ONTARIO WORLD HISTORY TO THE END OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, GRADE 11, UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE PREPARATION (CHW3M) · UNIT D · 25 QUESTIONS

Civilizations in Decline, and Their Legacy — Practice Test

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.

Source I - A Scholar in Baghdad

Use this reading for questions 1 to 4.

In our House of Wisdom, scholars copy Greek works into Arabic, and they do more than copy. They correct star tables, test medicines, and translate Indian numerals that make calculation easier. A physician here reads Galen, but he also checks his own patients, and he writes what he finds.

Visitors ask whether this knowledge is Greek, Persian, or Indian. I answer that it is all three, and now it is also ours. Knowledge travels, and a city that welcomes translators becomes a crossroads where old learning gains new life.

- An invented account in the voice of a Baghdad scholar

1 **The scholar account shows Baghdad learning involved**

- **A** copying, correcting, and testing earlier knowledge, not only preserving it
- **B** copying Greek works without change
- **C** rejecting all foreign learning
- **D** inventing numerals alone

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2 **Indian numerals mentioned in the account mattered because they**

- **A** were used only in India
- **B** made calculation easier than earlier systems
- **C** replaced Arabic language
- **D** ended all translation

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3 **The physician in the account combines reading Galen with**

- **A** refusing to treat patients
- **B** copying Galen word for word
- **C** checking his own patients and writing findings
- **D** ignoring Greek medicine

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4 **A historian would use this account to show Islamic civilization**

- A created all knowledge alone
- B acted as a bridge transmitting and developing knowledge
- C isolated itself from earlier learning
- D destroyed Greek works

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5 **The scholar answer about knowledge origins emphasizes**

- A that learning travels and combines across cultures
- B that knowledge belongs to one culture
- C that translation adds nothing
- D that Baghdad invented Greek learning

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Source II - A Monk Copying a Manuscript

Use this reading for questions 6 to 9.

In our scriptorium, I copy a Roman law text by candlelight, letter by letter, and I pray I make no error. The parchment is costly, and the work is slow, but without copyists, books would perish when libraries burn or flood.

Kings and bishops ask for copies, and merchants ask for accounts, and so our pens serve both church and world. What Rome left in law and language lives, in part, because hands like mine keep it alive through centuries when empires change.

- An invented account in the voice of a medieval monk

6 **The monk account shows medieval manuscripts survived through**

- **A** printing presses in monasteries
- **B** oral memory alone
- **C** Roman libraries never burning
- **D** slow, careful copying by hand in scriptoria

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7 **Parchment being costly suggests books in this period were**

- A printed in large numbers
- B written on cheap paper always
- C valuable and labour intensive to produce
- D available to every peasant

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8 **The monk serves both church and world because**

- A kings banned all copying
- B kings, bishops, and merchants all request copies
- C monks worked only for the church
- D merchants never used books

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9 **A historian would use this account to show continuity from Rome through**

A preservation of law and language by copyists

B a complete break with Rome

C the end of Latin language

D monks inventing Roman law

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10 **The monk view of his work is that it**

A creates new empires

B replaces the need for libraries

C ends when printing arrives

D keeps Roman learning alive through changing empires

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11 **Roman law legacy includes concepts such as**

- A unwritten customs only
- B trial by combat always
- C codified law, citizenship, and legal rights
- D rule by kings only

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12 **The Latin language legacy is visible in**

- A Germanic languages only
- B Romance languages such as French, Spanish, and Italian
- C English vocabulary only
- D Greek literature only

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13 **Greek legacy in philosophy and science includes**

A rational inquiry and the works of Aristotle

B only mythology

C no influence on later Europe

D rejection of observation

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14 **The Byzantine legacy includes preserving**

A only Latin literature

B no religious art

C trade with China only

D Greek and Roman texts later transmitted to western Europe

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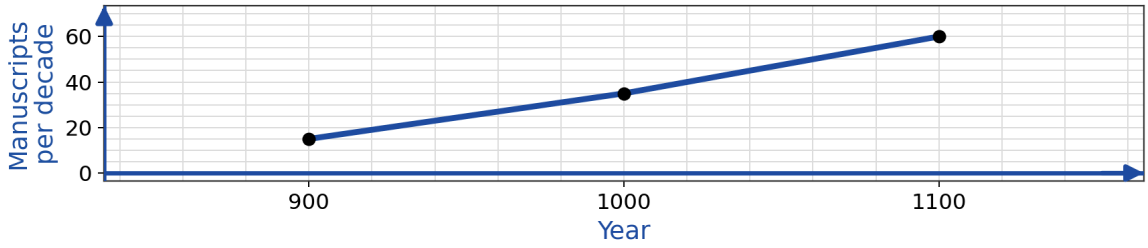
15 **The graph shows manuscripts copied per decade in a monastery. The increase between 900 and 1100 was about**



- **A** 60 manuscripts
- **B** 25 manuscripts
- **C** 45 manuscripts
- **D** 20 manuscripts

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16 **The legacy of ancient Egypt includes**

- **A** the alphabet used today
- **B** writing, monumental architecture, and calendar knowledge
- **C** democracy and philosophy
- **D** Roman law

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17 **Chinese legacy to 1500 includes**

A paper, printing, compass, and gunpowder technologies

B the alphabet of Rome

C democracy in Athens

D the Silk Road only

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18 **The legacy of Mesopotamia includes**

A pyramids and pharaohs

B the Olympic Games

C Roman roads

D writing, law codes, and urban civilization

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19 **Medieval European universities grew from**

A Islamic conquests only

B trade guilds alone

C cathedral schools and a renewed interest in learning

D Roman armies

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20 **The Magna Carta of 1215 is part of a legacy of**

A democracy for all English people

B limits on royal power and the idea of law above the king

C absolute monarchy in England

D the end of feudalism at once

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21 **The Crusades legacy includes increased**

A contact, trade, and exchange between Europe and the Muslim world

B the end of all European trade

C permanent Christian rule of Jerusalem

D isolation of Europe from Asia

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22 **The Mongol Empire legacy by 1500 included**

A a single Mongol state ruling all Asia

B the end of the Silk Road

C isolation of China from trade

D safer long distance trade across Eurasia under the Pax Mongolica

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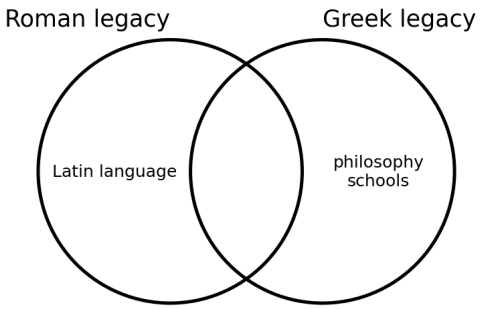
23 **The Venn diagram compares Roman legacy and Greek legacy. The feature found in both is**



A philosophy schools

B stone temples

C influence on later Europe

D Latin language

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24 **By 1500, the printing press legacy was beginning to**

- **A** print only religious texts
- **B** spread texts faster and wider than hand copying
- **C** replace all handwriting at once
- **D** end the need for schools

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25 **A legacy is best defined as**

- **A** something from the past that continues to shape later societies
- **B** a single event with no later effect
- **C** a ruin with no meaning
- **D** a story told only by winners

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ANSWER KEY

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

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