World History I Final

1. Why is geography important to history?
   A. It helps us predict the future.
   B. It shows us the connection between people, places, and events.
   C. It tells us when events took place.
   D. It uncovers artifacts left by early people.

2. What helped to define the New Stone Age?
   A. a rejection of Old Stone Age values by New Stone Age people
   B. a war for independence
   C. the change from hunting and gathering to farming
   D. the movement of people to North America

3. Historians study items created during the time of an event to understand what happened. These items are called
   A. oral tradition.
   B. primary sources.
   C. secondary sources.
   D. textbooks.

4. Prehistory refers to the period of time before the development of
   A. clans.
   B. speech.
   C. tools.
   D. writing.

5. What line of longitude divides the world into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres?
   A. Equator
   B. International Date Line
   C. Prime Meridian
   D. Tropic of Capricorn
Use the following map to answer questions #6–7.

6. Which river location is indicated by the letter C?
   A. Huang He
   B. Indus River
   C. Nile River
   D. Tigris and Euphrates

7. Letter A marks the location of the ___ Mountains
   A. Alps.
   B. Himalayas.
   C. Hindu Kush.
   D. Pyrenees.

10. The development of farming led to
   A. a decline in population.
   B. the advance of civilization.
   C. hunting and gathering societies.
   D. nomadic lifestyles.

11. ___ study early humans by digging up remains.
   A. Archaeologists
   B. Dermatologists
   C. Geologists
   D. Scientologists

12. Which of the following is NOT an artifact?
   A. cave painting
   B. needle
   C. spear
   D. water
13. Which of the following dates is the most recent (closest to today)?
   A. 700 BCE  
   B. 700 CE  
   C. 750 AD  
   D. 750 BCE

14. Which date is the oldest (farthest back in time)?
   A. 1500 CE  
   B. 1550 BCE  
   C. 1600 AD  
   D. 1650 BC

15. What element of a map would you consult to explain what the symbols on the map represent?
   A. compass rose  
   B. key  
   C. scale  
   D. title

16. Which Mountain range is located between India and China?
   A. Alps  
   B. Apennines  
   C. Himalayas  
   D. Hindu Kush

17. The Old Stone Age is also called the
   A. Mesolithic Era.  
   B. Neolithic Era.  
   C. Paleolithic Era.  
   D. Agricultural Revolution.
Use the following map to answer questions 18-19

18. The X shows the location of the
   A. Black Sea.
   B. Mediterranean Sea.
   C. Persian Gulf.
   D. Red Sea.

19. Which letter indicates the location of the Indian Ocean?
   A. A
   B. B
   C. C
   D. D

20. During the Old Stone Age, small groups of people were called
    A. clans.
    B. gangs.
    C. herds.
    D. teams.

21. Because early humans moved from place to place, they are called
    A. civilized.
    B. nomadic.
    C. scribes.
    D. settled.
22. Scientists have discovered evidence that early humans migrated to every continent EXCEPT
   A. Antarctica.
   B. Australia.
   C. Eurasia.
   D. the Americas.

23. Which of the following was NOT a geographical characteristic necessary for the survival of early humans?
   A. edible plants and animals
   B. fresh water
   C. iron ore deposits
   D. moderate climate

24. What Old Stone Age advancement furthered the development of human social interaction?
   A. digging stick
   B. oral language
   C. wheel
   D. writing

25. Which of the following is an example of a fossil?
   A. cave art
   B. Dead Sea Scrolls
   C. ceramic vase
   D. dinosaur bone

26. Domestication of animals lessened the need for
   A. farming.
   B. hunting.
   C. religious practices.
   D. tools.

27. ____ led to the rise of permanent human settlements.
   A. Agriculture
   B. Militarism
   C. The creation of pottery
   D. The end of the Ice Age
28. Which phrase most accurately defines the term culture?

A. a firsthand account of an event  
B. a way of life shared by members of a society  
C. the artifacts left by ancient peoples  
D. the interaction of plants and animals within a natural environment

29. Permanent settlements appeared in river valleys during the

A. Cretaceous Age.  
B. New Stone Age.  
C. Old Stone Age.  
D. Paleolithic Age.

30. Ancient civilizations first developed in river valleys because they provided

A. access to the oceans.  
B. areas of recreation.  
C. rich soil for crops.  
D. routes of transportation.

31. The Egyptian civilization developed along the

A. Huang He River.  
B. Indus River.  
C. Nile River.  
D. Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

32. Which of the following is the correct arrangement of the political evolution of most early civilizations from earliest to latest?

A. city-states, kingdoms, empires  
B. clans, city-states, empires  
C. clans, empires, kingdoms  
D. kingdoms, city-states, clans

33. The Hebrews settled between the Mediterranean Sea and the

A. Huang He River.  
B. Indus River Valley.  
C. Jordan River Valley.  
D. Nile River.

34. The first early river valley civilizations emerged between

A. 1 A.D. to 500 A.D.  
B. 100,000 and 400,000 years ago.  
C. 3500 to 500 B.C.  
D. 500 to 1 B.C.
35. The conquest, expulsion, and then migrations of the early Hebrews resulting in their spreading to different parts of the world is known as the

A. Crucifixion.
B. Diaspora.
C. Great Migration.
D. Holocaust.

36. One of the first written codes of law was the

A. Code of Hammurabi.
B. Eightfold Path.
C. Hieroglyphics.
D. Vedas.

37. Which peoples contributed to the development of early economic patterns by increasing trade along rivers and by sea?

A. Hebrews
B. Indians
C. Nubians
D. Phoenicians

Use the following map below to answer questions #38-41.

38. Which number marks the location of the Huang He River Valley?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
39. Which number indicates the location of the Mesopotamian civilization?
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 4

40. Which number marks the location of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers?
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 4

41. Which number shows where the Egyptian civilization was located?
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 4

42. A characteristic of the Aryan society of India was
   A. a monotheistic religion.
   B. a rigid, hereditary caste system.
   C. tolerance of conquered people.
   D. use of a printing press.

43. All of the following were examples of hereditary rulers in early civilizations EXCEPT
   A. dynasties.
   B. kings.
   C. pharaohs.
   D. prophets.

44. Hebrews believe the founder of Judaism was
   A. Abraham.
   B. Asoka.
   C. Muhammad.
   D. Siddhartha.

45. The ___ is a sacred writing of Hinduism.
   A. Code of Hammurabi
   B. Koran
   C. Ten Commandments
   D. Upanishads
46. All of the following increased the agricultural surplus of early civilizations **EXCEPT**

   A. better tools.
   B. hydroponics.
   C. irrigation.
   D. plows.

47. The belief that present behaviors affect future lives is called

   A. caste.
   B. karma.
   C. reincarnation.
   D. serendipity.

48. Which of the following originated in China?

   A. Confucianism
   B. hieroglyphics
   C. Judaism
   D. Monotheism

Use the following images to answer questions #49-50

A.  

B.  

C.  

D.  
49. Which is most likely the earliest form of writing?
   A. A
   B. B
   C. C
   D. D

50. Which is an example of hieroglyphics?
   A. A
   B. B
   C. C
   D. D

51. ____ is the cycle of rebirth based on an individual’s behavior.
   A. Deity
   B. Humility
   C. Karma
   D. Reincarnation

52. The founder of Buddhism was
   A. Chandragupta Maurya.
   B. Jawaharlal Nehru.
   C. Mahatma Gandhi.
   D. Siddhartha Gautama.

53. All of the following are associated with Judaism EXCEPT
   A. exile.
   B. polytheism.
   C. Hebrews.
   D. the Torah.

54. Which of the following correctly matches a civilization with its language or writing?
   A. Egyptians / cuneiform
   B. Persians / hieroglyphics
   C. Phoenicians / alphabet
   D. Sumerians / Vedas

55. The ____________ were the most important rivers on the Indian subcontinent.
   A. Huang He and Yangzi
   B. Indus and Ganges
   C. Nile and Nile Delta
   D. Tigris and Euphrates
56. The purpose of the Great Wall of China was to
   A. beautify the Chinese physical landscape.
   B. protect China from invasions.
   C. protect Chinese port cities.
   D. protect from unpredictable floodwaters.

57. The teachings of Confucius encouraged people to
   A. believe in karma.
   B. follow a code of politeness.
   C. put their own interests first.
   D. reject governmental authority.

58. Persians were able to rule over a vast empire with the development of
   A. a strict and punitive government.
   B. a universally imposed state religion.
   C. an imperial bureaucracy.
   D. an overbearing taxation system.

59. Which of the following are characteristics of Buddhism?
   A. Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path
   B. God Kings and Mummification
   C. Reincarnation and Karma
   D. Torah and the Ten Commandments

60. Trade and communications were improved within the Persian Empire with the creation of a
   A. postal service.
   B. public transportation system.
   C. road system.
   D. universal monetary system.

61. This symbol is called
   A. Circle of Life.
   B. Dynastic Cycle
   C. Ohm.
   D. Yin Yang.
62. Which was developed in Sumer?
   A. Hieroglyphics
   B. Cuneiform
   C. Alphabet
   D. Latin

63. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the impact of geography on the development of Greece?
   A. The mountainous terrain helped define city-state borders
   B. The mountainous terrain isolated city-states from one another
   C. The mountainous terrain led to colonization
   D. The mountainous terrain promoted trade between city-states

64. What city-state is located on Peloponnesus?
   A. Athens
   B. Macedonia
   C. Sparta
   D. Troy

65. What city-state is located on Asia Minor?
   A. Athens
   B. Macedonia
   C. Sparta
   D. Troy

66. Greek cities were designed to
   A. Promote civic and commercial life
   B. Confuse any enemy who tried to invade
   C. restrict civic and commercial life
   D. limit agricultural opportunities

67. Greeks achieved economic success in the field of
   A. professional soldiering
   B. mining jade
   C. commerce and trade
   D. silk exporting
68. What did the Greeks use in place of a barter system?
   
   A. coins  
   B. paper currency  
   C. lines of credit  
   D. a government controlled economy

69. Which of the following did NOT cause the Greeks to establish colonies?
   
   A. geographically hindered development of city states  
   B. lack of arable land  
   C. overpopulation  
   D. waves of Persian invasions

70. Greeks established colonies on all of the following areas EXCEPT
   
   A. North Africa  
   B. West Asia  
   C. Southern Europe  
   D. Northern Australia

71. What is another name for Greek culture?
   
   A. Egyptian  
   B. Hellenistic  
   C. Phoenician  
   D. Persian

72. The Romans fought three Punic Wars with this North African city.
   
   A. Carthage  
   B. Alexandria  
   C. Cairo  
   D. Timbuktu

73. Which statement about Hannibal is true?
   
   A. Hannibal invaded the Italian Peninsula  
   B. Hannibal captured Rome.  
   C. Hannibal led his army while riding on camels  
   D. Hannibal surprised the Romans by attacking by Sea.

74. All of the following were results of the Punic Wars EXCEPT?
   
   E. Roman victory.  
   F. The destruction of the Roman enemy  
   G. Expanded trade and wealth for Rome  
   H. The establishment of the Punic Empire
• Spread of Slavery
• Migration of Small Farmers
• Civil War over the power of Julius Caesar
• Inflation

75. The items above represent causes of________?
   
   A. The Punic Wars
   B. The decline of the Roman Republic
   C. The fall of the Roman Empire
   D. The assassination of Augustus

76. Which of the following is not an essential belief of Christianity?
   
   A. Life after Death
   B. Jesus as both son and incarnation of God
   C. Monotheism
   D. Church doctrine established by Roman Emperors

77. Once a persecutor of Christians, this Apostle helped spread the religion of Christianity throughout the Empire?
   
   A. Paul
   B. Nero
   C. Caligula
   D. Marcus Aurelius

78. In AD 312, this Roman Emperor made it legal to be Christian?
   
   A. Nero
   B. Constantine
   C. Virgil
   D. Augustus

79. As the Roman Empire began to decline, ____________ became an example of moral authority?
   
   A. the Roman army
   B. the Church
   C. the Senate
   D. the Tribunes

80. Which of the following is not an example of roman Technology?
   
   A. Roads
   B. Aqueducts
   C. Roman Arches
   D. Agoras
81. The amphitheatre in Rome where gladiators fought was the________
   A. Parthenon  
   B. Forum  
   C. Acropolis  
   D. Colosseum

82. The Senate met in this Roman marketplace.
   A. Forum  
   B. Pantheon  
   C. Parthenon  
   D. Acropolis

83. How did the Crusades stimulate trade between Europe and the Muslim Empire?
   A. Stimulated production of goods to be traded with the Western Hemisphere  
   B. The mountainous terrain promoted trade between city-states  
   C. They encouraged the use of the barter economy.  
   D. They introduced the Europeans to many desirable products

84. All of the following are economic effects of the Crusades EXCEPT
   A. Encouraged the use of credit  
   B. Increased demand for middle eastern products  
   C. Increased the demand for products from the far east  
   D. Stimulated production of goods to trade in the Middle Eastern markets

85. All of the following are the economic foundations of the Renaissance EXCEPT
   A. Church rule against usury and the banks’ practice of charging interest helped to secularize northern Italy  
   B. Letters of credit served to expand the supply of money  
   C. Limited secular funds promoted an increase in the number of patrons  
   D. New accounting and bookkeeping practices using arabic numerals were developed

86. How did northern Italian cities benefit from their geographic location?
   A. Limit agricultural opportunities  
   B. Restrict civic and commercial life  
   C. The mountains helped to isolate them from the other city states  
   D. They had access to trade routes connecting Europe with Middle Eastern markets

87. What is another name for Greek culture?
   A. Hellenic  
   B. Hellenistic  
   C. Agrarian  
   D. Persia
Use the following picture to answer questions #88&89.

![Image of Mona Lisa]

88. What is the name of this famous painting?
   A. Mona Lisa
   B. Birth of Venus
   C. The Mourning
   D. The Girl in Pergatory

89. Who created the painting?
   A. Da Vinci
   B. Michelangelo
   C. Donatello
   D. Raphae

90. In Europe, a major characteristic of humanism was
   A. A belief in the supremacy of the state in relation to individual rights.
   B. A rejection of ancient civilizations and their cultures
   C. An emphasis on social control and obedience to national rulers.
   D. An appreciation for the basic worth of individual achievement.

91. Which statement best describes a characteristic of the Renaissance in Europe?
   A. Creativity in the arts was encouraged
   B. Humanism decreased in importance
   C. The political structure was similar to that of the Roman Empire
   D. The social structure became very rigid

92. One factor that enabled the Renaissance to flourish in Northern Italy was that the region had
   A. A shrinking middle class
   B. A socialist form of government
   C. A wealthy class that invested in the arts
   D. Limited contact with the Byzantine Empire
93. Which idea about leadership would Niccolo Machiavelli most likely support?

A. Elected leaders should be fair and good
B. Leaders should do whatever is necessary to achieve their goals
C. Leaders should fight against discrimination and intolerance
D. Leaders should listen to the desires of the people

94. Who wrote the Prince?

A. Machiavelli
B. Erasmus
C. Shakespeare
D. Michelangelo

95. Who invented the movable type printing press in Europe?

A. Desiderus Erasmus
B. Sir Thomas More
C. Johannes Gutenberg
D. William Shakespeare

96. What aspect of life was most influenced by the use of the printing press?

A. literacy.
B. Cost of living.
C. Government.
D. economy.

97. Where did the renaissance begin?

A. Italy.
B. England.
C. France.
D. Spain.

98. Sir Thomas More wrote which of the following books?

A. Utopia
B. The Praise of Folly
C. The Prince
D. The History of the Persian Wars

99. Who is the author of The Praise of Folly:

A. Erasmus
B. More
C. Machiavelli
D. Shakespeare
100. A person who was a financial supporter of the arts is called a
   A. patron  
   B. monarch  
   C. philosoph  
   D. acrobat.

101. All of the following are concepts promoted by Machiavelli’s book The Prince
   A. Supported absolute power of the ruler.  
   B. Maintains that the end justifies the means.  
   C. Advises that one should do good if possible, but do evil when necessary.  
   D. Innocent until proven guilty.

102. All of the following are major port cities in Italy except?
   A. Carthage  
   B. Venice  
   C. Genoa  
   D. Florence

103. What was the major trade route that linked East Asia to the Mediterranean basin?
   A. Trans-Saharan  
   B. Silk road  
   C. Trans- Indian  
   D. Linen Road

104. What was the most desirable product exported from West Africa prior to the Atlantic slave trade?
   A. Gold  
   B. Silk  
   C. Porcelain  
   D. Textiles

105. Which of the following products were exported from China
   A. paper  
   B. silk  
   C. porcelain  
   D. All of the above.
106. India was BEST known for the production of

A. textiles
B. tobacco
C. paper
D. compass

107. Which of the following religions was spread FROM the Arabian Peninsula TO West Africa?

A. Buddhism
B. Judaism
C. Christianity
D. Islam

Use the following map to answer questions #108-109.

108. The Trans-Saharan trade route is best represented by which letter?

A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D

109. The trade routes linking Northern Europe with the Black Sea are best represented by which letter?

A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D
110. Which of the following is not a Chinese cultural influence on Japan?
   A. writing
   B. architecture
   C. Buddhism
   D. Shintoism

111. Which of the following countries is an archipelago?
   A. Japan
   B. China
   C. Korea
   D. Nepal

112. What is the name of the body of water that is located to the West of Japan?
   A. Sea of Japan
   B. Pacific Ocean
   C. South China Sea
   D. Indian Ocean

113. Which of the following geographic feature do Japan and Greece have in common?
   A. Mountainous terrain
   B. Desert terrain
   C. Large lakes
   D. Tropical rainforest

114. A state religion that involves the worship of the emperor and is unique to Japan is called
   A. Buddhism
   B. Hinduism
   C. Shintoism
   D. Islam

115. This East African civilization was alienated by most of Northern Africa because of its conversion to
   Christianity?
   A. Axum
   B. Zimbabwe
   C. Ghana
   D. Mali

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B. Zimbabwe  
C. Ghana  
D. Mali

122. This South African civilization was located near the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers?

A. Axum  
B. Zimbabwe  
C. Ghana  
D. Mali
123. The West African Kingdom of Mali converted to which of the following religions?
   A. Christianity
   B. Islam
   C. Judaism
   D. Hinduism

124. In West Africa, what two products were traded ounce for ounce along the Trans-Saharan Trade routes?
   A. Gold and Salt
   B. Cotton and Tobacco
   C. Silk and Porcelain
   D. Silver and Gold

125. What city emerged as a center for trade and learning along the Niger River?
   A. Timbuktu
   B. Cairo
   C. Great Zimbabwe
   D. Axum

Use the following map to answer questions

126. What river is represented by the number 1?
   A. Congo River
   B. Niger River
   C. Nile River
   D. Zambezi River
127. What landform is represented by the letter X?

A. Arabian Desert  
B. Atlas Mountains  
C. Ethiopian Highlands  
D. Sahara Desert
128. Which number marks the location of the Indian Ocean?
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 4

129. The religion of Islam accepts Judeo-Christian prophets such as
   A. Abraham.
   B. Asoka.
   C. Peter.
   D. Siddhartha.

130. Which weakened empires facilitated the spread of the religion of Islam?
   A. Byzantine and Mongolian Empires
   B. Byzantine and Persian Empires
   C. Persian and Roman Empires
   D. Roman and Germanic Empires

131. The ___ language spread with Islam and facilitated trade across Islamic lands.
   A. Arabic
   B. Greek
   C. Hebrew
   D. Romantic

132. ____ and ____ are important Muslim holy cities and centers of trade.
   A. Athens / Sparta
   B. Jerusalem / Constantinople
   C. Mecca / Medina
   D. Sumer / Mohenjo-Daro

133. Which of the following is NOT one of the five pillars of the religion of Islam?
   A. daily prayer
   B. declaration of faith
   C. pilgrimage to Mecca
   D. reciting the Ten Commandments
134. Which letter best represents the location where Islam originated?

A. A  
B. B  
C. C  
D. D

135. The religion of Islam spread to all of the following areas **EXCEPT**

A. Central Asia.  
B. Iran.  
C. Italy.  
D. Spain.

136. Which correctly sequences the spread of Islam?

A. Arabian Peninsula → Southwest Asia → North Africa → Western Europe  
B. East Africa → Central Asia → Southeast Asia → China  
C. Jerusalem → Rome → Constantinople → Avignon  
D. Damascus → Mecca → Cairo → Cordoba

137. All but which are associated with the roots of Islam.

A. Mecca  
B. Muhammad  
C. Medina  
D. Rome

138. To what region containing the Tigris and Euphrates rivers did Islam spread?

A. Egypt  
B. India  
C. Spain  
D. the Fertile Crescent
139. The ___ is the Islamic holy book.
   A. Bible  
   B. Koran  
   C. Torah  
   D. Vedas

140. Judaism, Islam and Christianity share a belief in
   A. one God.  
   B. reincarnation.  
   C. the authority of the Pope.  
   D. the Ten Commandments.

141. What mathematical discipline did the Muslims invent?
   A. Algebra  
   B. Calculus  
   C. Geometry  
   D. Trigonometry

142. What art form decorated mosques and other buildings throughout the Muslim Empire?
   A. hieroglyphics  
   B. icons  
   C. mosaics  
   D. Sanskrit

Use the following photograph to answer questions #143-145.

143. What famous piece of Islamic architecture is pictured here?
   A. the Dome of The Rock  
   B. the Hagia Sophia  
   C. the Kaaba  
   D. the Western Wall
144. The structure is located in
   A. Mecca
   B. Medina
   C. Damascus
   D. Jerusalem

145. What is the significance of the location of the Dome of the Rock?
   A. It is where Islam began.
   B. It is the location of the Ka'ba.
   C. It is where Abraham sought refuge in the Hijra.
   D. It is where Muhammad ascended to heaven.

146. ___ is the Arabic word for God.
   A. Abbasid
   B. Al Jabr
   C. Allah
   D. Jesus

147. Early Islam first spread from
   A. Bethlehem.
   B. Jerusalem.
   C. Mecca.
   D. Persepolis.

148. Medina is located on the
   A. Arabian Peninsula.
   B. Horn of Africa.
   C. Isthmus of Panama.
   D. Rock of Gibraltar.

149. Which of the following is **NOT** a contribution associated with the religion of Islam?
   A. Arabic numerals
   B. Long division
   C. The translations of ancient text into Arabic
   D. Universities

150. What prevented Islam from spreading throughout Western Europe?
   A. Battle of Constantinople
   B. Battle of Damascus
   C. Battle of Marathon
   D. Battle of Tours