38. What was the result of the Persian Gulf War of 1990–1991?
(A) Iraq was forced out of Kuwait, and the U.S.-led coalition imposed a no-fly zone in Iraq's northern and southern regions.
(B) Saudi Arabia refused to support the efforts of the United States, and the rift between the two nations was encouraged by Saddam Husain.
(C) American troops were defeated and suffered the largest number of casualties in American history.
(D) Iraq took over Kuwait and gained territory in southwestern Iran.
(E) The United States and coalition forces defeated Iraq, removed Saddam Husain from power, and remained as occupiers of Iraq.

39. Which is true of both Christianity's impact on the Roman Empire and Buddhism's impact on Han China?
(A) Christianity reaffirmed the power of the emperor, while Buddhism's challenge to Confucianism undermined the authority of the government.
(B) Christianity's adherence to monotheism did not mesh well with existing pagan beliefs, while Buddhism fit more easily with traditional Chinese values.
(C) Christianity had little impact on the Roman Empire, while Buddhism transformed the government and culture of Han China.
(D) Both Christianity and Buddhism had little impact on the government of each empire because their messages appealed most to the poor and disenfranchised.
(E) Christianity's role in the Roman Empire ended with the rise of emperor Constantine, as did Buddhism's influence when Shi Huangdi came to power.

40. The Persian model for administering their vast empire is most similar to that of which other empire?
(A) Assyrian
(B) Roman
(C) Mauryan
(D) Gupta
(E) Qin

41. Which of the following is an apt comparison of the African National Congress and the Indian National Congress?
(A) Both were founded by veterans of World War II.
(B) Both were small organizations with little influence.
(C) Both were fought for the freedom of people in India.
(D) Both were founded by English-speaking or Western-educated Professionals.
(E) Both were the first organizations in South Africa and India respectively to fight for Independence.

42. All of the following are theories for why powerful civilizations appeared centuries later in the Western Hemisphere than in the Eastern Hemisphere EXCEPT
(A) there were key environmental differences between the hemispheres
(B) more species of plants in the Eastern Hemisphere could be used in agricultural communities
(C) the orientation of the land masses in the East allowed for the rapid spread of ideas along the same climate zones
(D) there was an absence of sophisticated political, social, and economic institutions among peoples in the Western Hemisphere
(E) the Western Hemisphere had fewer species of animals that were well suited for domestication
43. What intellectual and political movement arose from the combination of Enlightenment ideas and the effects of industrialism?
   (A) laissez-faire capitalism  
   (B) nationalism  
   (C) colonialism  
   (D) socialism  
   (E) fascism

44. How did contact with the Islamic world affect Africa during the early modern period?
   (A) The Ottoman Empire’s dominance of the continent prevented a European takeover of African territory.  
   (B) The trans-Saharan slave trade benefited Africa’s economy, while Islamic customs shaped legal and political activity in many urban areas of the African continent.  
   (C) The spread of Islam into Africa spurred European interest in the continent, provoking new religious crusades and a European takeover of much of sub-Saharan Africa’s territory.  
   (D) The trade of female African slaves to the Islamic world led to a significant decline in the population of sub-Saharan Africa.  
   (E) The demand for African timber in the Middle East created an environmental crisis of deforestation, agricultural neglect, and famine in sub-Saharan Africa.

45. Swahili is a language that developed because of which trade network?
   (A) Atlantic Ocean trade network  
   (B) trans-Saharan trade network  
   (C) the Central Asian overland trade routes  
   (D) the Mediterranean trade routes  
   (E) the Indian Ocean trade network

46. One important cause of the Ottoman Empire’s struggle to retain its influence and cohesion after the late sixteenth century was
   (A) internal rivalries between Sunni and Shi’ite Muslim factions  
   (B) frequent rebellions among the empire’s Christian subjects  
   (C) the rise of the Atlantic and Indian Ocean trade networks and the decline of the Silk Road  
   (D) near-constant warfare on the Ottomans’ western border with the rising Austro-Hungarian Empire  
   (E) the loss of control of the vital African slave trade to the newly powerful nations of western Europe

47. The most significant shift in the lives of working-class women in Europe during the nineteenth century was that they
   (A) increasingly worked outside the home in factories and domestic service  
   (B) began to attend college in much greater numbers  
   (C) began entering a wide variety of professions such as teaching, law, and medicine  
   (D) married early and removed themselves from the working world  
   (E) increased their membership in trade unions and women’s rights organizations

48. Which of the following was a problem shared by the Ottoman and Safavid Empires?
   (A) the cost of maintaining a large naval force  
   (B) a seventeenth-century environmental crisis of prolonged drought leading to famine  
   (C) the reluctance among certain military personnel to switch from bows to firearms  
   (D) domestic overproduction of silver currency, which caused severe inflation in the seventeenth century  
   (E) widespread resistance among women to restrictive dress codes and isolation within the harem or andrun
49. Which statement best describes Mongol rule in Russia?  
(A) Russian princes submitted to Mongol authority in name only, allowing them to rule under official Mongol oversight.  
(B) The Mongols destroyed the Orthodox Church in order to eliminate potential threats.  
(C) The Mongols established a ruling center in Kiev, so the Mongol presence was very strong.  
(D) The Mongols ruled primarily from afar and rewarded Russian princes who submitted to their authority.  
(E) Mongol rule brought many benefits to Russia, particularly in terms of economic gains.  

50. Which of the following is true of the Byzantine Empire in 600 C.E.?  
(A) It had lost important territory in the Middle East.  
(B) It successfully fended off attacks from the Ottomans in spite of technological deficiencies.  
(C) It barely survived the migrations that ruined the western portion of the Roman Empire.  
(D) Economic prosperity and political stability enabled it to continue the legacy of the Greeks and Romans.  
(E) It remained in Rome’s political and cultural shadow because of the growing power of the pope.  

51. How did the structure of the Aztec Empire compare with the Inca ayllus?  
(A) The Aztec economic system allowed for a much more equitable distribution of wealth.  
(B) The greater centralization of the Aztec Empire permitted the construction of an elaborate system of roads.  
(C) Unlike the Aztec political system, the Inca ayllus participated in a form of representative government.  
(D) Both the Aztec society and the Inca ayllus valued farmers for sustaining their citizens and placed them near the top of the social pyramid.  
(E) While the Aztecs demanded tribute victims from conquered territories mainly for religious sacrifice, the Inca ayllus regularly provided the empire with temporary warriors, builders, and other workers.  

52. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding the 1975 Helsinki Accords?  
(A) It was an agreement among European nations to work together on space exploration and scientific research.  
(B) It paved the way for dialogue by calling for economic, social, and governmental contacts across the iron curtain.  
(C) It was a compromise that secured the boundaries between North and South Korea.  
(D) It created a nuclear nonproliferation agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.  
(E) All of the above are accurate.  

53. What was the driving force behind French settlement in North America?  
(A) French citizens’ desire to escape the abuses of the Bourbon monarchs  
(B) the European market for beaver and other types of fur  
(C) the disruption of the French economy by the Thirty Years War  
(D) French Protestants’ fear of the Catholic Church’s Inquisition  
(E) the discovery of Canadian silver mines that promised to surpass the output of Potosi in Bolivia.
54. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the economic effect of World War I on the United States?
(A) Millions of Americans died, causing massive labor shortages.
(B) The United States, economically drained from fighting the war, was suddenly plunged into a depression.
(C) Employers were unable to fill jobs because all capable workers were sent to the front lines to fight.
(D) The U.S. government and businesses grew rich from war production and loans.
(E) Heavy taxes were imposed on Americans, and many were forced to grow export crops.

55. In late-medieval Europe, the role of knights in the feudal system was most undermined by
(A) the appeal of urban empires like the Muslim empires
(B) advances in maritime technology, which encouraged exploration
(C) advances in military technology, in particular armor
(D) the Black Death in the fourteenth century
(E) advances in military technology, in particular the crossbow and firearms

56. By 1750, South Asia and Latin America were MOST similar in that
(A) the majority of indigenous peoples had adopted Christianity
(B) native efforts to overthrow European imperialism had led to ongoing military conflict
(C) they had contributed new crops, livestock, and diseases to the Columbian Exchange
(D) their economic systems were being transformed by the era’s global-trade network
(E) the largest segment of their social structures consisted of slaves from Africa

57. One of Russia’s greatest challenges from the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries was
(A) maintaining administrative control of its vast empire
(B) fending off repeated attacks of the Golden Horde
(C) preventing a reform movement from splitting the Russian Orthodox Church
(D) battling China for access to the North American fur trade
(E) balancing the power of the Duma (parliament) and the tsar

58. Between 1450 and 1750, which of the following regions was LEAST transformed by the increasing globalization of world trade?
(A) East Asia
(B) western Europe
(C) West Africa
(D) Mesoamerica
(E) Southeast Asia

59. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the environmental concerns in the post–World War II world?
(A) Activism was nonexistent because new technologies were environmentally friendly.
(B) Environmental concerns were limited to nonindustrial societies because they did not have the technology to deal with industrial waste.
(C) New technologies required increased resources, led to increased consumption, and put a strain on the environment.
(D) Environmental activism was less of a concern after World War II as nations began joining together to improve the environment.
(E) Transnational corporations led the way in fighting against pollution and other environmental problems.
60. Which characterization of the Atlantic system is NOT true?
   (A) It was an interactive, intercontinental economic system.
   (B) It led to the displacement of native plants and peoples in the Americas.
   (C) It was both constructive and destructive.
   (D) It replaced Islamic influence in Africa with European influence.
   (E) It took the power of capitalism from Europe to other parts of the world.

61. Which of the following statements is an accurate comparison of the goals of Ho
   Chi Minh and Fidel Castro?
   (A) Castro sought to establish communism in Cuba, while Ho Chi Minh was a nationalistic revolutionary with a strong belief in capitalism.
   (B) Both sought primarily to rid their nations of foreign influence and adopted communism as a way to create greater equality in their respective nations.
   (C) Castro always had pro-Soviet tendencies, whereas Ho Chi Minh, weary of Soviet support, sought support from the French.
   (D) Neither Castro nor Ho Chi Minh found success in defeating the more powerful United States military.
   (E) Both were always anti-American and refused to negotiate in any way with the Western powers.

62. Which of the following was NOT a revolution experienced by Europe in the period 1450–1750?
   (A) financial: the rise of mercantilism
   (B) military: new weapons technology
   (C) religious: the Protestant Reformation
   (D) scientific: provable theories in astronomy, mathematics, and other areas
   (E) political: the rejection of absolute monarchy in leading powers of western and Central Europe

63. Economically, World War II affected people throughout Africa by
   (A) increasing the wealth of African people as the sale of raw materials increased exponentially
   (B) increasing production and a small-scale industrial revolution that produced war materials for Western nations
   (C) causing inflation, requisitions of raw materials, and increasing amounts of forced labor
   (D) causing the proliferation of military rule and authoritarian regimes throughout the continent
   (E) resulting in political freedom for African nations and individuals

64. Intellectual pursuits in the late medieval period in Europe were characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) the founding of universities as degree-giving institutions
   (B) teaching in the vernacular languages of local areas
   (C) increasing humanist influence on curriculum and literature
   (D) the use of printing, which helped to spread ideas
   (E) an emphasis on theology as the most important discipline

65. Although little is known about the Olmec, there are indications that
   (A) they practiced a limited democracy in which all adult males could participate
   (B) they believed their ruler was God on earth and his word was law
   (C) they were ruled by a king, who combined religious and secular roles
   (D) their government was decentralized and lacked the power to direct its citizens
   (E) women played an influential role in government and were equal to men
66. In what way did the Korean War benefit Japan?
   (A) Japan was able to gain wealth by producing and selling weapons.
   (B) It weakened North Korea and South Korea, which allowed Japan the opportunity to conquer both nations.
   (C) The Japanese economy was stimulated through large-scale purchases of supplies by the U.S. military and spending by American servicemen on leave in Japan.
   (D) It gave Japan the opportunity to serve as a global mediator and regain international trust.
   (E) It distracted the United States, allowing Japan to attack Pearl Harbor while American troops were tied up in Korea.

67. Which of the following was LEAST similar to China at the time of the Ming and Qing Empires?
   (A) Russia
   (B) the Mughal Empire
   (C) Spain
   (D) the Ottoman Empire
   (E) the Safavid Empire

68. At the beginning of the twentieth century, leaders of women’s rights organizations such as Emmeline Pankhurst most forcefully demanded which of the following?
   (A) an end of male domination in educational institutions
   (B) the right to vote in national and local elections
   (C) an increased participation in trade unions
   (D) a socialist political system that would create gender equity
   (E) a ban on the sale of alcohol

69. What political effect did the Great Depression have on Latin America?
   (A) proliferation of military rule and authoritarian governments
   (B) increased freedoms of speech, press, and assembly
   (C) the emergence of multiple party systems
   (D) increased democratization across the continent
   (E) large-scale growth in the sale of raw materials

70. Which of the following characterizations of the African slave trade is NOT true?
   (A) The slave trade’s volume soon virtually eliminated other economic activity in West Africa.
   (B) European interest in the African slave trade built upon previously established trading practices and patterns.
   (C) African merchants generally demanded—and received—specific goods of high quality in exchange for slaves.
   (D) By the 1700s, American liquor and tobacco supplemented the textiles, guns, and metals that were traded for West African slaves.
   (E) African leaders forced European traders to follow African trading customs, and they profited from rivalries among the European powers.

STOP
END OF SECTION I

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION. DO NOT GO ON TO SECTION II UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.