ALASKA WORLD HISTORY · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — Practice Test

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1 **What was true of Sumerian city states?**

- A Cities had no temples or markets
- B All cities shared one king in Egypt
- C Each city had its own ruler and government
- D Cities refused to trade with each other

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Source I - A Market Town in the Middle Ages

Use this reading for question 2.

Mira is fourteen and works as an apprentice to a cloth merchant in a walled town. Her master belongs to the merchants guild, which sets fair prices, checks the quality of cloth, and trains young workers. On market day farmers bring grain, cheese, and wool through the town gate, and traders from distant towns pay a toll to set up their stalls.

The town has grown because the road to the river crossing passes its walls, and because the local lord keeps the road safe in return for tolls and taxes. Bells from the church mark the hours of work and prayer, and the church also runs a small school and cares for poor travelers. Mira hopes that one day, after years of training, she will be allowed to open a shop of her own.

2 **Based on Source I, why did the town grow?**

- **A** It stood on a busy road to a river crossing and the road was kept safe
- **B** It had no walls and no taxes
- **C** It banned farmers from its market
- **D** It was far from every road and river

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3 **What did Montesquieu propose to prevent abuse of power?**

A Separation of powers among legislative, executive, and judicial branches

B Rule by one person for life

C An end to all courts

D Rule by the army alone

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4 **Why did trench warfare on the Western Front last so long?**

A Soldiers refused to fight

B There were no weapons

C Machine guns and artillery made attacks across open ground deadly, creating stalemate

D Armies had no trenches

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5 **What did the yearly flooding of the Nile leave behind on Egyptian fields?**

- A Fertile silt that helped crops grow
- B Salt that ruined the soil
- C Sand too dry for planting
- D Ice that froze the fields

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6 **Why did Constantinople matter to trade in the medieval world?**

- A It sat where routes between Europe and Asia met, linking east and west
- B It was cut off from all sea routes
- C It banned merchants from entering
- D It produced all of Europe grain

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7 **Which Enlightenment idea appears in the American Declaration of Independence?**

A That kings rule by divine right

B That governments derive just powers from the consent of the governed

C That colonies must never rebel

D That only nobles have rights

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8 **How did Hitler and the Nazis gain support in Germany?**

A They promised to end all government

B They exploited economic hardship and anger at Versailles with propaganda and scapegoating

C They won support only through fair debate

D They opposed all use of propaganda

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9 **What did Phoenician traders spread across the Mediterranean world?**

- A A method for making silk
- B A calendar based on the moon alone
- C A code of laws for Rome
- D A system of writing with letter symbols

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10 **How did Islam spread in its early centuries?**

- A Only through books with no travel
- B By banning Arabic as a language
- C Only within one city
- D Through conquest, trade, and missionary activity across Asia, Africa, and Europe

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11

What did the Napoleonic Code do?

- A It set out clear laws on equality before the law, property, and religious tolerance
- B It restored feudal privileges
- C It banned all courts
- D It gave all power to local lords

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12

How did World War II end in the Pacific?

- A After atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and a Soviet attack, Japan surrendered
- B Japan conquered the United States
- C The war ended by treaty in 1943
- D Japan kept fighting until 1950

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13 **According to Buddhist teaching, what is a main cause of suffering?**

A Too much rain

B Living near a river

C Craving and attachment to things

D Studying too many books

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14 **Why was a medieval manor largely self sufficient?**

A It had no farms or workshops

B It imported everything from Asia

C It produced most of its own food, cloth, and tools on the estate

D It relied only on town markets

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15 **What changed first in the British Industrial Revolution?**

A Steam power was banned

B Farming ended completely

C All factories closed

D Textile production moved from homes to factories powered by new machines

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16 **Why did the Korean War matter in the Cold War?**

A It involved no outside powers

B It united Korea

C It ended the Cold War

D It was a proxy war in which the superpowers backed opposite sides without fighting each other directly

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17 **What job did scribes do in ancient Egypt?**

- A They led armies into battle
- B They built boats for fishing
- C They kept written records of taxes, harvests, and laws
- D They guarded the palace gates

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18 **What did the Pax Mongolica make possible across Asia?**

- A A ban on all caravans
- B Safer travel and trade along the Silk Road under Mongol rule
- C The end of the Silk Road
- D War between every trading city

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19 **How was Italy unified in the 1800s?**

A Italy was unified in the Middle Ages

B Italy was unified by France alone

C Italian states voted to stay separate

D Separate states were joined through war, diplomacy, and popular movements led by figures such as Garibaldi

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20 **What was significant about Ghana independence in 1957?**

A Ghana never sought independence

B Ghana was the last colony to gain independence

C Ghana stayed under French rule

D Ghana was the first sub Saharan African country to gain independence from colonial rule

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21 **How did the geography of Greece affect its people?**

- A Mountains and seas divided Greeks into separate city states and pushed them toward sea trade
- B Flat plains made one large empire easy to rule
- C Deserts cut Greece off from all trade
- D Thick forests kept Greeks from sailing

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22 **What is humanism in Renaissance thought?**

- A A focus on human achievement, classical learning, and individual potential
- B A rejection of all art
- C A belief that only kings could learn
- D A plan to close universities

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23 **What drove European imperialism in Africa and Asia?**

A A wish to close all colonies

B A lack of interest in trade

C Desire for raw materials, markets, and strategic advantage over rival powers

D A shortage of ships

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24 **What is globalization in the modern economy?**

A Trade only within one country

B The end of all international trade

C Growing links in trade, investment, and communication across national borders

D A ban on the internet

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25 **How did the Roman Republic limit the power of any one leader?**

A By electing two consuls who served short terms and could check each other

B By giving all power to one king for life

C By banning all voting

D By letting generals rule without laws

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26 **What were chinampas in the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan?**

A Floating garden plots built on lake beds to grow food

B Stone roads to the sea

C Gold mines in the mountains

D Temples for traders only

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27 **What argument did abolitionists make against slavery?**

A That slavery should expand

B That slavery was morally wrong and denied basic human dignity

C That enslaved people had no rights to discuss

D That slavery helped the enslaved

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28 **What did the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 set out?**

A Rights only for some countries

B Basic rights and freedoms to which all people are entitled

C A world government

D An end to all laws

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29 **What helped trade grow during the Pax Romana?**

A Constant civil war

B Closed borders and no roads

C A ban on ships in the Mediterranean

D Safe roads, a common currency, and stable rule across the empire

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30 **How did stronger kings build nation states in late medieval Europe?**

A By closing all towns

B By giving all power to local lords

C By abolishing all taxes

D By centralizing taxes, armies, and courts under royal control

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31 **How did the views of Hobbes and Locke on government differ?**

- A Hobbes favored a strong ruler to keep order, while Locke stressed rights and consent
- B Hobbes opposed all government
- C Hobbes and Locke agreed on everything
- D Hobbes wanted no laws

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32 **How did new weapons change World War I?**

- A Poison gas, tanks, airplanes, and machine guns made war deadlier and harder to move
- B Weapons became less deadly
- C Only swords were used
- D War became bloodless

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33 **What was a ziggurat used for in a Mesopotamian city?**

- A As a ship for river trade
- B As a temple and a center for religious and community life
- C As a prison for traders
- D As a storehouse only for weapons

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34 **What happened in the Great Schism of 1054?**

- A The church united all of Europe under one ruler
- B The Christian church split into western Catholic and eastern Orthodox branches
- C Monasteries were closed
- D The pope moved to Asia

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35 **What did the Congress of Vienna in 1815 aim to do?**

A Unite Europe under France

B Spread revolution across Europe

C End all monarchies

D Restore monarchies and keep a balance of power after Napoleon

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36 **What was fascism under Mussolini in Italy?**

A A movement for workers control

B A democracy with free elections

C A system of free trade only

D An ultranationalist, one party dictatorship that glorified the state and suppressed dissent

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37 **Which kingdom south of Egypt grew rich from trade in gold, ivory, and iron?**

A Kush

B Persia

C Rome

D Sparta

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38 **How did someone become a master craft worker in a guild?**

A By training as an apprentice, then as a journeyman, and proving skill with a masterpiece

B By buying the title at a market

C By being born into a royal family

D By winning a battle

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39

Why did workers form labor unions?

A To support child labor

B To close all factories

C To bargain together for better wages, hours, and safety

D To end all jobs

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40

What was the Marshall Plan?

A A plan to punish France

B A Soviet plan to rebuild Europe

C United States aid to rebuild Western Europe after World War II

D A military alliance

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41 **What did Confucius teach about government officials?**

A They should rule by fear alone

B They should be chosen only by wealth

C They should never study

D They should be chosen for learning and good character, not birth alone

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42 **What happened when the Ottomans took Constantinople in 1453?**

A The city was abandoned

B The Roman Empire was restored

C Trade in the region stopped forever

D The Byzantine Empire came to an end

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43 **What resulted from the Opium Wars for China?**

A Trade with Europe stopped

B China gained control of Britain

C Unequal treaties forced China to open ports and give up Hong Kong

D China closed all ports forever

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44 **What did the OPEC oil embargo of 1973 cause in many countries?**

A Free oil for everyone

B A fall in oil prices

C Sharp rises in oil prices and shortages

D An end to car use

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45 **What mathematical advance is linked to Gupta India?**

- **A** A calendar with no months
- **B** The first use of Roman numerals
- **C** A decimal system using place value and zero
- **D** A system with no written numbers

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46 **What did Maya scholars study closely?**

- **A** Iron mining in Asia
- **B** Ocean tides in Europe
- **C** Astronomy and calendar cycles to track time and farming seasons
- **D** Printing with movable type

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47 **How did nationalism weaken the Ottoman Empire?**

A It made the empire larger

B Peoples within the empire sought their own independent states

C It ended all revolts

D It united all groups under the sultan

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48 **How did the COVID 19 pandemic affect the world in 2020?**

A It affected only one country

B It disrupted travel, trade, and schooling and required international health cooperation

C It improved all trade

D It closed no schools

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49 **What Roman building material let builders make strong domes and arches?**

- **A** Straw
- **B** Concrete
- **C** Ice
- **D** Unfired clay

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50 **What was one major effect of European conquest in the Americas?**

- **A** Native populations grew rapidly
- **B** Native populations fell sharply, in large part from diseases to which they had no immunity
- **C** European diseases had no effect
- **D** Trade between continents stopped

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ANSWER KEY

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. D
11. A
12. A
13. C
14. C
15. D
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. D
21. A
22. A
23. C
24. C
25. A
26. A
27. B
28. B
29. D
30. D
31. A
32. A
33. B
34. B
35. D
36. D
37. A
38. A
39. C
40. C
41. D
42. D
43. C
44. C
45. C
46. C
47. B
48. B
49. B
50. B

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