

1. The Hundred Years' War between England and France (1337–1453) was comparable to which conflict in Ming China during the fifteenth century?
- a. a) The Taiping Rebellion
 - b. c) The Ming invasion of India
 - c. b) The wars against Timur
 - d. d) None of these; Ming China was internally unified, unlike Europe
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2. Which of the following was an agricultural village society in the fifteenth century?
- a. c) The Fulbe
 - b. d) The Chinese
 - c. b) The Australians
 - d. a) The Igbo
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3. What society made the Triple Alliance in 1428?
- a. c) The Italian City-States
 - b. b) The Iroquois
 - c. a) The Aztecs
 - d. d) The Inca
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4. In what way were the Chinookan people of northwestern North America similar to Australians?
- a. b) Both had simple but effective agriculture, based on raising maize.
 - b. a) Both peoples had permanent village settlements.
 - c. d) Both had chiefdoms that were dominated by “big men.”
 - d. c) Both lived by gathering and hunting.
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5. In the Songhay Empire, Islam was mostly appealing to
- a. a) the warrior class.
 - b. b) women.
 - c. c) agricultural laborers.
 - d. d) urban elites.
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6. The Renaissance was an era in which educated Europeans sought to “return to the sources.” What were the sources to which they looked?
- a. a) The Bible and works of early Christian authors
 - b. c) Paleolithic technology and culture
 - c. b) Latin and Greek literature and art
 - d. d) The works of Confucius
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7. The agricultural civilizations of West Africa were characterized by what kind(s) of government?

- a. c) A mixture of stateless societies and more highly centralized kingdoms
 - b. b) Stateless societies only
 - c. a) Highly centralized kingdoms only
 - d. d) Only gatherer-hunter peoples were found in the region
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8. Which of the following statements is true about women in Mesoamerican and Andean societies?

- a. c) Women's domestic tasks were regarded as demeaning and unimportant.
 - b. b) Women as well as men took an active part in war.
 - c. a) Both societies practiced "gender parallelism."
 - d. d) Women often took a leading role in political life.
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9. Why is Timur important to world history?

- a. d) Timur commanded an enormous Chinese fleet that helped establish Chinese power in the Indian Ocean.
 - b. a) Timur was the greatest ruler of the Songhay Empire.
 - c. c) Timur was the patron god of the Aztecs.
 - d. b) Timur was a great conqueror who devastated much of Asia in the period around 1400.
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10. This people reestablished a civil service examination system in the fifteenth century and used it to create a highly centralized government.

- a. b) The Iroquois
 - b. c) The Chinese
 - c. a) The Aztecs
 - d. d) The Europeans
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11. The capital of the Aztec Empire was

- a. c) Samarkand
 - b. b) Teotihuacán
 - c. a) Tenochtitlán
 - d. d) Timbuktu
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12. Where was the Muslim port city of Malacca, noted for its trade and its blending of cultures?

- a. c) In the Persian Gulf
 - b. d) In Egypt
 - c. a) In West Africa
 - d. b) On the waterway between Sumatra and Malaya
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13. What is a Sufi?

- a. d) A wandering singer and storyteller in traditional West African society
 - b. a) A Muslim ruler of West Africa
 - c. c) A book of the Quran
 - d. b) A Muslim holy person
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14. What form of government did the Iroquois Five Nations have?

- a. c) A chiefdom dominated by “big men”
 - b. b) No government at all
 - c. d) A loose confederation regulated by a council of clan leaders
 - d. a) A kingdom
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15. In what ways did the Inca and Aztec empires differ substantially from each other?

- a. b) The Inca Empire was much smaller than the Aztec Empire.
 - b. a) The Inca Empire promoted women’s equality more than the Aztec.
 - c. d) The Inca Empire did not draw upon earlier cultures in its region; the Aztecs did.
 - d. c) The Inca Empire built an elaborate bureaucracy to integrate its subjects; the Aztecs did not.
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16. What was the purpose of Zheng He’s expeditions?

- a. d) The expeditions were religious in nature and intended to spread knowledge of Buddhism.
 - b. b) The expeditions were intended to establish Chinese prestige in the Indian Ocean and to control foreign trade.
 - c. a) The expeditions were intended to find the New World.
 - d. c) The expeditions were intended to conquer new territories for the Ming emperors.
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17. Which Islamic state of the fifteenth century especially sought to bring unity to the Islamic world and to serve as the “strong sword of Islam” by protecting the mainstream Sunni faith?

- a. b) The Safavid Empire
 - b. a) The Ottoman Empire
 - c. d) The Mughal Empire
 - d. c) The Songhay Empire
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18. Which of the following was a policy of the Inca Empire?

- a. d) Voyages of exploration to add new lands to the empire
 - b. c) Requiring leaders of conquered peoples to learn Quechua, the Inca language
 - c. a) Human sacrifice of slaves and captured warriors
 - d. b) Wide-reaching demands for tribute from conquered peoples
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19. Which Renaissance author wrote *The Prince*, a political treatise that analyzed how to gain success in the cut-throat world of his time?

- a. c) Niccolò Machiavelli
 - b. d) Christine de Pizan
 - c. b) Leonardo da Vinci
 - d. a) Leo Africanus
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20. Which country's explorers were the first to reach Asia by sailing around the tip of South Africa?

- a. a) England
 - b. d) Portugal
 - c. b) Spain
 - d. c) The Papal State
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21. Which Muslim state ended the Christian Byzantine Empire by conquering Constantinople in 1453?

- a. d) Ayyubid Empire
 - b. a) Ottoman Empire
 - c. c) Mamluk Empire
 - d. b) Safavid Empire
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22. Which of the following is true of gathering and hunting societies in the fifteenth century C.E.?

- a. c) They still existed in sizable numbers in the fifteenth century.
 - b. b) They only survived by avoiding interaction of any sort with the farming communities that surrounded them.
 - c. d) Most of them had adopted at least simple agricultural practices by the fifteenth century.
 - d. a) They were almost completely extinct, surviving only in tiny pockets of land.
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23. Where did the Igbo live?

- a. b) In North America in the region that is now central New York State
 - b. d) In Central Asia
 - c. a) In the heavily forested region east of the Niger River in West Africa
 - d. c) In Australia
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24. Samarkand was part of what state?

- a. a) The Ottoman Empire
 - b. c) The Inca Empire
 - c. b) The Songhay Empire
 - d. d) The state created by Timur
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25. This Chinese dynasty ended Mongol rule in China and worked hard to erase evidence of the foreign incursion.

- a. d) Song dynasty
 - b. b) Qing dynasty
 - c. c) Ming dynasty
 - d. a) Yuan dynasty
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26. Which of the following statements is true of Europe in the fifteenth century?

- a. d) Europe was made up of small and independent states that competed strongly with each other.
 - b. a) Exhausted by the plague, Europeans did not have the population or the energy for major wars.
 - c. b) Spain rapidly took the lead, as it was the only European state to learn to tax its citizens more efficiently in the fifteenth century.
 - d. c) Still reeling from the effects of the plague, culture in Europe remained stagnant through the end of the century.
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27. What is a “humanist” in the Renaissance sense?

- a. a) A Renaissance scholar who dealt with secular topics with an emphasis on “returning to the sources” of ancient Greece and Rome
 - b. c) A Renaissance artist whose work is self-consciously naturalistic, especially in portrayal of the human body
 - c. b) A Church reformer
 - d. d) A European explorer
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28. The European mariner who in 1497 was the first to reach India by rounding South Africa was

- a. d) Marco Polo
 - b. c) Ponce de Leon
 - c. a) Christopher Columbus
 - d. b) Vasco da Gama
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29. Which Islamic state ruled the area that is now Iran from 1501 until 1736?

- a. b) The Ottoman Empire
 - b. a) The Safavid Empire
 - c. d) The Abbasid Caliphate
 - d. c) The Mughal Empire
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30. Which of the following statements is true of the Mughal Empire?

- a. c) It was a Shi'ite-ruled empire in Iran.
 - b. b) It was ruled by a Muslim minority, vastly outnumbered by its Hindu subjects.
 - c. a) It was a Hindu-ruled empire in India.
 - d. d) It was a Sunni-ruled empire that included the eastern seaboard of the Mediterranean.
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