

AP World History

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1. Origins of Civilization

2. Egypt

728. The bringer of food, rich in provisions, creator of all good, lord of majesty, sweet of fragrance." - Ancient Egyptian Hymn

The hymn above, is referring to which of the following?

- (A) The Mediterranean Sea
- (B) The Nile River**
- (C) The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
- (D) The Sinai Peninsula
- (E) Nubia

729. What was the "miracle" of the Nile for the ancient Egyptians?

- (A) Its water was drinkable.
- (B) Its gentle current allowed for the passage of boats.
- (C) Its temperature and salinity was ideal for fish.
- (D) Its annual floodings made the surrounding land fertile.**
- (E) Its shallow depths made it easy to cross.

730. How did the predictability of the Nile floodings inhibit the initial development of state society in Egypt?

- (A) All people had access to fertile lands.
- (B) People would aggregate during times of flooding and then they would disperse.
- (C) There was no need to implement large-scale irrigation projects.**
- (D) Village settlements were not permanent.
- (E) No one person or family accumulated more crops than another.

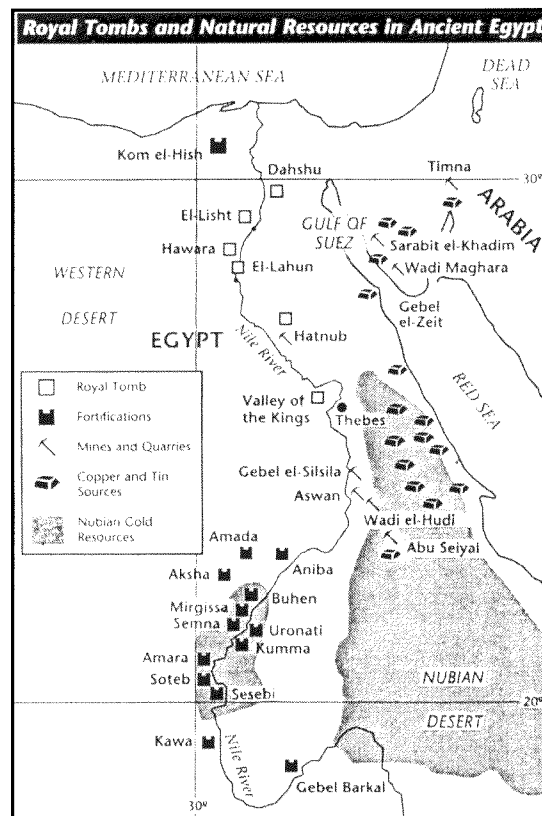
732. Geographically, how was Lower Egypt distinct from Upper Egypt?

- (A) In Lower Egypt, the Nile branched out into a triangular-shaped delta.**
- (B) In Lower Egypt, the Nile flowed between bands of limestone hills.
- (C) In Upper Egypt, the Nile branched out into a triangular-shaped delta.
- (D) Lower Egypt was a more arid environment because of the Eastern Desert.
- (E) Once the Nile riverbed reaches lower Egypt, it is turned into rapids by a belt of granite.

734. The periods of weak political leadership, invasion and decline in ancient Egypt were called

- (A) the Middle Periods
- (B) **Intermediate Periods**
- (C) ma'ats
- (D) dynasties
- (E) the Pre-Dynastic Periods

731.



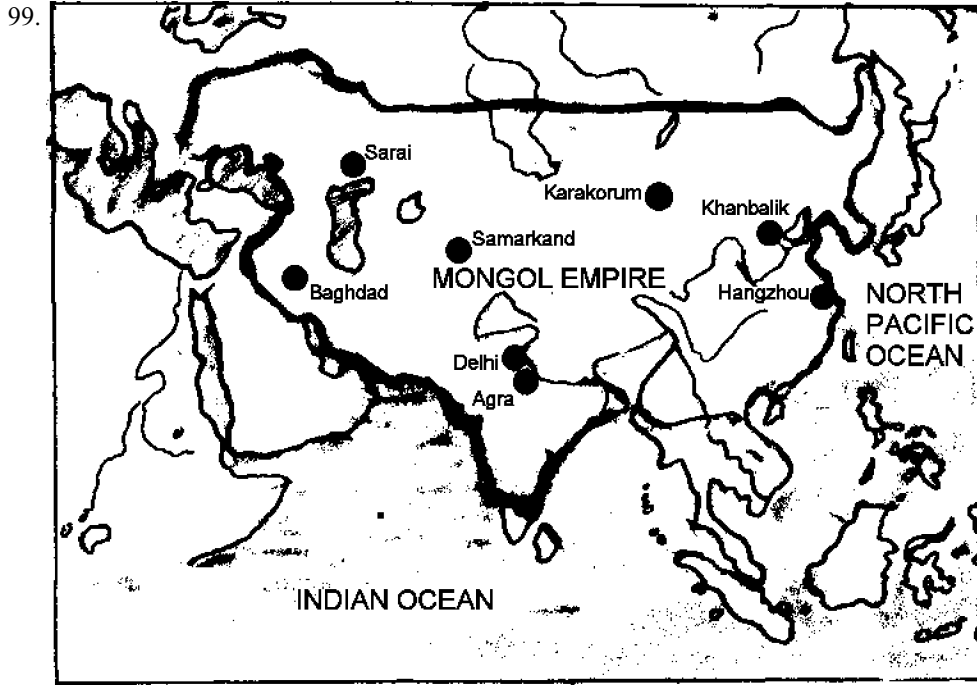
According to the map above, which of the following helped Egypt become a fully functional state?

- I. Access to raw materials for building and commerce.
- II. Deserts isolated Egypt from foreigners.
- III. The Nile River only flowed through Egypt.

- (A) I only.
- (D) I and II only.**
- (B) II only.
- (E) II and III only.
- (C) I, II, and III.

733. What effect did the Nile cataracts in the south and deserts in the east and west of Egypt have on the early development of Egypt?

- (A) They served as natural barriers protecting it from invasion.**
- (B) They prevented Egypt from engaging in trade with other regions.
- (C) They forced Egypt to rely solely on local materials for building.
- (D) The agricultural fields of central Egypt became the driving force for the Egyptian economy.
- (E) Vast city-states developed in central Egypt.



As the map above illustrates, the sheer vastness of the Mongol Empire contributed to

- (A) the spreading of Mongol culture throughout Europe and Asia
- (B) the empire's ultimate demise due to the burden defending it placed on the military**
- (C) the establishment of an official religion and language throughout the empire
- (D) the successful unification of all the Central Asian tribal groups
- (E) the collapse of the Ming Dynasty in China

98. The Mongols were most responsible for the collapse of which of the following empires?

- (A) the Han Empire
- (B) the Byzantine Empire
- (C) the Ghana Kingdom
- (D) the Carolingian Dynasty
- (E) Islamic Empire**

100. Which of the following best describes the Mongols?

- (A) Nomadic tribal peoples who were excellent horsemen.**
- (B) Nomadic tribal peoples who dominated the seas.
- (C) Sedentary farmers who developed a thriving iron-working tradition.
- (D) Urban city-dwellers whose economy depended on commerce and manufacturing.
- (E) Buddhist worshippers who were pacifistic.

104. The Mongol Empire was significant in history for

- (A) promoting the diffusion of many different cultures**
- (B) establishing the first political system in which democracy was enforced
- (C) creating an empire without a unified legal system
- (D) leaving extensive written records and astronomical records
- (E) developing a pastoralist economy

101. How was the Mongol social structure similar to that of the Germanic tribes?

- (A) Women were given an elevated status.
- (B) Smaller units like the family and the clan served as the basis of society.**
- (C) A council of elders governed Mongol cities.
- (D) The priests were considered superior to the warriors in traditional society.
- (E) The tribes were ordered according to a caste system.

102. How did the leadership of Genghis Khan impact the Mongols?

- (A) He unified the tribes and led the invasion of China to expand his empire.**
- (B) He introduced Chinese Buddhism and silk-making techniques to the tribes.
- (C) He discontinued trade with the Arab merchants along the Silk roads.
- (D) He taught the Mongol peoples subsistence agriculture.
- (E) He established an administrative bureaucracy.

1. New Economic and Political Institutions

1. Slave Trades

934. The majority of people who came to the New World between 1500 and 1800 originated in which of the following areas?
- (A) Western Europe (D) Southern Africa
(B) Central Europe (E) Eastern Africa
(C) **Western Africa**
956. Which of the following was a part of the triangular trade system?
- (A) **Raw materials shipped from the Americas to Europe.**
(B) Raw materials shipped from the Americas to Africa.
(C) Manufactured goods from Europe shipped to the Americas.
(D) The middle-passage from the Americas to Africa.
(E) Manufactured goods from the Americas traded for African slaves.
1087. Which of the following was a result of native South Americans succumbing in large numbers to European diseases?
- (A) **African slaves were brought to South America to increase the decreasing labor supply**
(B) The remaining native South Americans were quarantined into brutal concentration camps
(C) The remaining native South Americans were enslaved as part of the Encomienda system
(D) Spain abandoned its South American colonies to the Creoles
(E) There was an increase in the number of Europeans immigrating to South America
1208. Which of the following explains the rapid increase in the West African slave trade after 1500?
- (A) The collapse of the East African slave trade
(B) **The desire of West Africans for European goods**
(C) The settlement of South Africa by the Boers
(D) The death of Mansa Musa of Mali
(E) The establishment of a British colony in India
1209. Why, for the most part, did European slave traders NOT have to capture slaves in West Africa themselves?
- (A) Most West African slaves were brought to European ports by native African traders
(B) **Most West African slaves were brought to West African coastal areas by native African traders**
(C) Almost all Europeans who traveled to West Africa died of tropical disease
(D) They hired Arab merchants to capture slaves in West Africa
(E) Most West African slaves were brought to North African coastal areas by native African traders
1247. What was a major difference between the East African and West African slave trades?
- (A) The East African slave trade was always larger than the West African slave trade.
(B) The West African slave trade was always larger than the East African slave trade.
(C) **Most West African slaves were taken by African kingdoms, while most East African slaves were taken by Arab traders.**
(D) Most East African slaves were taken by African kingdoms, while most West African slaves were taken by Arab traders.
(E) Most West African slaves were taken by European traders, while most East African slaves were taken by African kingdoms.
1269. In the early eighteenth century most of the people transported by the Atlantic slave trade
- (A) died during the voyage (D) went to Brazil
(B) went to Spanish America (E) **went to the West Indies**
(C) went to North America
1270. Why were more slaves sent to the West Indies as a part of the Atlantic slave trade than any other area?
- (A) The West Indies had the largest population of Europeans in the New World.
(B) **Slaves in the West Indies had a high mortality rate.**
(C) Slaves in the West Indies were more likely to escape back to Africa.
(D) Slaves in the West Indies were more likely to buy back their freedom.
(E) The West Indies had the largest population of Native Americans in the New World.
1296. What was a significant difference between the East African and West African slave trades?
- (A) **Women made up a higher percentage of slaves in the East African trade than the West African trade**
(B) The East African slave trade was dominated primarily by the Portuguese while the West African trade was dominated by Arabs
(C) Families were usually kept together as a part of the West African trade but they were usually broken up by the East African trade
(D) The West African slave trade supplies slaves to North America while the East African trade provided slaves to South America
(E) The East African slave trade ended 200 years before the West African slave trade ended-
1543. Which of the following groups dominated the trans-Atlantic slave trade during the sixteenth century?
- (A) the Netherlands (D) **Portugal**
(B) Great Britain (E) France
(C) Spain