1 Which person is most associated with this time period?
A Voltaire
B Henry Bessemer
C Michelangelo
D John Huss

2 In the 16th century, most trade routes giving northern Europe access to goods from the Ottoman Empire crossed the –
A Black Sea
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3 Which name is correctly matched with a box in this diagram?
A Leonardo da Vinci in Box 1
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4 These studies focusing on classic Greek and Roman texts were of major importance during the —
A Catholic Reformation
B Italian Renaissance
C Glorious Revolution
D Industrial Revolution

5 These routes are historically significant primarily because they —
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G allowed people to explore new regions
H provided access to food and water sources
J made possible an exchange of goods and ideas

6 Which of the following most likely resulted from the change shown in this table?
A Higher literacy rates
B Decline in secularism
C Stronger monarchies
D End of the guild system
7 Which of the following best completes this diagram?
A Humanism
B Socialism
C Nationalism
D Protestantism

8 The Mughal Empire originated in the area now known as —
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G Southern China
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J the Balkan Peninsula

9 The trans-Saharan trade route of the 16th century was important to the exchange of products and the spread of —
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2 What was one effect of this act?
A The influence of the Catholic Church declined.
B The practice of Protestantism was prohibited in England.
C The Pope granted greater authority to the king.
D The colonies were subjected to the authority of the Church.

3 Which religious group was most affected when the Edict of Nantes was revoked?
A Puritans living in England
B Jesuits living in France
C Protestants living in France
D Catholics living in England

4 Elizabeth I supported Protestantism in England by –
A Returning land belonging to the Catholic Church
B Making the Anglican Church the official national church
C Persecuting people who used Latin in the Catholic Church
D Removing the leader of the Anglican Church

4 Which idea is most associated with John Calvin?
A Ultimate authority comes from the Bible.
B People are equal before God.
C Salvation depends on faith alone.
D Fate is determined by predestination.

5 Which statement completes this diagram?
A Priests gave up positions of leadership in their community.
B Nobles decided to abandon the beliefs of Christianity.
C Beliefs encouraging religious toleration became widely accepted.
D New religions that rejected the authority of the Pope were established.

6 The spread of Martin Luther’s views led to the establishment of —
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B Catholicism
C Mormonism
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A Exchange of South American land between Spain and Portugal
B Result of a struggle between the Spanish and the Incas
C Exchange of agricultural goods between Europe and the Americas
D Result of a conflict between South American colonies and Europe

2 Which purpose motivated the building of this structure?
A To convert the native people to Christianity
B To develop trade alliances with French colonies
C To preserve the indigenous culture of the area
D To recruit natives working on plantations

3 Which change best completes the diagram?
A Knowledge of biology grows
B Navigational skills improve
C Uses for fuel resources increase
D Religious intolerance spreads

4 Which phrase best describes the social system in Latin America after the Spanish conquest?
A A rigid class system based on ethnic background
B A flexible system with a large middle class
C A provincial system based on native traditions
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5 This route was most likely used to export –
A Furs from New France
B Silver from New Spain
C Tobacco from New England
D Sugar from New Netherland

6 Which religion replaces the question mark in the diagram?
A Judaism
B Christianity
C Hinduism
D Islam

7 Which empire was most negatively affected by the Age of Discovery?
A Ottoman
B Mughal
C Aztec
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8 Which statement best explains why the Spanish were interested in the Incan Empire?
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A Cattle along arrow 1
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11 Based on this passage, Lima became an important outpost because it —
A attracted Spanish colonists
B had a navigable river
C upheld Catholic traditions
D had a profitable mine

12 Which region is most associated with the destruction of indigenous empires by Spanish explorers during the Age of Discovery?
A Pacific Islands
B Latin America
C East Indies
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13 During the 1500s, which empire was located in the darker-shaded area on this map?
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14 Which European country’s economy most directly benefited from the mining described in this table?
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16 The Columbian Exchange introduced which of the following to Europeans?
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Long-Distance Trade in the 1500s

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2 One reason that the Ottoman Turks were successful in creating a large empire was that they —
A conquered the lands of the Mughal Empire
B taxed visitors who traveled in their empire
C used the Islamic religion as a unifying force
D relied on foreign navies to protect their coast

3 The city of Constantinople was renamed Istanbul to —
A remember the Greek invasion of Anatolia
B honor the Eastern Orthodox Church
C establish the capital of the Ottoman Empire
D celebrate the end of Egyptian control of Turkey

4 China established foreign enclaves in order to —
A improve education
B centralize manufacturing
C spread religion
D control trade

5 The Mughal Empire originated in the area now known as —
A the Middle East
B the Balkan Peninsula
C Southern China
D Northern India

6 Islam became a prominent religion in India because of —
A trade with Africa
B the rule of the Mughals
C an invasion by the Persians
D alliances with Southwest Asia

7 From the mid-1600s to the mid-1800s, Japan controlled foreign influences on its society by using —
A nationalism
B mercantilism
C feudalism
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A Weakness of the emperor
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A Agricultural tools
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When we arrived at Kyoto, we waited for some days that we might obtain leave to approach the king. . . . But we found all ways of access to him altogether closed. And as we discovered that the edicts of the king were generally thought little of . . .
— Letter from St. Francis Xavier to the Society of Jesus at Goa, 1551

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11 Which economic system is best described by this list?
A Communism
B Mercantilism
C Capitalism
D Socialism

---

- Gold and silver represent the wealth of the nation
- A nation needs a positive balance of trade
- European colonialism should be expanded
- The government controls the economy through the use of tariffs

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A concern over invading armies from Asia
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except for a few ships from Marseilles . . . maritime trade in the kingdom does not exist, . . . for the French West Indies one-hundred-fifty Dutch vessels take care of all the trade . . . if we ran our own West Indies trade, they would be obliged to bring us these two million in hard cash.
— Jean-Baptiste Colbert, Memorandum on Trade to King Louis XIV, 1664

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4 King Louis XIV of France required all nobles to spend part of each year living in the palace at Versailles to —
A maintain control over the nobles
B force the nobles to acquire educations
C limit religious influences over the nobles
D prevent the nobles from mistreating the peasants

5 The concept of the divine right was important to absolute monarchs because it —
A reserved governmental position for the clergy
B guaranteed natural rights to the people
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6 Which completes the table?
A Louvre Palace
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7 Which phrase completes this diagram?
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B Spread of Renaissance Ideals
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9 Which idea best expresses the beliefs of Thomas Hobbes?
A Religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism.
B The state must have absolute power.
C Government must preserve the people’s rights.
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10 Which writer most influenced the people who started the French Revolution?
A Niccolò Machiavelli
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D Benjamin Franklin

11 What would be the best title for this list?
A Major Ideas of John Locke
B Central Themes of The Leviathan
C Principles of Niccolò Machiavelli
D Ideals of The Communist Manifesto

12 Montesquieu’s The Spirit of Laws emphasized the importance of —
A honesty for rulers
B the social contract
C religious tolerance
D a separation of powers

13 Which word best describes the ideas of the Enlightenment?
A Traditional
B Secular
C Economic
D Religious

14 A new form of literature called the novel was developed during the —
A Enlightenment
B Age of Exploration
C Scientific Revolution
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15 What was the immediate result of this philosophy?
A An increase in taxes
B A period of restored peace
C An expansion of the justice system
D A time of mass executions

16 Which country correctly completes this title?
A Spain
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B Encourages Socialism
C Strengthens Parliamentary Authority
D Supports Westernization

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— Maximilien Robespierre, December 25, 1793

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2 Based on this passage, Lima became an important outpost because it —
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3 How is the missing class of people best described?
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5 These locations were named after the man who —
A protected Mexican territory from a French invasion
B was the first president of the Mexican Republic
C started the movement for Mexican independence
D led the Mexican army in the war against Texas

6 Which event inspired independence movements in Spanish and Portuguese colonies in the early 19th century?
A Reformation
B American Revolution
C Renaissance
D Commercial Revolution

7 The American Revolution influenced independence movements in South America by —
A providing an example of a successful colonial rebellion
B blockading Spanish military and trade ships
C undermining English military and economic power
D offering military aid to support revolts

8 Toussaint L’Ouverture led a successful revolution against French rule in —
A Algeria
B Haiti
C Mexico
D Brazil
9 Who led the independence movements that caused the changes shown in this table?
A Hernando de Soto
B Simón Bolívar
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B was the first president of the Mexican Republic
C started the movement for Mexican independence
D led the Mexican army in the war against Texas

6 Which event inspired independence movements in Spanish and Portuguese colonies in the early 19th century?
A Reformation
B American Revolution
C Renaissance
D Commercial Revolution

7 The American Revolution influenced independence movements in South America by —
A providing an example of a successful colonial rebellion
B blockading Spanish military and trade ships
C undermining English military and economic power
D offering military aid to support revolts

8 Toussaint L’Ouverture led a successful revolution against French rule in —
A Algeria
B Haiti
C Mexico
D Brazil
9 Who led the independence movements that caused the changes shown in this table?
A Hernando de Soto
B Simón Bolívar
C Napoleon Bonaparte
D Vasco da Gama

10 Which region was protected from outside influence by the Monroe Doctrine?
A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4
1 This square was named for the –
A Noble who unified the states of northern Italy
B General who led Italian troops during World War I
C Sculptor who contributed to the beginning of the Renaissance
D Pope who took office just after the Protestant Reformation

2 Who became ruler of France as a result of the French Revolution?
A Louis XVI
B Henry IV
C Napoleon Bonaparte
D Marie Antoinette

3 Giuseppe Garibaldi played a major role in the —
A forming of the Kingdom of Sardinia
B unification of Italy
C strengthening of the powers of the Pope
D destruction of the Italian republican movement

4 During the Congress of Vienna, what was the goal of the “balance of power” doctrine?
A Granting equal voting rights to all citizens
B Dividing authority between kings and parliaments
C Preventing one nation from becoming more powerful than others
D Sharing power between nations and religious institutions

5 This person is important because he —
A convinced the Papal States to support independence for Italy
B developed the Italian fascism adopted after World War I
C conquered southern Italy to unite it with northern Italy
D commanded the Italian forces during World War I

6 What term is used to describe Bismarck’s beliefs expressed in this quote?
Germany does not look to Prussia’s liberalism, but to her power … The great questions of the day are not to be decided by speeches and majority resolutions … but by blood and iron!
— Otto von Bismarck, 1861
A Realpolitik
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B Boxer rebellion
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2 Which statement best describes the effects of the Industrial Revolution on families?
A Family-based cottage industries were weakened.
B Families returned to a primary focus on domestic goods.
C Families struggled to share responsibilities in the household.
D Families were hired as a group in local industries.

3 Which conclusion about the 19th century is best supported by this table?
A Asia had the most natural resources for development.
B The United States developed the largest colonial empire
C Western Europe was the most heavily industrialized area
D France experienced the greatest industrial growth

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1800</th>
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4 Industrialization helped lead to the European colonization of Africa by —
A promoting the development of tourist markets
B causing domestic governments to collapse
C increasing competition for overseas markets
D bringing the major powers into armed conflict

5 How did the Industrial Revolution improve the standard of living in England?
A By giving government more power to regulate business
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6 During the 19th century, which change led to an increase in the use of child labor?
A The creation of a public welfare system
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Causes of the Industrial Revolution in England
- Plentiful natural resources
- Stable government
- Overseas markets
- _______

7 Which phrase best completes this list?
A Religious uniformity
B Business regulation
C Technological advances
D Military alliances

8 During the 19th century, one reason European nations were interested in controlling the Suez Canal was that the canal —
A linked ports in China and Japan to India
B enabled the discovery of silks and spices in South America
C established a direct sea trade route from Europe to East Asia
D allowed for European access to India around the southern tip of Africa

9 What was one result of the British Enclosure Movement?
A There were fewer factory owners.
B More foreigners bought farmland.
C There was less production of coal.
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10 Edward Jenner’s innovation helped to —
A improve public health
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11 Which city was in German-controlled territory?
A Swatow  
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A A German offer to Mexico to form an alliance against the United States
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C A German offer to negotiate peace with the United States
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D Principles of Communism

5 One reason the United States ended its policy of isolation and entered World War I was the —
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B Japanese invasion and conquest of Manchuria
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6 Vladimir Lenin’s New Economic Policy differed from Joseph Stalin’s Five-Year Plan because the New Economic Policy —
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B increased regulation of production
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D imposed production mandates

7 In which order did these events occur?
A 1, 2, 4, 3
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D 4, 3, 1, 2

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C Reasons for the Nazi Party’s Rise to Power
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A Joseph Stalin
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6 Which country invaded the darker-shaded area of this map in the 1930s?
A Mongolia
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A Breakup of the British Empire
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8 What body does this table describe?
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C natural resources
D universities

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2 Which military tactic did the Nazis use in the Battle of Britain?
A Land invasions
B Submarine attacks
C Tank assaults
D Bomber raids

3 Which event replaces the question mark?
A German invasion of Poland
B British evacuation from Dunkirk
C Soviet victory at Stalingrad
D Allied invasion of Europe

4 The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed during period –
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5 What best completes this diagram?
A Creation of an Indian state was promoted
B Syrian nationalism grew in strength
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6 During World War II, these men were —
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8 Which factor had the most influence on the outbreak of World War II?
A Fascism in Spain
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C Nationalism in China
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A Burma
B Sri Lanka
C Pakistan
D Bangladesh

2 In which nation did Nelson Mandela lead a successful reform movement?
A Kenya
B South Africa
C The Congo
D Algeria

3 This quotation refers to which nation’s rule over India?
A Soviet Union
B France
C Great Britain
D China

4 A 20th-century territorial conflict caused by religious differences was fought between —
A Taiwan and the People’s Republic of China
B North Koreans and South Koreans
C Arabs and Israelis
D Kuwait and Iraq

5 The darker-shaded nation on this map achieved its independence through —
A democratic elections
B violent conflict
C foreign invasion
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6 Which African political leader is described by this list?
A Kwame Nkrumah
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   A. Hindus
   B. Christians
   C. Muslims
   D. Buddhists

2. What is the Torah?
   A. A collection of Hindu texts
   B. The sacred writings of the Jews
   C. A collection of Islamic laws
   D. The holy texts of Buddhists

3. Which religion had a large population of followers in Europe around 1500?
   A. Buddhism
   B. Shintoism
   C. Hinduism
   D. Judaism

4. Which belief is common to Judaism, Christianity, and Islam?
   A. Reincarnation
   B. Animism
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43. The Torah is to Judaism as which of the following is to Islam?
   A. Mecca
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World History II – SOL 15

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A Shi’a and Sunnis
B Catholics and Protestants
C Hindus and Muslims
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2 The growth of these types of businesses has resulted in –
A Decreased environmental protections
B Increased global trade barriers
C Decreased international conflict
D Increased economic interdependence

3 Which association is described by this list?
A International Monetary Fund
B North Atlantic Treaty Organization
C International Court of Justice
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4 What distinguishes developed nations from developing nations?
A Foreign diplomacy
B International tourism
C Economic status
D Climate zone

5 Which phrase completes this diagram?
A International trade restrictions
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A Israel
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7 In the contemporary world, the ability to conduct global business is made easy primarily because of —
A universal currencies
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8 Several modern-day conflicts in the Middle East have involved Jews and —
A Christians
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9. The creation of these organizations has resulted in the —
A. containment of communism
B. establishment of parliamentarianism
C. reduction of industrial pollution
D. expansion of economic interdependence

10. Which peninsula is identified by the darker-shaded area on this map?
A. Italian
B. Balkan
C. Iberian
D. Scandinavian

11. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) increased the economic interdependence of the United States, Mexico, and Canada by —
A. limiting tariffs
B. reducing environmental dangers
C. creating a united judicial system
D. establishing common currency

12. According to the table, which of the following is most likely a developed nation?
A. Afghanistan
B. Chad
C. Haiti
D. Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>$700</td>
<td>2.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>$1,100</td>
<td>3.07%</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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