17. India preferred to trade with the Portuguese as opposed to other Europeans because the Portuguese \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. did not try to convert them to Christianity
  - b. brought goods that the other Europeans did not have
  - c. paid in gold
  - d. were not interested in colonizing the area
18. What event marked the end of Mughal power?
- a. the British capture of Bombay
  - b. the Persian sack of Delhi
  - c. Mughal conversion to Hinduism
  - d. Mughal defeat by the nawabs

19. Which of these best describes Mughal rule?
- a. centered in northern India
  - b. unified all of India
  - c. converted all of India to Islam
  - d. never extended authority to central or southern India
20. Who founded the first Wahhabist state?
- a. Shah Safi
  - b. Sultan Selim
  - c. Amir Ibn Saud
  - d. Nadir Shah
21. Which of these was a large Central African kingdom based on agriculture?
- a. Mali
  - b. Kongo
  - c. Zimbabwe
  - d. Kilwa
22. Why did Portugal turn to slavery in its colonies earlier than other European states?
- a. small population and labor shortage
  - b. an entrenched racial ideology
  - c. competition with Spain
  - d. a richer and larger state that could better afford slaves
23. Slavery in the Americas was harsher than earlier forms of African slavery because in the Americas, slavery was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. for two to three generations
  - b. usually in colder climates
  - c. mainly confined to indoor rather than outdoor work
  - d. based on race and rationalized by racism
24. What is the relationship of Kanem-Bornu to Songhai?
- a. Kanem-Bornu conquered Songhai.
  - b. Kanem-Bornu replaced Songhai's role in the trans-Saharan trade.
  - c. Songhai overran Kanem-Bornu, taking most of its territory.
  - d. Kanem-Bornu and Songhai rose and fell at about the same time.

25. The Boers were \_\_\_\_\_ in South Africa.

- a. English settlers
- b. native Africans
- c. Dutch settlers
- d. freed slaves

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1. Which country set the standard for seventeenth-century absolutism?
  - a. England
  - b. France
  - c. Austria
  - d. Prussia
  
2. Which of these motivated the repeal of the Edict of Nantes?
  - a. religious conviction
  - b. personal animosity toward the leader of the Huguenots
  - c. the threat to royal power posed by Huguenot sanctuaries
  - d. the alliance between Huguenots and French nobles
  
3. What was Cardinal Richelieu's goal concerning the French nobility?
  - a. He wanted to destroy the social privileges of the nobility.
  - b. He hoped to eliminate all class distinctions.
  - c. He wanted to end the nobles' legal privileges.
  - d. He wanted to curtail their independence.
  
4. The ultimate goal of the Fronde was to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. revoke the Edict of Nantes
  - b. grant freedom of religion to Protestants in France
  - c. limit royal power
  - d. overthrow the monarchy and establish a republic
  
5. Who was the minister of finance during the reign of Louis XIV?
  - a. Cardinal Mazarin
  - b. Cardinal Richelieu
  - c. the Queen Mother
  - d. Jean-Baptiste Colbert
  
6. The leaders of Parliament were in favor of bringing a Dutch king to the throne of England because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the Dutch had a stronger military
  - b. he was Protestant
  - c. he was Catholic
  - d. he promised Parliamentary reform

7. Who was responsible for the publication of the Encyclopedia?
- Denis Diderot
  - Baron Montesquieu
  - Thomas Hobbes
  - Isaac Newton
8. The fortified area in central Moscow housing churches, palaces, and government headquarters was known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- the metropolitan
  - the Kremlin
  - Muscovy
  - the Domostroi
9. What is the name given to the Muscovy assembly, representing different classes of Russians?
- the Estates General
  - the Zemskii Sobor
  - the kmut
  - the Kremlin
10. How did Russian society develop differently from Western societies?
- It focused more on military pursuits and less on education.
  - It focused more on spirituality and less on the military.
  - It focused more on collective society than individual liberties.
  - It focused more on individual liberties than collective society.
11. Who financed the first conquests of Siberian lands?
- the Romanovs
  - the Stroganov family
  - the Orthodox Church
  - the princes of Moscow
12. Who began the reorientation of Russia toward Europe?
- Alexis I
  - Peter I
  - Boris Godunov
  - Michael I

13. What was the inspiration for Catherine's Nakaz?
- a. Versailles
  - b. the Enlightenment
  - c. war with Poland
  - d. the Pugachev rebellion
14. How did Prussia assist Britain in the Seven Years' War?
- a. fighting Russia in Europe
  - b. fighting France in Europe
  - c. fighting France in North America
  - d. assisting the French against the Russians
15. Which of these was used by the British to crush Pontiac's Rebellion?
- a. They allied with the French troops in Pennsylvania.
  - b. They set fire to Indian villages.
  - c. Pitt set up a naval blockade.
  - d. They gave the Indians blankets infected with smallpox.
16. The results of the American Revolution helped Britain keep hold of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Haiti
  - b. India
  - c. Canada
  - d. Florida
17. Who initially made up most of the National Assembly?
- a. members of the First Estate
  - b. the nobility
  - c. members of the Third Estate
  - d. the peasantry
18. For what crime was Louis XVI sentenced to death?
- a. sedition
  - b. conspiring with France's enemies
  - c. breaking his coronation oath
  - d. None of the above.



19. Napoleon signed the Concordat because he \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. was a devout Catholic
  - b. believed that defeating the English navy was impossible
  - c. believed that his invasion of Russia would be short
  - d. wanted to preserve Catholicism as a social force
20. Which invention was the creation of John Kay?
- a. the spinning jenny
  - b. the flying shuttle
  - c. the water frame
  - d. the steam engine
21. German industry was initially hampered by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. political fragmentation
  - b. unions
  - c. lack of tariffs
  - d. low education levels
22. Devotion to the creation of a unified independent state based on a common culture and language is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. socialism
  - b. liberalism
  - c. conservatism
  - d. nationalism
23. For Marx, human history has been marked above all by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. conflict
  - b. faith
  - c. the quest for knowledge
  - d. communal property
24. The goal of Otto von Bismarck was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. domination of the West
  - b. creation of a great navy
  - c. unification of Germany
  - d. unification of Italy

25. Britain avoided revolution in the nineteenth century by measures such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. industrialization
  - b. the Reform Act of 1867
  - c. repeal of the Corn Laws
  - d. granting women the vote

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1. Napoleon's conquest of the Iberian Peninsula led to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Latin American revolutions
  - b. Spain's sale of Cuba
  - c. Spain's sale of Mexico
  - d. French acquisition of Spanish colonies
  
2. José de San Martín believed that the key to Spanish domination of South America was the vice royalty of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Rio de la Plata
  - b. New Granada
  - c. New Spain
  - d. Peru
  
3. Agustín de Iturbide promised that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Mexico would remain a Catholic monarchy
  - b. Mexico would grant religious freedom to Protestants
  - c. peninsulares would remain in charge
  - d. Amerinds would be protected under his government
  
4. Francisco Madero believed that all of Mexico's problems could be cured by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. war
  - b. democracy
  - c. monarchy
  - d. education
  
5. Which of these define nativism?
  - a. anti-Indian sentiment
  - b. hostility toward immigrants
  - c. opposition to slavery
  - d. support for native-born presidents
  
6. Where was the Taiping Rebellion centered?
  - a. Mongolia
  - b. Manchuria
  - c. central China
  - d. southwestern China

7. Which of these best characterizes British involvement in India between 1700 and 1900?
- over by 1900
  - winding down
  - unchanging
  - steadily increasing
8. Edo replaced Kyoto as Japan's imperial capital. It was then renamed \_\_\_\_\_.
- Nagasaki
  - Hiroshima
  - Osaka
  - Tokyo
9. Which Southeast Asian territory maintained its independence?
- Laos
  - Cambodia
  - Thailand
  - Taiwan
10. Which of these nations allied with Japan against Russia in 1902?
- Britain
  - France
  - Germany
  - China
11. Mahmud II brought law and education under state control, thus undermining the influence of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- ulama
  - British
  - Orthodox Church
  - Janissaries
12. Who transformed Egypt's economy and built a powerful military, starting a dynasty that lasted until the 1950s?
- Mahmud III
  - Anwar Sadat
  - Muhammad Ali
  - Ibrahim Pasha

13. Algeria was invaded by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1830.
- a. the Ottoman Empire
  - b. Egypt
  - c. France
  - d. Spain
14. British abolitionists and liberated American slaves founded a settlement named Freetown in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Sierra Leone
  - b. Ethiopia
  - c. Libya
  - d. Tripoli
15. "Diamond fever" brought thousands of outsiders into \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. South Africa
  - b. Togoland
  - c. Tanzania
  - d. East Africa
16. Which of these drew closer to Russia following the Russo-Japanese War?
- a. France
  - b. Britain
  - c. Germany
  - d. Austria
17. Where did bloody but indecisive trench warfare develop during the Great War?
- a. the Russian front
  - b. the Austrian borderlands
  - c. the Baltic coast
  - d. the Western Front
18. What French commander successfully held Verdun against German attack?
- a. Charles De Gaulle
  - b. Georges Clemenceau
  - c. Philippe Pétain
  - d. Édouard Daladier

19. Which statement best explains the German resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare?
- The United States was too preoccupied with economic issues to enter the war.
  - The British navy's defeat would end the war quickly.
  - The only way to win the war was to deter American involvement.
  - War with the United States was no threat.
20. What were the reparations imposed on Germany by the Allies following World War I?
- payments to be made to the Allies for damage done during the war
  - the dismantling of Germany's colonies in Africa
  - extradition of Germans to France
  - higher tariffs imposed on Germany to compensate for war damage
21. The Waste Land was written by \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. e. cummings
  - T. S. Eliot
  - Oswald Spengler
  - Erich Marie Remarque
22. Duce and Führer were titles given to Mussolini and Hitler, respectively. These titles both mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- father
  - hero
  - leader
  - champion
23. Which of these was a victim of the Great Purges?
- Leon Trotsky
  - Joseph Stalin
  - V. I. Lenin
  - Alexander Kerensky
24. The New Economic Policy represented \_\_\_\_\_ classical Marxism.
- a renewed commitment to
  - a slight modification to
  - a Soviet attack on
  - a move away from

25. How did Mao Zedong's ideology differ from that of Karl Marx?

- a. Mao did not believe in a violent revolution; Marx did.
- b. Marx did not believe in a violent revolution; Mao did.
- c. Mao believed that peasants, not urban proletariats, could lead a Communist revolution.
- d. Marx believed that peasants, not urban proletariats, could lead a Communist revolution.

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1. In 1935, Mussolini announced that he was creating a “New Roman Empire” after his invasion of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Morocco
  - b. Greece
  - c. Yugoslavia
  - d. Ethiopia
  
2. Like Italy and Germany, between the wars Spain \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. rebounded quickly from the recession
  - b. defied League of Nations sanctions
  - c. adopted a fascist government
  - d. allied with the Ottoman Empire
  
3. Midway Island was important to the United States in 1942 because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. it was the last U.S. possession in the Pacific
  - b. it was the only island between Japanese forces and Hawaii
  - c. it was America’s last fueling station in the Pacific
  - d. President Roosevelt was visiting the island
  
4. What did Benito Mussolini and Hungary’s Nicholas Horthy have in common?
  - a. Both survived the war as rulers of their countries.
  - b. Both protected their countries’ Jews from Nazi extermination.
  - c. Both assisted Hitler’s campaign against Europe’s Jews.
  - d. Both were fascist dictators.
  
5. Which of these broke out immediately following World War II?
  - a. the Bosnian Crisis
  - b. the Great Depression
  - c. the Cold War
  - d. the Spanish Civil War
  
6. Which American policy maker applied the phrase “containment” to foreign policy?
  - a. George F. Kennan
  - b. Dwight Eisenhower
  - c. Harry Truman
  - d. George Marshall



7. In addition to the United States, which American country was a charter member of NATO?

- a. Mexico
- b. Canada
- c. Cuba
- d. Brazil

8. Which of these Communist countries remained outside the Warsaw Pact?

- a. Hungary
- b. East Germany
- c. Yugoslavia
- d. Czechoslovakia

9. In the early 1950s, the widespread fear and panic regarding the infiltration of Communists in American society was known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Bay of Pigs
- b. Red Scare
- c. Teapot Dome scandal
- d. Watergate scandal

10. The Eastern European revolutions of 1989 are best characterized as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. unsuccessful
- b. only partially successful
- c. bloody
- d. surprisingly peaceful

11. Gandhi's immediate successor was \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Indira Gandhi
- b. Rajiv Gandhi
- c. Benazir Bhutto
- d. Jawaharlal Nehru

12. The first woman to head a modern Muslim country was \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Indira Gandhi
- b. Benazir Bhutto
- c. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- d. Khadija Ali

13. MacArthur was relieved of his duties in Korea because \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the war ended in a truce
  - b. he could not defeat the Communists
  - c. he openly questioned an order stopping him from attacking China
  - d. he backed a corrupt regime in South Korea that was involved in a U.N. scandal
14. Which president was in office during “Ping Pong diplomacy?”
- a. John F. Kennedy
  - b. Richard Nixon
  - c. Ronald Reagan
  - d. George H. W. Bush
15. The goal of Panca Sila was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. democracy
  - b. the spread of Communism
  - c. national unity
  - d. autocratic rule
16. Industrialization brought which of these social changes to much of Latin America?
- a. greater social stratification
  - b. a dominant military
  - c. stronger working classes
  - d. a dominant middle class
17. Which Latin American nation became a haven for fleeing Germans after World War II?
- a. Chile
  - b. Argentina
  - c. Brazil
  - d. Mexico
18. Hipólito Yrigoyen was a reformist president of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Brazil
  - b. Chile
  - c. Nicaragua
  - d. Argentina

19. Which of these threatened the economy of Brazil in the 1920s and 1930s?
- overdependence on global markets
  - lack of useful commodities
  - rampant diversification
  - close economic ties to Mexico
20. Which of these was an influential Chilean poet?
- Gabriela Mistral
  - Jose Luís Borges
  - Gabriel García Márquez
  - Diego Rivera
21. Which of these countries instituted apartheid after World War II?
- Algeria
  - South Africa
  - Kenya
  - Ethiopia
22. Libya was a monarchy until the king was overthrown in 1969 by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Habib Bourguiba
  - Muammar al-Qaddafi
  - Gamal Abdel Nasser
  - Anwar Sadat
23. Daniel Malan's National Party campaigned for South African office on a platform of \_\_\_\_\_.
- equality
  - religious toleration
  - apartheid
  - independence from Portugal
24. The Arab-Israeli War of 1948–1949 led to which of these political changes in Arab nations?
- The governments of Syria, Egypt, and Iraq were overthrown.
  - Several Arab nations moved to encourage Wahhabism.
  - Monarchies emerged in Syria and Egypt.
  - Egypt lost its strong position in the Arab world.

25. Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait's oil-rich nation to recover economic losses caused by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the lack of demand for oil
- b. the war with Iran
- c. U.N. sanctions against Iraq
- d. World War II