Final Exam — Practice Test

Ontario World History to the End of the Fifteenth Century, Grade 11, University/College Preparation (CHW3M) • 50 questions

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.

1 **Clay tablets in the account are used mainly for**

- A marking city wall boundaries
- B teaching farmers to read
- C recording grain brought in and stored
- D writing poems for traders

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Compared with tyranny, the citizen values democracy for**

A letting many voices shape laws and holding officials to account

B ending all disagreement

C giving power to one ruler

D removing the need for taxes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **The contrast in the account is between a weakening west and**

A Constantinople in the east, still wealthy and walled

B a strong west and weak east

C Rome and Greece equally

D the east falling first

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The scribe view of social order is that each group**

- **A** does work the others cannot do alone
- **B** does the same work as all others
- **C** lives outside the city walls
- **D** rules the city in turn

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The citizen definition of democracy emphasizes**

A public judgment together about what is right, not only voting

B voting once a year only

C rule by officials alone

D festivals and warships only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source II - A Maya Farmer After the Great Cities Faded

Use this reading for questions 7 and 11.

My grandfather spoke of a city with tall temples and a king who ordered stelae carved, but the city is now quiet, and forest covers the plazas. We still farm maize and beans in the valleys, and we still gather for festivals, but the great building has stopped. Some say drought dried the reservoirs. Some say wars between cities broke the trade that fed the kings.

I do not know which cause matters most. I know our village endures, smaller than the city, and that life continues without kings ordering stone. The past is not gone. It is overgrown, and we live beside it.

- An invented account in the voice of a Maya farmer

7 **The farmer account suggests Maya cities declined while**

- **A** all Maya people disappeared
- **B** farming stopped entirely
- **C** festivals were banned
- **D** village farming and festivals continued

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source II - A Monk Copying a Manuscript

Use this reading for questions 8 and 12.

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

8 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **The pharaoh role as described combines**

A authority over foreign trade only

B political rule with religious claims to keep order

C rule by farmers alone

D power limited to the army

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The traveller links caravan safety to**

A the language of merchants

B strong rulers keeping passes open

C the weather in oasis towns

D the size of each caravan

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **The image of the past as overgrown suggests**

- **A** continuity alongside change, with old cities beside living villages
- **B** total erasure of Maya culture
- **C** cities still fully inhabited
- **D** forest destroying all memory

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Mesopotamia is called the land between the rivers because it lay between**

A the Yellow and Yangtze

B the Danube and the Rhine

C the Tigris and Euphrates rivers

D the Nile and the Indus

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Athenian democracy developed in the city state of**

A Sparta in Greece

B Persepolis in Persia

C Athens in ancient Greece

D Rome in Italy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **A major internal problem of the late Roman Empire was**

- A the absence of any emperor
- B political instability, civil war, and reliance on mercenary armies
- C a lack of trade with the east
- D too few provinces to govern

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Officials measuring the harvest with ropes and rods shows**

A a lack of measurement tools

B temples refusing all grain

C central administration of farming and taxes

D farmers working without any officials

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The Roman Republic was governed by**

A a single emperor from its start

B direct democracy for all residents

C priests ruling alone

D elected officials and a Senate, not a hereditary king

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **After the Han fall, China experienced**

A an end to Chinese culture

B the Three Kingdoms period of division

C unification under one dynasty at once

D rule by the Roman Empire

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **The Shang dynasty in China is known for**

- A bronze work, oracle bones, and writing
- B building the Great Wall
- C paper money and gunpowder
- D Buddhist temples only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **The Gupta period in India is often called a golden age because of advances in**

- A mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and art
- B military conquest of Europe
- C the end of Hinduism
- D isolation from trade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The term Dark Ages for early medieval Europe is now questioned because**

- A Europe had no kingdoms at all
- B the period lasted only ten years
- C learning, trade, and culture continued in many places
- D no sources survive from the period

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25

The Neolithic Revolution refers to

A the shift from hunting and gathering to farming

B the invention of iron tools

C the rise of the Roman Empire

D the first use of writing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26

The Roman Empire reached its greatest extent under

A Trajan in the early second century

B Julius Caesar alone

C Augustus at the Republic start

D Constantine after its fall

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **Economic problems in the late Roman west included**

A a surplus of gold for all citizens

B trade growing without interruption

C taxes abolished by emperors

D heavy taxation, debased coinage, and disrupted trade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **Ancient Egyptian pharaohs were regarded as**

A foreign conquerors only

B rulers with divine status linking gods and people

C elected officials serving short terms

D priests with no political power

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **Buddhism spread from India to other parts of Asia mainly through**

A isolation of Indian monks

B trade routes, missionaries, and royal support

C Roman armies

D forced conversion by Persia

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Merchant in a Divided Empire

Use this reading for question 31.

I once carried goods from Gaul to Italy under one law and one coin. Now each king mints his own coin, and tolls rise at every river crossing. I still trade, for people still need oil, cloth, and salt, but my journeys are shorter, and my profits are thinner.

In the east, merchants tell me, the old coin still passes, and the emperor in Constantinople still collects taxes across many provinces. The empire did not vanish everywhere. It changed its shape, and traders like me learned the new shape.

- An invented account in the voice of a late Roman merchant

31 **The merchant account shows trade after western decline became**

- **A** shorter journeys with varied coins and rising tolls
- **B** impossible in all regions
- **C** unchanged under one coin
- **D** limited to the east only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Source I - A Traveller in Constantinople

Use this reading for questions 32 and 36.

Constantinople rises from the sea with walls on land and water, and its churches glitter with mosaics of gold. Merchants from many lands unload silk, grain, and spices, and officials record taxes in Greek, the language of law and learning here.

A visitor from the west may call this city Greek, but its people call themselves Romans, and their emperor claims the old empire mantle. The past here is not a ruin. It is a living capital, guarding roads and seas between Europe and Asia.

- An invented account in the voice of a traveller

32 **The traveller account shows Constantinople importance came from**

A its walls, trade position, and role between Europe and Asia

B its isolation from all trade

C its small population

D its lack of defences

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **Standard weights in the market mattered to traders because**

A weights were decorative only

B each stall used secret measures

C trade was banned in markets

D a measure meant the same in any stall

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **Aqueduct water in Rome reached**

A only the emperor palace

B farms outside the city only

C army camps alone

D fountains, baths, and wealthy private houses

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **A historian would use the merchant account as evidence of**

A a single cause of decline

B economic adaptation amid political fragmentation

C the end of all Mediterranean trade

D merchants causing imperial decline

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **A historian would use this account to show the Byzantine Empire**

A had no trade with other lands

B preserved and transformed Roman heritage

C ended Roman heritage completely

D copied western Europe exactly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **The goods the trader carried and returned with show**

- **A** long distance exchange of crafted goods and raw materials
- **B** trade limited to local food only
- **C** no contact with other regions
- **D** exchange of weapons only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **The account perspective is that of**

- **A** a builder concerned with measurement and labour
- **B** a senator debating taxes
- **C** a slave in the baths
- **D** a visitor from Greece

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **Charlemagne was crowned emperor in 800 by**

A the Roman Senate

B his own army alone

C the Pope in Rome

D the Byzantine emperor

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **The Justinian Code preserved Roman law by**

A abolishing all Roman law

B applying only to Constantinople

C collecting and organizing earlier Roman legal writings

D inventing a new legal system

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **The Egyptian calendar was closely tied to**

A the reign of each pharaoh

B the annual flooding of the Nile

C the phases of the moon only

D trade with Mesopotamia

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **Julius Caesar was assassinated in 44 BCE by**

A his own soldiers in Gaul

B senators fearing he sought kingly power

C a foreign army invading Rome

D the Roman people in revolt

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **A major cause of Han decline was the Yellow Turban Rebellion, which was**

- A a palace coup by eunuchs only
- B a religious war against Buddhism
- C a peasant uprising against corruption and hardship
- D a foreign invasion by Rome

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **The legacy of Roman engineering includes**

- A iron ships
- B the printing press
- C roads, arches, aqueducts, and concrete
- D only temples

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **The Aegean Sea helped Minoan trade because it**

- A prevented all foreign contact
- B made farming impossible
- C linked Crete to mainland Greece and Egypt by sea
- D isolated Crete completely

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46 **Ashoka, emperor of the Mauryan Empire, promoted**

- A Hinduism as the only religion
- B isolation from foreign trade
- C Buddhist values of tolerance after a costly war
- D conquest of all Asia

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **Byzantine is the modern name for**

A the western empire after 476

B the Carolingian Empire

C the Holy Roman Empire only

D the Eastern Roman Empire centred on Constantinople

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **The legacy of the Magna Carta for later constitutional ideas was**

A that kings rule by divine right alone

B that barons alone make law

C that parliaments are unnecessary

D that even a king is subject to law

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **Irrigation in Mesopotamia was necessary because**

- A rivers flooded every day
- B farmers disliked rain
- C soil was too wet always
- D rainfall alone was unreliable for farming

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **The Roman Senate in the Republic was composed mainly of**

- A all Roman citizens equally
- B enslaved people and plebeians
- C foreign kings
- D wealthy aristocrats known as patricians

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ANSWER KEY

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

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