SECTION I

Directions: Each question or incomplete statement is followed by five suggested responses. Choose the best answer and fill in the correct oval on the answer sheet.

1. A major difference between the teachings of Buddhism and Hinduism is
   (A) belief in nirvana.
   (B) the cycle of rebirth.
   (C) the principle of nonviolence.
   (D) belief in karma.
   (E) belief in dharma.

2. Bantu-speakers settled in all of the following areas of Africa EXCEPT
   (A) West Africa.
   (B) East Africa.
   (C) Central Africa.
   (D) Southern Africa.
   (E) South-central Africa.

3. An element of Chinese culture that the Japanese did not adopt was
   (A) the Chinese system of writing.
   (B) the concept of filial piety.
   (C) respect for the merchant class.
   (D) the civil service examination system.
   (E) the Chinese emphasis on learning.

4. The Delhi Sultanate and the Aztecs had which of the following methods of governing in common?
   (A) Use of slaves and prisoners of war as human sacrifice
   (B) Tribute system
   (C) Use of priests as advisors
   (D) Use of viceroyos to administer far-flung parts of the empire
   (E) Calpulli as the basic unit of governance

5. Which of the following was a major problem that led to the decline of both the Roman Empire and the Ottoman Empire?
   (A) Both empires experienced invasions by the Mongols.
   (B) Rivals competed with one another for power.
   (C) Revolutionaries attempted to affect reforms, but their ideas were opposed.
   (D) A downturn in agricultural prices displaced small farmers, thus leading to the emergence of a poor and disaffected urban population.
   (E) Neither empire had a clear policy on the succession of the ruler.

6. Which of the following most clearly differentiates the period from 1450 to 1750 from earlier periods?
   (A) Decline of manorialism in western Europe
   (B) The rise of the Ottoman Empire
   (C) The inclusion of the Americas in the global trade network
   (D) The opening of Japan to the West
   (E) The replacement of Romanesque architecture with the Gothic style in western Europe
7. Although different in their sources of power, the governments of Great Britain and France had which of the following characteristics in common?

(A) Both nations were constitutional monarchies.
(B) The power to levy taxes was controlled by the monarch in both nations.
(C) Neither nation had wide class differences.
(D) By the mid-1700s, the prime minister had become the real power in British and French politics, not the monarchy.
(E) Both nations had a small elite of landowning aristocrats who were considered the "natural" ruling class with power and influence in the government.

8. Which of the following developments in the Americas accounted most directly for the growth of the slave trade?

(A) The dominance of cotton agriculture in what is known as the Deep South in the United States.
(B) The establishment of the plantation system of sugar production in the Caribbean and Brazil.
(C) The discovery of gold in Brazil.
(D) The establishment of the Triangular Trade Route.
(E) The introduction of coffee agriculture into Mexico.

9. A major idea that the framers of the U.S. Constitution absorbed from the Enlightenment was

(A) that all men are created equal.
(B) liberty, equality, and fraternity.
(C) the concept of a federal republic.
(D) the social contract theory.
(E) the due process.

10. What was the direct cause of the rebellions in Latin America in the first part of the nineteenth century?

(A) Slave revolt in Haiti
(B) The spread of Enlightenment ideas
(C) The American Revolution
(D) Napoleon's invasion of Spain
(E) The French Revolution

11. All of the following are causes of the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT

(A) population growth.
(B) urbanization.
(C) enclosure movement.
(D) the development of new sources of energy.
(E) the agricultural revolution.

12. Which of the following best describes the most significant aspect of relations between China and European nations during the nineteenth century?

(A) China's relations with the outside world were characterized by its claim to cultural superiority.
(B) Western nations applied pressure to force China to make concessions.
(C) China, under pressure, granted Western nations a series of unequal treaties that gave them most-favored-nation trading status.
(D) Europeans living in China were given the right of extraterritoriality.
(E) Great Britain lost the Opium War to China.
13. "The main conclusion here arrived at, and now held by many naturalists who are well competent to form a sound judgment, is that man is descended from some less highly organised form."
Which of the following wrote these words?
(A) Montesquieu
(B) Charles Darwin
(C) Thomas Malthus
(D) Andrew Carnegie
(E) John Locke

14. Newly independent nations in Africa have been confronted by all of the following problems EXCEPT
(A) rule by the military.
(B) one-party rule that evolved into authoritarian government.
(C) ethnic rivalries that have culminated in civil war.
(D) dependent economies.
(E) lack of cash crops for export.
Question 15 relates to the table shown below.

**Daily Life in Selected Countries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>China</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Russian Republic</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy (years)</td>
<td>67 (male)</td>
<td>57 (male)</td>
<td>62 (male)</td>
<td>73 (male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69 (female)</td>
<td>59 (female)</td>
<td>72 (female)</td>
<td>80 (female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (Rate per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Labor in Agriculture</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of 20-24 Year Olds in Higher Education</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate</td>
<td>Over 75%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Based on the statistics on this table, which two nations show the greatest amount of difference?

(A) India and the United States  
(B) Russia and China  
(C) United States and China  
(D) Russia and India  
(E) There is little or no difference among nations.
16. Which of the following actions had a long-term effect on relations between western and eastern Europe in the Middle Ages?
(A) The invasion of Spain by the Moors
(B) The acceptance of the Orthodox Church as the official religion of Kievan Russia
(C) The evolution of feudalism in western Europe
(D) The crowning of Charlemagne by the pope
(E) The rise of the Seljuk Turks

17. All of the following were direct results of the Crusades EXCEPT
(A) the growth of a money economy in Europe.
(B) the growth of European trading centers.
(C) the decline of feudalism.
(D) an increase in the power of the papacy.
(E) exposure to intellectual and cultural traditions of the Middle East.

18. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the similarities between the Sudanic empires of Africa and the empires of the Aztecs and Incas?
(A) The empires developed in similar physical environments.
(B) The empires relied on military force to enlarge their territories.
(C) The peoples of these empires practiced monotheistic religions.
(D) The major economic activity of these empires was trade.
(E) None of these empires had a system of writing.

19. All of the following are accurate descriptions of the difference between Hinduism and Islam EXCEPT
(A) Hinduism is polytheistic and Islam is monotheistic.
(B) the Hindu caste system conflicts with Islam's belief in the equality of all people.
(C) Islam's simple prayer ceremonies are the opposite of Hinduism's elaborate religious ceremonies filled with music and dance.
(D) Hinduism is thousands of years old, whereas Islam is relatively new, having been founded in the seventh century C.E.
(E) Hinduism rejects the use of the human form in religious and secular art, whereas the human form is an important subject in Islamic art.

20. All of the following were unintended results of the Mongol invasions EXCEPT
(A) the rise of Moscow as the most important city-state in what eventually would become tsarist Russia.
(B) the spread of bubonic plague from China to Europe and the Middle East.
(C) the rise of the Ottoman Turks and the eclipse of the Seljuk Turks.
(D) the collapse of the Byzantine Empire.
(E) the adoption of Islam by the Mongols and their assimilation into Turkish culture.
21. "It is the imminent peril threatening you and all the faithful, which has brought us hither. From the confines of Jerusalem and the city of Constantinople a horrible tale has gone forth..."

The above was probably spoken about which of the following?

(A) The creation of the modern state of Israel
(B) The establishment of the Abbasid dynasty
(C) The invasion of Europe by the Huns
(D) The capture of the Holy Land by the Seljuk Turks
(E) The invasion of the Middle East by the Yuan branch of the Mongols

22. Which of the following that occurred in western Europe in the period from 1450 to 1750 did not result in long-term changes?

(A) Renaissance
(B) The growth of capitalism
(C) Scientific Revolution
(D) Agricultural Revolution
(E) The growth of strong centralized monarchies

23. Which of the following is the best description of the effect of the Age of Exploration on Europeans?

(A) As a result of the increased amount of gold and silver in circulation, people were able to buy more.
(B) As a result of the decline in the fortunes of the feudal nobility and the rise in the fortunes of the merchant class, monarchies were able to limit the influence of the feudal nobility.
(C) Trading centers shifted from English, French, and Dutch cities to the Italian city-states of the Mediterranean and Adriatic.
(D) Diseases from the Americas killed large numbers of Europeans.
(E) Mercantilism was abandoned as the leading economic principle of European nations.

24. The European balance of power in the 1700s was made up of a set of shifting alliances among all of the following nations EXCEPT

(A) Russia
(B) France
(C) Prussia
(D) Italy
(E) England
25. European politicians made which of the following mistakes both in redrawing the map of Europe after the Napoleonic wars and in drawing the boundaries of their colonies in Africa?

   (A) The leaders ignored the amount of resources that each colony would need in order to support itself.
   (B) They ignored the lack of language uniformity among the various peoples within the new nations and colonies.
   (C) Both sets of boundaries ignored the ethnic and cultural differences of the peoples they put within common national borders.
   (D) The new boundaries ensured that France would be surrounded by strong rival nations.
   (E) The former African sovereign states had no part in the decisions about their new borders.

26. Which of the following men was the first to state that history was "the history of class struggles"?

   (A) Mao Zedong
   (B) Machiavelli
   (C) Cardinal Richelieu
   (D) Marx
   (E) Lenin

27. All of the following are characteristic of Japan under the Meiji Restoration EXCEPT

   (A) the rise of the zaibatsu.
   (B) the revocation of the special status afforded the samurai.
   (C) modernization of the bureaucracy.
   (D) shift of population from the agricultural countryside to urban industrial centers.
   (E) equal rights for women.

28. U.S. foreign policy at the end of the nineteenth century was motivated by all of the following EXCEPT

   (A) a sense of patriotism.
   (B) the profit motive.
   (C) Social Darwinism.
   (D) Gospel of Wealth.
   (E) desire for most-favored-nation status with China.

29. The only nation to respond to SunYat-sen's request for help against the Chinese warlords was

   (A) Great Britain.
   (B) the United States.
   (C) Russia.
   (D) Japan.
   (E) France.

30. Which of the following is the best justification for Truman's decision to use the atomic bomb to end World War II?

   (A) Experts projected that it would take one million Allied soldiers to invade the Japanese home islands.
   (B) Kamikaze fighters were infliction heavy damage on Allied ships and personnel.
   (C) The fire bombing of the Japanese home islands seemed to have little effect.
   (D) The civilian Japanese government had accepted the idea of surrender, but the military had rejected it.
   (E) Despite mounting losses, the Japanese leaders were continuing to tell their people to expect a great victory.
31. The major reason why pastoral nomadism did not develop in the Americas was
   (A) the lack of large domesticated animals such as cattle.
   (B) the inability of Native Americans to domesticate the buffalo.
   (C) the lack of savanna for grazing.
   (D) the lack of horses for herders to use in order to control herds.
   (E) the uneven amount of moisture that falls across the two continents.

32. Which of the following is an accurate description of an economic difference that existed between the Roman Empire and Han China?
   (A) Manufacturing was an important activity in the Roman Empire because it provided trade goods, whereas the Han Chinese had little manufacturing.
   (B) Roman society during the Roman Empire was matrilineal, whereas Chinese society during the Han dynasty was patrilineal.
   (C) Han China relied less on a slave labor system than did the Roman Empire.
   (D) The economy of the Roman Empire was based on agriculture, whereas China during the Han dynasty had an economy based on trade.
   (E) Women in Han China had greater freedom of action than did women in the Roman Empire.

33. Which of the following is an accurate description of a cultural characteristic that the Celts, Slavs, and Germans of northern Europe had in common around 200 C.E.?
   (A) These peoples were primarily hunters and gatherers.
   (B) The overall political organization of the Celts, Slavs, and Germans evolved into regional kingdoms.
   (C) These cultures lacked all knowledge of metallurgy.
   (D) The Celts, Slavs, and Germans were matriarchal.
   (E) Their social organization was highly stratified.

34. Bedouins were instrumental in spreading which of the following religions?
   (A) Buddhism throughout China
   (B) Christianity in Africa
   (C) Islam on the Arabian Peninsula
   (D) Presbyterianism in Scotland
   (E) Shintoism throughout Japan

35. Which of the following is not an accurate description of why Islam appealed to so many peoples?
   (A) Muhammad, as the last of the great prophets, accepted earlier Judaic and Christian revelation and incorporated them into Islam.
   (B) Islam's Five Pillars provided simple and clear guidance to believers.
   (C) Islam was monotheistic and thus shared a common element with Judaism and Christianity at a time when most people practiced polytheism.
   (D) Islam preached the equality of all peoples, thus appealing to the poor and oppressed.
   (E) Because Islam lacked any legal code, it was possible to adapt Islam to any form of governmental organization.
36. Which of the following were trading partners of the Abbasid Empire?
   (A) India and Japan  
   (B) Kingdom of Kongo and China  
   (C) The Mediterranean region and Benin  
   (D) West Africa and Japan  
   (E) The Mediterranean region and China  

37. Which of the following best describes the East African trading centers prior to the arrival of the Portuguese?
   (A) The trade network to and from the East African coast was fairly local and limited to a small portion of the interior and to nearby coastal islands.  
   (B) The slave trade was an important element of the economies of the East African trading centers.  
   (C) Ife was the most important of these East Coast cities.  
   (D) The cities were a mix of black African and Islamic peoples and culture traits.  
   (E) The predominant religion was a traditional African-based animism with an overlay of Islamic teachings known as Swahili.  

38. Which of the following nations acquired territory in Asia in the 1700s through the initiative of agents working for joint-stock companies?
   (A) Great Britain and the Netherlands  
   (B) Spain and the Netherlands  
   (C) Great Britain and France  
   (D) Prussia and Austria-Hungary  
   (E) The Netherlands and France  

39. The area of the African continent that was most significantly affected by the slave trade was.
   (A) North Africa.  
   (B) East Africa.  
   (C) West Africa.  
   (D) South Africa.  
   (E) South-central Africa.  

40. What was the major difference between Marxist theory and Lenin's view of it?
   (A) Marx saw no limitation to the use of violence to impose his economic theories, whereas Lenin took a more cautious view, believing that political tools should be used first.  
   (B) Lenin believed that the proletarian revolution could occur without the middle-class phase, whereas Marx saw a more orderly progression through several phases.  
   (C) Marx understood that the proletarian revolution could occur without industrialization, whereas Lenin did not.  
   (D) Neither man understood that the Russian peasantry was a group that could be cultivated to support a revolutionary movement.  
   (E) Marx believed in the need for small groups of committed revolutionaries, known as cells, who could carry out revolutionary activities, whereas Lenin discounted the usefulness of such groups.
41. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the fundamental difference that lay behind what Woodrow Wilson expected from the treaty ending World War I and what the Allies wanted?

(A) The Allies wanted reparations from Germany, and Wilson opposed them.
(B) Establishment of the League of Nations was of less importance to Wilson than it was to the British and French representatives to Versailles.
(C) Wilson wanted autonomy and independence for various eastern European nations affected by the war, whereas the Allies had secretly agreed during the war to divide up these territories when they won the war.
(D) Wilson wanted a peace that would not lead to another war, whereas the Allies wanted revenge.
(E) Wilson was hampered by the need to negotiate a treaty that would pass the Senate, whereas the Allies had no political concerns.

42. "Liberalism denied the State in the name of the individual; Fascism reasserts the rights of the State as expressing the real essence of the individual. And if liberty is to be the attribute of living men and not of abstract dummies invented by individualistic liberalism, Fascism stands for liberty, and for the only liberty worth having, the liberty of the State and of the individual within the State."

The words above were written by which of the following?

(A) Boris Yeltsin
(B) Fredrich Engels
(C) Adolph Hitler
(D) John Locke
(E) Benito Mussolini

43. All of the following statements are true about the status of women in developing nations EXCEPT

(A) the rights and freedom of action of women in nations that have become fundamentalist Islamic states have declined.
(B) women in developing nations have lower life expectancy rates than women in industrialized nations.
(C) in general, while higher education may be open to all women, it is only women of the upper class in developing nations who are able to attend.
(D) most women in developing nations spend their time in child care and providing for their families.
(E) women readily take advantage of newly gained legal and civil rights in these nations.

44. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the world economy in the late twentieth century?

(A) The decolonization of the African continent made little difference in who was in charge.
(B) The West—now Europe and the United States—continues to dominate world trade, as it has done since the globalization of the economy in the 1500s.
(C) Latin American nations moved from the status of dependent economies to equal partners in the world trading arena.
(D) Japan has taken on a major role in the world economy.
(E) GATT has poured billions of dollars into the economies of various nations to shore up their national governments.
Question 45 relates to the graphs shown below.

Religious Membership in the Subcontinent of India

45. Which of the following is not demonstrated by the information on the following graphs?

(A) India has the greatest amount of religious diversity.
(B) Pakistan has the highest percentage of a single religion.
(C) Bangladesh has the highest percentage of Christians.
(D) Together, the three graphs show the results of the virtual eradication of Buddhism from the subcontinent by Muslims.
(E) The reason for the division of India in 1947 explains the high percentage of Muslims in Pakistan and Bangladesh.
46. All of the following are general characteristics of pastoral nomadic societies EXCEPT
(A) kinship was patrilincal.
(B) there was little social stratification.
(C) wives lived with their husbands' families.
(D) there was little intertribal warfare.
(E) a dependent relationship existed between those who had more resources and those who were less well off.

47. According to Confucius the most important aspect of the role of the scholar-gentry was
(A) to maintain harmony among the social classes by administering the state and advising the ruler wisely.
(B) to administer the civil-service examination system.
(C) to staff the bureaucracy that ran China.
(D) to educate the sons of the upper-class who would become the new scholar-gentry.
(E) to ensure that China remained isolated from non-Confucian teachings by censoring all communications from outside China.

48. Which of the following was a major difference between the way the Roman Empire was administered and the way the later Byzantine Empire was governed?
(A) The Roman Empire was an autocracy and the Byzantine Empire was an oligarchy.
(B) The Roman Empire lacked the bureaucratic system of administration that the Byzantine Empire developed.
(C) Byzantine emperors were greatly influenced by the Orthodox Church, whereas the Roman emperors paid little attention to their pantheon of deities.
(D) The government of the Byzantine Empire was characterized by intrigues, hence the meaning of the word byzantine as devious.
(E) The Roman Empire had a large contingent of foreign mercenaries in its army, whereas the Byzantine Empire relied on Mamluks from Egypt.

49. Which of the following challenged Hinduism?
(A) Daoism
(B) Confucianism
(C) Shintoism
(D) Polytheism
(E) Buddhism
50. All of the following are true about sub-Saharan African societies prior to the arrival of Europeans EXCEPT

(A) Islam was an important force in the Sudanic kingdoms.
(B) Bantu provided a base for the majority of languages south of the Sahara.
(C) the idea of kings as rulers rather than kinship groups with a chief and council of elders never became popular among the rain forest or savanna peoples.
(D) most Africans practiced traditional animism.
(E) generally agricultural economies included some trade, if only on a local or regional level.

51. All of the following modern nations lacked centralized monarchies at the end of the Middle Ages EXCEPT

(A) Germany.
(B) the Netherlands.
(C) Belgium.
(D) Italy.
(E) Spain.

52. A major difference between the Amerindians of North America and the Aztec of Mesoamerica prior to the arrival of Europeans was

(A) the lack of hunting and gathering among the North Americans.
(B) the importance of kinship as the unit of organization among the North Americans.
(C) the lack of a class system among the Aztec.
(D) the absence of large-scale building among the North American culture regions.
(E) the use of horses by North American Plains Native Americans.

53. Which of the following was instrumental in making Europeans the leaders of global trade in the 1400s?

(A) European ships were faster and more seaworthy than the vessels of other world regions.
(B) The Japanese closed their ports to all foreigners.
(C) The Crusades created an appetite for Asian goods, which the Italian city-states exploited.
(D) The Ming ended all Chinese trading ventures to India, the Middle East, and Africa, opening the way for others.
(E) Europeans had invented such technological advances as the astrolabe and compass and thus could navigate farther distances than sailors from other regions.

54. All of the following resulted from the Protestant Reformation EXCEPT

(A) a rise in literacy.
(B) a series of religious wars.
(C) the general acceptance of personal freedom of religion.
(D) a new work ethic that considered doing well on earth to be a sign of one's salvation.
(E) the establishment of married clergy in Protestant religions.
55. By 1600, the expansion of which of the following had ended invasions from Central Asia?
(A) Russia and the Ottoman Empire
(B) Mughal Empire and Russia
(C) Ming China and the Ottoman Empire
(D) The Khanates of the Mongols
(E) Ming China and Russia

56. Which of the following was a major difference between industrialization in Japan and in Great Britain?
(A) Japanese workers were paid comparatively well, unlike British workers.
(B) Japan and Great Britain had extensive railway systems to transport goods.
(C) The Japanese were more technologically advanced than the British and exported machinery to the West.
(D) The Japanese government played a far larger role in the development of industrialization and the infrastructure to support it than did the British government.
(E) Great Britain had to import coal to fuel its industries, whereas Japan had large reserves.
to the cartoon shown below.

The Crime of the Ages—Who Did It?

57. Which of the following is the most accurate statement of the cartoonist's meaning?

(A) World War I is the crime of the ages.
(B) All nations involved in World War I at its outbreak are to blame for it.
(C) Russia and Austria are blamed unfairly.
(D) The nations of Europe are blaming one another.
(E) War is a terrible crime.
58. "Then the world will enter upon a new stage of its history—the final competition of races, for which the Anglo-Saxon is being schooled. Long before the thousand millions are here, the mighty centrifugal tendency, inherent in this stock and strengthened in the United States, will assert itself...[and] spread itself over the earth."

The author of these words was an advocate of which of the following principles?

(A) "Big stick" policy
(B) Imperialism
(C) Absolutism
(D) Gunboat diplomacy
(E) Dollar diplomacy

59. All of the following are examples of the new role that the United States played as a superpower after World War II EXCEPT:

(A) issued the Eisenhower Doctrine.
(B) issued and funded the Marshall Plan.
(C) voted to admit the People's Republic of China to the United Nations.
(D) advocated the policy of deterrence.
(E) denounced the Suez invasion.

60. Which of the following is the most accurate description of twentieth-century revolutions?

(A) Revolutions in the twentieth century generally resulted from movements to restore power to the traditional ruling elite.
(B) Twentieth-century revolutions were generally based on some ideal, such as nationalism or communism.
(C) By the end of the century, the movement known as Islamic fundamentalism had become the predominant force for change in Southwest Asia and South Asia.
(D) The Mexican Revolution is an example of a revolutionary action taken by peasants against the wealthy, especially large landowners.
(E) The Cuban revolution was atypical of twentieth-century revolutions in that it sought to replace one autocratic ruler with another.
61. A major difference between the Inca and the Aztec was
   (A) the development of monumental architecture by the Aztec.
   (B) the Inca's use of a tribute system with dependent states.
   (C) the development of limited pastoralism by the Inca.
   (D) the use of military force by the Aztec to enlarge their empire.
   (E) that the Aztec was the base culture of Mesoamerica, whereas the Inca was a later adaptation of earlier Andean cultures.

62. Which of the following were important trading cities along the East Coast of Africa?
   (A) Kilwa, Gao, and Timbuktu
   (B) Gao, Great Zimbabwe, and Mogadishu
   (C) Benin, Gao, and Great Zimbabwe
   (D) Timbuktu, Gao, and Nok
   (E) Kilwa, Mogadishu, and Sofala

63. Which European nation did not experience revolution in 1848?
   (A) Austria
   (B) France
   (C) Russia
   (D) Hungary
   (E) Prussia

64. "It is the object of that system to enrich a great nation rather by trade and manufactures than by the improvement and cultivation of land, rather by the industry of the towns than by that of the country."
   In this quotation from the Wealth of Nations, Adam Smith is referring to which system?
   (A) Factory system
   (B) Industrialization
   (C) Mercantilism
   (D) Monetary system
   (E) Capitalism

65. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the effect of the Industrial Revolution on European society?
   (A) All classes were better off than they had been before industrialization.
   (B) The wealthy were the only class to profit from the Industrial Revolution.
   (C) The middle class grew in size, while the number of poor and upper-class Europeans remained constant.
   (D) Class and wealth distinctions in Europe remained as they had been in the eighteenth century before the Industrial Revolution.
   (E) The poor became poorer, while the middle and the upper classes prospered.
66. In assuming its role as superpower, which of the following was not an issue that the United States faced in safeguarding its own security?

(A) Determining how to balance its security and national interests against powerful unfriendly nations
(B) Helping to protect the sovereignty of nations in Europe, Latin America, and Asia without provoking hostile reactions from them or the Soviet Union
(C) Establishing ties to the newly independent nations of Asia and Africa
(D) Balancing the cost of domestic programs with defense needs
(E) Determining how to use protective tariffs to ensure the greatest gain for the U.S. economy

67. Which of the following is an example of an international policy on which both the United States and the Soviet Union agreed?

(A) Economic sanctions against Cuba
(B) Exclusion of Taiwan from the United Nations
(C) Support for the Solidarity government of Poland
(D) Partition of Palestine
(E) Overthrow of the government of Salvador Allende in Chile
Question 68 relates to the map shown below.

Oil and Gas Resources

68. Which of the following is supported by the information displayed on the map?

(A) Arab nations gained great influence in the world because of their oil and natural gas resources.

(B) The oil boom of the 1970s enabled oil-rich Arab nations to promote Islamic missionary work.

(C) Thousands of foreigners went to work on new construction projects and in new industries in the oil-rich nations of the Middle East.

(D) The majority of Arab nations do not have vast resources of oil and natural gas.

(E) The oil-rich nations formed a cartel known as OPEC.
69. Which of the following problems that Latin American nations face today has its roots in colonial times?
   (A) Population explosion
   (B) Uneven distribution of wealth
   (C) Urbanization
   (D) Lack of natural resources
   (E) Hostile natural environment

70. Which of the following is a problem that pits developing nations against developed nations?
   (A) Desalinization
   (B) Desertification
   (C) Deforestation
   (D) Use of nuclear-powered energy plants
   (E) Urbanization