39. The Aztec and Mongol Empires were similar because both empires 
(A) relied on tribute to provide a substantial portion of daily food 
(B) practiced human sacrifice as a form of religious ritual 
(C) were of similar size 
(D) were defeated by Europeans 
(E) originated with peoples who were nomadic 

40. Which of the following allowed international shipping companies direct communication between Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas at the end of the nineteenth century? 
(A) telephones 
(B) coal-powered steam ships 
(C) extensive rail networks 
(D) electrical power lines 
(E) submarine telegraph cables 

41. All of the following animals were domesticated in the Americas prior to 600 C.E. EXCEPT 
(A) llamas 
(B) dogs 
(C) guinea pigs 
(D) turkeys 
(E) donkeys 

42. This late nineteenth-century photo is an example of which of the following? 
(A) Chinese interest in European technology 
(B) European interest in Chinese military strategy 
(C) China’s alliance with Great Britain 

43. Which of the following is true of the Mughal ruler Akbar? 
(A) He founded the empire. 
(B) He built the Taj Mahal. 
(C) He banned the sale of Indian textiles to Europe. 
(D) He ended the forced conversion of Hindu prisoners to Islam. 
(E) He formed the powerful trade alliance with the Ottomans and Hindus known as the Silk Road. 

44. All of the following were major reasons for the initial spread of Islam in East Africa and Asia EXCEPT 
(A) forced conversion that required subject peoples to adopt Islam immediately 
(B) intermarriage between local women and Muslim men who traveled the trade routes 
(C) missionary efforts by merchants and traders 
(D) the ability to adapt Islamic beliefs to various local traditions and cultures 
(E) the universal appeal of Islam, which contrasted with the strict social hierarchies of other religions 

45. The Mamluks were originally Turkic slaves who 
(A) were put in power by the Ottoman Empire after they defeated the Abbasid Caliphate 
(B) ruled in Egypt until they were defeated by the Mongols 
(C) came to power in Egypt and Syria after working as mercenaries under the Abbasid Caliphate 
(D) were the original founders of Islam and formed their own sect of the religion shortly after Muhammad’s death 
(E) were forced to work for the Byzantine Empire until their defeat by the Ottomans
46. All of the following are similarities between Christianity and Buddhism EXCEPT
   (A) both arose as a response to existing belief systems
   (B) both were founded by an individual and based on his teachings
   (C) followers of both religions went through periods of persecution and oppression
   (D) both are based on a set of beliefs and actions that guide one’s life
   (E) early practitioners of both religions placed importance on the existence of a god

47. What was one factor in the reduction in European birthrates in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
   (A) New Protestant churches allowed the practice of birth-control techniques.
   (B) Large numbers of young European women were migrating to the Americas during this period.
   (C) The bubonic plague devastated the population of European adults of childbearing age.
   (D) Young males often delayed marriage in order to save money or complete their education.
   (E) The Little Ice Age led to widespread famine, which caused decreased fertility among young adults.

48. During the period 1000–1200, western Europe experienced an economic revival as a result of
   (A) population decline caused by plague outbreaks, which opened up more job opportunities
   (B) increased political unity under the pope, which allowed for safer flow of long-distance trade
   (C) new technologies and an increase in autonomous cities that focused on maritime trade
   (D) the creation of a strong German state under the Holy Roman Empire, which strengthened trading relationships
   (E) the destruction of the Byzantine Empire, which increased the economic strength of western Europe

49. Under the encomienda system
   (A) African slaves replaced indigenous workers in the Americas
   (B) South American lands were taken from indigenous leaders and combined into large plantations
   (C) Amerindian peoples were forced to provide Spanish settlers with labor, food, or other goods
   (D) peasants from Europe were provided passage to the Americas in exchange for several years of unpaid agricultural labor
   (E) the Spanish king appointed viceroys and other high officials to administer New World territories

50. Which of the following characteristics was NOT shared by the New World colonial empires of Spain, Portugal, France, and England?
   (A) the subjugation of Amerindian peoples
   (B) environmental transformation, such as deforestation and cultivation of virgin lands
   (C) the establishment of religious and cultural uniformity
   (D) the introduction of plants and animals from the Eastern Hemisphere
   (E) involvement in the commercial activities of the Atlantic System

51. Immigrants to the Americas in the mid and late nineteenth century came primarily from
   (A) East Asia and southern and eastern Europe
   (B) Southeast Asia and West Africa
   (C) East Africa and East Asia
   (D) southern Africa and Southeast Asia
   (E) western Europe, East Africa, and South Africa
52. Which of the following statements is true regarding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
(A) It was an agreement established by the Allied victors of World War II and was forced upon unwilling nations around the world.
(B) It condemned slavery and indentured servitude but did not condemn torture or arbitrary and unlawful arrest.
(C) Passed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, it reflected a growing acceptance of the importance of social and economic equality.
(D) It has gone unchallenged and serves as an example of universal consensus.
(E) All of the above are true.

53. Which of the following statements is an accurate comparison of Christian women and Islamic women during the early medieval period?
(A) Both Islamic women and Christian women could own land.
(B) Both Islamic women and Christian women could choose their husbands.
(C) Islamic women could travel freely and engage in business, while Christian women could not.
(D) Christian women had more legal freedoms than Islamic women had.
(E) Christian women never wore the veil, while Muslim women always did.

54. This 1641 Dutch world map would have been MOST offensive to
(A) the Chinese, who viewed China as being at the center of the world
(B) the Russians, whose land holdings appeared much smaller than they really were
(C) the Ottomans, whose land holdings were omitted because of Dutch imperial rivalry
(D) the North American colonists, because their various territories were not demarcated
(E) the Japanese, who would want Japan more prominently depicted to increase their trade with Europe

55. The most important struggle in Latin America during the first half of the twentieth century can best be described as
(A) an attempt to gain political independence from European rule
(B) a battle over capitalism versus communism
(C) a debate over whether to colonize the nations in the Pacific
(D) an effort to become global powers similar to western European nations and the United States
(E) a quest for economic independence from European and U.S. control
56. From 1450 to 1750, both Africa and the Middle East were influenced by
(A) a colonial takeover by European powers
(B) migration of peoples from the Americas
(C) the Ottoman Empire’s loss of territory
(D) growing European dominance of the global trade network
(E) conversion to Christianity by a large percentage of their populations

57. Which of the following comparisons between the Spanish Empire and the Qing Empire is NOT true?
(A) Both were impacted by the spread of Christianity.
(B) Both sought to expand their volume of exports.
(C) Each transformed itself from a land-based to a sea-based empire.
(D) Both were created by the domination of territory by a foreign power.
(E) Each was governed by a form of monarchy.

58. Migratory labor in colonial southern Africa
(A) damaged family life and depleted rural areas, as men left to work in cities
(B) reinforced traditional roles, as Africans from all over were able to converge in the cities
(C) resulted in increased wealth and knowledge for African families
(D) improved public health, as more Africans had access to modern health care
(E) caused Africans to abandon the cities in order to produce food for the nation and their families

59. The most influential political idea in nineteenth-century Europe was
(A) socialism
(B) Social Darwinism
(C) nationalism
(D) democracy
(E) trade unionism

60. Which of the following statements best describes the situation in the Belgian Congo upon independence?
(A) Belgium and all other foreign powers refrained from intervening in order to allow the Congolese to determine their own future.
(B) The Belgian Congo united with the French Congo to form the United Republic of Congo and made French the official language.
(C) Civil war erupted as countries such as the United States, Cuba, and the Soviet Union provided military support to competing political and ethnic groups.
(D) The Congo became a communist nation, and all major industries were immediately nationalized.
(E) None of the above is true.

61. Why was the century between 1450 and 1550 such a turning point in European history?
(A) The collapse of the Byzantine Empire led to the division of the Christian church.
(B) European explorers established the first regular contact among the world’s continents.
(C) The English defeat of the Spanish Armada signaled the rise of a new imperial power.
(D) The early Enlightenment initiated an era of important political reform in Europe.
(E) Holy Roman Emperor Charles V unified Central Europe, creating an influential world power.

62. Which of the following was NOT an action pursued by the Ottoman Turks during World War I?
(A) The Ottomans closed the Dardanelles Straits, hoping to frustrate their British adversaries.
(B) The Ottomans deported and massacred hundreds of thousands of Armenians.
(C) The Ottomans formed a secret alliance with Germany, hoping to gain land at Russia’s expense.
(D) The Ottomans joined the British in attacking Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
(E) The Ottomans hired a German general to help modernize their troops.

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63. During the medieval period, the Eastern and Western Churches of Europe competed
(A) over the location of the Papal seat
(B) for the loyalty of the kings and dukes of western Europe
(C) to convert Slavic peoples such as the Russians and Poles
(D) over the right of the Byzantine emperor to control the Pope
(E) for military control of Jerusalem, Antioch, and other ancient Christian centers

64. The first international conference on women's rights took place in 1985 in which of the following cities?
(A) Nairobi
(B) New York
(C) London
(D) Rio de Janeiro
(E) Tokyo

65. Which of the following is an example of unification based on the growing concept of nationalism in the nineteenth century?
(A) France
(B) the Austro-Hungarian Empire
(C) Italy
(D) Great Britain
(E) the Ottoman Empire

66. Economic growth in Japan during the 1970s and 1980s was largely related to which of the following?
(A) an expansion of the military, which gave Japan the ability to colonize new territories and gain valuable resources
(B) an industrial economy in which major companies received government assistance in the form of tariffs and import regulations that inhibited foreign competition
(C) a free market economy with few trade barriers, which allowed full economic competition
(D) generous economic aid packages given by the World Bank and the IMF to stimulate Japanese industry
(E) Recall of post-World War II loans given to western European nations, including Great Britain, France, and Germany

67. How did the Soviet Union change under Stalin?
(A) Despite the expansion of the middle class, the rich got richer and the poor got poorer.
(B) It witnessed rapid industrialization, but many people suffered under Stalin's brutal methods.
(C) The nation failed to industrialize and so remained poor and destitute.
(D) It reverted to pre-World War I conditions, with widespread serfdom and leadership under the tsar.
(E) Civil war expanded, and the nation eventually split into two countries.

68. What was the impact of the rise of civilization in Egypt and Mesopotamia?
(A) Immigrants adopted the language, religion, and lifestyle of each civilization.
(B) Women in Egypt and Mesopotamia earned a higher degree of respect and equality.
(C) Egyptian and Mesopotamian rulers who were thought to have divine origins built large and lavish monuments to their power.
(D) Population increased in Egypt and Mesopotamia, which strained the food supply and forced people back into the agricultural sector.
(E) Technological advancements enabled Egyptians and Mesopotamians to control the flood patterns of their rivers and overcome nature.
69. Which of the following statements is an accurate comparison of Brazil and Argentina during the twentieth-century interwar years?
(A) In both Brazil and Argentina, a small elite owned 85 percent of the land and 90 percent of the industry.
(B) Both Brazil and Argentina failed to industrialize because the elite refused to allow the involvement of foreign companies in their nations.
(C) The Depression hardly affected Brazil and Argentina because both imposed high import duties to protect their infant industries from foreign competition.
(D) Both Brazil and Argentina were semi-industrial but dependent on the technology of European and U.S. companies.
(E) Both Argentina and Brazil veered toward authoritarian regimes that imposed strict economic policies that hampered industrialization.

70. The growth of cities in the nineteenth century can be directly attributed to
(A) the increase of international trade and finance
(B) large-scale migration to North and South America
(C) land erosion in rural communities
(D) the increase in railroad links
(E) the availability of steamship access

STOP
END OF SECTION I

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