

Name _____ Date _____

Final Exam

Please write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. What does Islam mean in Arabic?
- a. "one who has submitted"
 - b. "there is no god but Allah"
 - c. "submission to the will of Allah"
 - d. "Muhammad is the messenger of Allah"
- _____ 2. Patrilineal societies trace heritage through the
- a. Mother
 - b. Father
 - c. Cousin
 - d. Person who is deemed the coolest
- _____ 3. The Swahili language developed from a mixture of what languages?
- a. Chinese and Arabic languages
 - b. Chinese and Bantu languages
 - c. Arabic and Bantu languages
 - d. Bantu and Egyptian languages

Please answer questions #4–8 using the chart below.

Han Dynasty–202 B.C.E. to 220 C.E	Roman Empire–27 B.C.E. to 476 C.E.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Empire replaced rival kingdoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Empire replaced republic
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Centralize, bureaucratic government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Centralized, bureaucratic government
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conquered many diverse peoples in regions bordering China	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conquered many diverse peoples in regions of three continents
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At its height—area of 1,500,000 square miles and a population of 60,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At its height—area of 3,400,000 square miles and population of 55,000,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chinese became common written language in empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Latin did not replace other written languages in empire
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Built roads and defensive walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Built roads and defensive walls
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ongoing conflict with nomads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ongoing conflict with nomads
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Empire fell apart, restored by Tang Dynasty in 618	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Empire fell apart, never restored

_____ 4. What happened to the Chinese empire after the Han Dynasty fell apart?

- a. It was never restored.
- b. It was restored by the Tang Dynasty.
- c. It fell to the hands of nomadic invaders.
- d. It was conquered by the Roman Empire.

_____ 5. What form of government did the Han Dynasty's empire replace?

- a. rival kingdoms
- b. republic
- c. city-states
- d. tribal

_____ 6. In square miles, what size was the Han Dynasty at its height?

- a. 3,400,000
- b. 3,000,000
- c. 2,500,000
- d. 1,500,000

_____ 7. What was the population of the Roman Empire at its height?

- a. 45,000,000
- b. 50,000,000
- c. 55,000,000
- d. 60,000,000

_____ 8. What was true of both the Han Dynasty and the Roman Empire?

- a. Both empires replaced republics.
- b. Both built roads and defensive walls.
- c. Both had a common written language throughout the empire
- d. Both empires replaced rival kingdoms.

_____ 9. How did the Mandate of Heaven affect government in China?

- a. The Mandate of Heaven led to long periods of war among families.
- b. Religious leaders read oracle bones to select new rulers.
- c. It allowed new rulers to justify the overthrow of a declining dynasty.
- d. The ruler received a direct mandate from heaven that he should resign.

_____ 10. What did Indians discover when they learned about the Silk Roads?

- a. They could profit by acting as middlemen.
- b. Interest in their religions helped them to trade.
- c. The Romans preferred Indian silk to Chinese silk.
- d. They could increase their production of silk.

_____ 11. What new belief helped Buddhism become popular with lots of people?

- a. Stricter adherence to self-sacrifice would lead to nirvana.
- b. Many people could become Buddhas.
- c. Buddha was not a god and should not be worshipped.
- d. Buddhists no longer needed images of the Buddha.

_____ 12. This was the system of government based on exchange of land for protection and services:

- a. Protestantism
- b. Slavery
- c. Confucianism
- d. Feudalism

_____ 13. Siddhartha Gautama is the founder of this faith:

- a. Christianity
- b. Buddhism
- c. Confucianism
- d. Legalism

_____ 14. What was true of the Mongol Empire?

- a. The Mongol Empire treated all conquered peoples humanely.
- b. Mongols refused to accept defeat in Europe.
- c. The Mongol Empire was the largest unified land in history.
- d. Mongols forced conquered peoples to sacrifice all of their children.

_____ 15. What did Indian civilization experience during the Gupta Empire?

- a. upheaval from frequent invasions.
- b. A decline in trade between India and Africa.
- c. Advances in literature, art, science, and mathematics
- d. All of the above

- _____ 16. Which of the following are sects of Christianity?
- Protestant, Hindu and Catholic
 - Roman Catholic, Lutheranism, and Calvinism
 - Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic, and Buddhist
 - Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Islam
- _____ 17. What do Muslims believe about Muhammad?
- He was the last and greatest of the prophets.
 - He was the only son of the one true God, Allah.
 - He was the first and only prophet of Allah.
 - He was a combination of god and man.
- _____ 18. For what is the Medici family famous?
- for being artists
 - for being writers
 - for being rulers and supporters of the arts
 - for being religious reformers
- _____ 19. Where were the first advanced civilizations in South America established?
- in the north
 - in the east
 - in the west
 - in the south
- _____ 20. What division of Islam believes that only a relative of Muhammad is qualified to be a caliph (leader)?
- Sufi
 - Shi'a
 - Sunni
 - Allah
- _____ 21. What was the chief goal of the Crusades?
- to spread Christianity throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa
 - to recover Jerusalem and the Holy Land from the Muslim Turks
 - to improve trade among Europe, Asia, and Africa
 - to force the Byzantines to become Catholic
- _____ 22. Which of the following empires adopted a policy of religious tolerance?
- Ottoman
 - Roman
 - Song
 - Egyptian

- _____ 23. What is true of Muslim art?
- Calligraphy is seen as a way to reflect the glory of Allah
 - Living creatures and especially Allah cannot be depicted in Muslim art
 - Ten Thousand and One Nights is an example of strong literacy tradition in Islam.
 - All of the above
- _____ 24. What encouraged the rise of banking system in India?
- wealthy landowners
 - Asoka's edicts
 - Chandra Gupta I's government
 - Increased trade
- _____ 25. Which of the following did NOT help to unify and protect a civilization?
- an alliance
 - reduction of tribute payment
 - pueblos
 - the building of roads throughout the empire
- _____ 26. What scientific concept did Indian astronomers prove long before Europeans did?
- That Miss Beale likes history
 - The earth is round
 - The sun is the center of the solar system
 - Mars has 500 moons
- _____ 27. What are push-pull factors?
- ways population is shifted
 - opportunities for jobs
 - reasons for migration
 - changing environmental conditions
- _____ 28. In what ways did Leonardo da Vinci represent the Renaissance Man?
- He was a painter, sculptor, inventor, and scientist.
 - He painted the Mona Lisa which holding scientific discussions.
 - He lived in Italy during the 1500s.
 - He used perspective in all of his drawings and paintings

- _____ 29. The bubonic plague was spread from _____ to _____ by fleas and rats.
- Africa, Asia
 - Asia, Europe
 - Europe, Asia
 - Europe, America
- _____ 30. The study of classical texts caused humanists to focus on what subject?
- human potential and achievements
 - an understanding of early Christianity
 - an understanding of ancient Muslim values
 - Roman law and government
- _____ 31. What became a closely guarded secret in China?
- the forging of iron
 - paper production
 - silk production
 - Ms. Beale's middle name
- _____ 32 . Where are Africa's rainforests located?
- in the west-central region
 - along the southern coast
 - along the entire west coast
 - throughout the continent
- _____ 33. The achievement Charlemagne is most remembered for was
- traveling to Rome to crush a mob threatening the pope
 - building an empire greater than any since Rome
 - pretending to rule over Europe
 - hating Muslims
- _____ 34. Why did Shah Jahan have the Taj Mahal built?
- as a hall to be married in
 - to show his wealth to the world
 - for his own tomb and to show his power
 - as a tomb for his wife and in memory of her beauty
- _____ 35. Toward what city do Muslims pray?
- Mecca
 - Medina
 - Jerusalem
 - Damascus

- _____ 36. What was the Renaissance a rebirth of?
- Christian devotion
 - Art and learning
 - Chivalry and tournaments
 - Good health after the Plague
- _____ 37. Religious toleration
- is the acceptance of people who hold different religious beliefs
 - means believing in monotheism, polytheism, and nontheism
 - only ever occurred in Africa
 - was emphasized by the Crusades
- _____ 38. Jerusalem is one of the most important cities for what religions?
- Hinduism, Christianity and Islam
 - Buddhism, Confucianism and Hinduism
 - Islam, Christianity and Judaism
 - Hinduism, Islam and Judaism
- _____ 39. In the Hebrew tradition, a covenant is
- a prophecy about the future
 - a law handed down by God to humanity
 - a mutual promise between God and humanity
 - an ornamental chest for storing religious documents
- _____ 40. Which of the following was the body of civil law created for the Byzantine Empire?
- the Roman law
 - the Justinian Code
 - the Orthodox law
 - the Greek Code
- _____ 41. In which two countries was Calvinism the dominant religion?
- England and Ireland
 - France and Poland
 - Scotland and the Netherlands
 - Sweden and Norway
- _____ 42. The Peace of Augsburg ended a war between supporters of which two groups?
- England and Spain
 - Catholic and Protestant German princes
 - Roman Catholics and Anglicans
 - French Catholics and Huguenots

- _____ 43. What did Mehmed II do after he conquered Constantinople?
- He forced conversion upon Constantinople's Christian inhabitants
 - He opened the city to new citizens of many religions and backgrounds
 - He chipped marble from the Hagia Sophia and sank it in the Black Sea
 - He captured Cairo, Mecca and Medina
- _____ 44. During the 1500s, what was China's official trade policy?
- China openly traded with all European countries
 - Only the government was allowed to trade with foreign countries
 - China traded only with Japan and other Asian countries
 - The government lowered taxes to promote trade
- _____ 45. What type of policy did Japan institute to control foreign ideas?
- a closed country policy
 - a policy of persecution
 - a policy of colonization
 - a Zen Buddhist policy
- _____ 46. The Emperor's purposes for dividing the Roman Empire was:
- to decrease the authority of the senate
 - to protect the west from Greek influences
 - to make control of the Empire more efficient
 - to separate groups whose conflicts threatened unity
- _____ 47. What were Europeans' main motives for making voyages of exploration?
- to test their new technology
 - to grow wealthy and spread Christianity
 - to break the Portuguese monopoly on trade
 - to gain extra land for a growing population
- _____ 48. What are the Five Pillars of Islam?
- the various divisions of Islam
 - the major duties required of all Muslims
 - the times during the day when Muslims must pray
 - Muhammad and the four leaders who followed him

- _____ 49. What effect did agriculture have on early societies?
- It encouraged population growth and settled communities
 - It allowed for the differences in social classes to emerge
 - It allowed societies to become more complex and develop civilization
 - All of the above are true
- _____ 50. What are push-pull factors?
- ways populations stay in one place
 - opportunities for jobs
 - reasons for migrations
 - changing environmental conditions
- _____ 51. Which Mongolian practice did Kublai Khan NOT follow?
- military conquest of China
 - increased trade in the Mongol empire
 - the rituals of his ancestors
 - a nomadic way of life
- _____ 52. How did Confucian teachers define women's roles?
- Women are the rulers of the home
 - Women are socially but not politically equal to men
 - Women should be treated as equals to men in all areas
 - Women should be restricted to domestic and family life
- _____ 53. Which of the following was NOT an important aspect of Olmec civilization?
- trade
 - the jaguar spirit
 - stone monuments
 - hieroglyphic writing
- _____ 54. What was the significance of Pope Leo III crowning Charlemagne Emperor?
- It started the tradition of popes crowning emperors in the city of Aachen
 - Charlemagne was under the Pope's control from that time on
 - It gave a great deal of power to the Germanic people
 - It joined Germanic power with the Church and the heritage of Rome

_____ 55. What happened to the status of women during the Middle Ages?

- a. Women gained power by ruling when their husbands went on Crusades
- b. Women's roles remained limited to the home
- c. Women gained power by running their own convents
- d. Women's status improved because the Church held them in high esteem

_____ 56. According to the Torah, the man who led the Hebrews out of slavery in Egypt and received the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai was

- a. Saul
- b. David
- c. Moses
- d. Abraham

_____ 57. Which crop was most important to the survival of the early Americans?

- a. bean
- b. wheat
- c. maize
- d. squash

_____ 58. What was one of John Calvin's major teachings?

- a. humanism
- b. indulgences
- c. adult baptism
- d. predestination

_____ 59. Which of the following was a philosopher known for his emphasis on responsible relationships and respect for parents?

- a. Hanfeizi
- b. Laozi
- c. Confucius
- d. Zoroaster

- _____ 60. What was NOT true of women's status during the Tang and Song periods in China?
- A woman declared herself emperor for the first time in Chinese history
 - Food-binding crippled women but enhanced their husbands' status
 - Women were encouraged to become writers, poets and painters
 - Women were considered subservient to men
- _____ 61. What is the main belief of followers of animism?
- There is only one god
 - Spirits play an important role in regulating daily life
 - People are organized into family groups and clans
 - Storytellers are sacred beings who keep history alive
- _____ 62. What contributed to the decline of both the Ottoman and Safavid Empires?
- natural disasters
 - incompetent leadership
 - disruption in trade
 - religious rebellions
- _____ 63. Monotheism describes the Hebrews' belief—unusual for the time—that their God was
- the one and only god
 - a forgiving and protective God
 - a spiritual, not a physical, presence
 - associated not with a place but with a people
- _____ 64. Which of the following was NOT true of Aurangzeb?
- He oppressed his people and levied high taxes
 - He was intolerant of non-Muslims
 - He built the greatest monument of the Mughal era
 - Millions of his people died in a famine while he was waging war.
- _____ 65. Why do we know so little about the Indus Valley civilization?
- It existed for only a few hundred years
 - There are few artifacts from the Indus Valley
 - Its written language has not yet been deciphered
 - It existed in a part of the world that has largely been ignored.

- _____ 66. What was a major advantage of the Chinese system of writing?
- It developed from pictographs and could be read by other people
 - People all over China could read it, even if they spoke other languages
 - The Chinese written language has changed very little since 200 B.C.E.
 - All readers needed to know was a small number of pictographs
- _____ 67. The social class system that came to be known as the caste system was established in India by
- Aryans
 - Hittites
 - Hindus
 - India's first residents
- _____ 68. Hinduism and Buddhism have a common belief in
- many gods
 - reincarnation
 - the caste system
 - the sacredness of all things
- _____ 69. Among the conquerors of the world, what was Cyrus famous for?
- courage
 - religious beliefs
 - intellectual abilities
 - tolerance of diversity
- _____ 70. The Jewish Diaspora refers to _____.
- the destruction of the Temple in 70 C.E.
 - the years the Jews were slaves in Egypt
 - Jerusalem
 - The forced dispersal of the Jews
- _____ 71. The most sacred writings of the Jewish religion are the first five books of the Hebrew Bible, known as the
- Torah
 - Old Testament
 - Ten Commandments
 - Ark of the Covenant

_____ 72. What led to internal conflict in Islam after the death of Muhammad?

- On two separate occasions, Muhammad had named different successors
- Followers could not agree on how to continue his military conquests
- Some followers were pacifists who did not wish to continue military action
- Muhammad had neither specified a successor, nor indicated how to choose one

_____ 73. Buddhism spread across Asia mostly as a result of

- trade
- conquest
- missionary efforts
- pilgrimages by the faithful

_____ 74. How did Shi Huangdi unify China?

- by defeating invaders and crushing internal opposition
- by winning the loyalty of the peasants
- by promoting Daoism
- by creating alliances with former enemies

_____ 75. What were the reasons that Christianity spread throughout the Roman Empire?

- It embraced all people: men and women, rich and poor
- Rome's excellent roads encouraged the exchange of ideas
- Jesus promised eternal life
- All of the above are true

_____ 76. How did the family structure of some Tamil groups differ from the family structure in Northern India?

- They were centered around Buddhism
- They were patriarchal
- They were matriarchal
- They were centered around Hinduism

_____ 77. Which of the following was invented in India?

- the phonetic alphabet
- modern numbers
- the civil service exam
- paper

- _____ 78. The Sahel is the “coastline” of what geographic feature?
- Red Sea
 - Sahara
 - Kalahari Desert
 - Mediterranean Sea
- _____ 79. Which two continents did Beringia once connect?
- Asia and Europe
 - Asia and North America
 - South and Central America
 - North and Central America
- _____ 80. What was the way of life for Africa’s earliest people?
- settled herders
 - settled farmers
 - nomadic farmers
 - hunter-gatherers
- _____ 81. What was West Africa’s earliest known culture?
- San
 - Nok
 - Kush
 - Bambuti
- _____ 82. What is the main belief of followers of animism?
- There is only one god
 - Spirits play an important role in regulating daily life
 - People are organized into family groups and clans
 - Storytellers are sacred beings who keep history alive
- _____ 83. How were the Nazca able to farm the land they lived on?
- They took advantage of floodplains, which provided fertile farming
 - They took advantage of the rivers that flowed from the Andes Mountains
 - They created an irrigation system and underground canals
 - They planted crops that needed little sun or water
- _____ 84. Which of the following places did NOT play an important role in African trade between 800 and 1500 C.E.?
- India
 - China
 - Persia
 - Russia

_____ 85. Luther protested the practice of selling indulgences. What was that practice?

- a. Clergy members bought indulgences to reach higher offices.
- b. The clergy sold forgiveness that released people from performing penance for their sins.
- c. Charles V told his people that buying indulgences was a way to earn a way to heaven.
- d. Indulgences permitted priests to marry and have children.

Short Answer: Please answer the following in full sentences. There are 20 questions; you must answer 15. You may answer 2 more for extra credit.

1. What are some of the characteristics of the “Renaissance man” and “Renaissance woman?”

2. Please list and describe three technological advances under the Song Dynasty.

3. How did India interact with other cultures because of trade? Think about their trading partners, as well as science and religion.

4. What are some of the rights guaranteed by the Magna Carta?

5. What was an effect of the migration of Bantu-speaking people across Africa?

6. What were some of the chief threats to the survival of ancient American peoples? Think about environmental conditions and interactions with others.

7. How did Islam help spread Arabic culture?

8. What were the main reasons for the split between the Sunni and Shi'a in Islam?

9. What are three effects of migration?

16. What is one explanation that has been given for the collapse of Maya civilization?

17. What makes Hinduism different from other religions?

18. What role did food supply play in shaping the nomadic life of hunter-gatherers and the settle life of farmers?

19. How were all of the major **early** civilizations similar? Think about geographic similarities, agricultural similarities, and cultural/religious similarities.

20. In what ways are Christianity and Islam similar? In what ways are they different?

MAP LOCATIONS

Please locate the following on the map provided. You must answer 25 of the locations, but you may answer more for extra credit. There are 30 total.

- Indus River
- Jerusalem
- Red Sea
- Nile River
- India
- Baghdad
- Rome
- Mecca
- Ceylon
- England
- Baltic Sea
- Germany
- Spain
- Black Sea
- Adriatic Sea
- Carribean Sea
- Gulf of Mexico
- Beringia
- Maghrib region
- Congo Basin
- Gulf of Aden
- Mississippi River
- Andes Mountains
- Pacific Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Mediterranean Sea
- Sahara Desert
- Arabian Sea
- Kashmir

Essays: Please answer both questions, in concise, 3-paragraph essay form, on a separate piece of paper.

1. We have looked at many different regions this trimester, as well as the ways in which they have (or have not) interacted with each other, from 500 B.C.E. to 1500 C.E. Please describe instances of interregional interactions (and/or isolation) within various cultures we have learned about. Include discussion on technological and cultural development, specialization, conflict, and the effects of cross-cultural interactions. Make sure to include examples from at least 3 of the following regions:

- East Asia
- Southwest Asia/Middle East
- South Asia/India
- Western Europe
- Eastern Europe
- North America
- Middle and South America

2. Describe who you feel was the most effective ruler, and most effective culture we have studied this trimester. Explain who they were, what made them the best person for that job, where they ruled, when they ruled, and what they did to become so effective. You must also mention 2 other rulers who you feel were not as effective and explain why.

It has been a pleasure having you in class this trimester! ☺