

- 1 In the following excerpt, a Portuguese messenger addresses a local Hindu king of southern India in 1509. The messenger asks for help in taking the Indian trading port of Calicut from Ottoman and Arab control:

The King of Portugal commands me to render honour and willing service to all the Gentile Kings of this land . . . they are to be well treated by me, neither am I to take their ships nor their merchandise; but I am to destroy the Moors, with whom I wage incessant war, as I know he also does . . . I am prepared and ready to help him with the fleets and armies of the King . . . as often as he shall desire me to do so; and I likewise, for my part, expect that he will help us with his army, towns, harbours, and munitions, and with everything that I may require from his kingdom; and the ships which navigate to his ports may pass safely throughout all the Indian sea . . .

Frei Luis

Which conclusion about the effects of increased trade is supported by the above excerpt?

- A Overseas trade routes were too crowded and dangerous to produce profitable returns.
- B Overseas trade routes encouraged cooperation between powerful empires against small kingdoms and city-states.
- C Competition over Indian Ocean trade encouraged global empires to form military alliances with local rulers.
- D Competition over Indian Ocean trade led to regional wars between European navies and Indian city-states.
- 2 From 1803 to 1815, Britain and France were at war with each other. Wars can bring economic opportunities, and American merchants hoped to sell goods to both sides. Neither Britain nor France wanted American goods to reach its enemy, so both sides imposed blockades and restrictions on neutral trade. Because Britain had the larger navy, British restrictions were the most crippling to U.S. shipping. British ships stopped American vessels, boarded them, seized contraband, and impressed sailors. American objections were ignored, leading to a U.S. declaration of war in 1812.
- What conclusion can be drawn about the War of 1812?
- A France ended their alliance with the United States because of the delay in their assistance.
- B To defeat France, Britain was willing to risk war with the United States.
- C British authorities felt threatened by the new U.S. Navy.
- D American citizens were indifferent toward the war.

3

Capitalism — a social political-economic system characterized by individual or corporate ownership of capital goods, by investments that are determined by private decision, and by prices, production, and the distribution of goods that are determined mainly by competition in a free market

Socialism — a political-economic system of social organization in which the means of producing and distributing goods is owned collectively by the community and is administered and distributed by a centralized government

Which statement differentiates capitalism from socialism?

- A Capitalism requires redistributing resources from the rich to the poor; socialism requires government distribution of resources.
- B Capitalist employment is directed by the government; socialist employment is directed by individual initiative.
- C Capitalist pricing is based on competition; socialist prices are determined by market forces.
- D Capitalism requires individualism and competition; socialism requires governmental planning to distribute resources.

4

In January of 1917, British cryptographers deciphered a telegram from German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmermann to the German Minister to Mexico, von Eckhardt, offering United States territory to Mexico in return for joining the German cause. This message helped draw the United States into the war and thus changed the course of history. The telegram had such an impact on American opinion that, according to David Kahn, author of *The Codebreakers*, "No other single cryptanalysis has had such enormous consequences."

Excerpt from "The Zimmermann Telegram"
by Mary Alexander and Marilyn Childress from *Social Education*, April 1981.
Used by permission of National Council for the Social Studies.

Based on the excerpt, what was the role of the Zimmermann telegram in World War I?

- A It created conflict between Mexico and the United States and delayed American arms production for the Allies.
- B It angered many European nations who depended on the Mexican production of arms.
- C It provoked the United States, a neutral nation, to become involved in the war.
- D It embarrassed the British, who secretly conspired with Germany to write it.

5 [The collapse of Indian industries] was hastened by political and economic pressure . . . The classic type of modern colonial economy was built up, India becoming an agricultural colony of industrial England, supplying raw materials and providing markets for England's industrial goods. . . . The liquidation of the artisan class led to unemployment on a prodigious scale. . . . the standard of living fell to incredibly low levels.

Excerpt from Jawaharlal Nehru, *The Discovery of India*, 1946

According to Nehru, how did British imperialism contribute to the rise of Indian nationalistic movements?

- A India took pride in its colonial exchange with Britain because it created profits for native people.
- B Widespread Indian unemployment led to increased resentment against British rule.
- C The British helped build Indian industries such as shipbuilding and metalwork.
- D The British imperialists' industrial activities boosted the Indian economy.

6 The Roman Catholic Church issued a decree in 1080 CE. It was directed at the Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV, who was appointing religious officials without approval from the church. The decree stated that any non-religious power or person who appointed church officials would be excommunicated from the church. It also warned rulers that such actions would displease God and result in suffering.

How did this church decree affect the actions of European monarchs?

- A European monarchs removed church leaders.
- B The decree weakened the power of European monarchs.
- C European monarchs appointed bishops to political offices.
- D The decree allowed monarchs to be appointed as bishops.

7 -- In the following excerpt, the governor of Portugal's colonies in India describes how his nation will protect their trading posts in India:

Let all our forces be on the sea; because if we should not be powerful at sea (which may the Lord forbid) everything will at once be against us . . . now we have wars with the Venetians [the city-state of Venice] and the Turks of the [Ottoman Empire] . . . With the force we have at sea we will discover what these new enemies may be . . . as long as you may be powerful at sea, you will hold India as yours . . .

Francisco de Almeida to King Emmanuel, 1507
in *Rulers of India: Albuquerque*, H. Morse Stephens, 1892

Based on the excerpt, what was the relationship between increased global trade and interactions between nations?

- A Overseas trade encouraged nations to build powerful navies to defend their routes and aggressively expel regional rivals.
- B Overseas trade led to increased use of military alliances between naval powers and wealthy city-states.
- C Shifts in the balance of global trade discouraged Middle Eastern and Asian empires from claiming valuable trading sites in Asia.
- D Shifts in the balance of global trade led to short and violent wars of European allies against their Asian rivals.

8 Ancient Roman Cultural Achievements:

- Roman architectural styles are found throughout the world.
- Roman law is the basis for legal practice in Europe, former European Colonies, and Latin America.
- Roman roads, called the greatest engineering accomplishment of their time, are still used in some places today.
- Roman art was the inspiration for many works during the Renaissance period.

Which statement is consistent with the cultural influence of Ancient Rome on other civilizations?

- A Rome has had a lasting impact on the modern art period.
- B Rome has had an enduring impact on modern civilizations.
- C The Romans greatly influenced early African societies.
- D The Romans greatly influenced Greek society.

Over the past five years, a highly sophisticated team of operatives have stealthily infiltrated more than 70 U.S. corporations and organizations to steal priceless company secrets. They did it without ever setting foot in any victim's office. . . . This is the new face of corporate espionage. Thieves whose identities are safely obscured by digital trade-craft rather than a ski mask, are robbing companies of the ideas that are the source of American ingenuity. . . . Though this new corporate espionage is rampant and rising, calculating the damage to U.S. interests remains difficult. . . . In the aggregate, the theft of this property, including everything from sensitive defense technology to innovative industrial designs, insidiously erodes government and corporate competitive advantages among global peers. . . . U.S. companies invest considerable time and money in researching and developing new products, only to be undercut by competition, using their stolen property to make cheaper versions. Unfortunately, companies experience such losses every day . . . Yet many cyber-intrusions could be prevented by implementing sound cyber-security practices.

U.S. Commerce Secretary John Bryson, *The New Face of Corporate Espionage*,
March 9, 2012

Using this information, what role does cyberespionage play in global trading?

- A Government monitoring agencies should commit military resources to protecting commercial interests so that the world's superpowers can continue to thrive.
- B Individuals must assist companies in protecting their ideas so employment will not decrease.
- C Cyber crimes are difficult to prove in any court of law, so government officials have not committed sufficient resources to the matter.
- D Ideas fuel economic growth and competition, so there is an increased need to protect electronically stored information on a worldwide scale.

Which was an environmental effect of the process of early industrialization?

- A the introduction of smallpox to American Indians
- B the diffusion of new animal and plant species to Afro-Eurasia
- C the process of desertification in Africa and Asia
- D the widespread deforestation in Europe and North America

11

Grain and animals are abundant, so that the consumption of milk and butter is considerable. But salt is in very short supply because it is carried here from Tegaza, some 500 miles from Timbuktu. I happened to be in this city at a time when a load of salt sold for eighty ducats. The king has a rich treasure of coins and gold ingots. One of these ingots weighs 970 pounds . . . Instead of coined money, pure gold nuggets are used; and for small purchases, cowrie shells of which 400 equal a ducat. Six and two-thirds of their ducats equal one Roman ounce of gold.

Leo Africanus, 1526
Courtesy of the National Park Service

How did Timbuktu influence expansion in West Africa?

- A Timbuktu was at the center of the gold and salt trade.
- B Timbuktu's democratic government encouraged economic development.
- C Timbuktu produced food surpluses and salt for trade.
- D Timbuktu's cultural reputation was enhanced by treasures in gold.

12

The epilogue laws of justice which Hammurabi, the wise king, established; a righteous law, and pious statute did he teach the land. . . . the decisions which I have made will this inscription show him; let him rule his subjects accordingly, speak justice to them, give right decisions, root out the miscreants and criminals from this land, and grant prosperity to his subjects. Hammurabi, the king of righteousness, on whom Shamash has conferred right (or law) am I. My words are well considered; my deeds are not equaled; to bring low those that were high; to humble the proud, to expel insolence.

Code of Hammurabi, Epilogue

How did implementation of codified laws such as the Code of Hammurabi affect the people of ancient societies?

- A It unified the various peoples and laws within the empire.
- B It reduced the authority of the king over the citizens.
- C It limited the role of government in the lives of citizens.
- D It established the separation of government and religion.

- 13 Which is an effect of European exploration of the Americas?
- A Germany extended its New World empire.
 - B Spain dominated North and South America.
 - C Africans were enslaved to work in mines and on plantations.
 - D American Indians maintained resistance to African and Eurasian diseases.
- 14 Which geographic features determined the location of the early civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, China, and India?
- A oceans and coastlines
 - B rivers and valleys
 - C fertile soils and plains
 - D rainy seasons and forests
- 15 How did the printing revolution contribute to increased global interaction?
- A by making texts available to broader audiences, leading to the spread of new ideas
 - B by creating interchangeable parts that made repairing the printing press easier
 - C by mass producing the press to make it available to small towns
 - D by using color to gain the interest of more people
- 16 In the Middle Ages, European monarchs claimed to rule by "divine right". What purpose was served by this claim?
- A It enabled the separation of church and state.
 - B It enabled rulers to seize church lands.
 - C It demonstrated that religion was stronger than political power.
 - D It strengthened the monarch's authority to rule.

- 17 All merchants, unless they have been previously and publicly forbidden, are to have safe and secure conduct in leaving and coming to England and in staying and going through England both by land and by water to buy and to sell, without any evil exactions, according to the ancient and right customs, save in time of war, and if they should be from a land at war against us and be found in our land at the beginning of the war, they are to be attached without damage to their bodies or goods until it is established by us or our chief justiciar in what way the merchants of our land are treated who at such a time are found in the land that is at war with us, and if our merchants are safe there, the other merchants are to be safe in our land.

Magna Carta, 1297

Based on this passage from the Magna Carta, which basic rights were improved by the English barons?

- A trading rights
- B rights of the accused
- C civil rights
- D religious rights

- 18 How did geographic features influence the diffusion and settlement of both the Phoenician and Greek traders?

- A Both had access to the Mediterranean Sea.
- B The monsoon winds made ocean travel easier.
- C The arid climate encouraged migration.
- D Russia's rivers provided ease of travel.

- 19 What was a significant result of European exploration through the Columbian Exchange?

- A Europeans became dependant on crops from America.
- B The bubonic plague spread throughout Europe.
- C European diseases caused millions of deaths among American Indians.
- D Raw materials from America became very expensive due to scarcity.

International Violence Before WWII

- Japan invades Manchuria - 1931
- Italy invades Ethiopia - 1935
- Japan invades China - 1937
- Germany annexes Czechoslovakia - 1939
- Germany invades Poland - 1939

Using the information provided in the timeline above, which historical conclusion can be drawn about the cause of World War II?

- A Military alliances created many obligations to engage in wars.
- B The Nazi Party dominated politics in many European nations.
- C The United Nations was too weak to prevent the spread of totalitarianism.
- D Some nations were aggressive and imperialistic in their efforts to expand.

How did British taxes on salt contribute to the growth of Indian nationalism?

- A The tax triggered violence against the Salt March, which inspired a wider civil disobedience movement in India.
- B The resistance against the tax on salt required Indian national forces to stop the rebellion.
- C The imposition of the tax demonstrated that India was not capable of self-government due to the lack of native leadership.
- D The tax demonstrated the absolute control exercised by the British as colonial rulers in India.

How did Pericles influence the functioning of Athenian government?

- A He introduced representative democracy.
- B He expanded direct democracy to new classes of free men.
- C He increased the salaries of government officials.
- D He greatly strengthened the authority of military leaders in society.

23 **Timeline of Japan from 1850 to 1910**

- 1853 - Commodore Perry of the United States ends Japanese isolation
- 1868 - Meiji Restoration
- 1870s - Japanese government develops manufacturing and railroad industries
- 1872 - Western dress enforced for government ceremonies
- 1905 - Japan wins the Russo-Japanese War
- 1910 - Japan annexes Korea

What conclusion about Japan is supported by the timeline above?

- A Japan stopped farming rice.
- B Japan industrialized and became imperialistic.
- C Japan engaged in wars with western Europe.
- D Japan became economically competitive with Britain.

24 **Effects of the Plague (Black Death)**

- Europe lost a third of its population.
- Labor shortages brought higher wages for many workers.
- Peasants left their manors, weakening the feudal system.

Which conclusion about effects of the plague can be drawn from the listed information?

- A Catastrophic events can trigger changes in human institutions.
- B Tragic events strengthen religion as people seek answers in their faith.
- C People seek the comfort of traditional, familiar ways following traumatic events.
- D Societies flourish during many types of disasters and epidemics.

- 24 How did Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of Glasnost and Perestroika affect the Soviet Union?
- A The power of the Soviet Union's Communist Party was strengthened.
 - B Many Soviet citizens demanded more economic and political freedom.
 - C Soviet powers were centralized under a totalitarian dictator.
 - D The Soviet Union increased its influence in the nations of Eastern Europe.

- 26 How was European society affected by the Crusades?
- A Access to Asian luxury goods was severely limited by war.
 - B Invading Islamic armies destroyed farms and cities.
 - C Importation of Asian luxury goods created a greater interest in trade.
 - D Peasant rebellions diminished as the power of the Church grew.

27 **Twentieth-Century International Developments**

- Berlin Blockade (1948)
- Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
- Brezhnev Doctrine (1968)

How did the developments above affect international politics?

- A They inspired the creation of the United Nations.
- B They intensified Cold War conflicts and tensions.
- C They started cooperation between the United States and the former Soviet Union.
- D They represented a global preference for democratic values, institutions, and governments.

28] No bailiff is henceforth to put any man on his open law or on oath simply by virtue of his spoken word, without reliable witnesses being produced for the same.

29] No freeman is to be taken or imprisoned or disseised [dispossessed] of his free tenement or of his liberties or free customs, or outlawed or exiled or in any way ruined, nor will we go against such a man or send against him save by lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either Justice or Right.

Which right had King John of England **most likely** abused, according to these two clauses from the Magna Carta?

- A right to privacy
- B right to a fair trial
- C right to free speech
- D right to petition

29 Which shared purpose explains the operations of the groups in the regions below?

- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Israel
- Chechen rebels in Russia
- Irish Republican Army (IRA) in the United Kingdom

- A to create vast land empires across Eurasia
- B to destroy capitalist and democratic systems
- C to create independent nations under their authority
- D to control petroleum exports to Western nations

30 What was an important effect of the Black Death (bubonic plague pandemic) on the populations of Europe in the late 1340s?

- A decrease in public confidence in the Church
- B decline in average worker wages
- C elevated position of lesser nobles and local leaders
- D increase in medical and pharmaceutical research

Terrorism [takes] us back to ages we thought were long gone if we allow it a free hand to corrupt democratic societies and destroy the basic rules of international life.

Jacques Chirac

But for all these problems [a terrorist's] only solution is the demolition of the whole structure of society. No partial solution, not even the total redressing of the grievance he complains of, will satisfy him—until our social system is destroyed or delivered into his hands.

Benjamin Netanyahu

According to the quotes, how have terrorist groups and their movements impacted society in various countries?

- A Terrorists create panic by breaking basic rules of society and attempting to destroy the social systems of target countries.
- B Terrorists create tensions by bringing adversaries together to resolve differences in democratic processes.
- C Terrorist groups have influenced many governments to join their efforts and create their own terrorist networks.
- D Terrorist groups have caused governments to eliminate corruption and to apply laws equally within societies.

32 How is laissez-faire economics more productive than an economy controlled by a government?

- A Laissez-faire economics creates competition which leads to innovation, greater profits for investors, and lower product prices.
- B Laissez-faire economics creates competition which results in improved working conditions, higher wages, and healthcare benefits.
- C Laissez-faire economics creates a more nationalistic economy in which local production is always preferred.
- D Laissez-faire creates an economy which is regulated by government in order to create ideal working conditions.

33 Which of the following BEST defines the Renaissance?

- A. a European period in the 1600s and 1700s that focused on the value of reason
- B. a period from the 1300s to 1500s that brought new beliefs, culture, and art to Europe
- C. a European movement from 1800 to 1850 that emphasized the imagination and feelings
- D. a movement in the 1500s and 1600s during which religious leaders broke away from the Catholic Church in Europe

34 Strong nationalism and militarism are associated with which of these conditions prior to World War I?

- A. a desire to obtain and maintain colonies
- B. a movement among women to achieve gender equality
- C. the spread of an ideology based upon the writings of Karl Marx
- D. the promise of advanced technology based on the work of Albert Einstein

35 Base your answer to question ___ on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... We must ask ourselves three questions.
1. What is the Third Estate? Everything.
2. What has it been until now in the political order? Nothing.
3. What does it want to be? Something. ...

— Abbé Sieyès, 1789 (adapted)

NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, August 2014.

Based on this passage, what did the Third Estate want?

- (1) independence from France
- (2) more influence in the political system
- (3) removal of the monarchy
- (4) freedom of religion in France

36 "The belief that security can be won by throwing a small state to the wolves is a fatal mistake."
—Winston Churchill

Which foreign policy is criticized by this quotation?

- (1) containment
- (2) détente
- (3) glasnost
- (4) appeasement

37 When ideas and traditions are exchanged from one culture to another, it is called

- A) trade
- B) humanism
- C) cultural diffusion
- D) excommunication

38 Rome fell for all of the following reasons except

- A) weak leadership
- B) economic crisis
- C) invasions
- D) development of the feudal system

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- D) It established the separation of government and religion.

40 Why did the Byzantine Empire flourish?

- A) The Byzantine Empire was Orthodox.
- B) The Byzantine Empire funded the invaders of Rome.
- C) The Byzantine Empire was located on a profitable trade route.
- D) The Byzantine Empire was not a democracy.

- 41 Which of the following sequences correctly identifies the spread of reason in modern history?
A) American & French Revolution -> Scientific Revolution -> Enlightenment
B) Enlightenment -> American & French Revolution -> Scientific Revolution
C) Scientific Revolution -> Enlightenment -> American & French Revolution
D) Enlightenment -> Scientific Revolution -> American & French Revolution
- 42 The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain because the country contained
A) A large population
B) Interest, creativity, and investment
C) Necessary raw materials and power sources
D) All of the above
- 43 According to Karl Marx, establishing a society based on cooperation and equal distribution of wealth would require
A) an energy crisis
B) universal public education
C) development of a wealthy industrial class
D) a revolution
- 44 1821: Mexico declares independence from Spain; 1861: Italian states vote for unification; 1867: Austria and Hungary became two separate, equal states under the "Dual Monarchy"
The above events are all examples of growing
A) Nationalism
B) Independence movements
C) Isolationist feelings
D) Imperialism
- 45 Which of the following was *not* a post-WWII Superpower?
A) Great Britain
B) Germany
C) United States
D) Soviet Union

- 46 Opponents of free trade
- A) believe that it does not provide new markets for goods.
 - B) support the work of the World Trade Organization.
 - C) believe that it encourages practices that exploit workers and damage the environment in developing countries.
 - D) do not support social responsibility in corporations.
- 47 Why did OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) limit the supply of oil to the US?
- A) OPEC wasn't producing enough oil to meet demand.
 - B) OPEC was protesting the US cutting off the sale of supplies to Japan.
 - C) OPEC was taken over by Germany, who was still seeking revenge after World War II.
 - D) OPEC was protesting the US's support of Israel.
- 48 US has nuclear weapons, which makes USSR feel threatened, so the USSR builds nuclear weapons, so the US feels threatened, so they build more nuclear weapons, and so on. This process is called: 293
- A) Space Race
 - B) MAD
 - C) Arms Race
 - D) Containment