

Intermediate World History

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UNIT II

ANCIENT SOCIETIES



1208. What were the basic units of Sumerian civilization?
- (1) religious communities
 - (2) city-states**
 - (3) hunting and gathering tribes
 - (4) nations
611. What was Sumerian civilization divided into?
- (1) satrapies
 - (2) **city-states**
 - (3) ziggurats
 - (4) countries
241. What did Hammurabi's Code establish?
- (1) democratic government
 - (2) state religion
 - (3) trade routes
 - (4) rules of behavior**
179. "If a son has struck his father, he shall cut off his hand."
- Where can this quotation be found?
- (1) Buddhist law books
 - (2) Hammurabi's Code**
 - (3) the New Testament
 - (4) the early United States Constitution
177. What is true about Hammurabi's Code?
- (1) punished the upper class more severely than the lower class
 - (2) treated every individual the same regardless of class distinction
 - (3) held public officials accountable for failing to do their jobs**
 - (4) stated that an individual could not be put to death
176. Which of the following is an accurate description of the power held by Sumerian kings?
- (1) Sumerian kings were mainly figureheads and held very little power.
 - (2) Sumerian kings were believed to be agents of God.**
 - (3) Sumerian kings could be exiled if they received a vote of discontent from the council of elders.
 - (4) Unlike in other civilizations where kings lived in grand palaces, Sumerian kings lived among the people.
174. What was the Sumerian government?
- (1) parliamentary democracy
 - (2) republic
 - (3) theocracy**
 - (4) direct democracy
6. Which of following accurately summarizes one of the laws in Hammurabi's Code?
- (1) If one is accused of a crime, he is entitled to a fair trial where he will be judged by his peers.
 - (2) If one is caught stealing, he will be put in prison for life.
 - (3) If one is caught stealing, he will be killed.**
 - (4) The king, although extremely powerful, must answer to a council of elders.

37. Which of the following innovations was created by the Egyptians?

- (1) Standardized language
- (2) Irrigation
- (3) Slash and burn farming
- (4) Hieroglyphic writing**

42. What do the pyramids reflect about Egypt?

- (1) Egypt was worse than other civilizations in terms of political structure.
- (2) In Egypt, there was more focus on life than the afterlife.
- (3) Egypt was a highly advanced society that produced architectural masterpieces.**
- (4) In Egypt there were very few differences between social classes.

311. What was Ramses the Great the first leader in history to do?

- (1) declare war
- (2) fight on the battlefield
- (3) sign a peace treaty**
- (4) successfully invade China

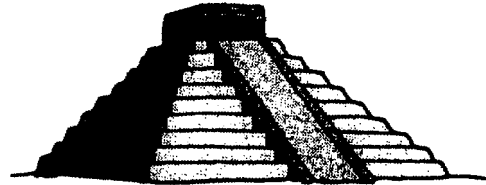
541. Who first developed the art of mummification?

- (1) Aryans
- (2) **Egyptians**
- (3) Babylonians
- (4) Sumerians

563. Egyptians wrote on scrolls made out of what?

- (1) hieroglyphic paper
- (2) **papyrus**
- (3) ka
- (4) Hatshepsut

1039. Base your answer to the following question on the diagrams below and on your knowledge of social studies.



What will a study of these structures show about the ancient civilizations who built them?

- (1) practiced monotheism
- (2) originated along major rivers
- (3) used advanced technology**
- (4) respected human rights

1286. What were the Egyptians responsible for?

- (1) inventing the concept of written language
- (2) starting the agricultural revolution
- (3) creating a calendar that divided a year into 12 months of 30 days each**
- (4) ending the ancient world's dependence on fossil fuels

1287. The Egyptians are responsible for which of the following?

- (1) creating an arithmetic system based around the number 10**
- (2) developing the first irrigation system
- (3) inventing gun powder
- (4) creating the first democratically elected government

UNIT III

CLASSICAL

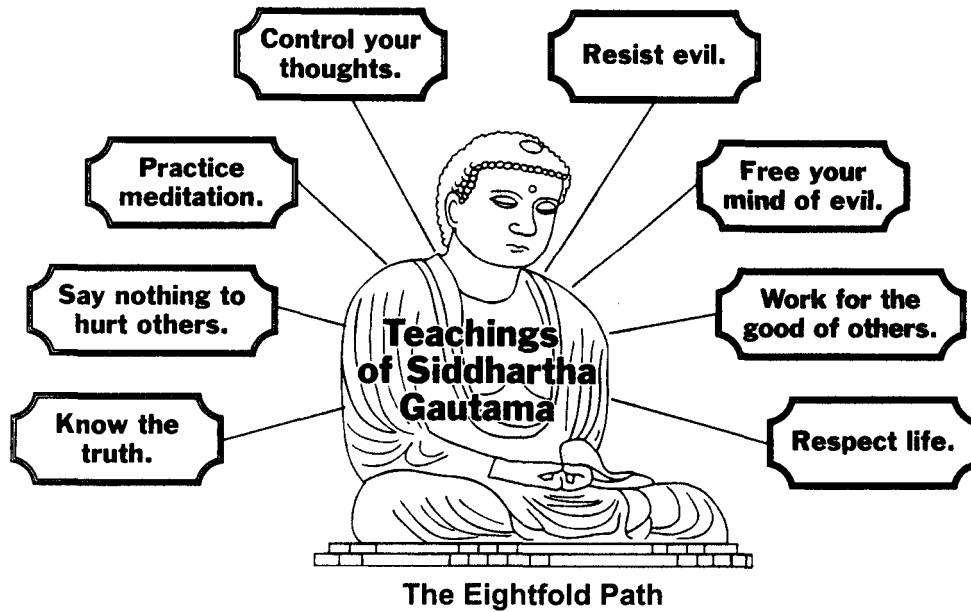
CIVILIZATIONS

719. "I am the LORD your God who brought you out of the land of Egypt, from the house of slavery. Thou shalt have no other gods before Me..."
- The proceeding quotation came from a religious document and was most likely written by whom?
- (1) Egyptians (3) Greeks
(2) **Hebrews** (4) Chinese
493. Which of the following statements is an accurate description of the Hebrew kingdom?
- (1) It was one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world for several centuries.
(2) It was a large, powerful empire.
(3) **It was a small kingdom united by a monotheistic religion.**
(4) It was a large, polytheistic kingdom.
482. Which of the following moral codes was written by the Hebrews?
- (1) Hammurabi's Code
(2) **The Ten Commandments**
(3) Justinian's Code
(4) The Twelve Tables
479. Who wrote the Old Testament of the Bible?
- (1) **Hebrews** (3) Romans
(2) Greeks (4) Mesopotamians
474. Where did a famine cause the Hebrews to migrate to?
- (1) China (3) **Egypt**
(2) India (4) Western Europe
320. Who was the founder of the Jewish religion?
- (1) David (3) Issac
(2) Moses (4) **Abraham**
254. Which of the following civilizations had the most influence on western religion?
- (1) Greece (3) India
(2) China (4) **Hebrew**
64. Which of the following best describes the Temple in Jerusalem?
- (1) built by King Saul
(2) **built as a center for Judaism and the Hebrew civilization**
(3) destroyed by the Persians
(4) built by the Greeks
62. What was the longest-lasting accomplishment of the leaders of the Hebrew civilization?
- (1) created an expansive empire
(2) ruled over the first successful nomadic society
(3) **created the first known monotheistic religion**
(4) created the blueprint for gorilla military tactics

688. Which of the following best describes Spartan men?
- (1) had no home life
 - (2) were all trained to be soldiers
 - (3) were well-disciplined and patriotic
 - (4) all of the above**
687. Compared to Athenian women, Spartan women are best described as which of the following?
- (1) experienced more freedom and the same legal rights as men**
 - (2) more educated
 - (3) less healthy
 - (4) had fewer legal rights and less freedom
679. What the role of women in the Ancient Greek home?
- (1) Women were rarely supposed to leave the home they managed.**
 - (2) Women spent time managing the home then the rest of the day at the public baths.
 - (3) Women did most of the cooking and cleaning for the house.
 - (4) Women went to the marketplace to buy food for the home.
678. Boys in Athens received education in what subjects?
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Athletics | (3) Grammar |
| (2) Geometry | (4) All of the above |
677. What was the political role of women in Athens?
- (1) They had some political rights, but no legal rights.
 - (2) They had no political or legal rights.**
 - (3) They had legal rights but were not allowed to participate in government.
 - (4) They were very influential in politics through their husbands.
676. Which of the following describes the education of Athenian girls?
- (1) They were given an education in grammar, literature, rhetoric, and the arts.**
 - (2) They were given an education in how to be good wives and mothers.
 - (3) They were taught the arts to entertain their husbands.
 - (4) They were given an education of literature and the arts until they were married.
461. What were women in ancient Athens allowed to do?
- (1) vote in general elections
 - (2) become members of the Senate
 - (3) walk the streets alone
 - (4) own personal items**
460. Which of the following best describes women in Greece?
- (1) allowed to vote
 - (2) considered equal to men
 - (3) excluded from most aspects of public life**
 - (4) regarded as slaves

708. What were the majority of people in Sparta, the slaves, called?
 (1) **helots** (3) servi
 (2) hessians (4) untouchables
692. The Peloponnesian War occurred between which two powers?
 (1) Athens and Persia (3) Sparta and Carthage
 (2) Athens and Rome (4) **Athens and Sparta**
690. What resulted from the Persian War?
 (1) **Athens organized the Delian League**
 (2) Sparta dominated the Mediterranean
 (3) Persia controlled the Greek states
 (4) The Greek states began a civil war
689. The Persian War occurred between both the Persian Empire and which of the following lands?
 (1) Sparta
 (2) Athens
 (3) **a Greek force united under Athens**
 (4) Sparta and Athens
686. Which term best describes the government of Sparta?
 (1) a democracy (3) **an oligarchy**
 (2) a monarchy (4) an aristocracy
675. How did the legal system in Athens operate?
 (1) There were judges and lawyers as well as trial by jury.
 (2) Criminal defendants were not given a trial to defend themselves; instead, a special judge handed down decisions.
 (3) **Verdicts were handed down by juries consisting of 6,000 male Athenian citizens.**
 (4) Verdicts were handed down by judges comprised of 10 male Athenian citizens.
674. What was the Greek term for a city-state?
 (1) **Polis** (3) Forum
 (2) Agora (4) Acropolis
673. Who was allowed to vote in the Athenian democracy?
 (1) All white males
 (2) All citizens and slaves
 (3) **All male citizens**
 (4) All citizens
666. How was the Greek civilization organized?
 (1) Under a united empire
 (2) **Into competing city-states**
 (3) Among several kings
 (4) Into a large democracy
665. Who was the legendary king of Crete?
 (1) Sophocles (3) **Minos**
 (2) Aeneas (4) Pericles
463. According to Aristotle's book, Politics, what is the best form of government?
 (1) tyranny
 (2) **constitutional government**
 (3) monarchy
 (4) military dictatorship
328. Which of the following best describes of Ancient Greece?
 (1) united by a central monarchy
 (2) **divided into city-states**
 (3) governed by the Egyptians
 (4) governed by the Persians
327. Which of the following was a major characteristic of democracy in ancient Athens?
 (1) **All adult male citizens were eligible to vote.**
 (2) All residents were given voting rights.
 (3) Women were allowed to vote in major elections.
 (4) Slaves were permitted to vote in major elections.
121. Where was Alexander the Great born?
 (1) Cyprus (3) **Macedonia**
 (2) Athens (4) Sparta

1074.



Source: *The Human Experience*, Glencoe

The diagram illustrates the key concepts of which religion?

- (1) Islam (2) Christianity (3) Hinduism (4) **Buddhism**

1110. Base your answer to the following question on the picture below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Q. T. Luong, www.terrageria.com

This statue is most closely associated with which religion?

- (1) **Buddhism** (3) Jainism
 (2) Islam (4) Christianity

622. During the Han Dynasty, which religion gained popularity in China from increased contact with India?

- (1) Jainism (3) **Buddhism**
 (2) Hinduism (4) Taoism

614. What is the basic principle of the Taoist religion?

- (1) good government
 (2) actively changing one's destiny
 (3) **harmony with nature**
 (4) responding to adversity

612. Taoism was based on the teachings of which philosopher?

- (1) Confucius (3) **Lao-tzu**
 (2) Mencius (4) Chuang-tzu

604. The Chinese believed in which of the following?

- (1) **Revolt against an unjust ruler**
 (2) The caste system
 (3) Separation of church and state
 (4) Individualism

439. Which of the following is similar to both Buddhism and Hinduism?
- (1) monotheistic religions
 - (2) militaristic belief systems
 - (3) belief systems that originated in India**
 - (4) religions that place more importance on the physical realm than the spiritual realm

565. The *Vedas* and *Upanishads*, two religious writings of the Aryans, led to the development of which religion?

- (1) Buddhism
- (3) Hinduism**
- (2) Daoism
- (4) Jainism

566. Which of the following is a belief of Hinduism?

- (1) Reincarnation purifies the soul.
- (2) Karma determines the kind of life a person will lead when reborn.
- (3) Complete happiness and peace comes from uniting with the Brahma, or universal soul.
- (4) All of the above**

568. What did the founder of Buddhism, Siddhartha Gautama, become known as?

- (1) the Enlightened One**
- (3) the Raja
- (2) the Brahma
- (4) the Chosen One

570. The Buddha taught which of the following lessons?

- (1) A person's caste is a result of deeds committed in past lives.
- (2) One must let go of all worldly pleasures and lead lives of good conduct.**
- (3) There is a universal soul.
- (4) There is no such thing as reincarnation; instead, the dead go to nirvana.

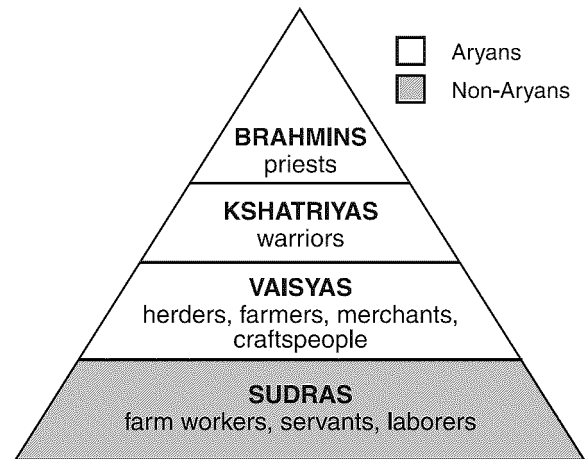
571. What is the Buddhist cycle of rebirth called?

- (1) reincarnation**
- (3) dharma
- (2) the wheel of life
- (4) karma

573. Emperor Asoka of the Mauryan Empire had rules of conduct for his people carved on stone pillars that spread the ideas of which of the following?

- (1) Confucianism
- (3) Buddhism**
- (2) Daoism
- (4) Hinduism

1128. the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

Which religion or belief system is most closely associated with the social class system illustrated in the diagram?

- (1) Hinduism**
- (3) Catholicism
- (2) Daoism
- (4) animism

1295. What was one the main accomplishments of the Mauryan Empire?

- (1) created the caste system
- (2) allowed women equal access to jobs
- (3) enabled Buddhism to spread to the Middle East, North Africa, and other parts of Asia**
- (4) disbanded all organizations that separated people based on class

1298. Where was Buddhism founded?

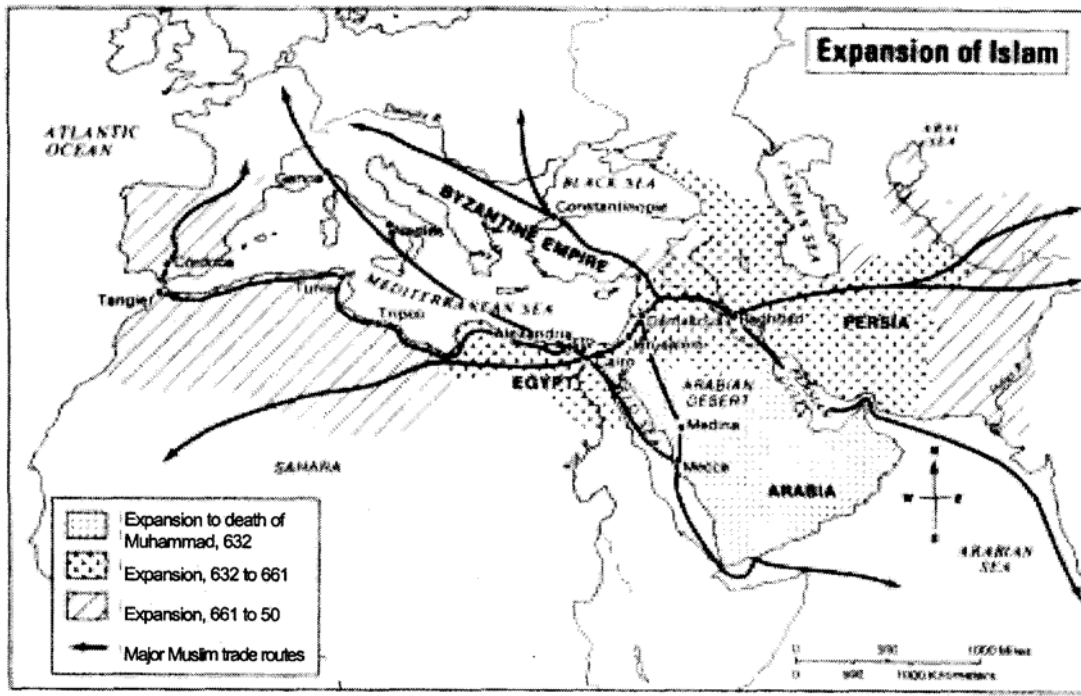
- (1) China
- (2) India**
- (3) Vietnam
- (4) Japan

UNIT IV

EXPANDING ZONES



845.



What is the best conclusion based on the map above?

- (1) Islam spread along Muslim trade routes.
- (2) Islam was not accepted outside of Arabia.
- (3) Islam spread to France.
- (4) Islam was not as popular as Christianity.

- 271. Which of the following is a major contribution of the Golden Age of Islamic civilization?
 - (1) **advances in mathematics**
 - (2) irrigation systems
 - (3) polytheism
 - (4) gunpowder and guns
- 272. Which Western European country was once Islamic?
 - (1) England
 - (2) France
 - (3) **Spain**
 - (4) Germany
- 338. Who was the founder of Islam?
 - (1) Abraham
 - (2) **Muhammad**
 - (3) Confucius
 - (4) Siddhartha Gautama
- 339. Where did the Islamic movement first develop?
 - (1) in India
 - (2) in Europe
 - (3) in East Africa
 - (4) **on the Arabian peninsula**

- 340. What was the leader of Islamic civilization known as?
 - (1) king
 - (2) **caliph**
 - (3) lord
 - (4) prince
- 341. What is the name of the ethical code that Muslims follow?
 - (1) Hammurabi's Code
 - (2) The Twelve Tables
 - (3) **The Five Pillars**
 - (4) Justinian's Code
- 342. What rule is at the core of the Islamic religion?
 - (1) **One must believe in Allah and in Muhammad as his prophet.**
 - (2) One must believe that Muhammad was a God.
 - (3) One must believe that Jesus and Abraham were not prophets.
 - (4) One must serve in the military.

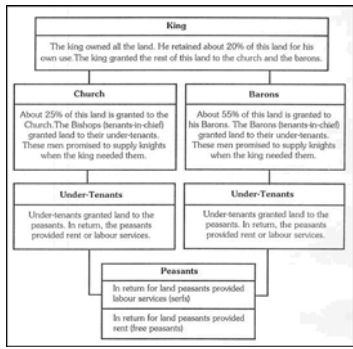
205. What were Serfs?
 (1) slaves
(2) laborers who were legally bound to the lord's land
 (3) immigrant workers
 (4) criminals
206. Why did peasant farmers give up their freedom and become serfs?
(1) They needed protection.
 (2) They were not used to owning land.
 (3) They were required by law.
 (4) They didn't want to be free.
273. In European feudal society, what was an individual's social status generally determined by?
(1) birth
 (2) education and training
 (3) individual abilities
 (4) marriage
274. What is one similarity between feudalism and the caste system?
 (1) illegal (3) merit-based
(2) highly restrictive (4) non-restrictive
275. According to feudal laws, what was one's social standing entirely based on?
(1) birth (3) skin color
 (2) merit (4) education
283. What was a characteristic of European feudalism?
 (1) a strong centralized government
(2) a decentralized government
 (3) the adoption of Greek Orthodox principles
 (4) an open democratic society
375. Which of the following regions had a feudal system of government?
 (1) China **(3) Western Europe**
 (2) Middle East (4) North Africa
376. What was one trait of the feudal system?
 (1) democratic government
 (2) social mobility
(3) decentralized government
 (4) separation of church and state
468. Which of the following leaders was the first Holy Roman Emperor?
(1) Charlemagne (3) Julius Caesar
 (2) King Henry VIII (4) Justinian
617. Who was medieval Europe ruled by?
 (1) strong centralized monarchy
 (2) democratically elected council
(3) group of decentralized feudal governments
 (4) religious coalition
620. Who were vassals?
 (1) controlled feudal Europe
(2) performed military service for a lord
 (3) protested the feudal contract
 (4) tried to free the serfs
621. What did the feudal contract establish?
 (1) dominance of the Eastern Orthodox Church over the Roman Catholic Church
(2) relationship between lord and vassal
 (3) idea that serfdom is illegal
 (4) relationship between slaves and serfs
624. According to the feudal contract, what must a lord give a vassal?
 (1) freedom **(3) land**
 (2) money (4) slaves
- 865.



Where were these warriors from?

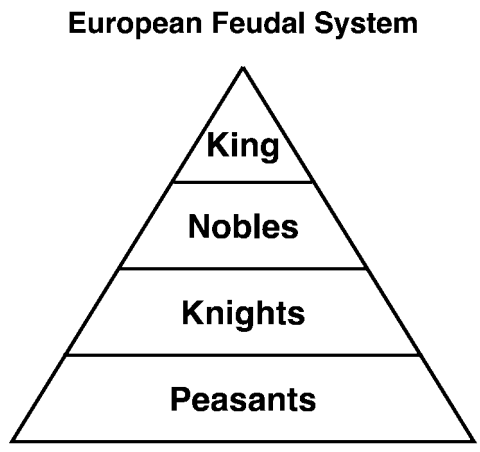
- (1) Ottoman Egypt (3) Mongol China
 (2) India **(4) Medieval Europe**

720.



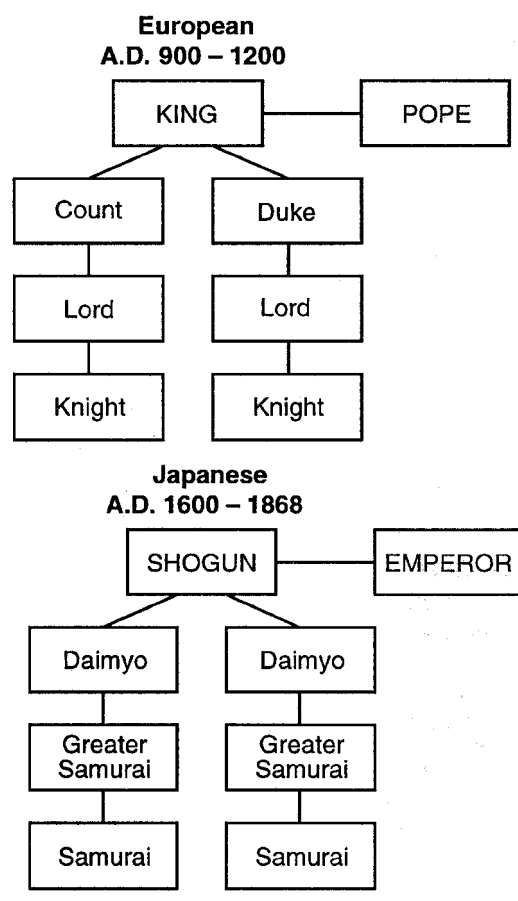
- What does the chart above depict?
- (1) capitalism
 - (2) **feudalism**
 - (3) socialism
 - (4) mercantilism

Base your answers to questions 1091 and 1092 on the illustration below.



1091. The illustration represents a society based on which of the following?
- (1) **social class**
 - (2) educational achievement
 - (3) accumulated wealth
 - (4) political ability
1092. What does this illustration suggest about the European feudal system?
- (1) designed to promote political and economic equality
 - (2) controlled by a powerful middle class
 - (3) intended to provide opportunities for social mobility
 - (4) **supported by the labor of the peasants**

Base your answers to questions 988 and 989 on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.



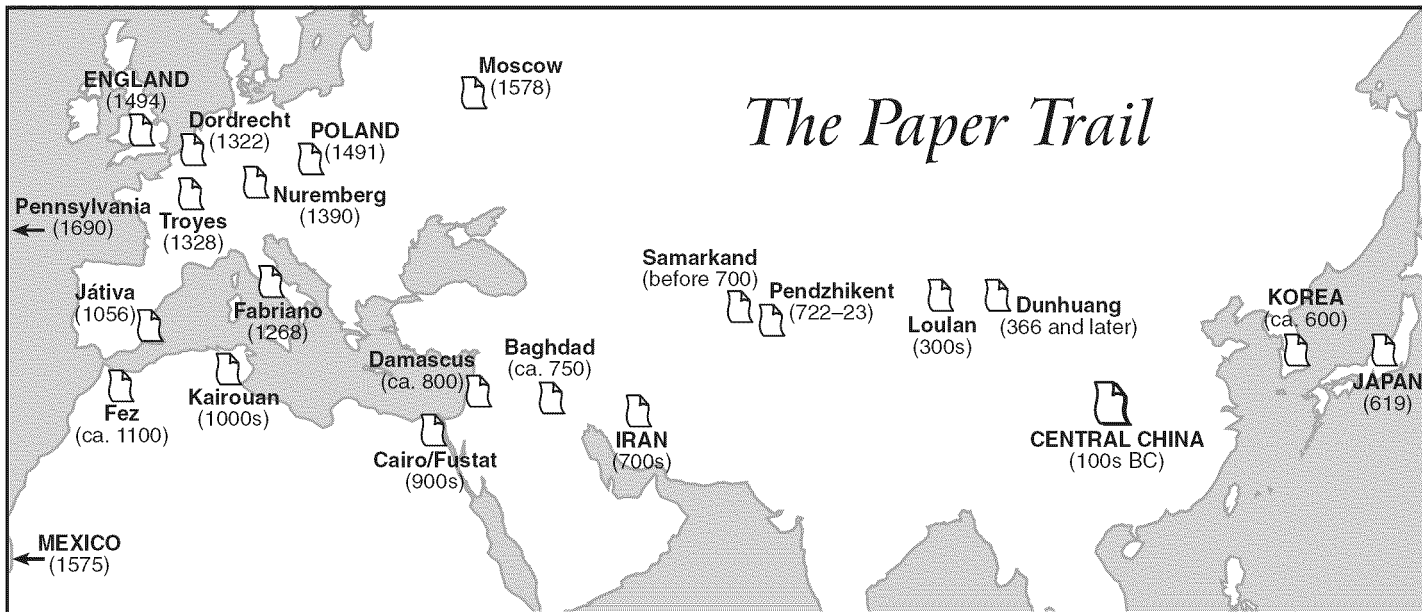
988. Which political system is associated with the social stratification system shown in the illustration?
- (1) fascism
 - (2) **feudalism**
 - (3) communism
 - (4) socialism
989. In both Europe and Japan, what was the major reason for the development of the political system shown in the illustration?
- (1) eliminate the need for a legal system
 - (2) increase trade and manufacturing in the region
 - (3) consolidate the political power of religious leaders
 - (4) **provide order during a period of weak central governments**

UNIT V



GLOBAL INTERACTIONS

1129. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Aramco World*, May/June, 1999 (adapted)

The technology of papermaking traveled from China to Baghdad along the

- (1) Saharan caravan trails
- (2) Trans-Siberian Railway
- (3) **Silk Roads**
- (4) Suez Canal

1067. The rise of the West African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai can be attributed to

- (1) their emphasis on nationalism
- (2) the spread of Christianity
- (3) the rise of European imperialism
- (4) **their locations near the trans-Saharan trade routes**

1061. Which title is best for the partial outline below?

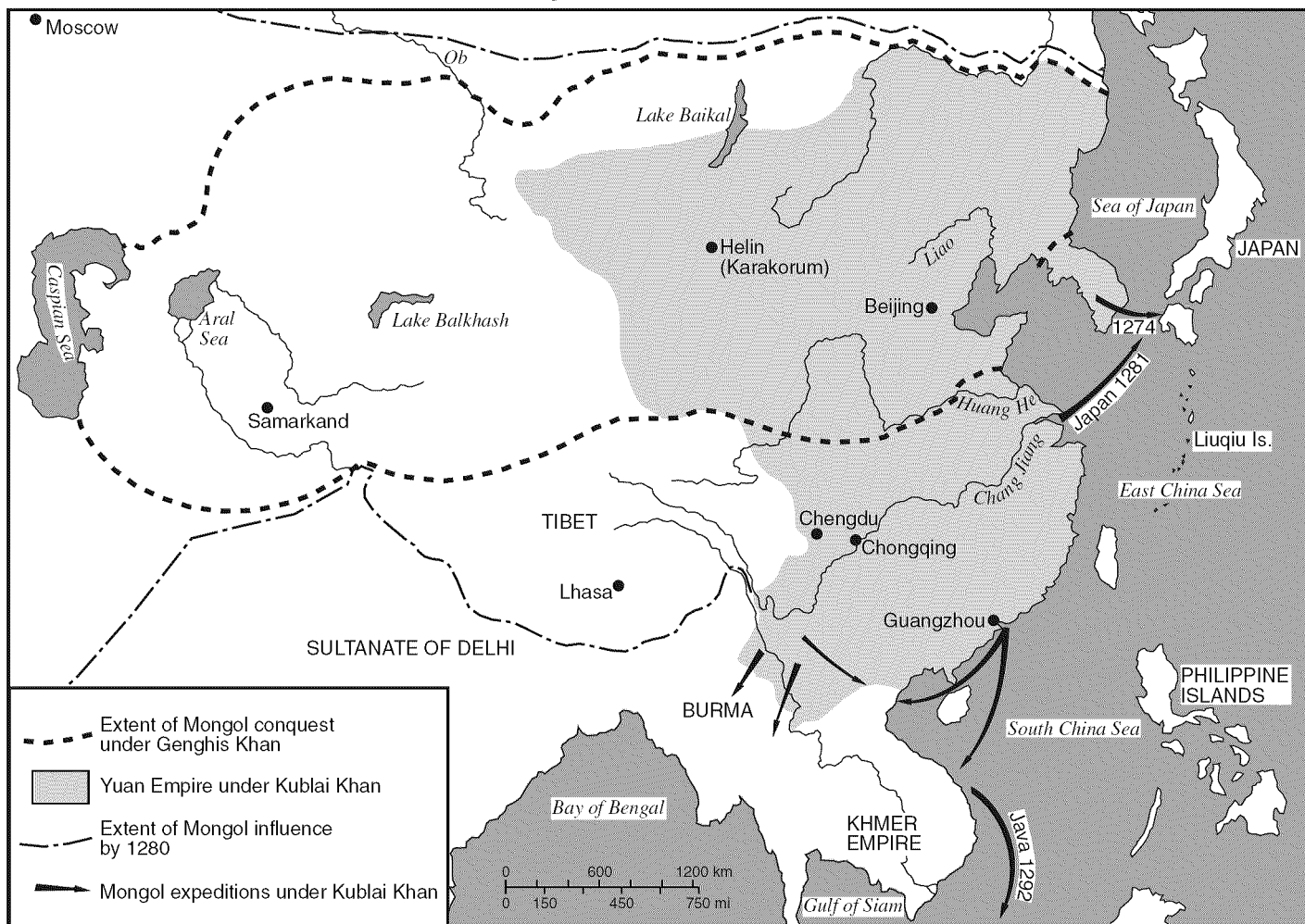
- I. _____
- A. Indian Ocean sea lanes
 - B. Central Asian Silk Road
 - C. Trans-Saharan trade
 - D. East African coastal trading system

- (1) Areas in the Hanseatic League
- (2) Routes of European Crusaders
- (3) **Movement of People and Goods**
- (4) Regions Under Mongol Control

783. Which of the following cities was a center for world trade during the early stage of the Renaissance?

- (1) London
- (2) Paris
- (3) **Venice**
- (4) Nice

1130. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: John K. Fairbank, *China: A New History*, Harvard University Press, 1992 (adapted)

Which statement about the Mongols is supported by the information in the map?

- (1) The Yuan dynasty kept China isolated from outside influence.
- (2) Most of the Chinese people lived in the river valleys.
- (3) **Kublai Khan and Genghis Khan extended Mongol influence to other parts of Asia.**
- (4) The city of Samarkand was part of the Yuan Empire.

1017. The Incas, the Romans, and the Mongols were similar in that each
- (1) developed systems of writing
 - (2) **extended control over neighboring peoples**
 - (3) established industrial economies
 - (4) adopted democratic political systems

760. Kublai Khan was the first
- (1) Mongol Emperor
 - (2) Ottoman Emperor
 - (3) **Yuan Emperor**
 - (4) Tokugawa Shogun
759. The Mongols who ruled India were called the
- (1) Yuan
 - (2) **Moguls**
 - (3) Ghazans
 - (4) Delhi

1322. The law of gravity is attributed to
 (1) **Issac Newton** (3) Galileo Galilei
 (2) Johannes Gutenberg (4) William Harvey
1321. Galileo, Newton, and Gutenberg
 (1) were prominent scientists
 (2) strongly opposed the Catholic Church
 (3) **contributed to the advancement of European society**
 (4) became members of European governments
1320. The invention of the printing press was extremely important to the development of Europe because it
 (1) reaffirmed European culture superiority
 (2) signaled the end of European imperialism
 (3) destroyed any notion that Europe had problems
 (4) **allowed more people to become exposed to Renaissance ideas**
1319. Although Europeans were unaware of its existence, the printing press was originally invented in
 (1) India (3) **China**
 (2) Japan (4) Persia
1318. The European printing press was invented by
 (1) William Harvey (3) Galileo Galilei
 (2) Issac Newton (4) **Johannes Gutenberg**
1317. After the fall of the Roman Empire, many classical Roman and Greek ideas were not explored in Europe until the
 (1) Enlightenment
 (2) Scientific Revolution
 (3) **Renaissance**
 (4) Crusades
430. Who created the modern scientific method?
 (1) Aristotle (3) Galileo Galilei
 (2) **Francis Bacon** (4) Issac Newton
1111. A major reason that the Renaissance began in Italy was that
 (1) **Italian city-states had grown wealthy from trade between Europe and Asia**
 (2) farmers produced great agricultural surpluses on vast plains
 (3) merchants supported the Green Revolution
 (4) many European scholars had migrated to this area
1086. The revival of Greek and Roman culture, the economic growth of Italian city-states in the 1400s, and the development of humanism were aspects of the
 (1) Age of Revolutions
 (2) Protestant Reformation
 (3) spread of Islam
 (4) **European Renaissance**
1010. The Protestant Reformation and the European Renaissance were similar in that both
 (1) discouraged the growth of strong monarchs
 (2) **encouraged people to question tradition**
 (3) were led by the military
 (4) supported the return of the Roman Empire
1003. Which point of view best represents the philosophy of the Renaissance?
 (1) **The Greek and Roman civilizations are worthy of study.**
 (2) Class distinctions in society should be abolished
 (3) Religious doctrines are the only subject of value.
 (4) The glorification of human beings is sinful.
448. Which of the following Renaissance figures wrote The Canterbury Tales?
 (1) Donato di Donatello
 (2) **Geoffrey Chaucer**
 (3) William Shakespeare
 (4) Leonardo de Vinci

UNIT VI

THE FIRST GLOBAL AGE



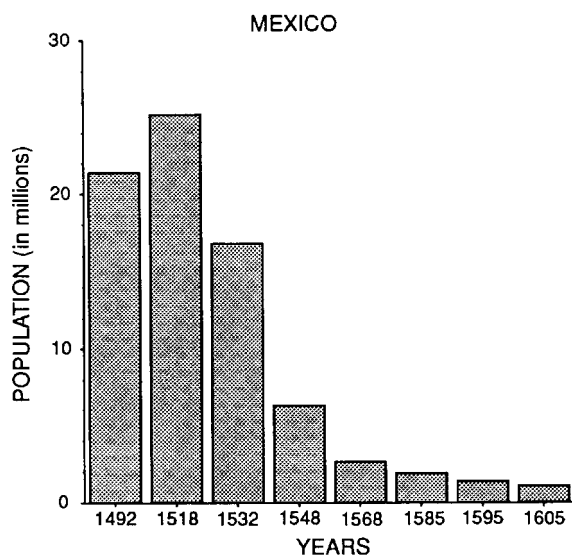
1057. Which title would be most appropriate for this list of characteristics?

I.

- A. "Cash crop" economies
- B. Class systems based on birth and skin color
- C. Ethnic and racial diversity

- (1) Problems of the Cold War
- (2) **Results of colonialism in Latin America**
- (3) Effects of feudalism on medieval Europe
- (4) Causes of the Korean War

1023. Base your answer on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which statement best explains a major reason for the trend illustrated by the graph?

- (1) The population adopted the European custom of smaller families.
- (2) **The population was exposed to diseases from Europe.**
- (3) Frequent tribal wars throughout the period decreased the population.
- (4) Much of the population moved to coastal areas.

1002. Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



What is the cartoonist's point of view?

- (1) Columbus' initial voyage in 1492 was a cause for celebration.
- (2) Many groups claim Columbus as their representative.
- (3) **Not all groups have the same interpretation of Columbus' role in history.**
- (4) Columbus was not the first European to explore Latin America.

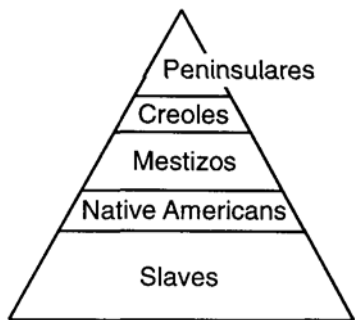
972. One reason the Spanish conquistadors were able to conquer the Aztec and Inca Empires rapidly is that

- (1) these empires had no standing armies
- (2) **the Spanish had better weapons than the Aztecs and Incas did**
- (3) the Spanish greatly outnumbered the Aztecs and Incas
- (4) the Aztecs and Incas joined together to fight the Spanish

963. A major goal of the conquistadors in Latin America was to

- (1) establish religious freedom
- (2) promote democracy
- (3) **increase the wealth of Spain**
- (4) introduce a laissez-faire economic system

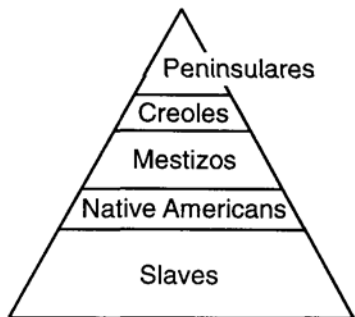
873.



This system was most similar to the

- (1) American slave system
- (2) industrial system
- (3) feudal system**
- (4) agricultural system

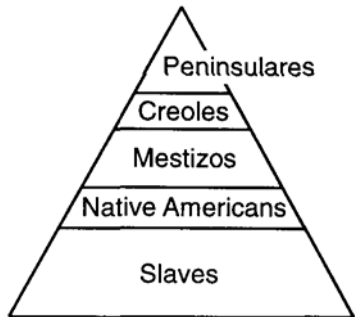
871.



This system was most similar to the

- (1) Greek city-state system
- (2) industrial system
- (3) caste system**
- (4) American slave system

869.



This social classification system was known as the

- (1) caste system
- (3) encomienda system**
- (2) feudal system
- (4) socialist system

744. The lowest class of Spanish colonial society was composed of

- (1) Spanish-born nobles
- (2) people of mixed European and Native American ancestry
- (3) people of mixed European and African ancestry
- (4) Native Americans**

743. peninsulares and creoles

- mestizos
- mulattos
- African slaves and Native Americans

This social ladder was present in colonies ruled by

- (1) France
- (2) Portugal
- (3) England
- (4) Spain**

438. Peru was a part of the

- (1) Portuguese Empire
- (2) French Empire
- (3) Spanish Empire**
- (4) British Empire

437. The Spanish Empire included

- (1) Brazil
- (2) Canada
- (3) Mexico**
- (4) Portugal

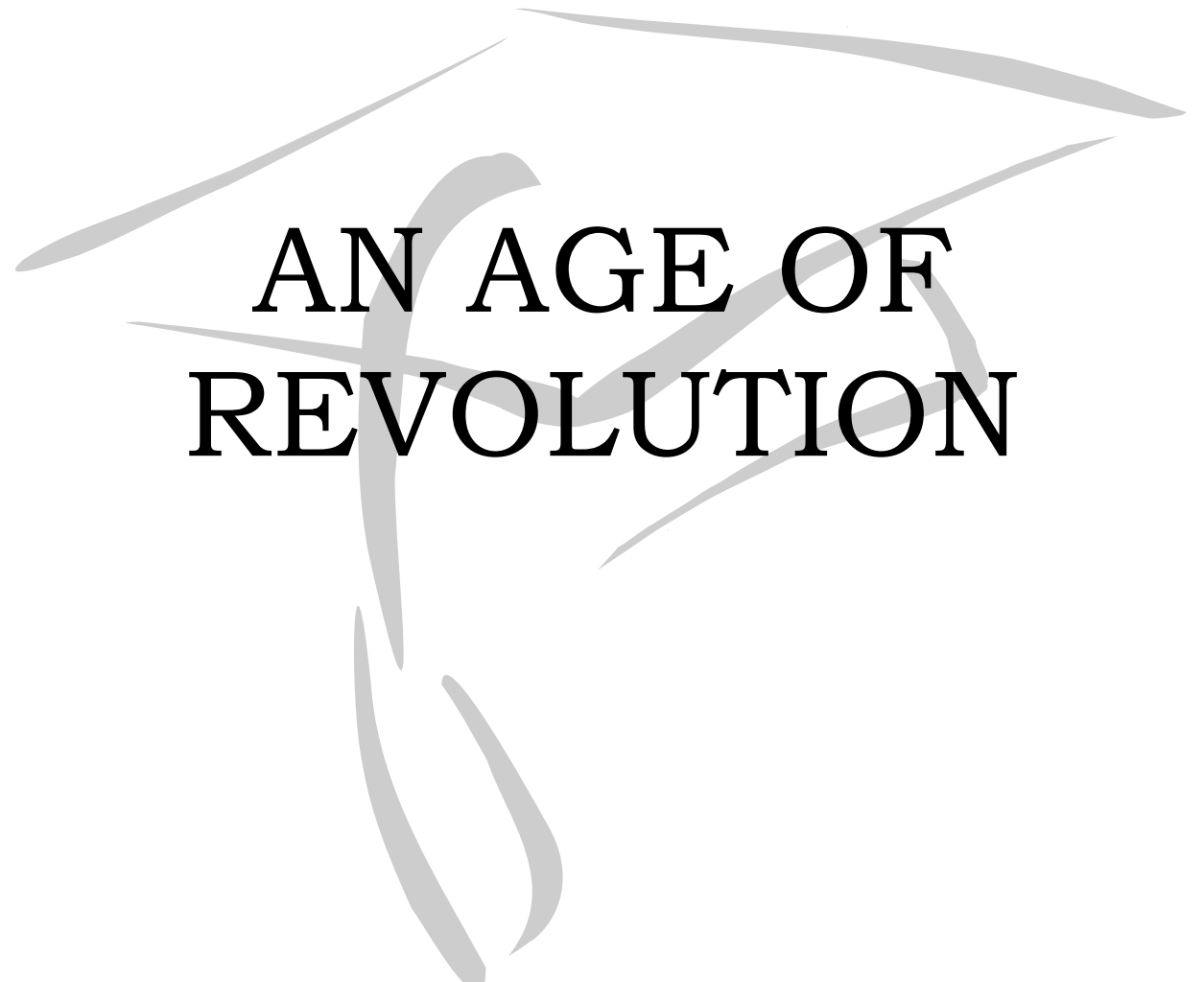
434. Which of the following Europeans explorer is responsible for overthrowing the Inca Empire?

- (1) Francisco Pizarro**
- (2) Hernan Cortes
- (3) Vasco da Gama
- (4) Bartholomew Dias

433. Which of the following European explorers was responsible for overthrowing the Aztec Empire?

- (1) Vasco de Gama
- (2) Christopher Columbus
- (3) Francisco Pizarro
- (4) Hernan Cortes**

UNIT VII.



AN AGE OF
REVOLUTION

1089. The Glorious Revolution in England resulted in the
- (1) strengthening of divine right rule
 - (2) formation of a limited monarchy**
 - (3) weakening of Parliament's power of the purse
 - (4) end of civil liberties guaranteed by the Petition of Right
1042. The Magna Carta, the Glorious Revolution, and the writings of John Locke all contributed to Great Britain's development of
- (1) absolute monarchy
 - (2) ethnic rivalries
 - (3) parliamentary democracy**
 - (4) imperialist policies
979. John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau would be most likely to support
- (1) a return to feudalism in Europe
 - (2) a government ruled by a divine right monarchy
 - (3) a society ruled by the Catholic Church
 - (4) the right of citizens to decide the best form of government**
835. The Enlightenment had the most immediate impact on
- (1) the Middle East
 - (2) East Asia
 - (3) Africa
 - (4) Europe and its colonies**
442. Which of the following philosophers had the most influence on democratic thought?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Machiavelli | (3) Thomas Hobbes |
| (2) John Locke | (4) Muhammad |
358. One of the most important results of the Enlightenment was that
- (1) the French monarchy was strengthened
 - (2) the status quo was reaffirmed
 - (3) the discoveries of the Scientific Revolution were disproved
 - (4) democratic ideals were spread**
351. The writings of Enlightenment philosophers encouraged future political revolution by supporting
- (1) socialism
 - (2) imperialism
 - (3) the natural right of man**
 - (4) the divine-right monarchies
141. Which of the following philosophers was strongly opposed to democracy?
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| (1) John Locke | (3) Thomas Hobbes |
| (2) Adam Smith | (4) Karl Marx |
135. Which of the following philosophers was in favor of democracy?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Thomas Hobbes | (3) Machiavelli |
| (2) John Locke | (4) Francis Bacon |
132. Liberalism was a philosophy based on the belief that
- (1) governments should provide support for its citizens
 - (2) everyone should have the right to vote
 - (3) business should be regulated by the government
 - (4) people should be as free as possible**

1275. Which of the following events caused a substantial migration to cities?
 (1) the Black Plague
 (2) the Scientific Revolution
 (3) the fall of Roman Empire
(4) the Industrial Revolution

1274. One of the negative effects of the Industrial Revolution was that the
 (1) middle class was destroyed
(2) average pollution rate increased
 (3) Scientific Revolution ended
 (4) average population growth decreased substantially

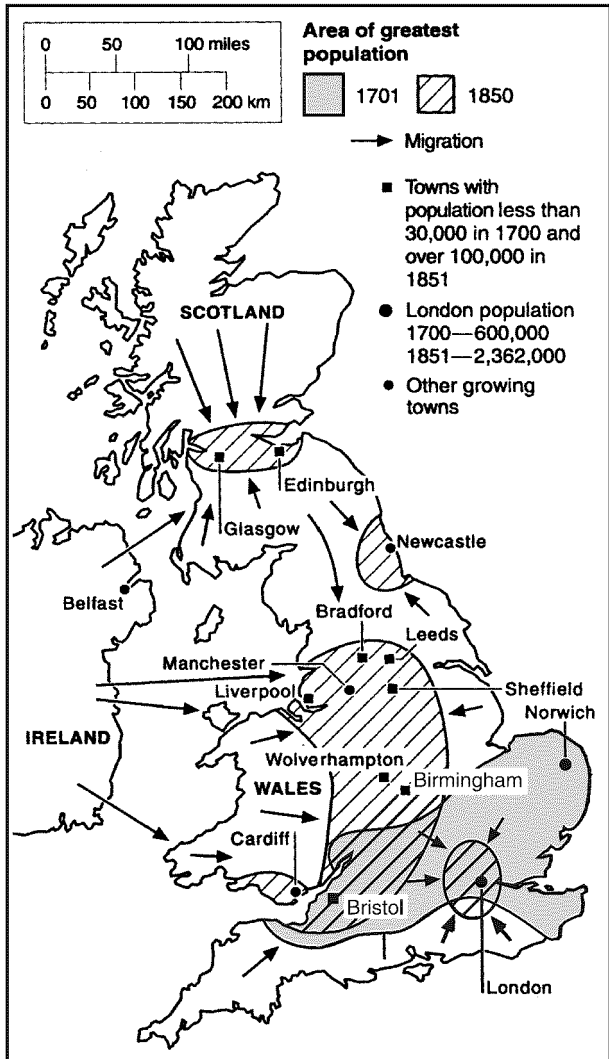
1273. Which of the following events is responsible for creating a larger middle class?
 (1) the Scientific Revolution
 (2) the Russian Revolution
(3) the Industrial Revolution
 (4) the Protestant Revolution

1272. Which trend accompanied industrialization?
 (1) the middle class disappeared
(2) massive amounts of people moved from the countryside to the cities
 (3) massive amounts of people moved out of cities
 (4) the average amount of pollution decreased

1116. In the late 1800s, one response of workers in England to unsafe working conditions was to
 (1) take control of the government
 (2) return to farming
 (3) set minimum wages
(4) form labor unions

1115. Which event had the greatest influence on the development of laissez-faire capitalism?
 (1) fall of the Roman Empire
 (2) invention of the printing press
(3) Industrial Revolution
 (4) Green Revolution

1126. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: World History on File, 1999

Which conclusion about Great Britain's population between 1701 and 1850 is best supported by this map?

- (1) Political unrest caused rural people to move to the towns.
- (2) Many people moved from the London area to the area around Liverpool and Birmingham.
- (3) The size of most urban areas decreased.
- (4) The population of some cities and towns increased dramatically.**