WORLD HISTORY
SECTION I
Time—55 minutes
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 circle on the answer sheet.

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

1. Which of the following types of evidence would most strongly support the theory that the Americas were first populated by people migrating across a land bridge that connected Northeast Asia and North America?
   (A) The discovery of pottery from Ming China at a pre-Columbian site in Peru
   (B) American Indians’ lack of immunity to many diseases endemic to Afro-Eurasia
   (C) Data showing a close genetic relationship between American Indians and indigenous peoples of Siberia
   (D) Architectural similarities between the pyramids of Teotihuacán, Mexico, and Giza, Egypt

2. Archaeological evidence indicates that Paleolithic hunter-gatherer societies used which of the following technologies?
   (A) Smelting of metals such as copper and iron
   (B) Controlled use of fire for warmth and as an aid in hunting and foraging
   (C) Systems of written symbols to preserve knowledge of favorable hunting and gathering sites
   (D) Harnesses and other tools to control draft animals

3. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the Inca and Roman empires?
   (A) Both empires required all inhabitants to practice only the state religion.
   (B) Both empires enslaved all conquered populations.
   (C) Both empires relied on an extensive network of maritime trade.
   (D) Both empires were able to integrate distant provinces through extensive roadways.

4. Which of the following was an important continuity in the social structure of states and empires in the period 600 B.C.E to 1450 C.E.?
   (A) Peasants were generally free of obligations to the state.
   (B) Wealthy merchants dominated political institutions.
   (C) Landholding aristocracies tended to be the dominant class.
   (D) Urban craft workers played a substantial role in government.
5. The map above shows which of the following?

(A) The most significant trade routes in early medieval Europe
(B) Barbarian migrations into the Roman Empire
(C) The spread of Christianity within the Roman Empire
(D) The spread of iron-working technology
6. Which of the following was an important long-term demographic impact of the spread of new rice varieties in East Asia during the period circa 600 C.E. to 1200 C.E.?

(A) A decrease in the size of East Asian cities outside the rice-growing area
(B) The large-scale settlement of nomadic central Asians into farming communities
(C) A rapid increase of East Asian populations
(D) The movement of large numbers of East Asians from cities to farms

7. Which of the following accurately describes a characteristic shared by Afro-Eurasian urban centers before 600 C.E.?

(A) Cities promoted cultural homogeneity.
(B) Cities gained increasing economic independence from hinterland regions.
(C) Cities served as centers of commercial activity.
(D) Cities were generally politically independent of larger political units.

8. Sociologists who study religion have noted that religions that emphasize individual faith will sometimes spread rapidly in societies experiencing disorder and a decline in influence of traditional sources of authority.

Which of the following is the clearest example of this tendency?

(A) The adoption of Buddhism by the Mauryan emperor Ashoka
(B) The spread of Islam along the trans-Saharan trade routes
(C) The spread of Buddhism in China after the end of the Han dynasty
(D) The spread of Christianity into northern and western Europe during the early Roman Empire

9. In the period 600 C.E. to 1450 C.E., merchant diaspora communities, such as those of Muslims in India, Chinese in Southeast Asia, and Jews in the Mediterranean, had which of the following in common?

(A) They generally imposed their own languages on the local communities.
(B) They generally became military outposts that facilitated the expansion of empires.
(C) They generally lost touch with their homelands and merged with the local population.
(D) They generally introduced their own cultural practices into the local cultures.

10. The Mongol conquests of much of Eurasia in the thirteenth century tended to encourage trade along the Silk Roads primarily by

(A) opening large new markets for both European and East Asian goods in Central Asia
(B) increasing the demand for military supplies needed by the Mongol armies that occupied various regions
(C) decreasing the risk of bandit attacks and reducing the number of local rulers collecting tribute from trade caravans
(D) discouraging seaborne trade along the Indian Ocean routes that competed with the Silk Roads

11. Which of the following characterized the trans-Saharan trade by 1250 C.E.?

(A) The bulk of the trade consisted of low-priced commodities.
(B) Muslim merchants dominated the trade.
(C) European Christians became directly involved in the trade.
(D) Most trade was carried by horse rather than by people.
12. Which of the following describes an important similarity between the ancient Persian Empire and the Roman Empire?

(A) Both attempted to impose an exclusive state religion on their subjects.
(B) Both had economies that relied heavily on overseas trade.
(C) Both were multiethnic empires that incorporated local elites in the imperial government.
(D) Both were centered on the Mediterranean Sea.

13. Which of the following was a significant effect of the Polynesian migrations in the Pacific in the period from 600 C.E. to 1450 C.E.?

(A) The creation of an extensive trade network connecting Pacific islands to the Asian mainland
(B) The transfer of domesticated plant and animal species to new islands in the Pacific
(C) The development of distinctive Polynesian maritime technologies quickly adopted by Chinese and European explorers
(D) The establishment of an ethnically unified Polynesian state spanning several island groups

14. Which of the following was an important continuity in the history of the Mediterranean region between 400 and 1000 C.E.?

(A) The religious makeup of the societies in the region remained virtually the same.
(B) The western Mediterranean remained politically unified, whereas the eastern Mediterranean remained politically fractured.
(C) The Byzantine Empire remained a centralized Christian empire in the Mediterranean.
(D) The Sassanid Empire continued to keep its access to the eastern Mediterranean.

15. Which of the following was an immediate effect of the initial Muslim conquests of the seventh century C.E.?

(A) The elimination of Christianity and Judaism from the Middle East
(B) The beginning of large-scale migration of Turkic-speaking nomads from Central Asia to the Middle East
(C) The weakening of the Byzantine Empire and the collapse of other empires
(D) A decline in the social status of women

16. Which of the following was the most immediate effect of the Portuguese establishment of a school for navigation in the 1400s?

(A) The development of overseas trade between West Africa and Europe
(B) The establishment of regular trade contacts between Europe and the Americas
(C) The decline of Venetian control of the trade in Asian luxury goods
(D) The establishment of direct overseas trade links between India and Europe

17. A historian researching the effects of epidemic disease on the population levels of seventeenth-century colonial Peru would probably find which of the following sources most useful?

(A) Church records of baptisms and funerals
(B) Accounts by Spanish doctors of cases of miraculous healings
(C) Transcripts of court cases involving inheritances
(D) Petitions from Amerindian groups to the colonial government requesting tax relief
18. In the period 1500 to 1750, the population of the Portuguese colony of Brazil grew rapidly and became predominantly African. Which of the following best explains these demographic changes?

(A) The adoption of indigenous food crops by African migrants
(B) Portuguese loss of colonial holdings in the Indian Ocean
(C) The rapid natural increase of Brazil’s early slave population
(D) The increase in global demand for cash crops such as sugar

19. Which of the following is a similarity between the Ottoman and Chinese governments during the period 1450–1750?

(A) The dominance of the imperial government by a landed aristocracy
(B) The creation of overseas colonial holdings
(C) Heavy reliance on overseas trade for government revenues
(D) An extensive governmental bureaucracy

20. Which of the following accurately describes the effect of the spread of Christianity among most Amerindian societies after 1500 C.E.?

(A) Christianity completely supplanted Amerindian religious beliefs and practices shortly after the conquest.
(B) Amerindians maintained local customs by combining indigenous beliefs with elements of Christianity.
(C) Amerindians’ resistance to Christianity resulted in widespread European conversions to indigenous religions.
(D) Amerindian religious beliefs and practices were respected by Europeans who considered them equal to Christian beliefs and practices.

21. Which of the following was a major environmental effect of the European establishment of plantation agriculture in the Americas during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

(A) Global warming, caused by the burning of large areas of forest
(B) Widespread deforestation and depletion of soil nutrients
(C) Depletion of groundwater supplies caused by excessive irrigation in agricultural areas
(D) Increases in the populations of major indigenous animal species
22. Which of the following was a major long-term effect of Vasco da Gama’s voyage to India in the late 1490s?

(A) It led to the integration of European merchants into the Indian Ocean economy.
(B) It brought about the complete destruction of Muslim-controlled trade routes in the Indian Ocean.
(C) It spurred the Mughal Empire to invest resources in becoming a major naval power.
(D) It catalyzed the adoption of new European naval technology by states throughout the Indian Ocean basin.

23. A historian researching factors that contributed to the rise of industrial production in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries would find which of the following types of sources most helpful?

(A) Records of labor and trade union meetings
(B) A tally of political speeches in favor of versus those opposed to colonial expansion
(C) Data on migration of rural populations to urban areas
(D) Data on prices of luxury goods

24. The building in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, shown above, is an example of which of the following concepts?

(A) Syncretism
(B) Iconoclasm
(C) Isolationism
(D) Cultural diffusion
25. The image from Japan during the Meiji Restoration best exemplifies which of the following processes?

(A) Attempts by conservative members of society to maintain indigenous traditions
(B) Cultural changes accompanying greater contact with the United States
(C) Greater freedom for women resulting from democratization
(D) Increased emphasis on international cooperation as a result of the lowering of trade barriers
26. Japan’s industrialization during the Meiji period and the Soviet Union’s industrialization during the 1920s and 1930s had which of the following characteristics in common?

(A) Industrialization in both countries was achieved largely through state direction rather than through private initiative.
(B) Both governments aimed to maintain women’s inferior status while continuing to work on making economic progress.
(C) Foreign investment capital financed both industrialization programs.
(D) The working classes of both countries began to rebel against poor working conditions and to join political parties.

27. Which of the following describes an accurate similarity between the Qing and Russian empires in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

(A) Both relied heavily on maritime trade as a source of material goods.
(B) Both successfully resisted pressure from industrialized powers.
(C) Both were heavily influenced by the intellectual work of Jesuit missionaries.
(D) Both had vast territories with peoples of various ethnicities and languages.

28. Which of the following scientific concepts had the greatest role in providing a justification for imperialism in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

(A) Louis Pasteur’s germ theory of disease
(B) Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution
(C) Albert Einstein’s theory of relativity
(D) Marie Curie’s theory of radioactivity

29. Which of the following contributed the most to the growth of the movement to abolish slavery in the Atlantic world?

(A) Increased availability of Asian indentured labor
(B) The adaptation of Enlightenment ideas challenging established social hierarchies
(C) The efforts of industrialists to create a more flexible workforce
(D) A decline in the number of enslaved persons being taken from Africa
30. The maps of Africa above best explain which of the following about African history in the twentieth century?

(A) Why Islam has continued to spread in sub-Saharan Africa following decolonization
(B) Why most African states achieved independence within a few years of one another
(C) Why some former colonial powers have continued to intervene in the internal affairs of their former colonies after independence
(D) Why African state-building efforts have been hindered by the persistence of political boundaries inherited from the colonial era

31. Which of the following was the most immediate cause of global economic integration in the late twentieth and early twenty-first century?

(A) Increased dependence on cheap oil from the Middle East
(B) Population growth in the developing world
(C) Decreases in the cost of long-distance communication and transportation
(D) Regulation of air and water pollution in the developed world
32. The photograph above of German East African troops best illustrates which of the following historical processes during the First World War?

(A) The increasing inclusion of non-Europeans in European conflicts
(B) The undermining of European claims to moral superiority as a result of the destructiveness of the First World War
(C) The development of African nationalism as a consequence of Africans’ involvement in European wars
(D) The gradual extension of self-rule to Europe’s African colonies in the face of anticolonial protests by Africans
33. After the abdication of the last Qing emperor in China in 1912, the new republican government adopted a new national flag (the so-called five-races-together-in-harmony flag) in which five stripes represented the five main ethnic groups: the Han Chinese, the Manchus, the Tibetans, the Uighurs, and the Mongols.

The adoption of the new flag is an example of which of the following processes?

(A) Governmental efforts of new states to undo the tolerant ethnic and religious policies of their imperial predecessors in order to promote greater uniformity

(B) Governmental efforts of new states to reduce their political and economic dependence on former colonial powers

(C) Efforts by authoritarian governments to mobilize all segments of society for a conflict with foreign powers

(D) Governmental efforts of multinational states to promote a new nationalist identity that would help prevent the emergence of ethnic separatism

34. “The immense majority of Mexico’s villages and citizens own only the ground on which they stand. They suffer the horrors of poverty without being able to better their social status... or without being able to dedicate themselves to industry or agriculture due to the fact that the lands, woods, and water are monopolized by the few.”

Emiliano Zapata, Plan of Ayala, 1911

The opinion expressed in the passage above is most consistent with which of the following?

(A) Privatizing Mexico’s water and mineral resources

(B) Guaranteeing workers’ rights to organize and go on strike

(C) Redistributing one-third of the land controlled by large landholders to landless peasants

(D) Abrogating all contracts giving foreign nationals ownership of Mexican land

35. “Total war was no longer a rational option for enemies armed with nuclear weapons. If they were to fight each other, they could only do so in limited wars or through nonnuclear client states. Ironically, then, weapons of total destruction may have rendered total war between major powers obsolete in the late twentieth century.”

Merry Wiesner-Hanks, world historian, 2004

Which of the following occurrences during the Cold War best supports the main contention of the passage above?

(A) Both the United States and the Soviet Union actively sought ways to neutralize each other’s nuclear missiles.

(B) Both the United States and the Soviet Union armed and supported rival countries and factions in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

(C) A large movement protesting the nuclear arms buildup developed in Western Europe and the United States.

(D) Several nonaligned countries sought to obtain nuclear weapons technology.

36. “If anyone steals from a temple or the court, he shall be put to death, and also the one who receives the stolen thing from him shall be put to death.

“If anyone buys from the son or the slave of another man, without witnesses or a contract, silver or gold, ... he is considered a thief and shall be put to death.”

Code of Hammurabi, Babylon, circa 1780 B.C.E.

The laws cited above are evidence of which of the following in Babylonian society?

(A) Reliance on divine intervention to resolve legal disputes

(B) Social and economic equality

(C) The protection of property

(D) Regularized coinage of precious metals
37. A historian researching the timeline of the spread of iron metallurgy in sub-Saharan Africa would find which of the following sources most useful?

(A) Bantu-language oral histories transmitted through generations  
(B) Archaeological evidence of early forges and smelting operations  
(C) European travelers’ accounts from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries describing African industrial practices  
(D) North African Muslim merchants’ account books detailing purchases of iron tools

38. “Romantic glorifications of Greece create the impression that the Greeks sought rational solutions . . . actually, far from being devoted to the risks of rationality, the vast majority of the Greeks sought always the safe haven of superstition and the comfort of magic charms.”

Finley Hooper, historian of ancient Greece, 1967

“I do not believe that the ‘Sacred Disease’ [epilepsy] is any more divine or sacred than any other disease, but, on the contrary, I believe it has specific demonstrable characteristics and a definite cause.”

Hippocrates of Kos, Greek physician, circa 350 B.C.E.

The passage by Hippocrates weakens Hooper’s claim in the first passage by

(A) suggesting that medicine was a thriving discipline in ancient Greece  
(B) expressing a mistrust for supernatural causes of medical conditions  
(C) seeking to understand a disease that does not have an obvious external cause  
(D) implying that Greek physicians did not have effective treatments for some diseases

39. The establishment of communities of nuns in both Christian and Buddhist societies by 600 C.E. had which of the following major consequences?

(A) Social and legal restrictions on the lives of women outside Buddhist and Christian convents increased.  
(B) Nuns were able to exercise power within their communities more extensively than in their respective societies.  
(C) In both religions, the definition of what counted as a holy life became broader, and it became easier for laypeople to attain holiness.  
(D) The doctrine of both religions shifted toward an emphasis on salvation.

40. “Augustus seduced the army with bonuses, and his cheap food policy was successful bait for civilians. Indeed, he attracted everybody’s goodwill by the enjoyable gift of peace. Then he gradually pushed ahead and absorbed the functions of the senate, the officials, and even the law. Opposition did not exist. War or judicial murder had disposed of all men of spirit.”

Tacitus, Roman historian, circa 100 C.E., commenting on the reign of Augustus Caesar (27 B.C.E.–14 C.E.), first emperor of Rome

In the excerpt above, Tacitus’ main purpose is to point out that

(A) there was a great deal of political upheaval during the reign of Augustus  
(B) Roman citizens continued to remain loyal to the ideals of the Republic during the reign of Augustus  
(C) Augustus used the peace and prosperity of his reign to enact sweeping political changes  
(D) Augustus was an exceptional figure, without parallel in Roman history
41. Some historians maintain that a transition between two major periods in world history most likely occurred around 500 C.E.; others maintain that this transition occurred around 600 C.E.

These two groups of historians are most likely to disagree about the relative importance of which of the following?

(A) The emergence of the classical Maya civilization
(B) The role of technological change in world history periodization
(C) The decline of polytheism in the Mediterranean and the Middle East after the fifth century C.E.
(D) The fall of the western Roman Empire

Questions 42-43 are based on the following passage.

“I cannot make a tree grow or flourish’ [said the gardener]. ‘All I do is avoid hindering a tree’s growth—I have no power to make it grow.’

‘Would it be possible to apply this philosophy of yours to the art of government?’ asked the questioner.

‘My only art is the growing of trees,’ said [the gardener]. ‘Government is not my business.’”

Liu Zongyuan, Chinese scholar-official, circa 800 C.E.

42. The ideas expressed in the passage were most strongly influenced by which of the following?

(A) Buddhism
(B) Confucianism
(C) Daoism
(D) Environmentalism

43. A historian of Tang China (618–907 C.E.) would probably find the passage by Liu Zongyuan most useful as a source of information about which of the following?

(A) Levels of taxation
(B) The main cause of peasant unrest
(C) Ideas about proper governance
(D) Agricultural techniques

44. A historian of ancient Greece would probably find Athenian dramas to be most useful as a source of information about which of the following aspects of Greek society?

(A) Life expectancies in ancient Greece
(B) Greek religious beliefs and moral values
(C) Military tactics of ancient Greek armies
(D) Agricultural productivity in ancient Greece
Questions 45-46 are based on the following passage.

“The evil-disposed in these districts [of England] began to rise, saying, they were too severely oppressed; that at the beginning of the world there were no slaves, and that no one ought to be treated as such. . . . This they would not longer bear, but had determined to be free, and if they labored for their lords, they wanted to be paid for it. A crazy priest in the county of Kent, called John Ball, who for his absurd preaching, had been thrice confined in prison, inflamed those ideas. He would say: ‘Are we not all descended from the same parents, Adam and Eve? and what can the lords show, or what reasons give, why they should be more the masters than ourselves?’”

Jean Froissart, account of a peasant revolt in England, 1381

45. The description of the peasant revolt best supports which of the following conclusions?

(A) Peasants were hostile to the idea of wage labor.
(B) Peasants used religious beliefs to justify their resistance.
(C) Peasant demands for equality were supported by the highest levels of religious leaders.
(D) Peasant revolts were more frequent in England than elsewhere in this period.

46. The point of view of the author can best be described as

(A) sympathetic to the peasants
(B) hostile to the peasants
(C) indifferent to the peasants’ grievances
(D) sympathetic to the leaders of the revolt

47. The photograph above shows a fourteenth century C.E. mosque in the city of Xi’an, central China. This image most clearly supports which of the following conclusions about the spread of Islam?

(A) Early Muslim communities in China adopted local architectural styles for their religious buildings.
(B) Political instability in fourteenth-century China encouraged the spread of Islam.
(C) Islam spread to China before Buddhism did.
(D) Early Muslim communities in China disguised their mosques as Confucian academies.
48. “The commercial area of the capital extends from the old Qing River market to the Southern Commons and to the city border on the north. . . . Some famous fabric stores sell exquisite brocade fabric and fine silk, which are unsurpassed elsewhere in the country. . . . Most other cities can only boast of one special product; what makes the capital unique is that it gathers goods from all places. Furthermore, because of the large population and the busy commercial traffic, there is a demand for everything.”

Description of Hangzhou, capital of the southern Song dynasty, circa 1235 C.E.

Which of the following assertions in the description of Hangzhou above would be most difficult to verify?

(A) That Hangzhou had a large population
(B) That the merchandise sold in Hangzhou was of higher quality than that sold in other Chinese cities
(C) That the merchants of Hangzhou imported goods from many other places
(D) That Hangzhou had a large market district

49. Which of the following was the major contributing factor to the spread of the plague to Cairo, Beijing, and Florence in the fourteenth century?

(A) Indian Ocean trade routes connecting South Asia to China, Southeast Asia, and Europe
(B) Trade along the Mongol road system across Central Asia
(C) The collapse of the Abbasid caliphate
(D) African trade routes connecting sub-Saharan Africa with Asia and Europe

50. Some world historians have argued that the growth of European influence in the period 1450–1750 was due in large part to non-European inventions. The history of which of the following technological developments best supports this contention?

(A) The compass
(B) Silk weaving
(C) Steam power
(D) The stirrup

51. “In countries where there is a great scarcity of money, all other saleable goods, and even the labor of men, are given for less money than [in countries] where money is abundant. Thus we see by experience that in France (where money is scarcer than in Spain) bread, wine, cloth, and labor, are worth much less. And even in Spain, in [recent] times when money was scarcer than it is now, saleable goods and labor were given for much less.”

Martín de Azpilcueta Navarro, Spanish scholar, treatise, 1556

Navarro’s economic observations expressed in the passage above are best understood in the context of which of the following?

(A) The Spanish-Portuguese colonial rivalry in the Atlantic
(B) The influx of silver from the Americas into the Spanish economy
(C) The practice of governments devaluing their currencies by reducing the proportion of precious metals in their coins
(D) The beginning of large-scale importation of silver by China from Spanish mines in the Americas
52. Which of the following factors best explains the distribution of Muslim populations shown on the map above?

(A) Religious pilgrimages
(B) Merchant activity
(C) Imperialism
(D) Forced migration
53. The photograph above of the Süleymaniye mosque in Istanbul exemplifies which of the following historical processes?

(A) The interaction of humans and the environment
(B) The synthesis of established cultural traditions and new traditions
(C) Competition between traditional elites and the wealthy urban class for control of cultural traditions
(D) The spread of missionary religions over global trade networks
54. Letters written by Franciscan friars
   Pictorial records of the Mexica
   Statues produced by local artists in New Spain
   Histories written in Spanish and Nahuatl

A historian examining Mesoamerica in the sixteenth century would best utilize the sources above to analyze which of the following topics?

(A) The process of introducing the encomienda system
(B) How Christian ideas were communicated to and understood by Amerindians
(C) Conflicts between the Jesuits and the Franciscans
(D) The extent of the decline of the Amerindian population

55. “Spirits of Moctezuma, Cuauhtémoc and other Aztec heroes, as once you celebrated that feast before being slaughtered by the treacherous sword of the Spanish conquistadors, so now celebrate this happy moment in which your sons have united to avenge the crimes and outrages committed against you, and to free themselves from the claws of [Spanish] tyranny and fanaticism. To the 12th of August 1521—the day that the chains of our servitude were fastened—there now succeeds the 14th of September 1813—when these chains are broken forever.”

José María Morelos, Mexican revolutionary, speech, 1813

Judging from the excerpt above, which of the following was the main purpose of Morelos’ speech?

(A) To outline a plan for the long-term development of the new Mexican state
(B) To oppose the claims of Mexican Creoles seeking to play a leading role in the new state
(C) To offer a vision of Mexican history that could be used as a basis for nation building
(D) To suggest that the establishment of the Mexican nation-state was proof of the superiority of the Aztecs

56. Which of the following regions was LEAST affected by the expansion of European trade networks in the period 1450 C.E. to 1750 C.E.?

(A) The Atlantic basin
(B) The Mediterranean basin
(C) The Indian Ocean
(D) Oceania

57. Some historians have argued that the Haitian Revolution (1791–1804) marks the beginning of the process of decolonization that culminated in the dissolution of European colonial empires after the Second World War. Historians who take this position are likely to place the greatest emphasis on the importance of which of the following in the decolonization process?

(A) The role of the desire for natural rights in independence movements
(B) The role of European powers in encouraging revolts in each other’s colonies as part of imperial rivalries
(C) The role of economic liberalization in undermining the rationale for colonial empires
(D) The role of indigenous economic patterns in fostering anticolonial movements

58. Which of the following contributed the most to the Ottoman Empire’s successful expansion in Europe and the Middle East in the period from 1450 to 1600?

(A) The Ottomans’ use of revenues from transoceanic trade to build a powerful army
(B) The Ottomans’ use of nomadic tribes as cavalry troops
(C) The Ottomans’ adoption of the latest gunpowder and artillery technology
(D) The Ottomans’ exploitation of Muslim desire to avenge the Crusades
59. “Americans today . . . who live within the Spanish system occupy a position in society no better than that of serfs destined for labor, or at best they have no more status than that of mere consumers. Yet even this status is surrounded with galling restrictions, such as being forbidden to grow European crops, or to store products which are royal monopolies, or to establish factories of a type the Peninsula itself does not possess. To this add the exclusive trading privileges, even in articles of prime necessity, and the barriers between American provinces, designed to prevent all exchange of trade, traffic, and understanding.”

Simón Bolívar, *Jamaica Letter*, 1815

The quotation above best supports which of the following conclusions about the author’s motives for resistance to Spanish colonial rule in Latin America?

(A) Bolívar opposed the use of Native Americans and Africans as forced laborers in Latin America.
(B) Bolívar rejected Spanish mercantilist policies that restricted free trade in Latin America.
(C) Bolívar was alarmed by the excessive consumerism in the Spanish empire.
(D) Bolívar hoped to undo the effects of the Columbian exchange.

60. (Translation: “Woman proletarian, master aviation technology! Enroll in the technical schools and universities of the civil aviation fleet!”)

A historian would find the 1931 Soviet poster above most useful in studying which of the following?

(A) The proportion of women to men working in technically skilled professions in the Soviet Union
(B) The effects of the introduction of commercial aviation on the Soviet economy
(C) The official propaganda of gender equality in the Soviet Union
(D) The degree of advancement of Soviet aviation technology relative to noncommunist countries
61. Adoption of which of the following power sources has contributed the most to increasing the energy available to humans?
(A) Draft animals
(B) Wind power
(C) Fossil fuels
(D) Nuclear power

62. By 1830 revolutions in the Atlantic world resulted in which of the following changes?
(A) The political independence of colonies in both North and South America
(B) The emancipation of slaves everywhere in the Atlantic world
(C) Political and economic domination of the Western Hemisphere by the United States
(D) The creation of a politically unified South America

63. Which of the following factors contributed most to women gaining the right to vote in industrialized countries between 1914 and 1950?
(A) In the First and Second World Wars, women made highly visible contributions to the war effort.
(B) The birth rate declined significantly.
(C) Women’s life expectancies increased at a faster rate than did the life expectancies of men.
(D) New psychological research discredited earlier theories of a link between gender and intelligence.
64. Which of the following best explains all of the migration movements shown on the map above?

(A) Large labor surpluses in India and China, due to the success of British and Qing agricultural reforms
(B) The end of the slave trade in the Americas and the intensification of European colonial expansion in Africa
(C) Labor shortages in plantation agriculture, the mineral extraction industry, and transportation projects
(D) The end of revolutions in the Americas and the establishment of the American republics
65. “The proletariat [working class] grows together with the growth of capitalism. But the day when power goes over into the hands of the proletariat depends immediately not on the level of the productive forces, but on a series of subjective factors: tradition, initiative, readiness for struggle. In a country which is economically more backward, the proletariat can come to power sooner than in an advanced capitalist country.”

Leon Trotsky, Russian communist leader, article, 1906

Which of the following best represents the purpose of Trotsky’s statement in the passage above?

(A) To argue that Russia is ripe for a socialist revolution, despite being less industrialized than other European countries

(B) To question the applicability of Marxist class categories outside of western Europe

(C) To demonstrate that historical change is ultimately driven by individuals, rather than by large impersonal processes

(D) To assert that the phase of proletarian dictatorship is a necessary prerequisite to a successful socialist revolution

66. Which of the following was a major effect of the globalization of the world economy during the last decade of the twentieth and the first decade of the twenty-first century?

(A) The growth of central economic planning in former communist countries

(B) A decrease in global migration by people searching for better economic opportunities

(C) An overall narrowing of the income gap worldwide

(D) Rapid economic growth in many countries that lowered trade barriers and increased their participation in global trade

67. A historian researching the motives of the perpetrators of the Holocaust would find which of the following sources most useful?

(A) Letters and publications written by Nazi leaders before the Second World War

(B) The diary of Anne Frank, written by a Jewish girl who lived in hiding from the Nazis during the Second World War

(C) Reports of Adolf Hitler’s Beer Hall Putsch, his 1923 attempt to take over the German government

(D) Field reports from American, British, and Russian generals published after the Second World War

68. Which of the following was the most immediate effect of the collapse of the communist regime in the Soviet Union?

(A) United States involvement in wars in Iraq and Afghanistan

(B) The Chinese communist government’s institution of market-reform policies

(C) The end of the Cold War

(D) The expansion of the European Union to include countries in Eastern Europe
69. The photo above, showing skin-tone evaluation performed on an Indonesian inmate in a Dutch colonial prison in 1933, most clearly exemplifies which of the following?

(A) Improvements in medical care
(B) Restrictions of educational opportunities for colonial subjects
(C) Local resistance to colonial rule
(D) Influence of scientific theories on race

70. “Recent years have seen a dramatic shift to the left in the politics of Latin America. This shift . . . has given rise to renewed interest in Che Guevara’s ideals of Pan-American unity, anti-imperialism, and humanist socialism. The rather remarkable change in direction of the region’s politics has occurred largely in response to the [unpopularity] of the neoliberal agenda of ‘free-market’ and ‘free-trade’ capitalism pursued by the United States Government, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and most of the governments of the region.”

Richard L. Harris, Death of a Revolutionary: Che Guevara’s Last Mission, 2000

Which of the following best describes the main argument that Harris is making in the passage above?

(A) Academic interest in Guevara’s career and personality has led to renewed interest in his ideas among the general public.
(B) The failure of the international community to provide effective economic assistance to Latin America has fueled interest in Guevara’s ideas.
(C) Governments in Latin America have shifted to the left in their attempts to adhere to the requirements of the World Bank and other international institutions.
(D) Neoliberal governments in Latin America have reinterpreted Guevara’s ideas to align with their policies.