Practice Test 1

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. In the sixteenth century, which region of the world experienced the greatest amount of demographic and environmental change?
   (A) East Asia
   (B) the Middle East
   (C) West Africa
   (D) North America
   (E) the Caribbean

2. The Olmec and Chavín societies
   (A) dominated their neighbors with their strong militaries and subjected conquered people to oppressive rule
   (B) declined because of violent wars with rivals and the subsequent political and economic disruption
   (C) influenced their neighbors and subsequent societies of the Americas in terms of their cultural and economic characteristics
   (D) competed with each other for control of strategic resources in Mesoamerica
   (E) followed the Maya and Inca respectively and adopted many of the religious and cultural components of those societies

3. The Zulu Empire emerged in the early nineteenth century out of a conflict over
   (A) water rights in western Africa
   (B) grazing and farming land in southern Africa
   (C) access to trading port cities in eastern Africa
   (D) prisoners of war and the slave trade
   (E) European influence and trade

4. The most readily available and versatile metal in West Africa from 600 to 1450 was
   (A) bronze
   (B) silver
   (C) copper
   (D) gold
   (E) iron

5. Which of the following explains why the Roman Republic failed?
   (A) It could not defend itself against the migration of Germanic tribes through the western border.
   (B) Landless farmers switched their allegiance from army commanders to the state, thus eroding the strength of the military.
   (C) The republic outlawed slave labor, which dramatically slowed construction and development.
   (D) The number of peasant farmers declined, causing a shortage of men who owned the necessary property required for military service.
   (E) Large estates were divided among peasants, which decreased the overall wealth of Rome and undermined incentive and entrepreneurship.

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE
6. The map above shows that between 600 and 1450, trade networks primarily linked sub-Saharan Africa with
(A) western Europe
(B) the Islamic world
(C) Mesoamerica
(D) the Ming Empire
(E) the Tokugawa Shogunate

7. The successful construction of large-scale Egyptian monuments can best be attributed to
(A) superior metal tools that facilitated such construction
(B) a large labor force directly controlled by the pharaoh
(C) a system of shared labor in which citizens dedicated a portion of their time to the state
(D) rapid advancements in building technology and machines by Egyptian engineers
(E) assimilation of Mesopotamian building techniques that were far more advanced than Egypt's

8. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?
(A) It was organized as a political response to NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
(B) It resulted in a massive transfer of wealth to nations that produced oil.
(C) An embargo on oil shipments to the United States and the Netherlands in the early 1970s was used as a punishment for those countries' support of Israel.
(D) It was developed to promote the collective economic interests of oil-producing nations.
(E) The massive concentration of wealth from oil resulted in a new, more economically powerful Middle East.

9. The Ottoman Empire's most significant, long-standing rival for power in Central Asia was
(A) the Byzantine Empire
(B) Ming China
(C) the Mongol Il-khanate
(D) the Mughal Empire
(E) Russia

10. What was the most significant difference between the Ming and Qing Empires in China?
(A) The Ming economy was far more prosperous because of the rapid introduction of New World crops.
(B) The territorial extent of the Qing Empire was less than half that of the Ming Empire.
(C) Qing officials' adoption of Christianity displaced the Ming Empire's Neo-Confucian values.
(D) The Qing economy plunged into depression when the flow of silver from the Americas declined.
(E) The Ming Empire's indigenous rule was succeeded by a foreign imperial government.

11. Which of the following languages is a direct result of the interactions of the peoples of the Indian Ocean trade network?
(A) Swahili
(B) Persian
(C) Hindi
(D) Mandarin Chinese
(E) Arabic
12. The collapse of both the Roman Empire and the Han dynasty can be attributed to
(A) a combination of external pressures and internal conflict
(B) being overtaken by a rival empire
(C) economic ruin brought on by environmental factors, including drought
(D) political instability caused by the rise in popularity of rival groups within society
(E) the expansion of the Mongols from their homeland in Central Asia

13. Which of the following statements best describes the nature of early societies in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres?
(A) The shift from foraging to agriculture did not occur in the Western Hemisphere until Europeans introduced technological advancements such as the wheel and the plow.
(B) With the changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolutions, pastoral societies, with the exception of the Amerindian population of the Great Plains, ceased to exist.
(C) Different geographical circumstances of the two hemispheres resulted in distinct patterns of development in each, although political and social similarities did exist.
(D) Early societies in the Americas lacked clear political structure and specialization of labor because, unlike their counterparts in the Eastern Hemisphere, they did not domesticate animals.
(E) Societies in the two hemispheres had similar technological advancements and agricultural techniques because the Western Hemisphere was populated by migrants from Asia.

14. Which statement best describes the economic and political conditions in the Middle East in the year 1000 B.C.E.?
(A) Strong diplomatic and commercial relations between states resulted in the flow of goods and ideas.
(B) Economic contacts were strained because of constant warfare among the states in the region.
(C) The region benefited from the relative peace within the Assyrian Empire, and goods and ideas flowed freely.
(D) There was little economic interaction among the few, small city-states of the region.
(E) Economic activity and political development in the region was stifled by the harsh rule of the Persian Empire.

15. In the nineteenth century certain women in China were able to wield political power in
(A) peasant communities as local officials
(B) imperial civil service positions
(C) provincial governments as domestic advisers
(D) aristocratic alliances as powerful leaders
(E) urban reform movements allied with Westerners
16. Which Chinese dynasty is represented in the map above?
(A) Shang
(B) Zhou
(C) Qin
(D) Han
(E) Song

17. The challenging environment of the Americas impacted pre-Colombian civilizations in all of the following ways EXCEPT
(A) requiring the development of agricultural techniques that could withstand both tropical weather and dry seasons
(B) requiring the development of unique labor systems that allowed for all the hard work required to meet basic needs in challenging environments
(C) requiring the movement of water for irrigation through dikes and canals
(D) requiring the creation of unique architecture including chinampas and mounds

18. What was one important impact of European contact on the economy of West Africa between 1450 and 1750?
(A) It brought about a shift to large-scale plantation-style farming.
(B) It destroyed the indigenous production of textiles and metalwork.
(C) It brought Africa out of its former isolation from long-distance trading networks.
(D) It allowed some indigenous African merchants to gain great wealth from trade.
(E) It caused a period of severe inflation because of the influx of silver from the New World.
19. In the period 1450–1750, the Islamic world’s African slave trade was most similar to Europe’s African slave trade in that both
   (A) preferred male slaves to female slaves
   (B) avoided taking slaves who had not reached adulthood
   (C) needed slaves mainly for agricultural labor
   (D) took nearly the same number of slaves during this period
   (E) had no significant religious prohibitions against trading or owning slaves

20. The Ottoman Empire was formed primarily through
   (A) conquests by a military that combined tradition with innovation and new technology
   (B) Timur’s capture of the key trading center of Constantinople
   (C) the marriage of Osman to a daughter of the last monarch of the crumbling Byzantine Empire
   (D) its leaders’ understanding of the importance of establishing a large and powerful naval presence in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans
   (E) the use of serf labor to cultivate lucrative cash crops for export throughout much of Ottoman territory

21. Until approximately 1500, religion in Amerindian society
   (A) was unique because it represented the earliest forms of monotheism
   (B) was unique because the entire hemisphere worshiped the same deities
   (C) focused on animal sacrifice to atone for human sins
   (D) helped rulers cement political authority and was a communal activity
   (E) focused on a god who was like a shepherd to the people, which made it easy for Amerindians to convert to Catholicism after Europeans arrived

22. The Neolithic Age is characterized by
   (A) the use of stone tools
   (B) the origins of agriculture
   (C) the development of pastoralism
   (D) the use of fire to prepare food
   (E) the use of clay pots

23. Mohandas Gandhi’s political philosophy
   (A) encouraged his followers to respond with an “eye for an eye”
   (B) was based on nonviolence and was adopted from his close friend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
   (C) called for a renouncing of the poor for fear that they were an embarrassment to the movement
   (D) often called for nationwide fasting that led to numerous deaths
   (E) combined Hindu and Christian concepts of nonviolence and a search for truth

24. The most widespread religious reform movement in West Africa during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was based on
   (A) Christianity
   (B) Buddhism
   (C) Islam
   (D) animism
   (E) Hinduism

25. At the end of the nineteenth century, the Ottoman Empire could best be described as
   (A) militarily and economically expanding into North Africa and Arabia
   (B) technologically innovating and economically modernizing
   (C) economically in debt and territorially contracting
   (D) economically in decline, but expanding in Middle Eastern regions
   (E) technologically stagnant, but increasingly democratic

26. The collapse of which of the following empires led to the economic dominance of the Indian Ocean trade network in the thirteenth century?
   (A) Mali
   (B) Delhi Sultanate
   (C) Holy Roman Empire
   (D) Mongol
   (E) Ming
27. All of the following are characteristics of the Mandate of Heaven EXCEPT
   (A) the monarch was considered the "Son of Heaven"
   (B) rulers were expected to govern as wise and principled guardians of the people
   (C) corruption, violence, and arrogance were viewed as signs of divine displeasure
   (D) failure to abide by Confucian tenets legitimized changes in monarchs
   (E) the Mandate of Heaven was the basis of the dynastic cycle that lasted thousands of years

28. The Delhi Sultanate had a tense relationship with most people of India because
   (A) the Delhi Sultanate was ethnically tied to the Mongol Empire, which was already a threat to Indian sovereignty
   (B) the Baghdad caliph refused to acknowledge the Delhi Sultanate as an official Muslim state
   (C) the Delhi Sultanate successfully conquered the Hindu princes of southern India, and the sultanate was resented for that
   (D) the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate were Hindus ruling in a land that was majority Muslim
   (E) the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate were not indigenous to the region and were Muslim rather than Hindu

29. In the Ottoman Empire, the most significant demographic shift during the mid to late nineteenth century was
   (A) the mass deportation of Armenians to central Asia
   (B) the migration of European merchants and diplomats into the Empire
   (C) the movement of people from rural areas into large cities
   (D) the movement of people from large cities to rural areas
   (E) the migration of people out of the empire to the Americas

30. In the early nineteenth century, the Chinese viewed Western nations as
   (A) an economic threat that had to be defeated
   (B) remote and providing few real benefits
   (C) strong allies in the battle to defeat Japan
   (D) competitors for imperial possessions in Southeast Asia
   (E) valued sources of needed technical assistance

31. The most significant effect of the Franco-Prussian War was
   (A) the division of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
   (B) the expansion of the Russian Empire in the west
   (C) the formation of the modern German nation
   (D) the rise of nationalism in the Ottoman territories
   (E) the growth of the French Empire

32. All of the following are true of the Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta EXCEPT
   (A) Sparta banned coins and commerce in an effort to maintain equality among its citizens
   (B) The professional Athenian army was constantly ready and superior to all others in the region
   (C) Spartan foreign policy was cautious and isolationist, and it tried to maintain peace through a system of alliances with its neighbors
   (D) Athens implemented a limited democracy in which upper classes participated in an assembly
   (E) Athens and Sparta battled each other for survival during the Peloponnesian War
33. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the resurgence of terrorism during the latter half of the twentieth century?
   (A) It became a popular weapon in the late twentieth century because it was hard to combat, gained widespread TV coverage, and thus generated fear.
   (B) It was a weapon used almost exclusively by Arab extremists dedicated to the destruction of Israel and the United States.
   (C) It rested on the belief that horrendous acts of violence would demonstrate government incompetence and thus legitimize terrorist groups as strong and organized.
   (D) In the wake of new military technologies giving the United States and other nations the ability to wage war with minimal casualties, terrorism became a popular way of deploying violence for political ends.
   (E) The bombings in the British Isles by the Irish Republican Army and the release of nerve gas in the Tokyo subway system by an apocalyptic Buddhist sect in 1995 were terrorist efforts used to advance political means.

34. All of the following are characteristics of the Tang Empire EXCEPT
   (A) having rulers of Turkish ethnicity
   (B) the rise of Buddhism as a popular religion
   (C) the support of prosperous trade along the Silk Road
   (D) a rejection of Central Asian cultural practices
   (E) a strong tributary system

35. All of the following are reasons that the environment in the Americas was dramatically altered in the nineteenth century EXCEPT
   (A) the growth of mining
   (B) the expansion of ranching
   (C) the improvement of agricultural technology
   (D) the growing use of the automobile
   (E) the rapid growth of urban centers

36. In what ways did the economic roles of western European nations change after World War II?
   (A) Governments established cooperative economic policies that encouraged the movement of goods and capital across national borders.
   (B) Laissez-faire policies that reduced government involvement in various economic arenas were adopted.
   (C) Western European governments encouraged economic cooperation with Warsaw Pact nations.
   (D) Nations established command economies in hope of emulating the success of Soviet industries.
   (E) Western European nations agreed to submit to U.S. economic demands and be incorporated within the American market.

37. How has technology contributed to the process of global interaction?
   (A) It has stagnated the process of interaction because few people outside of the United States and western Europe have been able to afford technological innovations.
   (B) It has displaced local culture, crushed cultural diversity, and created a world based on the United States.
   (C) As technology has become more widespread, distant cultural influences and ideas have spread rapidly and become integrated with local traditions.
   (D) TV and the Internet have allowed the language and culture of Thailand to be as dominant as English and American culture
   (E) U.S. films have spread around the world, but international films have been nonexistent in the United States.

38. The society of the Persian Empire
   (A) lacked a clear social structure
   (B) extended equal rights to women
   (C) was patriarchal in nature
   (D) placed little value on warriors and the military
   (E) was centralized and homogenous