

Spring 2007 Released Test

END OF COURSE WORLD HISTORY I

Form H0117, CORE 1

1 Which city is important to Judaism, Christianity, and Islam?

- A** Rome
- B** Constantinople
- C** Mecca
- D** Jerusalem

2 The movement patterns of early humans were mostly determined by —

- F** tribal wars
- G** language development
- H** animal migration
- J** religious practices

3

- They were great sailors of the ancient world.
- They developed the alphabet.
- They established colonies in Spain and North Africa.
- They traded purple dye.

The ancient civilization described by these statements was —

- A** Rome
- B** Greece
- C** Phoenicia
- D** Mesopotamia

4 Early people stopped roaming with the —

F development of agriculture

G building of aqueducts

H invention of the wheel

J discovery of iron

5



What archaeological site is this?

- A** Chichén Itzá
- B** Babylon
- C** Machu Picchu
- D** Stonehenge

6 Who led the Hebrews in their flight from slavery in Egypt?

F Abraham

G Moses

H Jesus

J Paul

7

- Respect for elders
- Civil service examinations
- Ancestor worship

The characteristics listed apply to which society?

- A** Ancient China
- B** The Persian Empire
- C** Ancient India
- D** The Muslim Empire

8

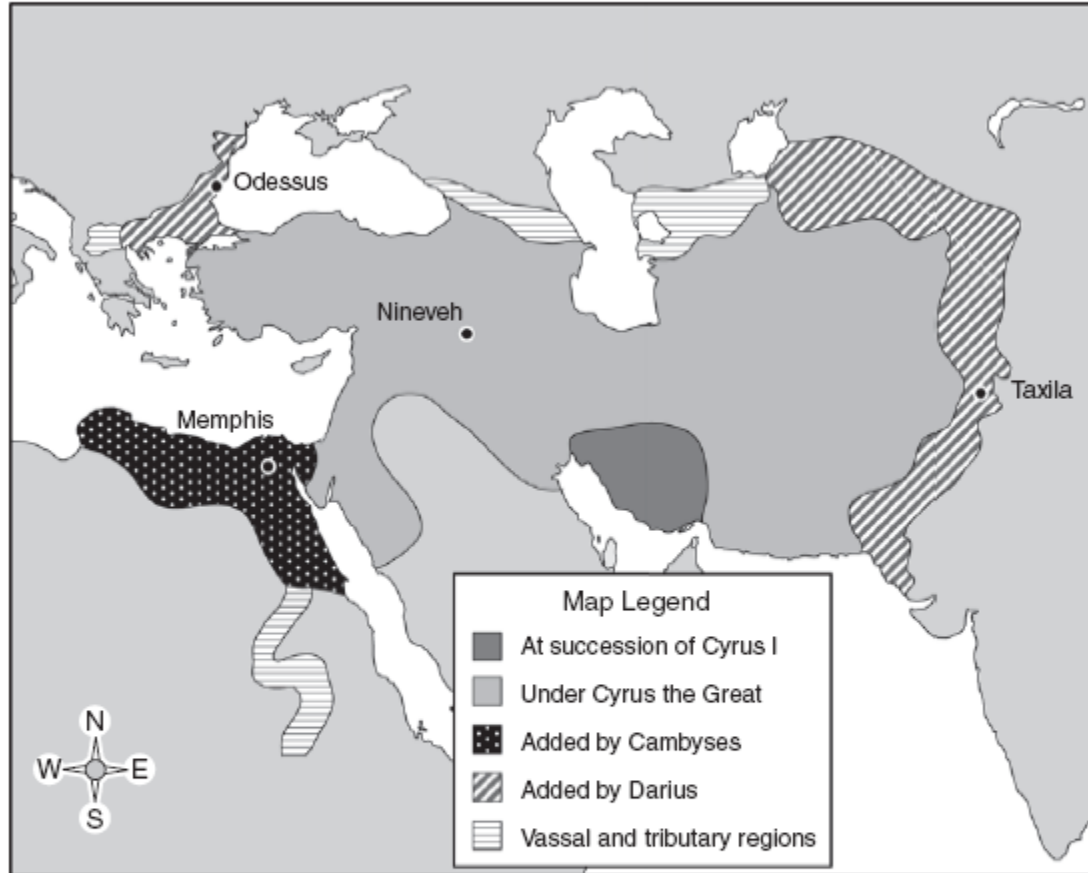


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This statue represents the founder of —

- F** Buddhism
- G** Hinduism
- H** Shintoism
- J** Confucianism

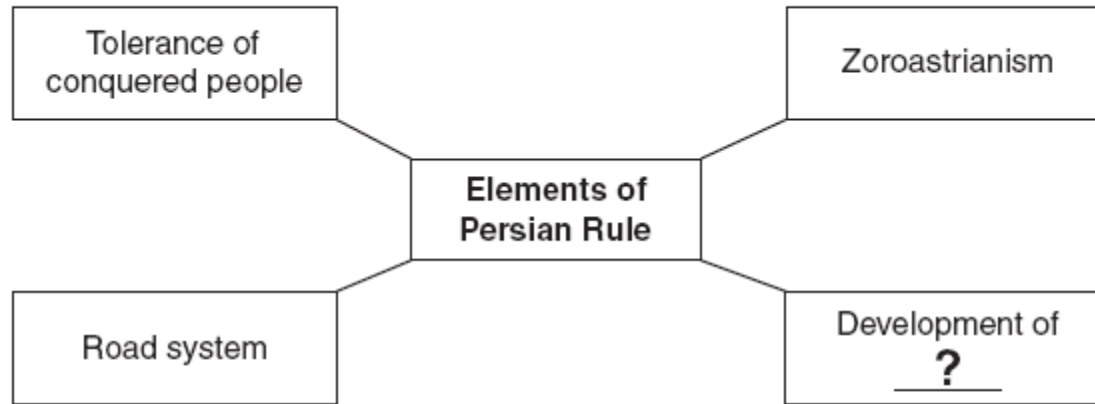
Persian Empire



Which city did Cambyses add to the Persian Empire?

- A** Memphis
- B** Odessus
- C** Nineveh
- D** Taxila

10



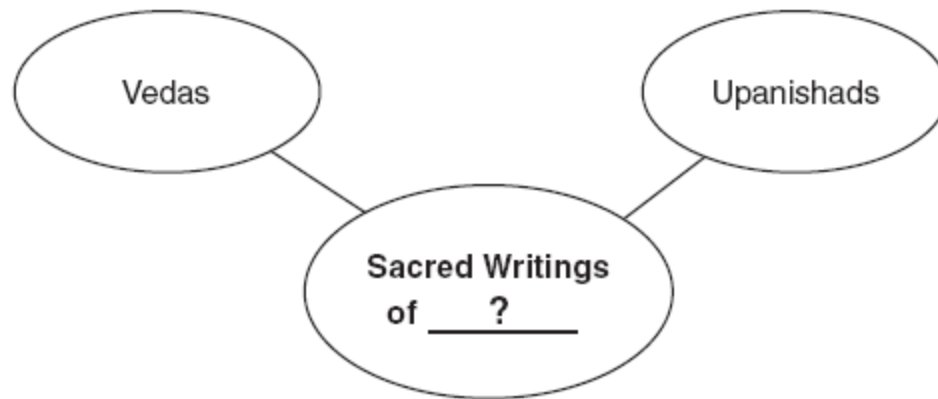
Which of these *best* replaces the question mark?

- F Caste system
- G Ancestor worship
- H Code of politeness
- J Imperial bureaucracy

11 Which of the following was associated with construction of the Great Wall?

- A** Asoka
- B** Confucius
- C** Qin Shi Huangdi
- D** Siddhartha Gautama

12



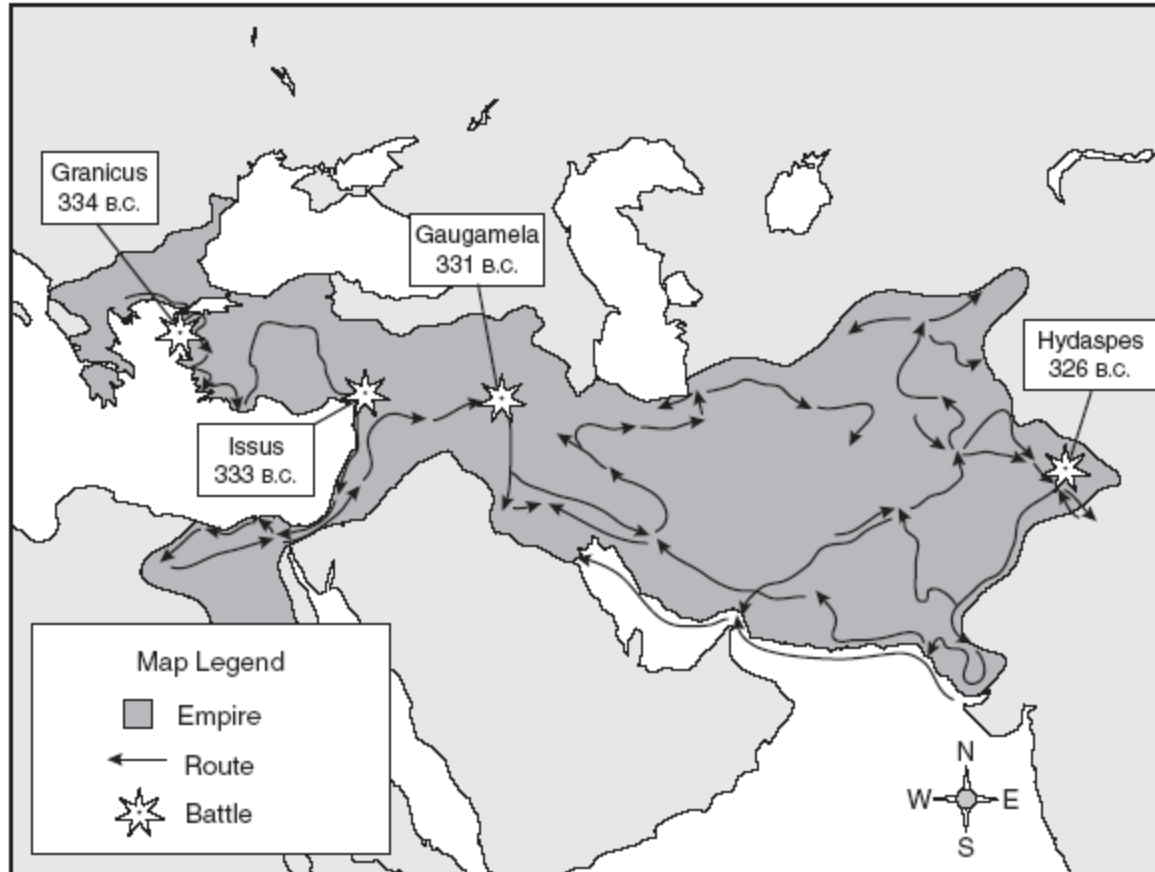
Which religion replaces the question mark?

- F** Buddhism
- G** Hinduism
- H** Shintoism
- J** Taoism

13 Competition between the Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta helped cause the —

- A** Peloponnesian War
- B** destruction of Carthage
- C** Persian Wars
- D** legalization of Christianity

The Campaigns of Alexander



According to this map, which battle took place last?

- F** Granicus
- G** Issus
- H** Gaugamela
- J** Hydaspes

15

- Doric
- Ionic
- Corinthian

What is the *best* title for the list?

- A** Types of Incan Roads
- B** Types of Roman Arches
- C** Types of Greek Columns
- D** Types of Egyptian Pyramids

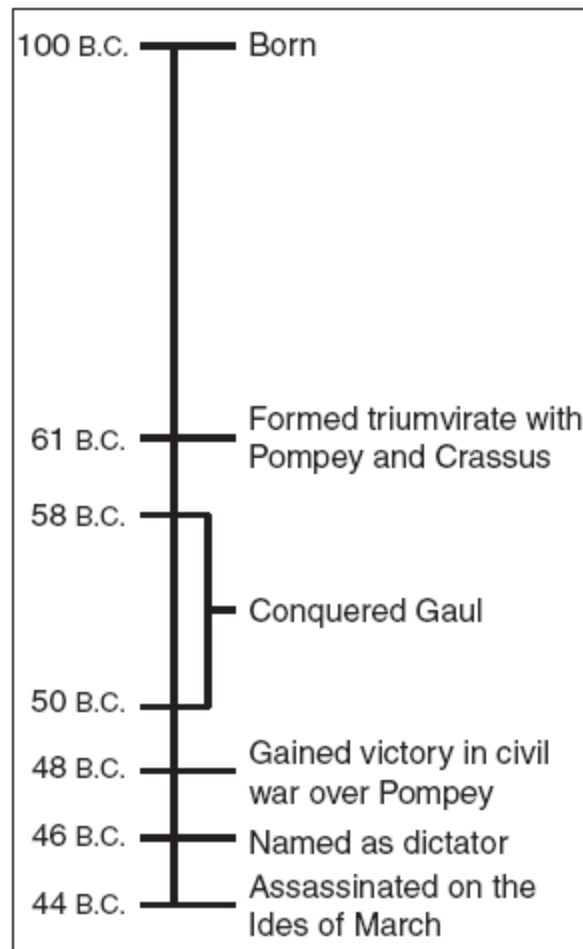
16 Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were ancient Greek —

- F** gods
- G** rulers
- H** sculptors
- J** philosophers

17 What geographic feature did Hannibal cross to invade the Italian peninsula?

- A** The Atlantic Ocean
- B** The Himalayas
- C** The Alps
- D** The Sahara Desert

Lifeline



This timeline describes the life of —

- F** Marcus Aurelius
- G** Augustus Caesar
- H** Marc Antony
- J** Julius Caesar

The Beatitudes

Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

Matthew 5: 1-7

This passage, in which Jesus expressed many of the values representative of his faith, is from the —

- A** Ten Commandments
- B** New Testament
- C** Five Pillars
- D** Eightfold Path

20 Which of these *best* describes the role of the apostle Paul in spreading Christianity?

- F** He became the first Christian emperor of Rome.
- G** He established the first Christian church in Rome.
- H** He convinced the Roman emperor to legalize Christianity.
- J** He traveled throughout the Roman Empire converting people to Christianity.

21

- Located on an easily fortified peninsula near the Black Sea
- Capital of the Byzantine Empire until the Ottoman conquest

Which city is described by these facts?

- A** Rome
- B** Moscow
- C** Jerusalem
- D** Constantinople

22 The Code of Justinian later served as the basis for *most* —

- F** Indian religious ceremonies
- G** African trade agreements
- H** European legal systems
- J** Chinese government principles

23 How did Justinian expand the Byzantine Empire?

- A** Reconquered former Roman territories
- B** Became allied with the Persians
- C** Bought land from the Germanic tribes
- D** Campaigned across the Arabian Peninsula

24 Which geographic factor was *most* important to the growth of the Byzantine Empire?

- F** Extensive iron deposits
- G** River water for irrigation
- H** Abundant fertile soil
- J** Access to trade routes

25 Muslims believe that one should pray five times a day facing —

- A** Medina
- B** Cairo
- C** Mecca
- D** Jerusalem

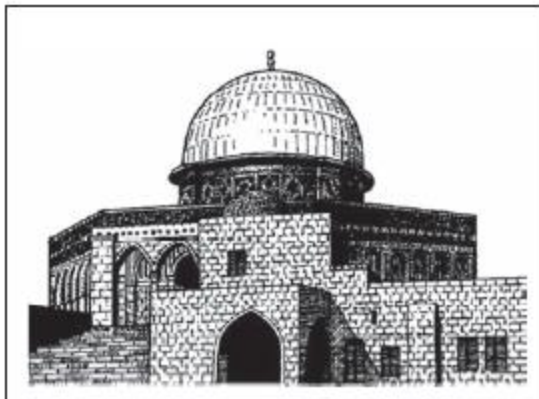
26 The Muslim invasion of Europe was stopped when Charles Martel turned back an army at the Battle of —

- F** Vienna
- G** Lepanto
- H** Tours
- J** Seville

27 The Frankish kings expanded their territory *most* often through —

- A** conquest
- B** inheritance
- C** marriage
- D** agreement

Dome of the Rock



Which civilization created this architectural structure?

- F** Islamic
- G** Greek
- H** Roman
- J** Egyptian

29 What was the *main* role of serfs in the feudal system?

- A** Soldiers
- B** Laborers
- C** Explorers
- D** Missionaries

- Russia was linked to Constantinople by the Dnieper River.
- The Byzantine Church allowed people to worship using their own languages instead of Latin.
- The Byzantine emperor had absolute power.
- The Byzantine emperor was the head of both the state and the church.
- The Byzantine style of architecture was greatly admired.

The information in this chart could *best* be used to explain why —

- F** Islamic influence became dominant in Russia
- G** Russia had a long history of religious freedom
- H** Russia often attacked the Byzantine Empire
- J** Russia was strongly influenced by Byzantine culture

31 Which of the following was *not* a purpose of the Christian monasteries during the early Middle Ages?

- A** Providing shelter for travelers
- B** Caring for the sick
- C** Creating illuminated manuscripts
- D** Enforcing civil law

32 Scandinavians who invaded Europe were called —

F Huns

G Vikings

H Aryans

J Magyars

33 Feudal relationships defined land ownership and protection agreements between —

- A** serfs and peasants
- B** lords and vassals
- C** kings and queens
- D** merchants and serfs

34 Which nearby civilization strongly influenced Japan's cultural development?

- F** Indian
- G** Mongol
- H** Chinese
- J** Russian

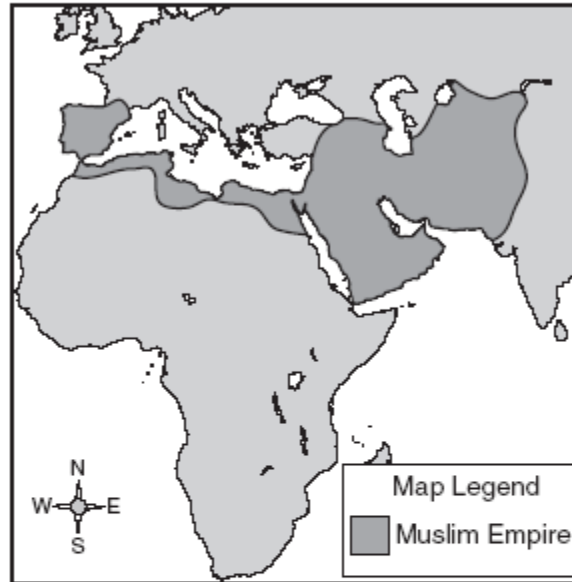
Works of Petrarch

Type
Epic poetry
Sonnets
Love poems
Scholarly prose

During which era did Petrarch create these works?

- A** Classical
- B** Hellenistic
- C** Medieval
- D** Renaissance

Muslim Empire



What geographic feature was a barrier between West African kingdoms and the Muslim Empire?

- F** The Red Sea
- G** The Nile River
- H** The Sahara Desert
- J** The Ethiopian Highlands

37 Which characteristic was shared by the Mayans, Incas, and Aztecs?

- A** Construction of extensive roads
- B** Representative democracy
- C** Use of terrace farms
- D** Polytheistic religion

38



This picture shows a torii, a gateway that represents the entrance to a Shinto shrine. It is *most* likely located in which country?

- F** Korea
- G** Japan
- H** China
- J** Vietnam

39



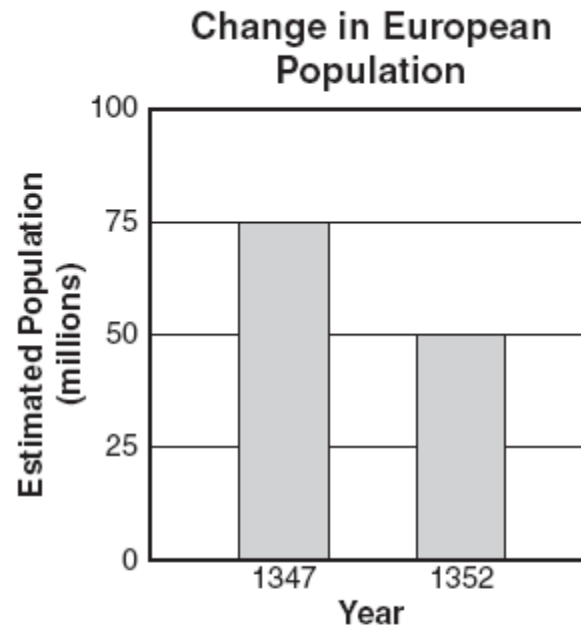
© Pajotly - Real/Corbis Image # 114006

This pyramid at Chichén Itzá was *most* closely associated with —

- A agriculture
- B transportation
- C trade
- D religion

40 One difference between art of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance was that medieval art was more focused on —

- F** everyday life and family relationships
- G** the individual and worldly matters
- H** the Church and salvation
- J** Greek and Roman civilizations



What caused this change in European population?

- A** The Mongols
- B** The Crusades
- C** The Black Death
- D** The Norman Conquest

42 Which factor was *most* important to the establishment of universities in Europe?

- F** The work of church scholars
 - G** The support of craftsmen
 - H** The education of peasants
 - J** The rise of elected assemblies
-

43 Which of the following was created during the Renaissance?

- A** The philosophy of Socrates
- B** The epic poetry of Virgil
- C** The art of Leonardo da Vinci
- D** The history of Herodotus



This machine helped to spread new ideas during the Renaissance. It was invented by —

- F** Sir Thomas More
- G** Desiderius Erasmus
- H** Johann Gutenberg
- J** Niccolo Machiavelli

45 What was a *major* effect of the Crusades on Europe?

- A** Economic control of North Africa
- B** Increased influence of the Patriarch
- C** Religious toleration for Jews
- D** Increased trade with Arab cultures

46 Which city was a center of trade and learning in West Africa?

F Axum

G Timbuktu

H Alexandria

J Great Zimbabwe

47

**Types of Early
Human Housing**

- Igloos
- Caves
- Mud huts
- Grass huts

These different types of housing are the result of —

- A** social structure
- B** religious beliefs
- C** contact with other cultures
- D** adaptations to the environment

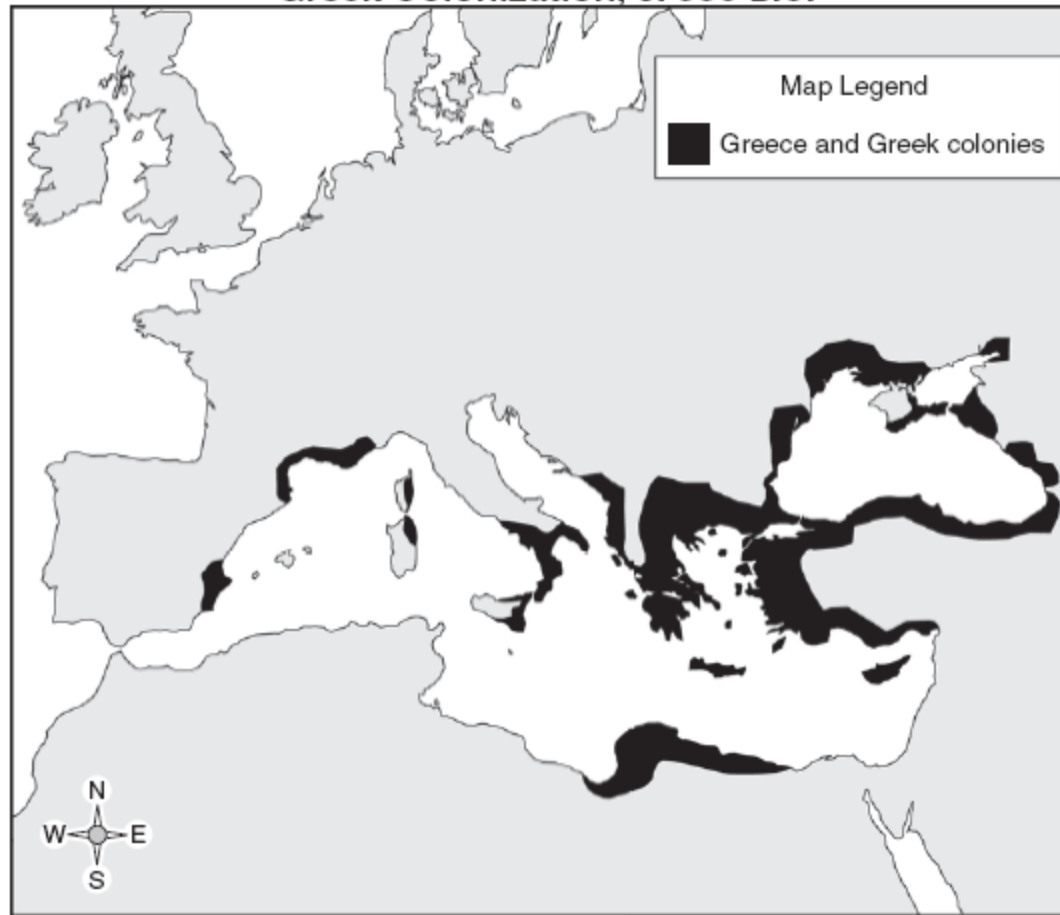
48 Which nearby civilization had the strongest influence on the culture of Kush?

F Mesopotamian

G Egyptian

H Chinese

J Indus

Greek Colonization, c. 550 B.C.

Which two factors contributed to the colonization shown on this map?

- A** Overpopulation and the search for fertile soil
- B** Religious persecution and Phoenician competition
- C** Political unrest and harsh climate
- D** Plague and the fear of Roman conquest

50 Which of the following was the location of one of the earliest known permanent settlements?

- F** Zimbabwe between the Zambezi and Limpopo Rivers
- G** Chichén Itzá on the Yucatan Peninsula
- H** Constantinople on the straits to the Black Sea
- J** Mesopotamia between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

51 In the Muslim Empire, which language helped trade and stimulated intellectual activity?

- A** Latin
- B** Greek
- C** Persian
- D** Arabic



Which number on the map was the location of the capital of the ancient Roman Empire?

- F** 1
- G** 2
- H** 3
- J** 4

South America



Which civilization was located near the physical feature shown on this map?

- A Incan
- B Aztec
- C Mayan
- D Toltec

54 Before the creation of the Twelve Tables, why did Roman plebeians want a written law code?

- F** To prevent patricians from abusing their positions
- G** To decrease the power fathers held over their families
- H** To eliminate slavery based on debt
- J** To decrease the power consuls had over society

A prince, therefore, ought always to take counsel, but only when he wishes and not when others wish . . . also, on learning that any one, on any consideration, has not told him the truth, he should let his anger be felt.

— Machiavelli, *The Prince*

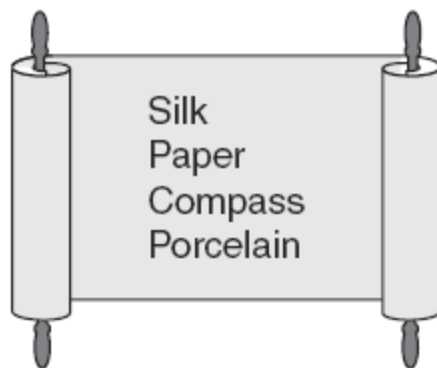
Based on this quote, Machiavelli's political writings supported the idea of —

- A** absolute power
- B** limited monarchy
- C** popular sovereignty
- D** parliamentary government

56 Which of the following religions spread from India into Southeast Asia?

- F** Islam and Judaism
- G** Hinduism and Buddhism
- H** Shintoism and Taoism
- J** Christianity and Zoroastrianism

57



The trade goods in this list *first* came from which civilization?

- A** Islamic
- B** Chinese
- C** European
- D** African

58 Which religion contributed to the unification of Russia?

- F** Islam
- G** Judaism
- H** Eastern Orthodox
- J** Roman Catholicism

The Hundred Years' War changed France dramatically. A great sense of national pride emerged among the French people, and they developed a strong loyalty to the King. The King gained the power to raise taxes. Therefore, he did not have to depend on other nobility in maintaining an army. The King was also given permission to rule without having to consult the Estates-General.

According to this passage, what was a *major* result of the Hundred Years' War?

- A** France began to develop a strong monarchy.
- B** France became the new leader of the Holy Roman Empire.
- C** Increasing the military ensured economic prosperity in France.
- D** The Catholic Church lost power in France.

60 Life in Sparta was different from life in Athens because Sparta had —

- F** a militaristic society
- G** an artistic society
- H** a democratic society
- J** an individualistic society