Practice Test 2

AP WORLD HISTORY EXAMINATION
Section I: Multiple-Choice Questions
Time—55 minutes
Number of questions—70

DIRECTIONS Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. For each question, select the best response.

NOTE This examination uses the chronological designations B.C.E. (before the common era) and C.E. (common era). These correspond to B.C. (before Christ) and A.D. (anno Domini), which are used in some world history textbooks.

1. Andean and Mesoamerican civilizations differed because
   (A) Mesoamerica was ethnically homogeneous, while the peoples of the Andes were diverse
   (B) Andean civilizations did not create urban centers, while Mesoamerican civilizations did
   (C) Mesoamerican civilizations relied on beasts of burden like the llama for transport, but they could not be used in the mountainous region of the Andes
   (D) Andean civilizations relied on reciprocal labor obligations like the mit’a, while Mesoamerican civilizations did not
   (E) Mesoamerican civilizations did not practice any form of sacrifice as a part of religious ritual, while Andean civilizations regularly did

2. In the early nineteenth century, which groups posed the strongest challenge to newly independent governments in South America and Central America?
   (A) peasants and indigenous people
   (B) the church and military
   (C) local political leaders and merchants
   (D) foreign industrialists and diplomats
   (E) Western-educated elites and advisers

3. North American cultures were influenced by Mesoamerican culture in all of the following ways EXCEPT
   (A) the adaptation of similar agricultural technology
   (B) the use of irrigation techniques
   (C) the production of similar foods like maize, beans, and squash
   (D) the playing of similar ritual ball games
   (E) the construction of similar dwellings such as kivas and mounds

4. The quote above describes which of the following states/empires?
   (A) the Yuan Empire
   (B) the Holy Roman Empire
   (C) the Mali Empire
   (D) Ethiopia
   (E) the Byzantine Empire

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One of the best things in these parts is, the regard they pay to justice; for, in this respect, the Sultan regards neither little nor much. The safety, too, is very great; so that a traveller may proceed alone among them, without the least fear of a thief or robber...Another is, their insisting on the Koran's being committed to memory: for if a man finds his son defective in this, he will confine him till he is quite perfect, nor will he allow him his liberty until he is so.

--Ibn Battuta, 1353
5. In the early twentieth century, the Ottoman Young Turks used nationalist ideas to press for
(A) the expansion of the Ottoman Empire into Russia
(B) strengthening Islam in the empire
(C) Turkification of ethnic minorities
(D) strengthening the powers of the sultan
(E) acceptance of ethnic and religious minorities

6. In response to the collapse of the Mongol Empire in China, Korea and the Ming
(A) established new non-Mongol dynasties that emphasized indigenous ethnicity
(B) rejected all Mongol contributions from the period of the Yuan Empire
(C) joined to defeat Japan, which the Mongols had not been able to do
(D) rejected Confucianism and embraced Buddhism as their new state religion
(E) went to war against each other, a conflict that ended after the Ming collapsed

7. The actions of nations in the Americas toward Amerindians in the nineteenth century is best characterized by the fact that Amerindians
(A) received increased legal rights and citizenship
(B) were forcibly removed and resettled
(C) were imprisoned and deported
(D) were militarily defeated and their tribalism attacked
(E) were given autonomous zones and political independence

8. The primary goal of British expansion in South Asia and Southeast Asia during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was the
(A) creation of a global empire
(B) expansion of democracy and humanitarian reform
(C) provision of aid and assistance to modernize the region
(D) creation of trading posts to expand free trade in the region
(E) provision of raw materials for Indian manufacturing centers

9. The city-states of tropical Africa and Asia were similar to the nation-states of late-medieval Europe in that
(A) both relied on agriculture in order to achieve economic prosperity
(B) both lacked access to maritime trading opportunities
(C) the growth of stronger political entities enabled religious learning in both places
(D) both were conquered by Muslims in the fifteenth century
(E) Christianity became the dominant religion in both places

10. By 1200, Islam had spread to all of the following areas EXCEPT
(A) northern Africa
(B) sub-Saharan Africa
(C) Spain
(D) Iran
(E) Central Asia

11. Which statement best exemplifies the nature of early imperial rule in Japan?
(A) As in China, the emperor justified rule through the Confucian Mandate of Heaven.
(B) Emperors were constantly fighting to maintain their positions of power.
(C) Emperors in Japan were all-powerful and autocratic, and women could also rule as empresses.
(D) Emperors in Japan submitted to the authority of Buddhist religious leaders.
(E) The imperial dynasty was one continual lineage, and the emperor was more of a figurehead.

12. All of the following were responses of African societies to European invasion in the late nineteenth century EXCEPT
(A) welcoming invaders as allies against local enemies
(B) fighting European invaders, particularly in southern Africa and southwest Africa
(C) ignoring the growing colonial presence and trying to continue to live as before
(D) modernizing armed forces to defend against European military intrusion
(E) signing alliances with competing European powers
13. Which of the following statements was NOT true about the spread of Christianity in Africa?
(A) Christianity was introduced to Africans mostly by Western missionaries who established mission schools.
(B) Christianity spread easily and was adopted by most Africans because it was not very disruptive of traditional African customs.
(C) Independent African churches sprang up in various places espousing radical ideas of racial equality and political participation.
(D) Christianity was indigenous to Ethiopia.
(E) Some Africans refused to adopt Christianity because it was seen as the religion of the colonizer.

14. As a result of the end of the trans-Atlantic slave trade
(A) slavery ended in the Americas
(B) slave traders found it difficult to continue trading large numbers of slaves
(C) slavery became more prominent in western Africa
(D) slave traders shifted to southern and eastern Africa
(E) slavery ended in all regions of Africa

15. All of the following were complaints that the Janissaries had about the modernization of the Ottoman military EXCEPT
(A) change in traditional military weapons for troops
(B) limitation on the use of elaborate ceremonial hats
(C) trimming of beards, which were deemed a fire hazard for artillery soldiers
(D) restriction in wearing loose trousers
(E) adoption of the fez as standard military headgear

16. Which of the following statements best describes the process of early conversion to Islam?
(A) Arabs immediately sought to convert the people who were incorporated into the new Umayyad Caliphate.
(B) Conversion was forced on subject peoples during the conquest period in the seventh and eighth centuries.
(C) Conversion was a slow process that never resulted in large-scale conversion to Islam.
(D) Arabs were initially a ruling Muslim minority, and in the ninth century, conversion of non-Arabs began to increase.
(E) The majority of Muslims were Arab, and that was still true at the end of the ninth century.

17. Which of the following was NOT a challenge of nation-building during the era of decolonization of the 1950s and 1960s?
(A) language and ethnic divisions
(B) foreign ownership and operation of key resources
(C) the need to build infrastructure
(D) an overabundance of skilled workers
(E) the need to diversify cash crop economies

18. Like Rammohun Roy, most early leaders of the Indian nationalist movement shared which of the following characteristics?
(A) They came from lower castes.
(B) They worked for the British raj.
(C) They were Western-educated.
(D) They came from the ranks of the sepoys.
(E) They rejected Hinduism and traditional Indian values.
19. Which of the following describes the significance of the migration of the Bantu and Aryas?

(A) As they moved, both imposed a rigid social structure that oppressed lower classes.

(B) They spread iron-making techniques that were previously unknown in the regions they entered.

(C) The rapidity of both migrations forced other people to move, thus disrupting regional stability.

(D) Each spread language and cultural components that transformed the societies they encountered.

(E) The Bantu and Arya migrations resulted in the spread of Islam and Hinduism respectively.

(D) American Revolution

(E) French and Indian War (Seven Years War)

21. Nineteenth-century imperialism differed from earlier imperialism in which of the following ways?

(A) All political control was taken from local populations.

(B) Harsh military occupation resulted in repeated local uprisings.

(C) Large numbers of citizens were educated and economies modernized.

(D) Imperial control over local raw materials became increasingly important.

(E) Most regions welcomed colonial changes and industrialism.

20. The expansion of British and Spanish territory and the reduction of French territory in North America, illustrated in the maps above, was a result of what event?

(A) Proclamation of 1763

(B) War of Spanish Succession

(C) Treaty of Tordesillas
22. Which of the following statements accurately illustrates the situation of Tiananmen Square?
   (A) Chinese officials convened a high-level meeting to discuss the economic and political future of the nation.
   (B) A small number of protesters surrounded the square and demanded that the Chinese government address environmental problems within the nation.
   (C) Thousands of Chinese protesters gathered to demand the expulsion of all foreign companies and the annulment of the Open Door Treaty.
   (D) Chinese students and intellectuals led a series of protests calling for more democracy and an end to inflation and corruption.
   (E) none of the above

23. The Crusades resulted in
   (A) gradual exposure to Muslim ideas, goods, and intellectual accomplishments
   (B) the permanent and successful conquest of Jerusalem for Christendom
   (C) the fall of the Byzantine Empire at the hands of the Turks
   (D) the fall of the Holy Roman Empire at the hands of the Turks
   (E) the end of trading relationships between Europeans and Muslims

24. All of the following were reasons for the Qing dynasty's defeat in the Opium War EXCEPT
   (A) the inability of the Bannerman to modernize
   (B) the lack of a strong Qing navy
   (C) the difficulty in moving large numbers of Qing troops
   (D) the insufficient number of Qing troops to defend coastal cities
   (E) the limited amount of modern weapons used by the Qing military

25. Which demographic change came about with the development of agriculture-based societies?
   (A) Overall population increased dramatically with a more stable food supply.
   (B) People lived longer because of the decrease in the amount of disease in settled communities.
   (C) Women gained in status and power as they assumed new roles in society.
   (D) Farmers and foragers battled constantly over access to and control over land.
   (E) Kinship and marriage had much greater significance in farming societies than in foraging societies.

26. The sculpture above would most likely be found in which region of the world?
   (A) East Asia
   (B) South Asia
   (C) West Africa
   (D) Southern Africa
   (E) Mesoamerica
27. How did the attempted invasion of the Asian mainland by the Japanese warlord Hideyoshi affect China?
(A) It toppled the Ming Empire, which was already experiencing an internal rebellion.
(B) It disrupted trade with Europe, plunging China into economic depression.
(C) It resulted in the Japanese annexation of the Chinese island of Hong Kong.
(D) It led to the consolidation of Manchu forces, which went on to conquer China.
(E) It forced the Chinese to modernize their military and begin purchasing firearms from the Europeans.

28. One important similarity between the first river-valley civilizations and the Delhi Sultanate was
(A) that Hinduism was the dominant religion
(B) state-sponsored education
(C) government-sponsored irrigation systems
(D) mandatory military service
(E) arranged marriages

29. Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of Perestroika was
(A) a political initiative permitting criticism of the government and the communist party
(B) a plan to take over western European nations that refused to join the Warsaw Pact
(C) an economic attempt to further nationalize all major industries in an effort to create a stronger communist state
(D) an effort to create an international trade partnership of all communist nations around the world
(E) an effort to address economic problems by moving toward a more modern and open economic system

30. Which development heightened trans-Saharan trade in the first millennium B.C.E.?
(A) the domestication of the camel
(B) the discovery of salt mines in North Africa
(C) the spread of iron tools by the Bantu
(D) the rise of Islam
(E) the rise of Nubia as an economic power

31. All of the following were true of the Silk Road EXCEPT
(A) missionaries contributed greatly to the spread of religion
(B) the stirrup spread from northern Afghanistan to Europe and Asia
(C) use of chariots and mounted bowmen spread eastward and westward from Central Asia
(D) evidence exists of contact between the Roman and Han Empires
(E) economies of the Middle East were connected with East Asia and Southeast Asia

32. The spread of the Roman Empire throughout Europe and the Mediterranean was accompanied by
(A) mass deportations and slavery
(B) the spread of Christianity
(C) the spread of Latin and the Roman way of life
(D) the spread of the democratic form of government
(E) a decrease in economic activity and travel
33. The carved ivory saltcellar shown above, depicting a Portuguese ship supported by Portuguese nobles, provides evidence of which new influence brought to West Africa by the Europeans?  
(A) the addition of salt to food as a preservative  
(B) the use of spears and other hand-combat weaponry  
(C) the concepts of monarchy and nobility  
(D) the practices of the Christian religion  
(E) the production of goods for long-distance trade

34. Which of the following made the early Israelites unique among early civilizations?  
(A) Though they enjoyed some level of equality, women could not inherit property or initiate a divorce.  
(B) They had a set of basic tenets that established proper conduct and provided guidance.  
(C) They inhabited a territory that was poor in natural resources yet established a viable economy.  
(D) They believed in one god and the possibility of an afterlife.  
(E) They maintained a strong sense of culture and religious unity despite being dispersed.

35. A British agreement with King Faisal of Iraq in 1931 included which of the following?  
(A) official independence for Iraq in exchange for the denunciation of Zionist efforts to create a Jewish state  
(B) wholesale surrender in exchange for complete withdrawal of British troops  
(C) purchase of all Iraqi oil fields in exchange for British military protection  
(D) military alliance in order to conduct a joint attack on Kuwait and Saudi Arabia  
(E) official independence for Iraq in exchange for the right to keep two airbases and access to petroleum

36. All of the following were present in ancient Mesopotamia EXCEPT  
(A) a clear law code  
(B) slavery  
(C) a system of writing  
(D) coined money  
(E) urban centers

37. Which of the following lasting contributions to the societies of the Americas was made by the Chavin?  
(A) the wheel  
(B) a writing system  
(C) metallurgy  
(D) stone carving  
(E) monumental architecture

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