Directions:
You are about to take the Final Exam for World History. There are 100 questions on this test and each question is worth 1 point. For each question you will be given four choices to choose from.

Example:
Simone de Beauvoir’s book, *The Second Sex*, was published in 1949. Her book was influential because it
A. helped women gain the right to vote.
B. contributed to a women’s movement in the 1950s and 1960s.
C. greatly increased the number of married women in the labor force.
D. influenced and shaped the student protest movement.

The correct answer for this question is B.

Place your answers on the bubble sheet that is provided. When choosing an answer, make sure you darken the bubble completely. If you change an answer, make sure you erase your first choice completely before filling in another bubble. Always double-check to make sure that your answer corresponds to the question.

For example, your answer for question 22 is going into a bubble next to the number 22 on your answer sheet.

Watch the Words
Pay extra attention to the **boldface** or *italicized* words in the questions. These words are vital to understanding what the question is asking.

Check Your Work
If you finish the test with time to spare, use the extra time to check you work. You don’t get any extra points for finishing early, so it’s better to check over as many of your answers as you can. Make sure you didn’t make any silly mistakes!
1. Which of the following systems of law appeared first?
   A. The Body of Civil Law
   B. The Twelve Table of Rome
   C. The Code of Hammurabi
   D. The Napoleonic Code

   Answer: C—1.06

2. The soil-rich valley between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers made possible the emergence of which early civilization?
   A. Egyptian
   B. Mesopotamian
   C. Mongolian
   D. Persian

   Answer: B—2.01

3. Which of the following terms best describes the religion of Ancient Egypt?
   A. Islamic
   B. Polytheistic
   C. Monotheistic
   D. Zoroastrian

   Answer: B—1.05

4. Which of these Greek literary heroes lived on Mount Olympus, the home of the gods?
   A. Oedipus, who killed his father and married his mother
   B. Helen, whose face “launched a thousand ships”
   C. Apollo, who was the son of Zeus
   D. Antigone, who was the daughter of Oedipus

   Answer: C—2.02

5. Which of these famed Greek philosophers was interested in analyzing and classifying things as they are, based on observance and investigation?
   A. Plato
   B. Socrates
   C. Pythagoras
   D. Aristotle

   Answer: D—2.02

6. According to the map detailing alliances during the Peloponnesian War, Thebes was which of the following?
   A. an ally of Sparta
   B. a neutral city
   C. an ally of Athens
   D. part of Maceonia

   Answer: A—2.02

7. Which of the following best explains why Christianity first began to spread quickly through the Roman Empire?
   A. There were reports that Jesus was the Messiah and had overcome death.
   B. Emperor Constantine converted and made Christianity the state religion.
   C. Paul of Tarsus traveled throughout Asia Minor preaching the gospel.
   D. The Germanic invasion caused Romans to turn to a comforting God.

   Answer: A—2.03
8. King John did not want to sign the Magna Carta. Which answer best explains why?
   a. because it would end the Battle of Runnymede before he could gain an advantage
   b. because it would transfer power from the Carolingians to the Capetians
   c. because it would give the nobles nearly unlimited power over the serfs
   d. because it would strengthen the idea that the monarch’s power was limited

Answer: D—3.02

9. The Mayan Long Count calendar was based on the belief in cycles of what?
   a. ebb and flow
   b. creation and destruction
   c. integration and disintegration
   d. existence and rebirth

Answer: B—2.08

10. All of the following were characteristics of the Italian Renaissance except which one?
    a. It was an urban, secular society.
    b. It was an age of recovery from the 1300s.
    c. It emphasized individual ability and ambition.
    d. It was resisted by the wealthy upper classes.

Answer: D—3.03

11. Which of the following was the immediate cause of the French Revolution?
    a. the rebellion of the bourgeoisie
    b. tensions between the three French estates
    c. the crisis in government finances
    d. the storming of the Bastille

Answer: C—4.01

12. All of the following changes were introduced by Peter the Great after his trip to the West except which one?
    a. Women were required to wear veils.
    b. Men’s coats were shortened.
    c. Beards could not be worn at the royal court.
    d. The first Russian book of etiquette was published.

Answer: A—8.04

13. What was the primary objective of the Declaration of Independence?
    a. to guarantee rights of speech and assembly
    b. to free the colonies from allegiance to Britain
    c. to protest the oppressive Stamp Act of 1765
    d. to set up a federal system of government

Answer: B—3.06

14. The R.M.S. Lusitania, which sank in the Celtic Sea in 1915, belonged to which nation?
    a. Great Britain
    b. United States
    c. Germany
    d. Ireland

Answer: A—5.01

15. The Bolsheviks believed that which of the following would be necessary to change the capitalist system?
    a. a violent revolution
    b. peaceful demonstrations
    c. Grigori Rasputin’s leadership
    d. Reform in the Duma

Answer: A—4.04
16. The acronym NATO stands for which of the following?
   a. North American Trade Organization
   b. North Atlantic Trade Organization
   c. North American Tourism Organization
   d. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

   Answer: D—5.04

17. Which two astronauts were the first to land on the moon?
   a. John Glenn and Yuri Gagarin
   b. John Glenn and Neil Armstrong
   c. Alan Shepard and Buzz Aldrin
   d. Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin

   Answer: D—7.04

18. For what reason were the Israelites best known?
   a. the widely used alphabet they created
   b. developing and governing the first empire
   c. developing a sophisticated trade network
   d. their influential monotheistic religion

   Answer: D—1.06

19. What is most likely being depicted in this example of Egyptian artwork?
   a. an Egyptian hunter chasing his prey
   b. Sargon of Akkad conquering his empire
   c. An Egyptian charioteer fighting his enemies
   d. A Persian invader attacking the people of Egypt.

   Answer: C—2.01

20. Which of the following does not define a civilization?
   a. More equality between the social classes
   b. Writing systems
   c. The development of cities
   d. Political units capable of ruling large region

   Answer: A—1.06
21. The Indian caste system functioned as a political institution by
   a. enforcing rules about social behavior.
   b. serving as a guide for legal judgements.
   c. Unifying the subcontinent under a single government.
   d. Creating a widespread interest in constitutional issues.
   
   Answer: A—2.04

22. The most characteristic political form in the classical Mediterranean world was
   a. tyranny.
   b. direct democracy.
   c. representative democracy.
   d. aristocratic assemblies.
   
   Answer: C—2.02

23. Despite major differences, Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism all show interest in
   a. strong priesthood.
   b. clearly organized church structures.
   c. absolute hostility to the worship of religious images and spirits of nature.
   d. life after death.
   
   Answer: D—8.02

24. Manorialism was the system that
   a. described economic and political relations between landlords and their peasant laborers.
   b. secular authorities utilized the name bishops.
   c. defined relationships between members of the military elite.
   d. provided a comfortable living for all involved.
   
   Answer: A—3.02

25. Clovis was the Frankish king responsible for the
   a. defeat of the Muslims.
   b. conversion of his people to Christianity.
   c. creation of a substantial empire.
   d. establishment of the Carolingian dynasty.
   
   Answer: B—3.02

26. What was the disease that accounted for the enormous loss of life in the fourteenth century?
   a. influenza
   b. typhus
   c. syphilis
   d. bubonic plague
   
   Answer: D—3.02

27. What was responsible for the invention of movable type in the West?
   a. Nicolas Copernicus
   b. Erasmus
   c. Johannes Guttenberg
   d. John Harvey
   
   Answer: C—7.03

28. Which of the following was not associated with the founding of a Protestant church in the sixteenth century?
   a. John Calvin
   b. Henry VII
   c. Ignatius Loyola
   d. Martin Luther
   
   Answer: C—3.03
29. Unemployment began to rise sharply after
   a. 1921 
   b. 1928 
   c. 1929 
   d. 1931
   **Answer:** C—5.02

30. Which of the following statements characterizes the unemployment situation during most of the 1920s?
   a. Unemployment was around 4 percent or less. 
   b. There were wide variations in unemployment. 
   c. Unemployment was lowest at the beginning of the decade. 
   d. Unemployment was around 4 percent or more.
   **Answer:** A—5.02

31. When did unemployment first surpass the level of 1921?
   a. 1929 
   b. 1930 
   c. 1931 
   d. 1932
   **Answer:** C—5.02

32. Which of the following statements is true?
   a. Unemployment rose dramatically after the stock market crash of 1929. 
   b. Unemployment more than quadrupled between 1929 and 1931. 
   c. Unemployment in 1931 was higher than it had been in a decade. 
   d. All of the above.
   **Answer:** D—5.02
33. What Enlightenment social scientist advocated that government avoid regulation of the economy in favor of individual initiative and market forces?
   a. John Keynes
   b. Jacques Turgot
   c. Adam Smith
   d. David Hume

Answer: C—4.01

34. What was the African contribution to the “Columbian Exchange”?
   a. Large mammals
   b. Tapioca
   c. Slaves
   d. Small pox

Answer: C—3.07

35. The “Middle Passage” referred to
   a. the journey from captivity to the coastline of Africa.
   b. the sale of slaves in the Americas and subsequent transportation to plantations.
   c. the group of slaves permanently in rebellion in Suriname.
   d. the voyage from Africa across the Atlantic to the Americas.

Answer: D—3.05

36. What was the contribution of James Watt to the Industrial Revolution?
   a. He invented a steam engine that could be used to drive machines.
   b. He introduced a system of interchangeable parts to the factory system.
   c. He built the first commercial railway system in Britain.
   d. He improved the quality of steel that could be produced.

Answer: A—7.03

37. The Monroe Doctrine of 1823
   a. expressed the United States’ belief in its right to control North America from coast to coast.
   b. included the annexation of Texas.
   c. was enacted by the British to protect their trade in Latin America.
   d. was proclaimed by the United States to keep European nations out of Latin America.

Answer: D—4.02

38. The event that trigged the outbreak of World War I was the
   a. invasion of Poland by the Germans.
   b. assassination of the Austrian Archduke by a Serbian nationalist.
   c. murder of the German emperor by a Russian socialist.
   d. the escape of Lenin to Russia.

Answer: B—5.01

39. During World War I, Japan
   a. profited by seizing German colonies in Asia.
   b. entered the war on the side of the Germans.
   c. remained neutral.
   d. formed an alliance with China to combat the incursions of the West.

Answer: A—5.01
40. Which of the following was **not** included in the final set of treaties that ended World War I?
   a. A League of Nations was formed, but the United States refused to join.
   b. Russia was rewarded for its service to the Allies by the grant of substantial territories in Poland and the Baltic Republics.
   c. Germany was forced to accept blame for the war.
   d. Germany lost its overseas colonies.

**Answer:** B—5.01

41. How much did the GDP per capita of Singapore increase from 1965 to 1991?
   a. about $8,500
   b. about $10,000
   c. about $13,500
   d. about $15,500

**Answer:** C—7.03

42. Which of the following countries had the greatest economic growth from 1985 to 1991?
   a. the Philippines
   b. Singapore
   c. The United States
   d. Singapore and the United States (about equal)

**Answer:** B—7.03

43. What was the GDP per capita of the Philippines in 1985?
   a. about $500
   b. about $1,500
   c. about $2,500
   d. about $3,500

**Answer:** A—7.03

44. The New Deal was
   a. a contract devised in the United States for the sale of automobiles.
   b. Hitler’s promise for reform.
   c. Franklin Roosevelt’s program for incorporating some social insurance measures.
   d. Mussolini’s program for restructuring the Italian government.

**Answer:** C—5.02

45. In what nation did the first Fascist regime in Europe take power?
   a. Germany
   b. Italy
   c. France
   d. Britain

**Answer:** B—5.02

46. Which of the following was a policy associated with Mikhail Gorbachev?
   a. collectivization
   b. perestroika
   c. New Economic Policy
   d. Solidarity

**Answer:** B—5.04
47. What U.S. president introduced the “Good Neighbor Policy” that promised to deal more fairly with Latin American countries and to halt direct intervention?
   a. Theodore Roosevelt
   b. Calvin Coolidge
   c. Franklin Roosevelt
   d. Harry Truman
   Answer: C—5.02

48. Leon Trotsky was the first head of the
   a. Russian secret police.
   b. Politburo
   c. Red Army
   d. Communist Party
   Answer: C—5.02

49. Stalin’s policy toward agriculture
   a. resulted in land redistribution to private owners.
   b. Stimulated a market economy among the wealthier peasants.
   c. Drained the labor force from his program of industrialization.
   d. Resulted in a state-planned system that did not produce much surplus.
   Answer: D—5.02

50. Nasser’s greatest foreign policy coup was the
   a. destruction of Israel in 1957.
   b. expulsion of the British from the Suez Canal Zone in 1956.
   c. conquest of Libya.
   d. alliance with Turkey
   Answer: B—4.05

51. How many troops did the Allied Powers have than the Central Powers?
   a. 19 million
   b. 23 million
   c. 42 million
   d. 65 million
   Answer: A—5.01

52. Which nation lost the most troops?
   a. Russia
   b. France
   c. Italy
   d. Germany
   Answer: D—5.01

53. Which countries each lost more than a million troops from battlefield deaths?
   a. USA, British Empire, France, Russia
   b. Austria-Hungary, France, Russia, Germany
   c. Ottoman Empire, Italy, France, Germany
   d. All of the above
   Answer: B—5.01
Use the diagram of Indo-European languages to answer questions 54-57.

54. French is closest to which of the following languages?
   a. Italian
   b. Welsh
   c. Lithuanian
   d. Dutch
Answer: A—Goal 2

55. Which of the following languages is least related to the others?
   a. Bengali
   b. Kurdish
   c. Armenian
   d. Hindi
Answer: C—Goal 2

56. The Germanic language group includes which of the following?
   a. Albanian, Hittite, and Greek
   b. Russian, Czech, and Ukrainian
   c. Punjabi, Bengali, and Kurdish
   d. Danish, English, and Afrikaans
Answer: D—Goal 2

57. Macedonian is a part of which language group?
   a. Celtic
   b. Balto-Slavic
   c. Italic
   d. Germanic
Answer: B—Goal 2
• Use the political cartoon to answer questions 58-60.

58. What is the cartoon about?
   a. The ill health of three political leaders.
   b. The creation of the Soviet Union.
   c. The collapse of communism.
   d. A people’s revolution.

   Answer: C—6.04

59. What belief about China is the cartoon expressing?
   a. That the Chinese government is in decline.
   b. That the Chinese leader is going to die.
   c. That Poland and the USSR will outlast China.
   d. That communism is dead in China.

   Answer: D—6.04

60. According to the cartoon, in which country was communism likely to survive?
   a. Poland
   b. China
   c. Soviet Union
   d. All of the above

   Answer: C—6.04
• Use the time line to answer questions 61-64.

61. Approximately how much time passed between the covenant with Yahweh and the establishment of the kingdom of Israel?
   a. 100 years
   b. 650 years
   c. 780 years
   d. 800 years
   Answer: C—8.02

62. When did Solomon become king of Israel?
   a. 1020 B.C.
   b. 1000 B.C.
   c. 962 B.C.
   d. 925 B.C.
   Answer: C—8.02

63. Who was not a king of Israel?
   a. Saul
   b. David
   c. Soloman
   d. Nebuchadnezzar
   Answer: D—8.02

64. The great temple at Jerusalem
   a. was intended for worshipping Yahweh.
   b. was used when Moses led the Hebrews out of Egypt.
   c. was built by David.
   d. was destroyed by Saul.
   Answer: A—8.02
Use the graph to answer questions 65-68.

65. How did life expectancy change for Romans as they aged?
   a. It increased.
   b. It decreased.
   c. It remained the same.
   d. The answer cannot be determined.

   Answer: A—2.03

66. A 50-year-old Roman could expect to live to be
   a. about 20 years old.
   b. about 40 years old.
   c. about 60 years old.
   d. about 80 years old.

   Answer: C—2.03

67. A 20-year-old Roman could expect to live to be
   a. less than 30 years old.
   b. about 50 years old.
   c. less than 60 years old.
   d. 68 years old.

   Answer: C—2.03

68. Which of the following Romans would be likely to die the soonest?
   a. a 75-year-old Roman.
   b. a 55-year-old Roman.
   c. a 30-year-old Roman.
   d. a 15-year-old Roman.

   Answer: A—2.03
Use the graph to answer questions 69-72.

69. What percentage of the population practices Buddhism?
   a. 1 percent
   b. 8 percent
   c. 70 percent
   d. 93 percent

Answer: C—8.02

70. How many more people practice Buddhism than Christianity?
   a. 7 percent
   b. 23 percent
   c. 69 percent
   d. 98 percent

Answer: C—8.02

71. What percentage of the population does not practice Shinto?
   a. 7 percent
   b. 30 percent
   c. 92 percent
   d. 98 percent

Answer: A—8.02

72. What percentage of the population does not practice any religion?
   a. about 7 percent
   b. more than 20 percent
   c. All of the population practices some form of religion.
   d. It is impossible to tell.

Answer: D—8.02
• Use the chart to answer questions 73-75.

73. What was true of direct control?
   a. Local government officials were used.
   b. The British preferred it.
   c. Local rules were included with European styles.
   d. It had no self-rule.

   Answer: D—4.05

74. What was the goal of indirect control?
   a. assimilation
   b. development of future leaders
   c. end of self-rule
   d. establishment of European-style governments

   Answer: B—4.05

75. Which of the following was governed by direct control?
   a. Nigeria
   b. India
   c. Vietnam
   d. U.S. colonies on Pacific Islands

   Answer: C—4.05
Use the chart to answer questions 76-79.

76. What was the direct war cost for the United States during World War II?
   a. $93 billion
   b. $150 billion
   c. $288 billion
   d. $312 billion

   Answer: C—5.03

77. During World War II, how many German military personnel were killed or reported missing?
   a. 205,707
   b. 1,140,429
   c. 2,120,000
   d. 3,300,000

   Answer: D—5.03

78. In which of the following countries were the most civilians killed during World War II?
   a. USSR
   b. Germany
   c. Japan
   d. Great Britain

   Answer: A—5.03

79. Which of the countries listed in the chart had the second lowest number killed or missing military personnel?
   a. France
   b. Great Britain
   c. The United States
   d. Japan

   Answer: B—5.03
Use the population pyramid to answer questions 80 and 81.

80. Between 1001 and 1345,
   a. the fewest men reached age 60 of the five periods shown.
   b. more men reached age 60 than women.
   c. more men were likely to live to age 60 than in the period that followed.
   d. fewer men lived to age 60 than in 1346-1500.

Answer: C—Goal 2

81. What percentage of women over age 20 did not reach age 60 between 751 and 1000?
   a. about 95 percent
   b. less than 84 percent
   c. 89.5 percent
   d. more than 88 percent

Answer: B—Goal 2
Use the chart to answer questions 82-85.

82. Between 1000 and 1340, the population of France and the Low Countries
   a. decreased by 3.5 million people
   b. increased by 13 million people
   c. remained the same
   d. none of the above
   Answer: B—Goal 2

83. In the year 1000, Britain
   a. had 1.5 million more people than in 650.
   b. had more people than France and the Low Countries.
   c. had the same number of people as Germany and Scandinavia.
   d. had 7 million fewer people than Spain and Portugal.
   Answer: A—Goal 2

84. Between 650 and 1340, the population of Germany and Scandinavia
   a. decreased by more than 9 million people.
   b. grew by almost 10 million people.
   c. decreased by 7.5 million people.
   d. grew by 2 million people.
   Answer: B—Goal 2

85. Spain and Portugal
   a. had fewer people than Germany and Scandinavia in 1340.
   b. had more people than Britain at all three points.
   c. had the same number of inhabitants as France and the Low Countries in 650.
   d. All of the above.
   Answer: D—Goal 2
• Use the Venn diagram to answer questions 86-89.

86. Ife was famous for
a. its terra cotta and bronze sculptures.
b. its fine bone tools.
c. its high stone wall.
d. All of the above.

Answer: A—Goal 2

87. Both Ife and Great Zimbabwe
a. were religious centers.
b. had high stone walls.
c. were city-states.
d. had many clay buildings.

Answer: C—Goal 2

88. In Great Zimbabwe,
  a. people spoke the Bantu language.
  b. farming and cattle raising were economic activities.
  c. gold was an important trade item.
  d. All of the above.

Answer: D—Goal 2

89. Only Great Zimbabwe was important
a. as a religious center.
b. as a trade center.
c. during the 11th and 15th centuries.
d. for its wood and ivory carvings.

Answer: B—Goal 2
90. Who does Lois Lane symbolize?
   a. An unmarried career woman.
   b. An average working wife and mother.
   c. A wealthy woman who does charitable work.
   d. A wife and mother who does not work outside the home.

   **Answer:** B—6.02

91. According to the cartoon, although women today have work opportunities they had in the past,
   A. they do not have the opportunity to vote for political leaders who truly represent them.
   B. They still do not have the same educational opportunities that men have.
   C. They prefer to stay at home looking after their homes and families.
   D. They still have the same responsibilities at home that they have always had.

   **Answer:** D—6.02
Use the political cartoon to answer questions 92 and 93.

92. Why does the woman hold the ballot as if it were a baby?
   a. To show that suffrage is valued highly by women.
   b. To show that women have domestic concerns also.
   c. To show that suffragettes did not care about having families.
   d. To show that women’s rights were the most important political issue of the day.

Answer: A—6.03

93. What does the caption mean?
   a. Women should continue to fight for their rights.
   b. The right to vote will not change women’s lives.
   c. Women are unlikely to get the right to vote.
   d. The right to vote may not make women legally equal to men.

Answer: C—6.03
• Use the political cartoon to answer questions 94 and 95.

94. The artist conveys who the cartoon is about
   a. by drawing recognizable portraits of Stalin and Hitler.
   b. by showing the two figures in typical national uniforms.
   c. by placing oil wells on Russia’s side in the background and airplanes on Germany’s.
   d. by showing the emotions on the faces.

Answer: A—5.03

95. The polite words “Forgive me comrade”
   a. indicate Hitler’s true feelings.
   b. show Stalin’s intentions.
   c. are spoken ironically by Hitler.
   d. compare the aims of the two leaders.

Answer: C—5.03
Use the chart to answer questions 96-99.

96. Who did the Nazis kill besides civilians?
   a. Gypsies
   b. Religious and political opponents
   c. Soviet prisoners of war
   d. The seriously ill

   Answer: C—5.03

97. What was the second largest group of civilians killed by the Nazis?
   a. Polish Catholics
   b. Ukrainians and Belorussians
   c. Soviet prisoners of war
   d. All of the above

   Answer: --5.03

98. All of the following groups were exclusively from outside Germany except
   a. Polish Catholics
   b. Jews
   c. Soviet prisoners of war
   d. Ukrainians and Belorussians

   Answer: B—5.03

99. What groups of people did the Nazis persecute?
   a. people who were not ethnically “Aryan”
   b. people who had different religious beliefs
   c. people who spoke up against them
   d. All of the above.

   Answer: D—5.03
• Use the illustration to answer question 100.

100. The illustration above from a 1940 German magazine suggests that women should
    a. bear as many children as possible
    b. not be discouraged by shortages of food and consumer goods
    c. not work outside the house
    d. support the war effort by doing their sons’ and husbands’ jobs

Answer: D—5.03