SECTION I: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Time: 55 Minutes for 70 Questions

DIRECTIONS: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

1. Which of the following best justifies the scholarly claim that the period 3500–3000 B.C.E. is a major threshold in world history?
   (A) The glaciers from the last ice age had receded fully by that point.
   (B) The earliest cities came into being around that time.
   (C) The first civilizations are considered to have take shape then.
   (D) The practice of agriculture first emerged during those years.

2. The map below indicates that

   ![Map of World with indicated areas of agriculture and spread of agriculture]

   (A) there was no single point of origin for the domestication of plants.
   (B) barley was unsuitable for cultivation in zones near the equator.
   (C) agriculture experienced an “out of Africa” diffusion similar to early human migration.
   (D) rice was the first crop to be domesticated in Eurasia.

3. The Andean mit’a resembles Russian serfdom in that
   (A) both are forms of coerced labor.
   (B) both used prisoners for large construction projects.
   (C) both involved industrial manufacturing.
   (D) both were imposed by foreign conquerors.
4. "From the mouth of Brahma were produced a thousand pairs of men with the right understanding. From his breast he created another thousand pairs, full of strength and invincible. Another thousand pairs he created from his thigh, full of energy and enterprise. From his two feet he created a final thousand pairs, without beauty and of little understanding. The Lord Brahma then established honor and precedence among them according to their respective rights and obligations."

The Markandeya Purana, compiled ca. 250 C.E.

The passage above reflects which of the following cultural traditions?
(A) Confucian hierarchy
(B) Hebrew monotheism
(C) the Indian caste system
(D) Japanese shamanism

5. A common factor in the downfall of Han China and Gupia India was
(A) a drastic shift in the patterns of transregional trade.
(B) environmental disaster caused by agricultural overproduction.
(C) the pandemic spread of a deadly pathogen.
(D) external pressure from nomadic invaders.

6. The sculpture pictured below most likely depicts

![Sculpture Image]

(A) a subject in awe of the divine power of his king.
(B) a slave attending upon his noble master.
(C) an enemy acknowledging defeat before a mighty conqueror.
(D) a performer taking a bow before a royal patron.
7. Rome and Persia each made use of all the following empire-building techniques EXCEPT
   (A) the creation of regional administrative systems.
   (B) the suppression of non-official religions.
   (C) the construction of extensive road networks.
   (D) the standardization of weights, measures, and currencies.

8. Which of the following most complicates the task of historians attempting to understand the life of the Chinese monk and traveler Xuanzang?
   (A) the fact that he may have acted as a spy during his journey to India
   (B) the fact that he is best remembered as a character in a book written centuries after his life
   (C) the fact that he is suspected by many of not having written the books attributed to him
   (D) the fact that different and conflicting versions of his memoirs exist

9. Which of the following is LEAST related to the expansion of trade in medieval Europe?
   (A) the formation of the Hanseatic League
   (B) the emergence of the guild system
   (C) the growth of Europe’s urban population
   (D) the rising importance of maize and potatoes as trade goods

10. Which of the following did NOT emerge as a Chinese invention and then spread westward via trade and cultural diffusion?
    (A) the lodestone compass
    (B) the horse collar
    (C) the stirrup
    (D) gunpowder

11. The non-technological factor that MOST facilitated long-distance trade in the Indian Ocean basin was
    (A) the seasonal prevalence of powerful monsoon winds.
    (B) the emergence of a port city to control the vital straits of Malacca.
    (C) the rise of merchant diaspora communities in Malaysia and East Africa.
    (D) the unifying power of Islam and Swahili culture.
12. The map below depicts which of the following?

- The coalescing of Mongol states into a single empire
- The breakdown of the Mongol empire into smaller states
- The Mongol empire at the peak of Genghis Khan's conquests
- The final defeat of Mongol states at the hands of Muslim forces

13. Between 600 and 1450, the impact of Neo-Confucianism in China and Catholicism in Europe included all of the following EXCEPT

- The reinforcement of social hierarchies
- The legitimation of political authority
- The elevation of the status of women
- The provision of spiritual reassurance to worshippers

14. Which of the following would enable a historian to argue that the Mississippian culture was characterized by a high degree of social organization?

- It erected large mounds for ritual purposes and built a large city.
- It was a highly warlike culture, conquering much of North America.
- It was one of pre-Columbian America's first monotheistic civilizations.
- It built complex cliff dwellings in the walls of canyons.

15. Shakespearean drama and kabuki theater have which of the following in common?

- They appealed to a wider cross-section of society than earlier forms of drama.
- They catered exclusively to the aesthetic sensibilities of elite classes.
- They rejected poetic forms of storytelling.
- They were considered low forms of entertainment in their own day.
16. Which of the following most accurately describes the difference between serfdom and the devshirme system?
   (A) Those recruited by devshirme were coerced by those of their own ethnicity.
   (B) Serfs were used exclusively as agricultural laborers.
   (C) Those recruited by devshirme received more privileges.
   (D) Serfs were freer in a legal sense.

17. Which of the following resulted from the Columbian Exchange?
   (A) the introduction of coffee to Afro-Eurasia
   (B) the introduction of maize and potatoes to the Americas
   (C) the introduction of smallpox to Afro-Eurasia
   (D) the introduction of the horse to the Americas

18. The map below most clearly indicates which of the following?

![Map of the world with various continents and oceans labeled.]

   (A) The English were particularly interested in controlling North Atlantic whaling grounds.
   (B) French, Dutch, and English colonial authority extended only to places easily reached by sea.
   (C) Dutch colonial expansion came in many cases at the expense of the Portuguese.
   (D) The English, Dutch, and French were less interested than Spain in overseas colonization.

19. The circle of justice ideology that legitimized the power of Middle Eastern rulers who acted with virtue, most closely resembles
   (A) Europe's divine right theory.
   (B) the Chinese mandate of heaven.
   (C) separation of powers as outlined in the U.S. Constitution.
   (D) the Enlightenment concept of the social contract.
20. Which of the following did Japanese daimyo and Indian zamindars have in common?
   (A) Both were high nobility.
   (B) Both were religious authorities.
   (C) Both were landholding classes.
   (D) Both were warrior elites.

21. Which of the following played the principal role in widening the impact of the
Protestant Reformation?
   (A) the movable-type printing press
   (B) support for Luther among nobles of the Holy Roman Empire
   (C) the propaganda value of Baroque art
   (D) the power of Luther’s oratory

Questions 22–23 are based on the following passage.

"By what principle of reason then, should these foreigners send in return a
poisonous drug? Without meaning to say that the foreigners harbor such destructive
intentions in their hearts, we yet positively assert that from their inordinate thirst
after gain, they are perfectly careless about the injuries they inflict upon us! And
such being the case, we should like to ask what has become of that conscience
which heaven has implanted in the breasts of all men? We have heard that in your
own country opium is prohibited with the utmost strictness and severity. This is
a strong proof that you know full well how hurtful it is to mankind. Since you do
not permit it to injure your own country, you ought not to have this injurious drug
transferred to another country, and above all others, how much less to the Inner
Land! Of the products which China exports to your foreign countries, there is not
one which is not beneficial to mankind in some shape or other."

Commissioner Lin Zexu, letter to Queen Victoria, 1839

22. On which of the following arguments does the author principally base his appeal
to Queen Victoria?
   (A) It is hypocritical to sell one country a substance banned as harmful in
   one’s own.
   (B) Confucian teachings forbid the use of all narcotic drugs as inherently immoral.
   (C) Addiction is causing China to suffer an unfavorable balance of trade.
   (D) Britain is unwise to risk the wrath of a militarily more powerful state.

23. What background fact about Anglo-Chinese trade—not mentioned in the document—
persuaded Europeans to start up the illegal traffic that Commissioner Lin is
complaining about?
   (A) China had recently placed an embargo on exports of silk.
   (B) The price of tea had risen higher than European buyers found acceptable.
   (C) The Chinese authorities refused to allow European goods to be sold in their
country.
   (D) China’s emperor had repeatedly insulted the British ambassador.
24. Which of the following was NOT a consequence of building the Suez Canal?
   (A) Industrial-era humanity displayed its unprecedented capacity to affect the environment.
   (B) The volume and patterns of international trade were greatly altered.
   (C) Nineteenth-century Egypt enjoyed an upsurge in political and economic influence.
   (D) The geopolitical importance of the eastern Mediterranean increased.

25. A historian seeking to refute the assertion that successful industrialization in the 1800s depended on a laissez-faire approach to economics would do best to turn to which of the following examples?
   (A) Russia and the Ottoman empire
   (B) Japan and Germany
   (C) Great Britain and France
   (D) Chile and Argentina

26. Modern historians are most likely to interpret episodes such as the Sioux Ghost Dance and the Xhosa cattle-killing movement as
   (A) tactical maneuvers meant to combat invasion by colonizing powers.
   (B) religious millenarianism triggered by the stress of imperial occupation.
   (C) a means to deprive foreign settlers of useful economic assets.
   (D) irrational hysteria psychologically inherent to primitive peoples.

27. “This great purity of the French Revolution is precisely what causes both our strength and our weakness. Our strength, because it gives to us rights of the public interest over private interests; our weakness, because it rallies all vicious men against us. We must smother the internal and external enemies of the Republic or perish with it; now in this situation, the first maxim of your policy ought to be to lead the people by reason and the people’s enemies by terror. Terror is nothing other than justice, prompt, severe, inflexible; it is therefore an emanation of virtue; it is not so much a special principle as it is a consequence of the general principle of democracy applied to our country’s most urgent needs.”

   The above justification of terror, spoken by French revolutionary Maximilien Robespierre in 1794, articulates which of the following political principles?
   (A) from each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs
   (B) might makes right
   (C) the end justifies the means
   (D) the government is best that governs least
28. The photograph below most likely illustrates an instance of

(A) racial tensions breaking out into open conflict.
(B) the West's imperial strategy of training and deploying native troops.
(C) interregional trade involving the sale of military equipment.
(D) technology transfer of gunpowder weaponry from Africa to Europe.

29. Which of the following did the "space race" have in common with the Olympic Games held between 1948 and 1988?
(A) They each became symbolic expressions of Cold War tension.
(B) They created resentment among poorer nations who could not afford prowess in either.
(C) They both inspired technological innovations that hugely benefited medical science.
(D) They provided numerous opportunities for peaceful U.S.-Soviet cooperation.

30. Which of the following is LEAST associated with religious fundamentalism in the post-1945 era?
(A) rise of the Taliban in Afghanistan
(B) the Iranian Revolution
(C) the Rwandan genocide
(D) advocacy for the teaching of "creation science"
31. "The independence? Nothing of what I hoped for was achieved. I had expected that my children would be able to have an education, but they did not get it. We were poor peasants then, we are poor peasants now. Nothing has changed. Everything is the same. The only thing is that we are free, the war is over, we work without fear—but apart from that, nothing has changed.”

Halima Ghomri, Algerian woman interviewed in the 1970s after the war of independence

What general observation about national-liberation efforts would Ghomri’s comment serve best to support?

(A) Political freedom does not automatically translate to economic improvement.
(B) The former colonial regime is often better than the post-colonial one.
(C) The new liberties gained by decolonization are rarely worth the bloodshed.
(D) Women’s concerns are typically given short shrift by national-liberation movements.

32. Examining the chart below, one can safely conclude that

(A) more people in the USSR’s Northwest live in cities than in its European Center.
(B) Western Siberia has a larger agrarian population than the Soviet Ukraine.
(C) Central Asia and Belorussia are, by percentage, the least urbanized of the USSR’s western regions.
(D) the Baltic is home to more urban dwellers than the Trans-Caucasus.
33. "It's very attractive to people to be a victim. Instead of having to think out the whole situation, about history and your group and what you are doing, if you begin from the point of view of being a victim, you've got it half-made. I mean intellectually."


The above quote seems to undermine which of the following assertions commonly made by historians of decolonization?
(A) that imperial powers inflicted much harm on the parts of the world they ruled
(B) that former imperial powers bear no responsibility for what happens in countries they once colonized
(C) that newly decolonized parts of the world need to assume responsibility for their own problems
(D) that former colonizers are to blame for political and social failings in recently liberated parts of the world

Questions 34–35 are based on the following passage.

"[T]he fundamental source of conflict in this new world will not be primarily ideological or primarily economic. The great divisions among humankind and the dominating source of conflict will be cultural. The clash of civilizations will dominate global politics. The fault lines between civilizations will be the battle lines of the future. With the end of the Cold War ... a central focus of conflict for the immediate future will be between the West and several Islamic-Confucian states."

Samuel Huntington, "The Clash of Civilizations," 1993

34. Which of the following assumptions appears to be implicit in the above passage?
(A) States during the post-Cold War era will become less stable than ever before.
(B) Conflict between Western and non-Western cultures will inevitably arise during the post-Cold War era.
(C) During the post-Cold War era, global trade will cease to be of great economic importance.
(D) Western civilization is doomed to decline during the post-Cold War era.

35. Which of the following would seem to UNDERMINE the author's contentions?
(A) the U.S.-led war against Islamic terror
(B) close ties between Japan and the United States
(C) friction between Bosnian Muslims and Orthodox Serbians in the former Yugoslavia
(D) diplomatic tensions between the United States and Communist China
36. Which of the following has provided historians with the BEST evidence for a high degree of political centralization among the Indus River city-states?
   (A) the presence of what appear to be public baths
   (B) the uniform layout of streets and public buildings
   (C) the profusion of statues depicting what seem to be political leaders
   (D) the discovery of trade goods from a variety of faraway lands

37. Trade between Egypt and Nubia differed from trade between Egypt and Mesopotamia in which of the following ways?
   (A) The former was greater in volume, the latter was smaller in scale.
   (B) The former involved foodstuffs, the latter centered on precious metals.
   (C) The former was conducted by force, the latter took place peacefully.
   (D) The former traveled by sea, the latter went overland.

38. The Hebrews' adoption of monotheistic worship had the effect of
   (A) making them more likely to assimilate fully into other societies.
   (B) strengthening their sense of cultural uniqueness.
   (C) encouraging a pacifist mindset among them.
   (D) fragmenting their population into many small kingdoms.

39. The structure below, erected in Athens during the 400s B.C.E., is an example of

![Image of the Parthenon]

   (A) fanatical and unquestioning devotion to a monotheistic deity.
   (B) political legitimacy gained by building a visually impressive seat of government.
   (C) cultural unity provided by a memorial to those fallen in past wars.
   (D) social cohesion powerful enough to allow a grand expression of religious ideals.
40. Which of the following best explains the many similarities between Buddhist and Hindu spiritual tenets?
   (A) Both imported many concepts from Daoist theology.
   (B) Both have roots in traditional Vedism.
   (C) Both were decisively influenced by missionaries from China.
   (D) Both grew out of the Buddha's original teachings.

41. Which of the following did Andean and Mesoamerican societies NOT have in common?
   (A) states created by conquest
   (B) political rulers legitimated by religious authority
   (C) methods of intensive agriculture
   (D) written scripts

42. Which of the following was a key consequence of Alexander the Great's conquests during the 300s a.c.e.?
   (A) the formation of a Macedonian Empire that lasted for centuries
   (B) the spread of Hellenistic culture through much of Eurasia
   (C) the destruction of the Zoroastrian religion throughout Persia
   (D) the worsening of relations between Europe and the Muslim world

43. Which of the following explains why the spread of Champa rice revolutionized agriculture throughout East and Southeast Asia?
   (A) The ease with which it could be planted and harvested meant higher productivity.
   (B) Its nutritional qualities were far superior to other widely grown crops in the region.
   (C) The labor-intensive nature of its cultivation encouraged the enslavement of peasants.
   (D) Its drought-resistant properties allowed two harvests per year, increasing food production.

44. In what way are the histories of the Bantu and the Polynesians similar?
   (A) Their migrations dispersed a single cultural group over vast distances.
   (B) They cultivated corn and potatoes before most other peoples.
   (C) They navigated the open ocean with great skill.
   (D) They domesticated the horse and pioneered cavalry warfare.
45. "While some theorists in the Middle Ages argued that the jihad was a defensive war... most authorities held that the obligation of jihad did not lapse until all the world was brought under the sway of Islam. The *Bahr [al-Fau'īd*, or 'Sea of Precious Virtues,' written in the 1150s or 1160s,] insists that the first duty of a Muslim ruler is to prosecute the jihad and bring about the victory of Islam, and if he does not do so and he makes peace with the infidel, that ruler would be better dead than alive, for he would be corrupting the world."

historian Robert Irwin, "Islam and the Crusades," 1995

"It is strange how the Christians round Mount Lebanon, when they see any Muslim hermits, bring them food and treat them kindly, saying that these men are dedicated to the Great and Glorious God and that they should therefore share with them. Likewise, not one Christian merchant was stopped or hindered in Muslim territories."

Ibn Jubayr, Muslim scholar, traveling to Mecca and Jerusalem, ca. 1185

The second passage does not support the first because the second passage

(A) shows how state-level antagonisms in the twelfth-century Middle East were not always reflected in personal or economic life.
(B) shows how Muslims in the twelfth-century Middle East did not take religious obligations as seriously as Christians did.
(C) shows how Muslims were on the whole kinder than Christians in the twelfth-century Middle East.
(D) shows how, in the twelfth-century Middle East, economic factors trumped all other considerations.

46. Which system of coerced labor became associated with the growing of spices and other crops along Africa's Swahili coast?
(A) the exploitation of coolie labor
(B) the East African slave trade
(C) the Ottoman devshirme
(D) the Atlantic slave trade

47. What best describes the relationship between Islamic and medieval European culture?
(A) Muslim scholars and philosophers borrowed from English and French thinkers.
(B) Muslim science and translations from Greek put medieval Europe on the path to the Renaissance.
(C) Muslims learned much about European art and architecture during the Crusades.
(D) Muslim and European cultures did not interact because of intense religious hostility.
48. Which of the following caused Mali’s rise as a regional power during the 1300s C.E.?
   (A) its status as one of Afro-Eurasia’s key sources of gold
   (B) its sizable and well-trained gunpowder force
   (C) its cooperation with European slave traders
   (D) its success at warding off Muslim armies and missionaries

49. Which of the following best justifies the argument that the aftermath of Zheng He’s voyages mark a turning point in Chinese history?
   (A) The gold and silver brought back by Zheng He bestowed upon Ming China a new economic superiority throughout the region.
   (B) By failing to follow up on Zheng He’s campaigns of exploration, Ming China missed the opportunity to lead the world in maritime expansion.
   (C) Zheng He’s ships brought back bubonic plague, resulting in a medical disaster that permanently weakened Ming China.
   (D) Many neighboring states were forced into Ming China’s tributary system by Zheng He’s fleet, greatly strengthening it as a regional hegemon.

50. Russia’s practice during the 1600s and 1700s of proclaiming native Siberians their subjects and forcing them to hunt furs for them most resembles which of the following systems of labor?
   (A) the encomienda
   (B) indentured servitude
   (C) convict labor
   (D) chattel slavery

51. “The reason produced for condemning [Copernicus’s] opinion that the earth moves and the sun stands still is that in the Bible one may read that the sun moves and the earth stands still. Since the Bible cannot err, it follows as a necessary consequence of this argument that anyone takes an erroneous and heretical position who maintains that the sun is inherently motionless and the earth movable. With regard to this argument, I think it is prudent to affirm that the Holy Bible can never speak untruth—whenever its true meaning is understood. But I believe nobody will deny that it is often very abstruse, and may say things which are quite different from what its bare words signify.”

   Galileo Galilei, letter to Grand Duke Christina of Tuscany, 1615

Which of the following best describes Galileo’s argument regarding Copernicus’s heliocentric theory?
   (A) Any contradiction between the Bible and a scientific theory proves the latter to be false.
   (B) Heliocentrism must be regarded as mistaken and heretical.
   (C) Science is unquestionably superior to the Bible as a way of understanding the universe.
   (D) The Bible may seem to clash with science if its meaning is imperfectly comprehended.
52. The image below most likely represents which of the following?

(A) the importation of Western weaponry into a non-Western social order
(B) an agrarian revolution on the brink of victory
(C) the invasion of a less advanced nation by a more advanced one
(D) the inability of non-Western peoples to adapt to innovative technologies

53. What was the principal means by which okra and rice were transported from Afro-Eurasia to the Americas?
(A) the Polynesian migrations
(B) English colonization
(C) the arrival of African slaves
(D) Chinese immigration

54. Which of the following proved a major source of religious tension between Safavid Persia and many of its neighbors in the Islamic world?
(A) its repudiation of Sharia law
(B) its secularization of public life
(C) its abolition of the jizya tax for non-Muslims
(D) its embrace of Shiite Islam
55. Which of the following would be most useful as evidence for historians researching the number of whales killed by European whalers in the North Atlantic between 1500 and 1800?
   (A) diaries written by members of ships' crews
   (B) tax records in European archives
   (C) ledgers kept by whaling captains
   (D) oral history provided by Inuit and other Arctic natives

56. Portugal's colonial sway over East Africa faded during the 1600s primarily because
   (A) the Portuguese suffered moral qualms over the use of slave labor.
   (B) Dutch armies invaded the Portuguese homeland.
   (C) Portugal concentrated on Brazil as its chief colony.
   (D) Omani Arabs gained dominance over the coast.

57. "Our basic assumptions can be summarized in two words: 'Good-bye Asia.' Japan is located in the eastern extremities of Asia, but the spirit of her people has already moved away from the old conventions of Asia to the Western civilization. The Chinese and Koreans do not know how to progress either personally or as a nation. Their love affairs with ancient ways and old customs remain as strong as they were centuries ago. What must we do today? We do not have time to wait for the enlightenment of our neighbors so that we can work together toward the development of Asia. It is better for us to leave the ranks of Asian nations and cast our lot with the civilized nations of the West."

   from Fukuzawa Yukichi, "Good-Bye Asia," 1885

   Which of the following ideologies forms the core of the above passage?
   (A) Conservatism
   (B) State Shintoism
   (C) Confucianism
   (D) Nationalism

58. How did the United States' relationship with most of Latin America compare with the one it maintained with the Hawaiian kingdom?
   (A) Both regions cautiously resisted U.S. diplomatic overtures.
   (B) Both regions were heavily influenced by U.S. sugar and fruit businesses.
   (C) Both regions were conquered directly by U.S. military forces.
   (D) Both regions entered into firm U.S. alliances on an equal basis.

59. During the first half of the 1800s, the Industrial Revolution was principally associated with the large-scale production of which of the following?
   (A) electricity, chemicals, petroleum
   (B) petroleum, textiles, steel
   (C) chemicals, steel, coal
   (D) coal, iron, textiles
60. Which European event most directly contributed to the outbreak of the Latin American wars of independence?
   (A) the withdrawal of Spanish investments in colonial economies
   (B) British victory at the battle of Trafalgar
   (C) the revolutionary reign of terror in France
   (D) Napoleon’s ouster of the king of Spain

61. Which of the following would most strengthen the argument of historians wishing to apply the label “imperial” to U.S. conduct during and after the Spanish-American War?
   (A) the United States’ liberation of Spanish concentration camps in Cuba
   (B) the United States’ victory over Spain’s fleet at Manila Bay
   (C) the United States’ occupation of Puerto Rico and the Philippines
   (D) the United States’ successful charge during the battle of San Juan Hill

62. Which of the following best distinguishes the causes of global migration in the 1800s from those that prompted it in the 1900s?
   (A) Migration in the 1900s was driven largely by the movement of colonists to newly-established empires.
   (B) Migration in the 1800s was related only somewhat to the search for better work opportunities.
   (C) Migration in the 1900s was increasingly likely to be caused by war-related displacement.
   (D) Migration in the 1800s was forced by repeated medical disasters raging throughout Afro-Eurasia.

63. Which form of coerced labor did the British Empire use to populate far-off colonies like Australia?
   (A) chattel slavery
   (B) corvée labor
   (C) transportation
   (D) serfdom

64. In which of the following ways did India’s and Indonesia’s foreign policies resemble each other during the Cold War?
   (A) Both enjoyed cordial relations with their former colonizers.
   (B) Both considered Communist China to be their most natural ally.
   (C) Both attempted to remain as unaligned as possible during the superpower conflict.
   (D) Both established close ties with the United States out of fear of the USSR.
65. The map below depicts which of the following?

(A) World War I at its midpoint
(B) Europe under Napoleon at the height of his power
(C) the division of Europe by the Cold War’s “Iron curtain”
(D) Nazi-controlled Europe prior to Hitler’s invasion of the USSR

66. “I don’t know whether this world has meaning that transcends it. But I know that I do not know that meaning, and that it is impossible just now for me to know it. What can a meaning outside my condition mean to me? I can understand only in human terms.”

The above thought, voiced in 1955 by Albert Camus in “The Myth of Sisyphus,” expresses which of the following worldviews?

(A) existentialism
(B) religious fundamentalism
(C) new age syncretism
(D) liberation theology
67. Most historians would agree that the period 1989–1991 represents an important break in world history for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
(A) the end of the Cold War division of Europe.
(B) the democratization of Communist China.
(C) the collapse of the USSR.
(D) the repudiation of apartheid in South Africa.

68. Based on the data presented in the table below, which of the following conclusions can one safely make?

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(A) The top energy-consuming nations are to be found mainly in the developed world.
(B) Brazil has a smaller population than China does.
(C) Russia is a more efficient consumer of energy than China is.
(D) Japan has a larger population than India does.
Questions 69–70 are based on the following passage.

"Is it not unity alone that can weld us into an effective force, capable of creating our own progress and making our valuable contribution to world peace? Which independent African state will claim that its financial structure and banking institutions are fully harnessed to its national development? Which will claim that its material resources and human energies are available for its own national aspirations? We are fast learning that political independence is not enough to rid us of the consequences of colonial rule. We have been too busy nursing our separate states to understand fully the basic need for union, rooted in common purpose, common planning and common endeavour."

Ghana’s president, Kwame Nkrumah, addressing the Organization of African Unity, 1963

69. In this speech, Nkrumah is espousing which of the following causes?
   (A) Nationalism
   (B) Socialism
   (C) Pan-Africanism
   (D) Neocolonialism

70. Which of the following factors was most important in preventing the fulfillment of Nkrumah’s political dreams?
   (A) a complete lack of common ethnicity, language, or religion
   (B) the rapid spread of communism throughout the continent
   (C) armed intervention on the part of the Cold War superpowers
   (D) Africa’s appalling shortage of natural resources
41. Persia relied on which of the following state-building techniques to strengthen its imperial power between the 500s and 300s B.C.E.?
   (A) using officials called satraps to provide effective regional administration
   (B) creating a free-trade zone within Persia's economic sphere of influence
   (C) forming a regional military alliance with neighboring peoples like the Greeks
   (D) suppressing all forms of worship besides Zoroastrianism to foster cultural unity

42. "TABLE IX. Concerning Public Law"

   Law I. No privileges or statutes shall be enacted in favor of private persons to the injury of others contrary to the law common to all citizens, and which individuals, no matter of what ranks, have a right to make use of.

   Law II. The same rights shall be conferred upon, and the same laws shall be considered to have been enacted for, all the people residing in and beyond Latium, that have been enacted for good and steadfast Roman citizens.

   Law III. When a judge, or an arbiter appointed to hear a case, accepts money or other gifts for the purpose of influencing his decision, he shall suffer the penalty of death."

The excerpt above from the "Twelve Tables" illustrates which of the following about society in Republican Rome?
   (A) preferential treatment for elite classes
   (B) the patriarchalism inherent in the ancient Roman mindset
   (C) a concern that all citizens enjoy basic equality before the law
   (D) public revulsion for the ownership of slaves

43. "Now if divorce is your wish, I cannot blame you. For the waiting has been long. And I do not know whether the Creator will grant relief immediately so that I can come home, or whether matters will take time, for I cannot come home with nothing. Now the matter is in your hand. If you wish to end our marriage, accept this bill of repudiation, and you are free. May God inspire you with the right decision."

   Letter from a Jewish trader in India to his wife in Cairo, ca. 1200

Which of the following is the most probable cause of the marital strain evident in this letter?
   (A) the strain placed on merchant families by long periods of separation
   (B) religious disagreements arising from the merchant's exposure to Hinduism
   (C) a decision on the part of the merchant to remain permanently in India
   (D) bankruptcy stranding the merchant far from home

44. Between 600 and 1450 C.E., which of the following was most widespread among Eurasian cultures as a way to treat women?
   (A) seclusion
   (B) sati
   (C) foot binding
   (D) clitoridectomy