



Released Items

Student Name: _____

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NC Final Exam
World History



Student Booklet



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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. In spite of the industrial and commercial prosperity that France momentarily enjoys, the mass of the people, the twenty-five million peasants, suffer from a great depression. The good harvests of the past few years have forced the prices of corn much lower even than in England, and the position of the peasants under such circumstances, in debt, sucked dry by usury and crushed by taxes, must be anything but splendid. The history of the past three years has, however, provided sufficient proof that this class of the population is absolutely incapable of any revolutionary initiative. . . .

Given this general prosperity, wherein the productive forces of bourgeois [middle class] society are developing as luxuriantly as it is possible for them to do within bourgeois relationships, a real revolution is out of the question. Such a revolution is possible only in periods when both of these factors—the modern forces of production and the bourgeois forms of production—come into opposition with each other.

Karl Marx, 1850

Which statement **best** reflects Karl Marx's argument, according to this excerpt?

- A The lower classes are prepared and motivated to revolt.
- B A nation can be poor and suffer economic depression.
- C Until the middle class is affected, reform is not likely.
- D High taxes lead to protests and civil unrest, then revolutions.



3. The following excerpt is an Englishman's firsthand account of the weeks leading up to England's Glorious Revolution (1688); in the Revolution, the Protestant ruler William of Orange overthrew King James II, a Catholic.

. . . [King James II] called over 5,000 Irish, and 4,000 Scots, and continued to remove Protestants and put in [Catholics] at Portsmouth and other places of trust, and retained the Jesuits about him, increasing the universal discontent. It brought people to so desperate a pass, that they seemed passionately to long for and desire the landing of [William of Orange], whom they looked on to be their deliverer from [Catholic] tyranny . . .

John Evelyn, diary entry, October 7, 1688
Internet History Sourcebooks Project, www.fordham.edu/halsall

Using the above excerpt, what conclusion can be made about the Glorious Revolution?

- A The revolution was furthered by English Protestants due to their distrust of Catholic leaders.
- B The revolution was furthered by the English people due to the widespread stories of William of Orange's heroism.
- C The revolution was slowed by the English people due to their distrust of foreigners.
- D The revolution was slowed by the English Protestants due to their widespread admiration for King James's religious tolerance.



- 4 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.
- 5 We, Wilhelm, by the grace of God King of Prussia, do herewith declare that we have considered it a duty to our common fatherland to answer the summons of the united German princes and cities and to accept the German imperial title. In consequence, we and our successors on the throne of Prussia will henceforth bear the imperial title in all our relations and in all the business of the German Empire, and we hope to God that the German nation will be granted the ability to fashion a propitious future for the fatherland under the symbol of its ancient glory.

Kaiser Wilhelm I, The Imperial Proclamation, January 1871
Internet History Sourcebooks Project, www.fordham.edu/halsall

What ideology is present in the proclamation of Wilhelm I?

- A socialism
- B militarism
- C nationalism
- D globalism



6 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.