

# HP5 Unit Exam Multiple Choice Review



# 1. The “Neolithic” era is associated with

- a) making tools out of materials including metal.
- b) making large rock formations like Stonehenge for religious purposes.
- c) an architectural hallmark when people lived in buildings instead of caves.
- d) the rise of agriculture.
- e) the start of a bilateral trade system.



2. Women in Mesopotamian society had a lower status than in a hunter-gatherer society because of

- a) the requirement to serve as temple prostitutes.
- b) their role as primary agricultural producers.
- c) their role in the military.
- d) the shift of the major role in food provision from women to men.
- e) the requirement that they not leave the house.



### 3. The center of political action in the Roman Republic was

- a) the Council of Nobles.
- b) annually elected civic officials.
- c) the Senate.
- d) the Plebian Council.
- e) the Congress of Monarchs.



4. The emperor responsible for the reorganization of the Roman government after 31 B.C.E. was

- a) Julius Caesar.
- b) Caligula.
- c) Nero.
- d) Claudius.
- e) Octavian.



## 5. The competition among states in the Warring States Period resulted in

- a) the creation of the first empire under the Qin state.
- b) the escalation of violence against the upper classes.
- c) an enormous tax increase.
- d) peasant rebellions.
- e) the weakening of China, allowing the Annamese invasion.



## 6. Mecca is an important city because it

- a) has an unusually cold climate for the Arabian peninsula.
- b) is a caravan city and pilgrimage site of the Ka'ba.
- c) is the rival city to Jerusalem.
- d) is abundantly watered and needs no irrigation for crops.
- e) is the birthplace of Abraham.



## 7. Muhammad's teachings were built upon the beliefs of

- a) Judaism and Buddhism.
- b) Judaism and Hinduism.
- c) Judaism and Christianity.
- d) Judaism and Zoroastrianism.
- e) Judaism and Manichaeism.



8. One of the most significant effects of Mongol trade routes was

- a) the spread to western Europe of new luxury goods like silk.
- b) importing of spies from western Europe.
- c) the opening of conversion missions from western Europe Christians.
- d) the spread of diseases including the plague.
- e) the development of a universal system of coinage.



9. In 1453, the Ottomans conquered the important city of

- a) Kiev
- b) Vienna
- c) Paris
- d) Budapest
- e) Constantinople



10. In 1368, the Yuan Empire was overthrown and replaced by the

- a) Manchu Empire
- b) Yi Kingdom
- c) Ming Empire
- d) Song Empire
- e) Tang Empire



11. Zhang He's primary accomplishment was:

- a) converting barbarians to Islam.
- b) discovering new lands in the East.
- c) bringing wealth to China.
- d) acquiring Ming tributary states.
- e) discovering the Philippines.



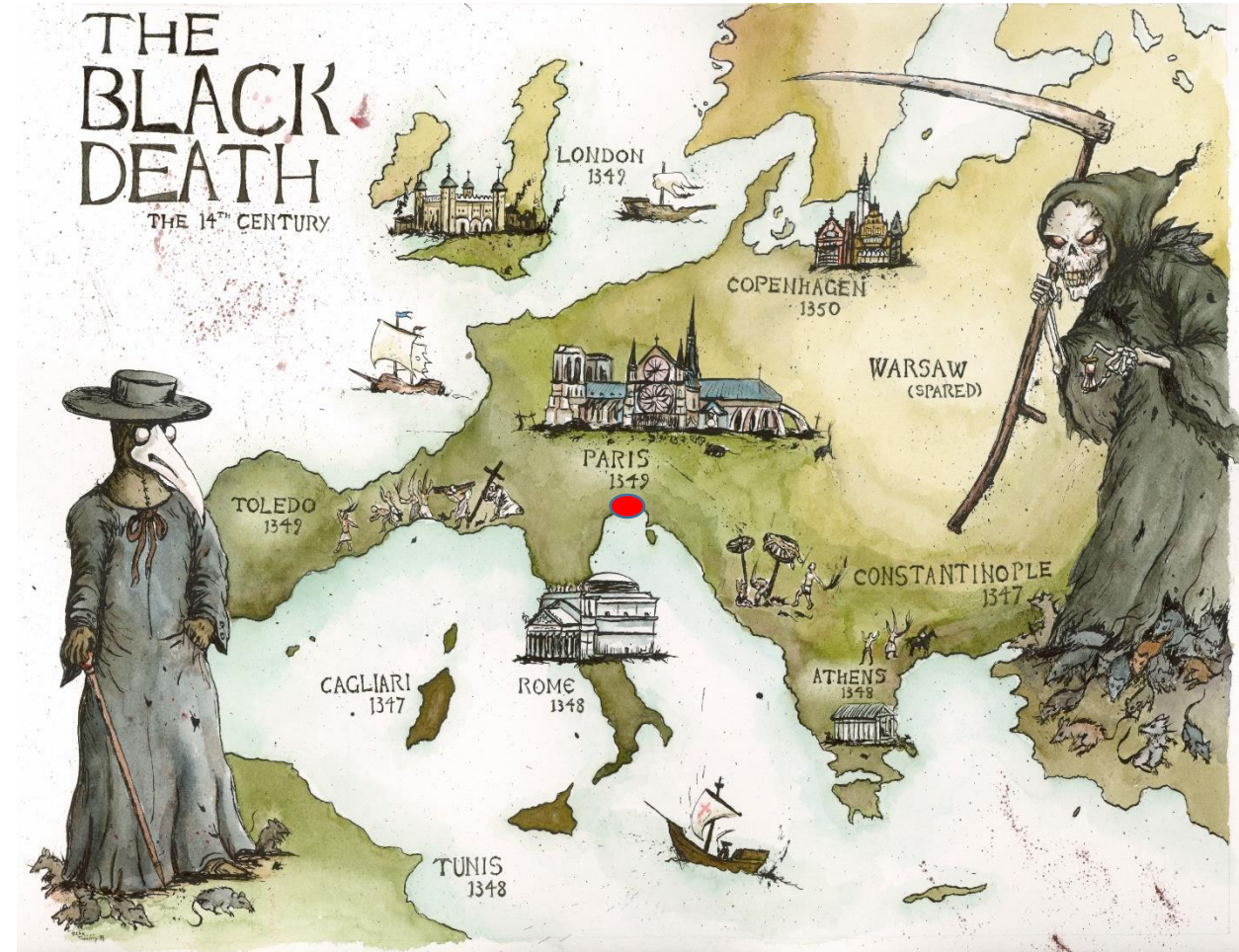
12. The spread of Islam into India was different from that in Africa because

- a) it allowed coexistence of indigenous religions and temples.
- b) it was done largely by force and removed many Hindu and Buddhist temples.
- c) Islam never really took off in India.
- d) African regions converted for the sole reason of trade.
- e) it was easier because there were no tribes and everyone spoke the same language.



## 13. The Bubonic Plague was brought to Europe by

- a) Mongol invaders.
- b) Chinese explorers.
- c) Genoese traders.
- d) Christian monks.
- e) Russian serfs.





14. The two nations that began the maritime revolution and profoundly altered the course of world history were

- a) England and France.
- b) Portugal and Spain.
- c) Germany and Russia.
- d) China and Japan.
- e) Greece and Italy.



15. Prince Henry of Portugal was known as “Henry the Navigator” because

- a) he was the first person to round the Cape of Good Hope.
- b) he devoted his life to promoting exploration.
- c) he designed the compass.
- d) he discovered America.
- e) “navigator” means conqueror in Portuguese.



16. The Enlightenment was the intellectual movement in which

- a. the methods and questions of the Scientific Revolution were applied to human society.
- b. the methods and questions of the Confucian examination system were applied to society.
- c. the methods and ideology of the Protestant Reformation were applied to society.
- d. the ideas of the Renaissance were applied to society.
- e. the ideas of the absolutist rulers were applied to society.



## 17. The Tennis Court Oath was

- a. the declaration by the Third Estate that they would not convene again without a constitution.
- b. a ceremony on a tennis court in which Louis XVI required his nobility to swear the oaths of allegiance to the Second Estate.
- c. taken by Jacobins on the tennis court at Versailles after deposing the king.
- d. where Napoleon was sworn in as head consulate in 1801.
- e. an investiture of the Freemasons.



18. In response to economic depression, hunger and high bread prices on July 14, 1789, a Parisian crowd

- a. burned the palace at Versailles.
- b. attacked the Bastille Castle.
- c. petitioned to have Joan of Arc made a saint.
- d. protested the building of Fontainebleau.
- e. took the king and queen hostage.



19. As a result of the French Revolution, King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were both

- a. restored.
- b. elected.
- c. beheaded.
- d. deported.
- e. enriched.



## 20. The Region of Terror (ROT)

- a. made a new calendar without Sundays.
- b. abolished clocks as symbols of the repressive industrial element of society .
- c. killed hundreds of cats in Paris.
- d. mutilated many nobles.

## The New Republican Calendar

<u>New Name</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Time Period</u>
Vendemaire	Vintage	September 22 - October 21
Brumaire	Fog	October 22 - November 20
Frimaire	Frost	November 21 - December 20
Nivose	Snow	December 21 - January 19
Pluviose	Rain	January 20 - February 18
Ventose	Wind	February 19 - March 20
Germinal	Budding	March 21 - April 19
Floreal	Flowers	April 20 - May 19
Prairial	Meadow	May 20 - June 18
Messidor	Harvest	June 19 - July 18
Thermidor	Heat	July 19 - August 17
Fructidor	Fruit	August 18 - September 21



## 21. Mechanization offered two major advantages:

- a. increased job opportunities for labor forces, and higher wages than cottage industry.
- b. urbanization and increased social mobility.
- c. increased productivity for the manufacture and lower prices for consumers.
- d. increased trade opportunities globally, and increased leisure time for middle classes.
- e. increased work opportunities for women and improved economic opportunities for families.



## 22. The cotton boom enriched planters as well as manufactures and

- a. led to the decline of American slavery.
- b. encouraged the growth of a domestic textile industry in India.
- c. made many sharecroppers rich.
- d. created a high demand for mulch.
- e. created a high demand for slaves.



## 23. The Factory Act of 1833

- a. prohibited textile mills from employing workers under the age of nine.
- b. increased wages for all workers of Great Britain and Scotland.
- c. granted women equal pay for equal work.
- d. created separate guilds for male and female workers.
- e. enacted safety laws.



## 24. Industrialization changed China's relationship with the West because

- a. China's industrialization put it on an equal footing with the West.
- b. industrialization caused Chinese and Western workers to unite.
- c. European steam-powered gunboats humiliated China's military.
- d. European nations "shared the wealth" with China.
- e. Europe demanded massive Chinese immigration for factory work.



## 25. Independence in Brazil first occurred when

- a. Bolivar overthrew the reign of King John VI after his return to Portugal.
- b. Prince Dom Pedro I declared Brazil a constitutional monarchy.
- c. juntas turned Brazil into a constitutional republic.
- d. the armies of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata freed the slaves, breaking the economic stronghold of Portugal.
- e. Francisco Garibaldi was elected as the president of Brazil in 1831.



26. A French army was driven out of Mexico by

- a. Benito Juarez.
- b. Simón Bolívar.
- c. Tupac Armaru II.
- d. Emperor Maximilian.
- e. Aldo Suarez.



## 27. The Caste War was

- a. a rebellion by the creoles and mestizos in Mexico against the caudillos.
- b. an independence movement by the Choctaw confederation.
- c. an alliance of the Plains tribes to resist western expansion.
- d. a popular uprising of Maya to take over the Yucatán.
- e. a mutiny against British Raj in India in 1857.



## 28. The Mamluks were

- a) descendent of Mongols enslaved in the Ottoman Empire.
- b) the ruling family of Arabia.
- c) slave-soldiers of Egypt.
- d) a religious faction in Turkey.
- e) pro-western reformers in the Balkans.



29. The most persistent opponents of early Ottoman reforms were the

- a) hereditary elites.
- b) Janissaries.
- c) religious leaders.
- d) peasants and agriculturists
- e) Jesuits.



30. The root cause of the Crimean War was

- a) Russia's desire to expand south for naval access to the Mediterranean sea.
- b) Russia's desire to spread Orthodox Christianity throughout the Ottoman Empire.
- c) Ottomans domination of Serbia.
- d) Russia's desire to control Constantinople ( Istanbul).
- e) Russia's siding with Greece during the 1829 independence movement.



31. The major reason the Russian state resisted industrialization was

- a) a deep suspicion of western ideas, especially liberalism and socialism.
- b) it was trying to initiate a communist revolution first.
- c) long-term disputes with Germany led to reluctance to use German advisers.
- d) serfs could not learn how to run machines.
- e) local landowners feared losing their labor force if peasants left the fields to go to factories.



## 32. “Most-favored-nation status” meant that

- a) any beneficial opportunities extended by China to another nation had to be offered to Britain as well.
- b) the British gained a monopoly on trade with China.
- c) China would allow missionaries from Britain only.
- d) China and Britain obtained bilateral rights to attend each other's universities.
- e) Britain was attempting to promote competition among Asian nations to see who would compete for British trade.



### 33. Slave trade ended because

- a) slave revolts and humanitarian reform movements ended it.
- b) Africa refused to sell slaves to Europeans anymore—even for guns.
- c) the plantation system became self-sufficient.
- d) the soil could no longer support sugar crops.
- e) too many slaved died on the voyages to make slave trading profitable anymore.



34. The Sepoy Rebellion in 1857 was prevented from becoming a full-scale revolution because of

- a) the British withdrawal from India.
- b) the British sponsorship of home rule as a compromise.
- c) the rivalry between Hindu and Muslim sepoys.
- d) the British shipment of massive troops from abroad to squash the rebellion before it could spread.
- e) no sense of Indian nationalism.



35. A significant method of instilling Indian nationalism was

- a) declaring an official dialect of India, Hindi.
- b) establishing schools and universities.
- c) running railroads, which mixed all members of caste systems together.
- d) trying to streamline the Hindu and Parsi religions.
- e) enacting public performances of the Mahabharata.



### 36. The first British settlers in Australia were

- a) soldiers who had been mustered out.
- b) exiled convicts.
- c) homesteaders who received grants of land.
- d) recruited from settlements in India.
- e) indentured servants.



37. Suffragists lobbied to reform women's lives in the form of

- a) equal wages.
- b) the right to vote.
- c) elimination of prostitution.
- d) access to universities
- e) workers' rights.



38. The ideology that questioned the sanctity of private property was known as

- a) capitalism.
- b) socialism.
- c) Manichaeism.
- d) mercantilism.
- e) liberalism.



39. According to Marx, the end of worker exploitation would occur when

- a) “scientific socialism” was proven by the intellectuals.
- b) war broke down barriers of nationalism and included colonist counties.
- c) free democracy replaced all entrenched monarchies in Europe.
- d) workers tired of being “have-nots,” rose up in violent opposition to their oppressors.
- e) war broke out and the Western industrialized, Christian world conquered the East.



40. The most influential idea of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was

- a) Darwinism.
- b) liberalism.
- c) existentialism.
- d) authoritarianism.
- e) nationalism.



41. A significant point of dispute between France and Germany was

- a) Germany's seizure of Alsace and Lorraine.
- b) Germany's assault on French naval supremacy.
- c) Germany's desire that France get out of Africa.
- d) Germany's support for Alfred Dreyfus.
- e) France's insistence that Strasbourg speak French.



42. The British 19<sup>th</sup>-century attitude toward Europe has been called a policy of

- a) “splendid isolation.”
- b) arrogance and conceit.
- c) “laissez-faire.”
- d) “divide and conquer.”
- e) “ignorance is bliss.”



43. In Tokugawa Japan, the political power rested in the hands of the

a) bureaucracy.

b) shoguns.

c) emperor.

d) peasantry.

e) merchants.



44. Leaders of Meiji Japan planned to remain free from Western imperialism by

- a) negotiating with Western diplomats.
- b) restricting Western access to Japan.
- c) keeping out all foreign influences.
- d) becoming a world-class industrial power.
- e) using propaganda to make Japanese people hostile to Westerners.



45. Japan's plan for imperialism as defined by Yamagata Aritomo was to

- a) impose Japanese military domination over the world.
- b) conquer India.
- c) control the Aleutian Islands.
- d) control a "sphere of influence" to include Manchuria, Korea and parts of China.
- e) follow the lead of the U.S. and pursue Manifest Destiny.



46. The Boxer Uprising (aka the Boxer Rebellion) was a series of riots

- a) encouraged by Chinese officials against foreign presence.
- b) that rid China of the Japanese presence.
- c) that placed Japan under direct military control.
- d) that clearly demonstrated Japanese nationalism.
- e) that demonstrated the support for Christianity in China.



47. Historians used the term New Imperialism to refer to the West's

- a. isolationism and parochialism in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- b. use of industrial technology to impose its will on the non-industrial world.
- c. policies of preservation of the natural environment.
- d. attempt to use propaganda as a tool of empire.



48. The most harmful aspect of the Western sense of cultural superiority was

- a. the racist ideas that deemed non-Europeans inferior.
- b. the use of biological warfare against the colonies.
- c. the creation of a society of poverty and desperation in Asia.
- d. the tendency to marginalize non-Western ideas.



49. The better the European weapons became, the wider the

- a. “gun breech gap.”
- b. “Maxim gap.”
- c. “firepower gap.”
- d. “colonial gap.”
- e. “race gap.”



50. When Western women arrived in the colonies, they created

- a. a more relaxed and “homey” atmosphere.
- b. a more “civilized” atmosphere as these women insisted on Western daily customs.
- c. a more racist and segregated environment
- d. a more open society.