## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

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1. **The correct answer is (A).** Buddhists believe in nirvana, the release of humans from the cycle of rebirth and union with the universe, whereas Hindus believe that the essential self, or soul, known as atman, achieves moska, union with brahman. The latter is the spiritual force of which everything is a part. Another difference is the Hindu practice of caste, which the Buddhists do not have. Both Hindus and Buddhists believe in the cycle of rebirth, choice (B); the principle of nonviolence, choice (C); karma, one’s actions that affect one’s fate in the next life, choice (D); and dharma, one’s religious and moral duties, choice (E).

2. **The correct answer is (A).** Bantu-speakers may originally have lived in eastern Nigeria south of the Benue River Valley or in the southeast Congo Basin, neither of which is in West Africa, choice (A). They moved east, choice (B), northeast and south, choice (D), and into Central, choice (C), and South-central Africa, choice (E), but they did not settle in West Africa, so choice (A) is correct.

3. **The correct answer is (D).** While the Japanese adopted and adapted a number of elements of Chinese culture, they did not embrace the civil service examination system. Positions within the government continued to be filled based on heredity and social class. Nobles and sons of nobles held power from generation to generation. The Japanese did adopt the Chinese system of ideographic writing, choice (A), and they also developed their own system, known as kana, to complement the Chinese characters. The Japanese also adopted the concept of filial piety, based on Confucian teachings, choice (B). Choice (C), respect for merchants, is the opposite of the Chinese attitude toward the merchant class, so it is wrong regardless of whether the Japa-
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ese valued merchants, which they came to do. Choice (E), adoption of the Chinese emphasis on learning, is true about the Japanese.

4. The correct answer is (B). Both the Delhi Sultanate and the Aztec exacted tribute from subject states. Choice (A), the use of slaves as human sacrifice, is true only for the Aztecs, so it is the wrong answer. Even if you did not know for sure that choice (C) is incorrect, you could eliminate it because the Delhi Sultanate was an Islamic dynasty and Islam does not have priests. Choice (D), the use of viceroys, is true only for the Delhi Sultanate, so it is incorrect. Choice (E), the calpulli, is true only for the Aztec.

5. The correct answer is (E). Because neither the Roman Empire nor the Ottoman Empire had a clear policy about the succession of its emperors, rivals competed both openly and covertly for power, thus weakening the empire. Choice (B), rivals competed for power, may seem like a good answer and it is true, but choice (E) gives the reason why rivals were able to compete—the lack of a succession policy—and so is a better answer. Always look for the answer that is the most inclusive and gives the most complete information. Choice (A), invasions by the Mongols, is incorrect because the Romans had disappeared long before the Mongols moved westward. The Roman Empire had fallen victim to the Huns. Choice (C), revolutionaries who attempted reforms, is incorrect because this answer refers only to the Young Turks who took over the government and introduced reforms near the end of the Ottoman Empire. It does not include the Roman Empire, so choice (C) is incorrect. On the other hand, choice (D), a discontented urban population, refers to the Roman Empire.

6. The correct answer is (C). While choice (A), the decline of manorialism in western Europe, and choice (E), the eclipse of the Romanesque by the Gothic style, are true, the inclusion of the Americas in the global trade network, choice (C), had far greater impact on the world at that time and in subsequent periods. Choice (B), the rise of the Ottoman Empire, is incorrect. Ottomans were on the move in the 1200s. Japan did not open to the West, choice (D), until the mid-1800s, so it is also incorrect.

7. The correct answer is (E). Power and influence in both Great Britain and France was wielded by small elites of landowning aristocrats. Even though England had male suffrage and elected members to the House of Commons, those who stood for elections were for the most part wealthy landowners, as were those men
who advised the monarch. Choice (A) is incorrect because only Great Britain was a constitutional monarchy. The king of France had absolute power. Choice (B), power to levy taxes, was controlled by Parliament in Great Britain, while the French king exercised the right of divine monarchy, but the spending and taxing policies of the French monarchs was a major factor in the events that precipitated the French Revolution. Choice (C) is incorrect; both nations had wide class differences. However, this answer is incorrect for another reason. The question asks about common characteristics of the governments. Choice (C) lists a socioeconomic characteristic—class distinctions. Choice (D) is incorrect because the prime minister was an English post only. Note, however, that this answer choice is correct about the relative importance of the prime minister in British government.

8. The correct answer is (B). The establishment of the plantation system required abundant, cheap labor on a large scale. Africans who appeared to be in endless supply were the only group that seemed to match this need. Cotton agriculture in the southern part of the United States, known as the Deep South, choice (A), did not take hold until the early nineteenth century, after the trans-Atlantic slave trade had peaked. Gold was discovered in Brazil, choice (C), in 1695 but had little effect on the African slave trade. Note, however, that anywhere from 3.5 to 5 million Africans were transported to Brazil, mostly to work on plantations. Choice (D), the establishment of the Triangular Trade Route, is a distracter. The trade route was a result of the market for slaves, not the cause of it. Choice (E), introduction of coffee agriculture into Mexico, is incorrect. However, the introduction of coffee plantations into Brazil increased the need for enslaved workers.

9. The correct answer is (C). If you read this question carefully, you saw that it asks about the men who originally wrote the U.S. Constitution. You are looking then for an idea that appears both in the Constitution and in Enlightenment thinking. While that might mean that choice (B), liberty, equality, and fraternity—the slogan of the French Revolution—could be the correct answer, it probably isn’t. Choice (A), that all men are created equal, is from the Declaration of Independence, so cross it off. Choice (E), due process, comes from the Magna Carta, a document in the evolution of English government, so eliminate it also. That leaves choice (C), a federal republic, and choice (D), social contract theory. This is when looking at the big picture helps. The federal republic flows from the idea of the social contract between those who govern and those who are governed. Choice (C) then is the more inclusive and better answer.
10. **The correct answer is (D).** When Napoleon invaded Spain, Spain had little time or resources to keep its American colonies in line. Revolutionaries took advantage of Spain's distraction to launch their independence movements. Choice (A), the slave revolt in Haiti, occurred in 1804 and undoubtedly fanned the flames for independence, but it was not the direct cause of the slightly later campaigns. The same is also true of choice (B), Enlightenment ideas; choice (C), the American Revolution; and choice (E), the French Revolution. They all helped create an environment conducive to wanting independence from Spain.

11. **The correct answer is (B).** This is another question that asks you to distinguish causes from effects. Choice (B), urbanization, is an effect of the Industrial Revolution more than a cause. Cities attracted people displaced by the enclosure movement in England, choice (C), poor harvests in other areas, and the agricultural revolution, choice (E). The new factories and mills provided work, and urban infrastructure, housing, retail businesses, and so on increased greatly to serve the ever-growing mass of workers and their families. Choice (A), population growth, helped make the Industrial Revolution possible by providing both an increasing labor force and also an increasing market for the products of the Industrial Revolution. The use of steam power, choice (D), is another factor that made the development of heavy industry possible.

12. **The correct answer is (B).** The key phrase in this question is *most significant.* This clues you to look for the most important, most inclusive answer. Choice (A), China's claim to cultural superiority, is true and did shape how the Chinese dealt with other cultures. Choice (B), Western pressure to force concessions, is also true, as are choice (C), a series of unequal treaties, and choice (D), the grant of extraterritoriality. Choice (E) is the opposite of what occurred. China lost the Opium War, but that still leaves four choices. Look at choices (B), (C), and (D). Choice (C), the unequal treaties, and choice (D), the grant of extraterritoriality, are results of choice (B), the pressure applied by Western powers, so choice (B) is the best, more general, more inclusive answer. If you still think that choice (A) may be the best answer, consider that China's attitude could not help it counter the offenses of the Western powers who used force—economic and military.

13. **The correct answer is (B).** The key words in this quotation, naturalists, man, and descended, should point you to choice (B). Charles Darwin, the author of the *Origin of Species.* Choice (A), Montesquieu, was a member of the Enlightenment who
developed the idea of dividing government power among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Thomas Malthus, choice (C), wrote in *Essay on Population* that the population increased in a geometric progression while food production increased in an arithmetic progression. Population would always outstrip agricultural capacity unless checked by war, disease, or famine. Choice (D), Andrew Carnegie, an American millionaire business tycoon, developed the "gospel of wealth" that called on those with wealth to live up to their responsibility to help those less fortunate. A Scottish immigrant to the United States as a teenager, Carnegie amassed a fortune and gave much of it away to various causes in the United States. John Locke, choice (E), was the author of the social contract theory.

14. **The correct answer is (E).** Choice (E), lack of cash crops, is the opposite of the situation. The newly independent nations of Africa continued to export cash crops and other commodities, such as precious metals and diamonds. As colonies, they had been dependent economies, and as nations, they retained the same dependent economic activities, choice (D). Choice (A), rule by the military in Africa, is similar to what has occurred in Latin American nations where juntas have overthrown various governments since the early days of independence. An example in Africa is General Idi Amin of Uganda; a Latin American example is the successive military governments that ruled Brazil from 1964 to 1989. Perhaps the best-known example of one-party rule in an African nation that evolved into authoritarian government, choice (B), is Tanzania under Julius Nyerere. Rivalries among a number of groups have erupted into civil war, choice (C), for example, between Ibo and other groups in Nigeria and between the Hutu and Tutsi in Rwanda.

15. **The correct answer is (A).** The largest differences over the greatest number of categories is between India and the United States. In answering questions about visuals, be sure you know what you are being asked to look for and then what the data say. Sometimes you will be required to interpret the data. In this case, however, you are being asked a simple comprehension question, so you need to read and analyze exactly what the visual says.
16. The correct answer is (D). The crowning of Charlemagne as emperor of the Holy Roman Empire by Pope Leo III antagonized the emperor of the Byzantine Empire, who considered himself the rightful and only heir of the original Roman Empire. The question asks about an event that affected relations between eastern and western Europe, so choice (A), invasion of Spain by the Moors, makes no sense in the context of the question; it relates to a portion of western Europe only. For the same reason, choice (B), the acceptance of Orthodox Christianity by Kievan Russia, does not fit; it relates only to a part of eastern Europe. The same is true of choice (C), the evolution of feudalism in western Europe, and choice (E), the rise of the Seljuk Turks, which affected the Byzantine Empire through conquests and western Europe by capture of the Holy Land, which precipitated the Crusades.

17. The correct answer is (C). The Crusades contributed to the growing power of western monarchies, which resulted in a corresponding decline in the power of lesser feudal lords. But this decline was not a direct result of the Crusades; it was an indirect result of the increasing power of the kings, so choice (C) is incorrect and, therefore, the correct response for this except question. Choice (A), the growth of the money economy in Europe, occurred because nobles who needed money to underwrite their expeditions to the Holy Land permitted their serfs to substitute money for payments in kind for their rents, so eliminate choice (A). (An indirect result of the growth of the money economy was the weakening of manorialism and its attendant system of serfdom in the West.) Choice (B), the growth of European trading centers, is also true and, therefore, an incorrect answer choice. The power of the papacy rose during this period, choice (D), because of the attention given to the Crusades, which were called by the pope, so cross it off. Crusaders themselves as well as the goods their ships brought back opened Europe to the knowledge of a wider world beyond their borders, so choice (E) is also true but the wrong answer to this except question.

18. The correct answer is (B). Sudanic empires and the empires of the Aztec and the Inca used military power to enlarge their territories. Choice (A) is incorrect because the Sudanic empires developed in savannah, whereas the Aztecs ruled from the fertile Valley of Mexico and the Inca established their empire in the Andes Mountains. The ruling classes and urban dwellers of the Sudanic empires were typically Muslims, whereas the rural peoples tended to practice animism, which is polytheistic. The Aztec and Inca also worshipped many deities, so choice (C) is incorrect. While
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trade was important to the Sudanic empires, the majority of people were engaged in some form of agriculture. This was also true for the Aztec and Inca, making choice (D) incorrect for all three groups. Choice (E) is incorrect for the Sudanic empires, which used Arabic, and the Aztec, who had developed a system of writing. The Inca did not have a system of writing.

19. The correct answer is (E). Choice (E) is the opposite of what is true. Hindus created statues and other artistic representations of the human form. Strict adherents of Islam reject the use of the human form in art and use geometric and floral patterns exclusively. (All Islamic art does not necessarily follow this prohibition; the miniature paintings of the Mughals, for example, depict humans.) Choice (A), that Hinduism is polytheistic and Islam is monotheistic, is true, so choice (A) is the wrong answer to this except question. (Judaism, Christianity, and Islam are founded on the same base and are the world's three largest monotheistic religions.) Choice (B), the conflict between Islam's belief in the equality of people and the caste system of Hinduism; choice (C), the difference in the ceremonies and rituals of Islam and Hinduism; and choice (D), the difference in the age of the two religions, are all correctly stated and, therefore, incorrect responses for this reverse question.

20. The correct answer is (D). The Mongol invasions did not cause the collapse of the Byzantine Empire. That was the work of the Ottoman Turks. Choice (A), the rise in importance of Moscow, occurred as a result of its becoming the collector of tribute for the Mongols. This was not intended by the Mongols, so choice (A) is true and, therefore, the wrong answer for this except question. Choice (B), the spread of bubonic plague, occurred through the transportation either of animals infested with disease-carrying fleas or goods infested with rats carrying the diseased fleas. It was not deliberate, so cross off choice (B). The Seljuk Turks hired the Ottoman Turks to protect their holdings in Asia Minor from the Mongols. The Seljuk Turks were unable to withstand the force of the Mongols overall, and their empire collapsed. In the meantime, the Ottomans used their base in Asia Minor to begin their own rise to imperial power. This makes choice (C) correct but the wrong answer. Choice (E) is also correct but the wrong answer. The Mongols who stayed in the areas of their conquest on the central and western steppes adopted Islam and were assimilated into the dominant Turkish culture. This cultural assimilation of the conqueror by the conquered has often been true in world history.
21. **The correct answer is (D).** This quotation is taken from the sermon of Pope Urban II, exhorting Christians to free the Holy Land from the Turks. Did you notice the clue words *faithful, Jerusalem, Constantinople, and horrible tale?* Choice (A), the creation of the modern state of Israel, is incorrect because Constantinople is now called Istanbul and has been since shortly after the creation of the modern state of Turkey in 1923. Choice (B), the establishment of the `Abbasid Dynasty, might make you think twice, but it was confined to primarily what is today Iraq and, therefore, would not pose a threat to Jerusalem or Constantinople, so cross it off as illogical. The invasion of Europe by the Huns, choice (C), would not affect Jerusalem or Constantinople, so eliminate it. The Yuans were Mongols, choice (E), but they set up a dynasty that ruled China from 1260 to 1368, so they were not a threat to Jerusalem.

22. **The correct answer is (E).** The effects of the development of strong, centralized monarchies such as France did not last as long as the change in worldview that resulted from the Renaissance, choice (A); the change from a manorial to capitalist economy, choice (B); the escalating developments in science and technology that have occurred since the Scientific Revolution, choice (C); or the increase in food production as a result of the Agricultural Revolution, choice (D). The change in worldview that the Renaissance sparked resulted in such far-reaching changes as a turning from religious to natural explanations of phenomena, a greater interest in life on earth rather than in life after death, and a general turning outward that ultimately resulted in European explorations and a global community. Similar long-term transitions and developments can be traced from each of the other answer choices but not from the rise of strong monarchies, most of which have long since ended.

23. **The correct answer is (B).** One of the effects of the Age of Exploration was the rise of capitalism and the increasing wealth and importance of the merchant class. With their rise came a concomitant decline in the influence of the feudal lords, which monarchs, interested in increasing their own power, exploited. Choice (A) is incorrect because the increase in the amount of gold and silver in circulation caused inflation and made it more difficult for people to buy goods. This is the basis of the price revolution. Choice (C) is incorrect because English, French, and Dutch cities eclipsed the Italian city-states as the most important international trading centers. Choice (D) is a distracter. Something about it is correct, but it was diseases that Europeans spread that killed large numbers of Native Americans, so
eliminate this answer. Choice (E) is the opposite of what occurred. Mercantilism, in which the home country sought to amass large amounts of gold and carefully regulate its balance of trade, became the guiding economic principle of the era and led to some of the issues between Great Britain and its American colonies.

24. The correct answer is (D). During the 1700s, there was no Italian state. The Italian peninsula was made up of a number of city-states, duchies, and small kingdoms, which were not unified until 1861. The other nations, Russia, choice (A); France, choice (B); Prussia, choice (C); and England, choice (E) chose allies and enemies as their interests dictated.

25. The correct answer is (C). The inattention to ethnic differences shown by both those European statesmen who redrew the map of Europe at the Congress of Vienna and those who carved up sub-Saharan Africa in the 1880s would result in such ethnic initiated conflicts as World War I and civil wars in African and eastern European nations. Choices (A), (D), and (E) all have the same problem with their statements, so you could eliminate them immediately without even knowing whether the statements are correct. None of them address both parts of the question: Europe and Africa. Choice (A) deals only with African colonies; it is also illogical since the European nations would have wanted to make sure that their colonies were profitable. Choice (D) is true but deals only with France, not with African colonies, so it is only half true and, therefore, incorrect. The same is true for choice (E), which deals only with Africa. It is true about Africa but does not deal with France and so cannot be the correct answer. Choice (B) is another problem. It is true, but it is a subset of choice (C). Language is a part of cultural identity. Choice (C) is a better answer because it is a more inclusive response.

26. The correct answer is (D). History as "the history of class struggles" was a basic principle of Karl Marx's theories. If you recognized the idea of class struggle as being part of Communist ideology, you might have also considered choice (A), Mao Zedong, and choice (E), Lenin. However, the question asks for "the first," and since Marx predates both these other men, he is the best choice. The phrase class struggle, a key phrase in the question, would not have been part of the rhetoric of the much earlier Machiavelli, choice (B), or Cardinal Richelieu, choice (C), so eliminate them.
27. The correct answer is (E). While there was some interest in increasing the rights and status of women under the Meiji, nothing ever came of the efforts, so choice (E) is incorrectly stated but the correct response to this except question. Choice (A), the rise of the zaibatsu, or industrial and banking conglomerates concentrated in the hands of single families, occurred under the Meiji. The zaibatsu wielded great power until 1948 when their activities were limited by law. The samurai, a hereditary caste, were the soldier warriors of Japan until the Meiji made all men subject to military service, choice (B). In an effort to learn from the West and modernize the nation, the Meiji established separate government departments and modernized its bureaucratic practices, choice (C). Industrialization occurred rapidly and with it the movement of people to the cities from rural areas, choice (D). Eliminating as true choices (A), (B), (C), and (D) leaves choice (E) as incorrect but the right response to the except question.

28. The correct answer is (D). This is another not/except question, so you are looking for the answer that does not fit. The Gospel of Wealth as articulated by Andrew Carnegie advocated that the wealthy had a responsibility to help the poor and less fortunate. It does not fit with the concept of imperialism as illustrated by U.S. foreign policy at the end of the nineteenth century, so it is the correct answer to the question. Perhaps the greatest motive for U.S. imperialism at the end of the nineteenth century was a sense of patriotism, choice (A). The profit motive, choice (B), was less of an incentive when businessmen looked at the problems of running faraway businesses, such as the cost involved in administration and defense and difficulty of controlling rebellious local peoples, but was still an operative motive. Choice (C), Social Darwinism, gave an intellectual veneer to less noble motives. It applied Charles Darwin’s principle of natural selection in the animal and plant worlds to human society and determined that some races and nations were more “fit” than others and, therefore, destined to rule over the inferior peoples. Choice (E), the desire for most-favored-nation trading status with China, was a factor in the U.S.’s insistence on the Open Door Policy in China.

29. The correct answer is (C). Only Russia—after its own successful Communist revolution—answered Sun Yat-sen’s request for aid in 1921. None of the non-Communist nations agreed to help. Both Great Britain, choice (A), and France, choice (E)—on opposite sides of the war—were reeling from their losses in World War I. The United States, choice (B), had entered a period of isolation after World War I, and Japan, choice (D), was about to launch its own assault on China.
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30. **The correct answer is (D).** While answer choices (A), (B), (D), and (E) were factors, choice (D), the split in the Japanese government between the civilians who agreed to surrender—but not the unconditional surrender the Allies wanted—and the military who rejected surrender showed that the Japanese intended to continue fighting. Choice (C) is incorrect. The fire bombings were doing heavy damage, but the government continued to fight on. Choice (E), exhortations of Japanese leaders to fight on to final victory, is a subset that supports choice (D) as the correct answer. Of the two answer choices, choice (D) is the more inclusive.

31. **The correct answer is (A).** There were no animals similar to cattle or horses in the Americas. The closest was the llama of the Andes. Even if Native Americans had been able to domesticate the buffalo, this would not have enabled pastoral nomadism to develop on a large scale since the buffalo lived on only a small part of the two continents, so eliminate choice (B) as illogical. Large parts of both continents had savanna, so choice (C) is also illogical. Not all nomads used horses—for example, the camel and reindeer herders—so choice (D) is incorrect. Moisture is related to choice (C) and so is illogical also.

32. **The correct answer is (C).** One of the practices of the Roman Empire that led to its decline was its reliance on slave labor, which displaced small farmers. The Han Empire did not use slave labor extensively. Choice (A) is incorrect because manufacturing in the sense of handcrafted goods was not an important economic activity in either empire at this time. Choice (B) is incorrect because neither part of the answer deals with economic activity; the statement is about a social practice. (Both societies were patriarchal.) Choice (D) is incorrect because agriculture was the basis of the economies of both the Roman and Han Empires. Choice (E) again is a statement about social practices and not economic practices, so eliminate it. It is also the opposite of the position of women in the two empires; women in the Roman Empire had more freedom of action than women in the Han Empire.

**Test-Taking Strategy**

In answering this question, you need to make sure that the answer is true for all three groups. A partially correct answer is a partially incorrect answer—and a quarter-point deduction.

33. **The correct answer is (B).** The Celtic, Slavic, and Germanic peoples evolved into small regional kingdoms around the 200s c.e. Choice (A) is incorrect because these peoples were both hunters and agriculturalists; they did not rely on hunting and gathering for their subsistence. Choice (C) is incorrect because they worked in iron, although not in other forms of metal such as bronze or copper. These peoples were patriarchal in organization, so choice (D) is incorrect. Like most agricultural and nomadic societies, the Celts, Slavs, and Germans had little in the way of social and class distinctions, so choice (E) is incorrect.
34. **The correct answer is (C).** The Bedouins were the original nomadic inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula and the people to whom Muhammad preached his new religion, so as they converted to Islam, it spread throughout the peninsula. Choice (A) is incorrect; Buddhism was carried to China along the trade route and by the work of Buddhist monks. Catholic missionaries carried Christianity to Africa, choice (B). Presbyterianism spread to Scotland from Switzerland through the work of John Knox, choice (D). Shintoism was the indigenous religion of Japan, whose popularization coincided with the development of the belief that the imperial family was descended from the sun goddess, choice (E).

35. **The correct answer is (E).** Islam developed the shari'a, which is the Islamic legal code, so choice (E) was not the reason why Islam appealed to so many people. Choice (A), that Muhammad accepted earlier Judaic and Christian revelations, and choice (C), the commonality of monotheism among all three religions, were both reasons why Islam seemed familiar to people and thus appealed to them. Choice (B), the simple nature of the belief system, and choice (D), belief in the equality of all people, also appealed to people, the latter especially to the poor and oppressed.

36. **The correct answer is (E).** The `Abbasid Empire was centered in what is today modern Iraq, and its natural trading partners were the Mediterranean region to the west and China to the east. Choice (A) is illogical because the `Abbasid Empire had no outlet to water on the east to trade with Japan or a manageable overland route southeast to India. Choice (B) is partially true because China was a major trading partner, but the Kingdom of Kongo did not exist during the `Abbasid Dynasty; it was not founded until the 1300s. Choice (C) also is partially true because the Mediterranean was a trading partner, but Benin in West Africa was not only far beyond any possible trade route but also was not founded until around the 1200s. Choice (D), West Africa and Japan, were beyond the possible manageable routes of the `Abbasid.

37. **The correct answer is (D).** The Vikings swept out of Scandinavia—Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—in the 700s. Also known as Norsemen, they moved south along the coasts of France, Ireland, England, the Iberian peninsula, and then east into the Mediterranean Sea as far as Italy. Popular history thinks of Vikings as ruthless looters and murderers, but they were also traders. Their voyages linked northern Europe with the Mediterranean trade routes. The Vikings also moved east and south...
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through Germany and deep into Russia. In the latter, they were known as Varangians and established a trading network with the Byzantine Empire. Of the answer choices, choice (D), France, has the most notable legacy of the Vikings. The province of Normandy was once the holdings of Rollo, the leader of a Viking band who seized land and settled in northwestern France in the early 900s. It was from there that the Norman invasion of England was launched by William the Conqueror.

38. **The correct answer is (A).** Both the East India Company (British) and the Dutch East India Company enlarged the area under the control of their respective companies and thus their nations in the 1700s. The Dutch government dissolved the Dutch East India Company in 1799. The British took control of India from the East India Company in 1858, and the company was finally dissolved in 1873. Spain makes choice (B) incorrect because the government had always controlled the economic activity in its colonies. Choice (C) and choice (E) are both incorrect because France did not have similar successful charter or joint-stock companies. Choice (D) is incorrect because neither Prussia nor Austria-Hungary had successful colonial entrepreneurs in the eighteenth century. They had turned their attention to European rivalries.

39. **The correct answer is (C).** The estimates of historians vary, but somewhere between 10 and 40 million Africans, almost all from West Africa between what is today Mauritania and Angola, were taken in chains to the Americas. For the most part, North Africa, choice (A), provided slaves for markets locally. East Africa, choice (B), provided slaves for the markets of the East African coastal trading cities. Slavery also existed in other parts of Africa.

40. **The correct answer is (B).** Marx believed that the development of industrialization and with it the evolution of a middle class was needed in order for a proletarian revolution, whereas Lenin believed that such a rising could occur in an essentially agricultural economy without a middle class, such as Russia had at the time. In showing that choice (B) is correct, this information also shows that choice (C) is incorrect and the opposite of the two men's beliefs. Choice (A) is also the opposite of what the two men believed. Lenin believed that violence could and should be used, whereas Marx believed in the need to exercise political action. Choice (D) is incorrect for two reasons. First, the information is incorrect, because Lenin did understand that the peasants, formerly serfs, could be cultivated to support revolution. Second, the question asks about a major difference, and this answer indicates a supposed similarity. Choice (E) is
incorrect, because it states Lenin's position about the usefulness of cells as Marx's position and vice versa.

41. **The correct answer is (D).** Choice (D) is the best description of the fundamental difference that lay behind what Wilson wanted—a peace that would not lead to another war—and what the Allies wanted—revenge, to bring Germany to its knees and make it extremely difficult for the country to recover. Choice (A), the desire for heavy reparations on the part of the Allies, which Wilson opposed, is a specific example of their differences, but choice (D) is a better statement of the reason behind the opposing positions of Wilson and the Allies. Choice (C), that the Allies had divided up among themselves sovereignty over eastern European nations while the war was still being fought, is also true, but again it is an example that supports choice (D) as the most inclusive answer. Choice (B) is not true. Establishment of the League of Nations was of extreme importance to Wilson. Choice (E) is also not true. While Wilson did have to negotiate a treaty that would pass the Senate, his insistence on the League of Nations and his own lack of consideration of political realities doomed the treaty; the Allies had their own political considerations and that was one reason why they pushed for harsh terms for Germany.

42. **The correct answer is (E).** The word *fascism* should tell you immediately that the author of these words was Benito Mussolini, choice (E), the Fascist dictator of Italy before and during World War II. Choice (A), Boris Yeltsin, was the first president of the Russian Republic after independence. Choice (B), Fredrich Engels, socialist and philosopher, with Karl Marx published the *Communist Manifesto*. Choice (C), Adolph Hitler, more likely would have written about Nazism than Fascism. John Locke, choice (D), was the author of the social contract theory who greatly influenced the development of the U.S. Constitution.

43. **The correct answer is (E).** If you don't know the answer immediately, common sense can help you answer this except question. Even when women are granted legal and civil rights, their lack of education and lack of financial resources make it difficult for women in developing nations to take advantage of them. Choice (A), that the rights of women in nations that have turned to a fundamentalist version of Islam have declined, is true, so cross it off. Depending on the strictness of the fundamentalism, women are not allowed to go about in public unveiled and may not drive, and female children are not allowed to attend to school. Choice (B) is also true and stands to reason since proper sanitation, health care, and good nutrition are less
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available. Because this is a reverse answer question, eliminate choice (B) as true but the wrong answer. Choice (C) is also a reasonable answer and thus one that should be eliminated. In nations with developing economies, there would be few women who could afford to attend secondary schools, let alone postsecondary institutions. Choice (D), that most women in developing nations spend their time in child care and providing for their families, is true and also supports choice (C). Only choice (E) is untrue and, therefore, the correct answer to this question.

44. The correct answer is (B). The United States and Western Europe still dominate the global economy. Choice (A) is incorrect because it deals with political activity—“who is in charge”—rather than the economy. The statement also deals only with Africa. Choice (C) is incorrect; for the most part the nations of Latin America are developing nations and still dependent economies. Choice (D) is true; Japan has taken a major role in the world economy, but choice (B) is a more general statement—encompasses more the world economy—than does choice (D). Choice (E) is incorrect. GATT, stands for General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, is an attempt to regulate world trade; it does not give or lend aid.

45. The correct answer is (C). This is a not question, so you are looking for the statement that is not supported by the data on the graph. The highest percentage of Christians is in India, not Bangladesh, which has only 1 percent of people who are neither Hindu nor Muslim. The data supports all the other answers, choice (A). India with a population divided among at least five religions is the most religiously diverse; choice (B), Pakistan has the highest percentage of one religion, Islam, at 97 percent of the population; choice (D), there are almost no Buddhists on the subcontinent; and choice (E), division of India in 1947 to give Muslims their own nation, which was later divided into Pakistan and Bangladesh, is reflected in the data about Muslims in these countries.

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true, so rule it out. It makes sense generally that residence in a patrilineal society would be patrilocal. Choice (E) is also true in that relatively well-off individuals would have some responsibility to look after those who were less well off. That leaves choice (D) as the only untrue statement but the correct answer.

47. The correct answer is (A). The role of the scholar-gentry was to maintain harmony among the social classes by administering the state and advising the ruler wisely. The scholar-gentry, in turn, was prepared for this role by years of education. Choice (D), to educate the sons of the upper class who would become the new scholar-gentry, is not true. The civil-service examination system made it possible for a boy even from the most humble circumstances to become a member of the scholar-gentry. (This was a major difference with the Japanese system, where government posts were hereditary.) Choice (E), too, is simply not true. The scholar-gentry did not censor all communication from outside China to keep it isolated. However, choice (B), to administer the civil-service examination system, and choice (C), to staff the bureaucracy, are true about the role of the scholar-gentry in China, but neither is the best answer. If you were confused by the answers, look again at the question. It asks for the most important aspect of the role of scholar-gentry. Administering the civil system and staffing the government’s bureaucracy were means to the end—maintaining harmony. Therefore, choice (A) is the most inclusive answer and choices (B) and (C) are specific examples, or supporting details.

48. The correct answer is (B). The Byzantine Empire’s government is an exemplar of bureaucratic government, whereas the Roman Empire lacked this highly structured system of government administration. Choice (A) is incorrect because both the Byzantine and Roman Empires were autocracies, absolute rule by one person. An oligarchy is ruled by a small elite group. Choice (C) is partially true. The Roman emperors paid little heed to their deities. However, the Byzantine emperors exerted considerable authority over the patriarchs of the Orthodox Church. Choice (D) is true about the intrigues in the Byzantine Empire but lacks any information that compares it with the Roman Empire, so you could eliminate this answer whether you knew anything about intrigues in the Byzantine Empire or not. Choice (E) is correct about the foreign mercenaries in the Roman army, but the Mamluks fought for the Ayyubid sultan in Egypt, overthrew him, stopped the Mongols in the Middle East, routed the Crusaders from Syria, and controlled Egypt until 1517.
49. The correct answer is (E). Buddhism developed in Hindu India, but it was not able to sustain a presence. Hindu priests known as brahmans were able to weaken Buddhism's appeal by introducing changes in Hinduism to make it more attractive to the people. The establishment of the Hindu Gupta dynasty (320 C.E.–c. 500 C.E.) also strengthened Hinduism's standing. Another blow to Buddhism was the invasion and occupation of India by the Huns who found the peaceful nature of Buddhism alien. The invasion of Mongols who embraced Islam and established the Mughal dynasty all but ended the adoption of Buddhism; few practice Buddhism today on the subcontinent. Choice (A), Daoism, is an ancient Chinese philosophy that was not transported to India, so it is incorrect. Choice (B), Confucianism, an ancient Chinese ethical system, also did not travel to India, so eliminate it. Shintoism, choice (C), is a mature religion indigenous to Japan. State Shinto, which worshipped the emperor as a deity, was banned after World War II. Choice (D), polytheism, is illogical since Hinduism is polytheistic, that is, a religion with many male and female deities.

50. The correct answer is (C). Following the advice in the note in the margin, look at the first part of each answer. In choice (A), the first part of the answer is Greek. Greek city-states were just that, city-states, and not an empire as such, so discard that answer. Even if you thought that the Greek city-states were an empire, you should have eliminated choice (A) because the cities fell to the Macedonians Philip and Alexander the Great. Macedonia is on the Balkan Peninsula. Choice (B) may work because Rome was invaded by groups from Central Asia. Choice (C) also may be correct because the empire of the Guptas also fell to people from Central Asia. Choice (D) cannot be correct because the Mughal empire was created by invaders from Central Asia. Choice (E) also cannot be correct because the Han dynasty collapsed from within, not through invasions. Eliminating the first part of answers has left just two answers to review, choices (B) and (C). The second half of answer choice (B) is Han. This answer is incorrect because the Han dynasty collapsed from the weight of internal problems. That means choice (C) must be correct, but check to be sure. The second half of answer (C) is Roman. The Roman Empire was overthrown by peoples from the east including the Huns, so this is the correct answer.

51. The correct answer is (E). Spain alone of those listed had a centralized monarchy at the end of the Middle Ages. Choice (A), Germany, did not become a unified state until 1871 when the other German princes joined with Prussia in the German Second
Empire. The Netherlands, choice (B), was still part of Spain at the end of the Middle Ages. The Netherlands declared its independence in 1581, but Spain did not recognize its sovereignty until 1648. Choice (C), Belgium, was part of Netherlands until the 1830s. Italy, choice (D), did not become a single nation until 1861.

52. The correct answer is (B). North American Amerindians organized their governing structure around kinship. A chief and a council of elders often aided by a priest, or shaman, all of whom were related, typically made decisions for the clan or tribe. The overall Aztec unit of government was the empire. An emperor, a council of nobles, and priests oversaw the management of a vast amount of territory. Choice (A) is incorrect because the North Americans relied heavily on hunting and gathering, whereas the Aztecs had an agricultural economy. Choice (C) is the opposite of the situation; the Aztec had a class system, whereas there was little social stratification among North Americans. Choice (D) is incorrect because the Moundbuilders, in what is today the U.S. Midwest and Southeast, built ceremonial mounds on a large-scale, and the Anasazi of the Southwest created cliff dwellings. Choice (E) is incorrect because the Plains Native Americans did not have horses until the Europeans came, and by the time horses were in widespread use on the Plains, the Aztec Empire had been destroyed.

53. The correct answer is (D). When the Ming abruptly ended Chinese trading ventures to India, the Middle East, and Africa, the way was opened for other nations to step in. There was no other single Asian nation or African nation at the time that had the resources or technological advances of the Chinese to pursue trade on a large scale. Europeans who had begun to explore outward from Europe took advantage of this vacuum to establish their own trading networks and tap into existing networks in Africa, South Asia, Asia, and Southeast Asia. Choice (A), the seaworthiness of European ships, was not the reason why Europeans took the lead, so eliminate this answer. Choice (B), the closing of Japanese ports to foreigners, is illogical. Europeans already had developed wide-ranging trading contacts by the time the Japanese closed their ports between 1633 and 1639. It was to exclude Europeans that the Japanese government took this step. While the Crusades spurred an interest in goods from Asia, which the Italian city-states exploited, choice (C), this is not the answer to the question, so cross it off. Choice (E) is incorrect. The ancient Greeks invented the astrolabe, but the Chinese invented the compass during the Han Empire.
54. **The correct answer is (C).** Individuals were expected to follow the religion of their ruler. Among the northern German states, this meant becoming a Protestant; in England, an Anglican; and in France, remaining a Roman Catholic. There was no concept of personal religious freedom, so choice (C) is wrong but the correct answer to this *except* question. The remaining answer choices are all correct and, therefore, the wrong answers to the *except* question. Choice (A), the rise in literacy, was an indirect result of Luther's teaching that the Bible was the sole guide for Christians. In order to know what the Bible said, people needed to learn to read. Up until the Protestant Reformation, the Bible was published only in Latin, the language of the Roman Catholic Church. Because ordinary people now needed to read it for spiritual guidance, it was translated into vernacular and education became more important. Choice (B), a series of religious wars, was in part a result of rulers forcing those they ruled to follow whatever religion the ruler chose and in part power struggles among competing princes in Germany and national monarchies on a continental basis. A major outcome of the Protestant Revolution was the development of the Protestant work ethic, choice (D). Choice (E), the establishment of married clergy in Protestant religions, was a direct result of the Protestant Reformation and answered one of the criticisms of Luther and the other reformers.

55. **The correct answer is (A).** By 1600, Russia and the Ottoman Empire had expanded eastward and secured their claims to those areas of Central Asia that were home to nomadic invaders. You can eliminate choice (D) immediately because the Khanates of the Mongols were one of the groups that had invaded Europe and the Ottoman Empire. Choice (B) can be eliminated for a similar reason. While Russia is correct, the Mughal Empire is not. The base of the empire was the Mongol invasions into India. Once established, the Mughals drove south farther into India, not back north into Central Asia. The Ming Dynasty in China, choices (C) and (E), is illogical because the Chinese during this period were contracting their contacts with the world, not expanding them.

56. **The correct answer is (D).** The role of the Japanese government to subsidize businesses and the building of infrastructure continued well into the late twentieth century and was often a complaint of foreign competitors who said that this practice benefited Japanese businesses unfairly. Choice (A) is untrue. Workers in neither country were paid more than subsistence wages. Choice (B) is true, both nations had extensive railway systems, but the question asks for a major difference and this statement relates a similarity, so it is not the answer to the
question. Choice (C) is incorrect. Japan imported machinery from the West and was less technologically advanced than British industry. Choice (E) is the opposite of the situation. Great Britain was rich in coal resources, whereas Japan had to import its energy sources. This need for energy would be one of the reasons for Japan's aggression in Asia prior to World War II.

57. The correct answer is (B). Choice (A), that World War I is the crime of the ages; choice (C), that Russia and Austria are being blamed unfairly; and choice (D), that the nations of Europe are blaming one another are all true about the cartoon, but they do not capture the cartoonist's meaning. Choice (B), that all nations involved in the fighting are to blame for the outbreak of the war, is the only answer choice to deal with the cartoonist's meaning. Choice (E), that war is a terrible crime, is a distracter; it does not relate specifically to the cartoon.

58. The correct answer is (B). The author of these words was Josiah Strong, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society. There is no reason why you should be familiar with this person, but his words should signal to you that he advocates imperialism, choice (B). The key words competition of races and Anglo-Saxon should have clued you immediately to the influence of Social Darwinism and the idea of the fittest race. Choice (C), absolutism, the idea that monarchs have supreme power, is illogical in this context, so it can be easily eliminated. Choice (A), "big stick" policy, from Theodore Roosevelt's well-known slogan "walk softly and carry a big stick" is a subset of the idea of imperialism. So, too, are choice (D), gunboat diplomacy, first used by the British in Egypt in 1882 and later by the United States against the Philippines in 1898, and choice (E), dollar diplomacy, which underlay much of William Howard Taft's foreign policy. All three are specific examples of choice (B), imperialism, making choice (B) the most inclusive and best choice among the answers.

59. The correct answer is (C). While the United States did not block the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, the United States did not support it either, so choice (C) is incorrect. The Eisenhower Doctrine, choice (A), promised economic and military aid to any nation in the Middle East and possible military intervention should any nation in the region be threatened by "international communism." This doctrine was issued after the Suez crisis, choice (E), in which the United States strongly protested the invasion of the Suez peninsula by Great Britain, France, and Israel. The United States introduced a resolution into the UN demanding their withdrawal, and all three nations withdrew in phases. Choice (B), the Marshall Plan, represented huge infusions of money and aid into seventeen European nations to help them rebuild after World War II.
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Choice (D), deterrence, was one of the approaches to balancing nuclear weaponry with the Soviets. The policy rested on each side’s having a huge buildup of weapons, which in theory would discourage the opposite side from a “first strike” because the aggressor knew that its opponent had an equally huge stockpile of weapons that could be turned on it.

60. **The correct answer is (B).** The question is asking you to find the most accurate description of *twentieth-century revolutions*, so you are looking for some large principle, or general statement, about twentieth-century revolutions, not necessarily specific examples. Choice (C), the expansion of Islamic fundamentalism, and choice (D), the nature of the Mexican Revolution as a peasant revolt against the wealthy, are a mix of generalization and specific example. However, choice (B), that twentieth-century revolutions are often based on some ideal, is a more general statement about the nature of twentieth-century revolutions and the best choice to answer the question. Choice (A), that these revolutions generally were undertaken to restore power to the traditional ruling elite, is the opposite of the participants’ motives. Choice (E), that the Cuban revolution was atypical in that the people exchanged one autocrat, Fulgencio Batista, for another, Fidel Castro, is not true. The same occurred in Russia where Lenin and then Stalin replaced the tsars and in China where Mao Zedong replaced Chiang Kai-shek, who had replaced a series of emperors.

61. **The correct answer is (C).** Because of the availability of the llama, the Inca practiced a very limited form of pastoralism, which the Aztec, who had no large animals, could not do. Choice (A) is incorrect, because both the Aztec and the Inca developed monumental architecture. Choice (B) is also incorrect because both empires exacted tribute from their dependent states. Although less warlike than the Aztec, the Inca also used force to enlarge their empire, resettling conquered peoples closer to the center of the empire, so choice (D) is incorrect. Choice (E) is partially true, but that still makes it incorrect. The Olmec along the Gulf Coast were the base culture of Mesoamerica, not the Aztec. The Inca did adopt and adapt various elements of earlier Andean cultures.

62. **The correct answer is (E).** Greco-Roman religion did not provide adherents with ethical guidelines for leading a good life nor did it engender a sense of spirituality. Ethical guidelines were developed separately through the writings of philosophers such as Aristotle. The lack of deeper meaning in the official Roman religion was one reason that Christianity gained so many
converts in the Roman Empire. Choice (A) is incorrect because ancestor worship was important to the Chinese, not to Greeks and Romans. Choices (B) and (C) are incorrect because they are incomplete. The question asks for a contrast between Chinese and Indian religions and Greco-Roman religion and both these answer choices only give one side of the contrast. Choice (D) is untrue. Women served the female gods in the Greco-Roman religions and were nuns in Buddhism.

63. The correct answer is (C). Unlike the other nations listed, Russia was slow to industrialize and thus lacked an urban working class, which was the base of the revolutions of 1848. Nationalism played a part in the revolutions in Austria, choice (A); Hungary, choice (D); and Prussia, choice (E). Republicans toppled the king in France, choice (B), but the nation turned itself into an empire (not a democracy) that lasted until 1870.

Test-Taking Strategy

Look for clue words in quotations such as enrich a great nation and trade in this quotation.

64. The correct answer is (C). The attribution of this quotation to Adam Smith should have told you immediately that it was about mercantilism. Smith is best known for his theory of the free-market economy in which the “invisible hand” guides self-interest for the benefit of all. An aspect of his view is the operation of mercantilism. Choice (A), the factory system, is the system in which production is brought together in mechanized factories, which replaced cottage industry, piecework, and handwork. Choice (B), industrialization, is the change of an economy from one based on agricultural to one based on industry. The monetary system, choice (D), is the medium of exchange in an economy. Choice (E), capitalism, is an economic system in which all means of production—land, factories, machines, and so on—are privately owned. Profit is the motivating force behind economic transactions.

65. The correct answer is (A). All economic classes were raised by the economic benefits of the Industrial Revolution. Choice (B), that the wealthy were the only class to benefit, and choice (E), that the poor became poorer while the middle and upper classes prospered, are the opposite of what occurred, so they can both be eliminated. Choice (C) is illogical. Since the population base was the same, one class could not have grown in size while the other two remained constant. Choice (D) is also incorrect because the middle class, or bourgeoisie, was gaining power and influence as its wealth increased.

66. The correct answer is (E). In this not question, you are looking for the action or situation that the United States did not face in preserving its security. Choice (E) is about the U.S. economy, not its national security, so that is the correct answer.
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Choice (A) refers to balancing U.S. interests against those of the Soviet Union during the cold war. Choice (D), balancing defense and domestic priorities, is a statement of the "guns vs. butter" debate that has often marked U.S. foreign policy. For example, the tough choices necessitated by U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War helped to thwart the reelection ambitions of Lyndon Johnson, who saw his Great Society domestic programs fall victim to the costs of the war. Choice (B) and choice (C) are linked. The United States wanted to establish ties with the newly independent nations of Asia and Africa but without seeming to appear highhanded as their former colonial rulers had been and while not provoking the Soviet Union.

67. The correct answer is (D). After World War II, the Soviet Union and the United States joined in pushing for the partition of Palestine and the creation of Israel. Choice (A), sanctions against Cuba, is incorrect because the sanctions were levied by the United States for Castro’s imposition of a Communist government in Cuba backed with aid from the Soviet Union. The United States had always supported Taiwan’s place in the UN and blocked the admission of the People’s Republic of China until relations had improved in the 1970s, so choice (B) is incorrect. Choice (C) is illogical because Poland had been one of the Soviet Union’s satellite nations in Eastern Europe. Therefore, the Soviet Union would not have supported the new democratic Solidarity government of Lech Wałęsa in Poland, but the United States would have and did. Choice (E), Salvador Allende, the leftist-leaning Socialist head of Chile’s government, was overthrown by a rightist-military coup. The Soviet Union would have had no reason to support this coup, but there is some evidence that the United States did through the CIA.

68. The correct answer is (D). If you read the map key and then the map, you will find that most Arab nations are not oil-rich. This is a straightforward visual comprehension question. There is not enough information on the map to be able to determine the truth of any of the other statements. All the other statements are true facts but unrelated to the data on the map. If you had been asked to select the answer choice that most accurately described the impact of their energy resources on Arab nations, then choice (A), the amount of influence Arab nations gained because of their resources, would be appropriate.

69. The correct answer is (B). From the beginning when Spain and Brazil established their colonies in the Americas, there was a small ruling elite of the very wealthy atop a widening pyramid of middle class to very poor. Independence did little to change the traditional power and economic structures of these former
colonies—even into the twenty-first century. Choice (A), the population explosion, and choice (C), urbanization, are problems but of more modern origin than the issue of the uneven distribution of wealth. Choice (D), lack of natural resources, is incorrect. Latin America is considerably more fortunate than areas of sub-Saharan Africa. Choice (E), hostile environment, is somewhat true in areas such as the Anaconda Desert, the highest Andes, and the rainforest of the Amazon River Basin, but it is not entirely true, so eliminate this answer.

70. **The correct answer is (C).** Developing nations believe they need to exploit their natural resources, including their forests, in order to improve their economies, whereas developed nations believe that these resources, such as the Amazon rainforest, belong to the world because they affect the balance of the natural environment, including the air we breathe. Choice (A), desalinization is a distracter. The process of removing salt from water to make it usable, is a problem developing nations face, but it does not create tensions between developing and developed nations. Choice (B), desertification, is a problem among nations in North Africa rather than an area of conflict between have and have-not nations. Choice (D) is incorrect. Choice (E), urbanization, is a problem facing both developed and developing nations.