WORLD HISTORY · ARKANSAS

World History
Practice Test

Unit 2: Medieval and Early Modern World

25 Questions

Original practice test based on the Arkansas curriculum. Work through each question, then check your answers at the end.

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

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Question 1

After Rome fell in the west, the Byzantine Empire kept Roman law, Greek language, and Christian traditions alive in the east. Its capital was

A) Constantinople

B) London

C) Paris

D) Baghdad

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Question 2

In medieval Europe, a lord gave land to a vassal in return for military service and loyalty. This exchange is the core of

A) Feudalism

B) Manorial farming

C) Capitalism

D) Communism

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Question 3

On a medieval manor, serfs farmed the lord land and owed labor and part of their harvest. Serfs differed from free peasants mainly because they were

A) Wealthy merchants

B) Traveling knights

C) Bound to the land

D) Church bishops

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Question 4

The Catholic Church in medieval Europe ran monasteries, kept records, and shaped daily life. Monasteries preserved learning mainly by

A) Copying manuscripts

B) Building ships

C) Mining coal

D) Printing newspapers

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Question 5

Islam began in Arabia with the teachings of Muhammad, and Muslims follow the Quran and the Five Pillars. The Five Pillars include prayer, fasting, and

A) Charity

B) Slavery

C) Tax on trade

D) Army service

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Question 6

Muslim scholars in Baghdad preserved Greek works and advanced mathematics, medicine, and astronomy. This work later helped European learning because it

A) Was lost at once

B) Passed knowledge to Europe

C) Ended all trade

D) Banned all books

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Question 7

The Crusades were military expeditions from Europe to the Holy Land in the Middle Ages. One lasting effect was increased contact between Europe and

A) China only

B) Iceland only

C) The Muslim world

D) Australia

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Question 8

The Black Death killed a large share of Europe population in the 1300s. With fewer workers alive, surviving workers could demand

A) Lower wages

B) No wages

C) More work for less pay

D) Higher wages

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Question 9

Ghana, Mali, and Songhai grew wealthy in West Africa by taxing trade in gold and salt across the Sahara. Gold and salt were valuable because salt preserved food and gold was

A) A store of wealth

B) A poison

C) A fuel

D) A weapon

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Question 10

Mansa Musa of Mali made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca and gave away gold along the way. His journey showed Europe and the Middle East that Mali was

A) Poor

B) Wealthy and powerful

C) Isolated forever

D) Without a ruler

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Question 11

The Mongol Empire under Genghis Khan united nomadic groups and conquered a vast area across Asia. Mongol rule helped trade along the Silk Road by making routes

A) More dangerous

B) Closed forever

C) Safer for travelers

D) Only for armies

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Question 12

In Japan, samurai served daimyo lords under a shogun, in a system similar to European feudalism. Samurai were best known as

A) Merchants

B) Priests

C) Farmers

D) Warriors

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Question 13

The Renaissance in Italy revived interest in Greek and Roman art, literature, and learning. Renaissance humanists stressed

A) Human achievement and classical learning

B) Ending all art

C) Banning all books

D) Closing all schools

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Question 14

Gutenberg movable type printing press let books be made faster and cheaper than copying by hand. Cheaper books mainly helped spread

A) Silk

B) Ideas

C) Spices

D) Gold

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Question 15

Martin Luther criticized the sale of indulgences and argued that salvation came through faith. His actions helped start the

A) Industrial Revolution

B) French Revolution

C) Protestant Reformation

D) Scientific Revolution

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Question 16

The Ottoman Empire centered on Istanbul controlled lands in Europe, Asia, and Africa for centuries. Its location gave it control over trade between

A) North and South America

B) China and Japan only

C) Africa and Australia

D) Europe and Asia

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Question 17

The Mughal Empire in India blended Persian, Central Asian, and Indian traditions, seen in buildings like the Taj Mahal. The Taj Mahal was built as a

A) Tomb

B) Fort

C) Market

D) Port

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Question 18

Ming China sent large treasure fleets under Zheng He to Southeast Asia, India, and East Africa. These voyages showed Chinese power and opened

A) War with Europe

B) Trade and diplomatic contacts

C) End of farming

D) End of writing

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Question 19

Portugal and Spain sought a sea route to Asia for spices, gold, and converts to Christianity. Their voyages led Europeans to the Americas, which they had not known before. This is called the

A) Age of Isolation

B) Age of Stone

C) Age of Exploration

D) Age of Ice

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Question 20

The Columbian Exchange moved crops, animals, diseases, and people between the Americas and Afro Eurasia after 1492. A disease effect was devastating for Native peoples because they lacked

A) Farms

B) Tools

C) Rivers

D) Immunity to new diseases

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Question 21

The Aztec capital Tenochtitlan was built on an island in a lake and fed by floating gardens called chinampas. Chinampas mainly provided

A) Food

B) Weapons

C) Ships

D) Gold coins

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Question 22

The Inca in South America built roads and terraces in the Andes and governed a large empire without a written alphabet. Inca record keeping used knotted strings called

A) Papyrus

B) Quipu

C) Clay tablets

D) Stone steles

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Question 23

Absolute monarchs like Louis XIV of France claimed complete power over the state. Absolutism differs from constitutional monarchy because the king power is

A) Shared with parliament

B) Limited by law

C) Not limited by law

D) Chosen by election

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Question 24

The English Bill of Rights in 1689 limited the monarch and protected parliament and certain rights. It is an early step toward

A) Absolute rule

B) Feudal rule

C) Divine right

D) Constitutional government

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Question 25

Mercantilism held that a nation wealth came from exports and gold, so colonies existed to benefit the mother country. Under mercantilism, colonies were expected to

A) Supply raw materials and buy finished goods

B) Trade freely with all nations

C) Make their own laws freely

D) Refuse all exports

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ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**10.**	B	**18.**	B
2.	A	**11.**	C	**19.**	C
3.	C	**12.**	D	**20.**	D
4.	D	**13.**	A	**21.**	A
5.	A	**14.**	B	**22.**	B
6.	B	**15.**	C	**23.**	C
7.	C	**16.**	D	**24.**	D
8.	D	**17.**	A	**25.**	A
9.	A				

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