

1. Why didn't pastoralism develop in the Americas?

- a. d) Pastoralism only evolved in one place in the world and spread by migration, without reaching as far as the Americas.
  - b. c) Pastoralism requires large grasslands, and these were lacking in the Americas.
  - c. b) The Americas lacked large animals that could be domesticated.
  - d. a) It wasn't necessary, since all parts of the Americas support agriculture.
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2. Which of the following statements is in general true of pastoral societies?

- a. d) Pastoral peoples practiced small-scale agriculture.
  - b. a) They supported far smaller populations than their agricultural counterparts.
  - c. b) Most nomads have lived in scattered encampments, but they normally support one or two trading towns to exchange goods.
  - d. c) The most common level of organization of a nomadic people was the tribe.
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3. What was the usual relationship between pastoralists and their agricultural neighbors?

- a. d) Most pastoralists have actively sought access to the products of nearby civilizations.
  - b. b) Pastoralists very frequently spent years living among sedentary peoples before returning to nomadic life.
  - c. a) They did not interact at all except for occasional raiding.
  - d. c) Pastoralists envied their agriculturalist neighbors and tried to imitate their culture.
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4. This development of around 1000 B.C.E. transformed the lives of the pastoral people of the Inner Asian steppes.

- a. b) Learning the art of horseback riding
  - b. a) Domestication of the horse
  - c. c) Creation of civilizations on their borders
  - d. d) Creation of large confederations to attack sedentary neighbors
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5. Under the leadership of Modun, this people of the steppes founded a massive military confederacy in the third and second centuries B.C.E.

- a. d) Magyars
  - b. b) Turks
  - c. a) Mongols
  - d. c) Xiongnu
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6. What new military advantage did the nomadic Bedouin Arabs gain sometime between 500 and 100 B.C.E., giving them the military clout to control the Arabian trade routes?
- a. b) The ability to work iron
  - b. a) The development of a reliable camel saddle
  - c. d) The domestication of the camel
  - d. c) The invention of the compass
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7. Which of the following statements best describes pastoral Turks?
- a. a) They were a single people with a sense of cultural identity that led them to create a number of empires.
  - b. c) The Turks first appeared in historical records in the third and second centuries B.C.E.
  - c. b) They created a great Turkish empire that lasted from 552 until 965 C.E.
  - d. d) They created a number of empires based on fragile alliances of various tribes.
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8. The conversion of this people to Islam between the tenth and fourteenth centuries brought them into increasing prominence in Islamic civilization.
- a. a) Mongols
  - b. d) Huns
  - c. c) Turks
  - d. b) Xiongnu
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9. What was the Almoravid Empire?
- a. c) A state created by Magyars in Central Europe
  - b. d) A North African state created by Berber pastoralists
  - c. b) An Indian empire created by Turkic-speaking nomads
  - d. a) An Anatolian empire created by Turkic-speaking nomads
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10. Which of the following statements best describes the Mongols' cultural impact on Eurasia?
- a. c) They spread their language widely among the peoples they conquered but otherwise had little impact.
  - b. a) They had little cultural impact, not contributing their language, religion, or civilization to the peoples they conquered.
  - c. d) Many peoples adopted Mongol religion but not other elements of Mongol culture.
  - d. b) They had an enormous cultural impact, transforming Central Asian societies.
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11. Who was Temujin?
- a. d) The charismatic leader who started the reform movement that created the Almoravid Empire
  - b. c) The charismatic leader who created the Seljuk Sultanate
  - c. b) The charismatic leader who created the Mongolian Empire
  - d. a) The charismatic leader who created the Xiongnu Empire
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12. What does “Chinggis Khan” mean?

- a. a) Universal ruler
  - b. c) Father ruler
  - c. b) First emperor
  - d. d) First among equals
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13. Which of the following best describes Mongol military organization under Chinggis Khan?

- a. b) They fought bravely, but were incapable of carrying out complicated tactics.
  - b. d) They were well-disciplined, but rejected battlefield maneuvers as an effeminate practice of the settled peoples.
  - c. c) They were organized by a decimal system into units of 10, 100, 1000, and 10,000.
  - d. a) They fought by clans, where being under the eyes of kindred encouraged them to be brave.
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14. Which of the following statements best describes the composition of the Mongol army under Chinggis Khan?

- a. a) The Mongols incorporated huge numbers of conquered peoples into their military forces.
  - b. d) The Mongols soon created an army almost completely made up of their subjects to do their fighting for them.
  - c. b) Only Mongols were regarded as truly free and therefore had the right to bear arms.
  - d. c) The Mongols drafted conquered peoples to serve in the infantry and conduct siege operations, but they reserved the right to ride a horse and serve as cavalry to themselves.
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15. What was the capital of the Mongol Empire?

- a. c) Karakorum
  - b. d) Delhi
  - c. a) Samarkand
  - d. b) Baghdad
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16. How long did the Mongol conquest of China take?

- a. a) About 10 years
  - b. d) About 70 years
  - c. c) About 25 years
  - d. b) About 100 years
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17. Which of the following was the Mongol dynasty that ruled China until 1368?

- a. d) Qing
  - b. c) Ming
  - c. a) Song
  - d. b) Yuan
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18. Which of the following statements best describes Mongol rule of China?

- a. d) The Mongols saw little use in the Chinese bureaucratic system and allowed it to crumble.
  - b. c) The Mongols replaced Chinese bureaucrats with Mongols.
  - c. b) The Mongols, unfamiliar with administration, largely left the Chinese bureaucratic system in place, along with the Chinese bureaucrats they found.
  - d. a) The Mongols relied heavily on foreigners, especially Muslims, for administration, instead of using the Chinese examination system.
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19. The first Mongol khan to rule all of China, this man originally planned to turn northern China into pastureland before deciding on a policy of accommodation with the Chinese.

- a. b) Khubilai Khan
  - b. c) Mongke Khan
  - c. a) Chinggis Khan
  - d. d) Hulegu Khan
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20. Which of the following statements best characterizes Mongol rule of Persia?

- a. b) It was marked by several major battles, but in general the Mongols spared the civilian population.
  - b. c) It harmed cities but did not damage agriculture, since Mongols appreciated the proceeds of agriculture.
  - c. a) It was gentler than Mongol rule in China, since the Mongols soon converted to Islam.
  - d. d) It was an unparalleled human catastrophe.
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21. What happened to the Mongols of Persia when their ruling dynasty collapsed in the 1330s?

- a. a) They were largely exterminated in local peasant rebellions.
  - b. c) The Mongols who were present in the country finished the process of assimilation into Persian society.
  - c. b) They were driven out and returned to life on the steppes.
  - d. d) They continued to live in Persia, where they are still a recognized minority today.
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22. Which land was ruled by the “Khanate of the Golden Horde”?

- a. b) Persia
  - b. d) Palestine
  - c. a) Russia
  - d. c) China
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23. The Mongols conquered this land, but instead of ruling it directly, they demanded heavy tribute from native princes.
- a. c) Hungary
  - b. d) Russia
  - c. b) China
  - d. a) Persia
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24. Which of the following is a reason for Moscow's rise to leadership of a Russian state in the fifteenth century?
- a. c) Muscovite princes collaborated with the Mongols.
  - b. a) Muscovite princes led resistance to the Mongols and eventually succeeded in driving them out of Russia.
  - c. b) Moscow was ideally located to trade with the Mongols and grew rich on the proceeds.
  - d. d) Muscovites maintained traditional Russian ways and therefore had the support of the Russian Orthodox Church when the Mongols left.
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25. Which statement best describes the Mongols' relationship to international trade?
- a. a) They produced many goods for distant markets.
  - b. b) They strongly encouraged international trade.
  - c. d) They became major long-distance traders.
  - d. c) They unintentionally caused a major decline in international trade by making trade routes dangerous with their wars.
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26. Why didn't the Mongols invade Western Europe?
- a. a) They were afraid of Europe's highly militarized society.
  - b. b) The pope asked them not to.
  - c. c) They were defeated in a crushing, major battle in 1260.
  - d. d) Ogodei Khan, who was leading the attack on Europe, died.
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27. Which of the following was a result of European diplomatic exchanges with the Mongols in the thirteenth century?
- a. c) Europe became aware of a much wider world than they had known about.
  - b. b) Many Mongols were converted to Christianity.
  - c. a) The Mongol khan agreed to join with Western Christians in an attack to regain Jerusalem from the Muslims.
  - d. d) Western European rulers paid tribute to the Mongols to keep them from invading.
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28. What was the ultimate source of the gunpowder technology, compass navigation, high-temperature furnaces, and medical techniques that became known in the West during the Mongol centuries?

- a. a) China
  - b. c) Persia
  - c. b) India
  - d. d) Mongolia
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29. Which of the following statements accurately describes the great plague of the fourteenth century?

- a. d) It caused a major population contraction through much of Eurasia.
  - b. c) It was spread primarily by inhaling the breath of an infected person.
  - c. b) It devastated Europe because Europeans had no natural immunity to the disease, but had a less severe effect on Asia.
  - d. a) It devastated Eurasia but did not reach sub-Saharan Africa.
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30. Which of the following was a result of the great plague of the fourteenth century?

- a. b) It led Europeans to seek sea routes to Asia, since the plague disrupted land-based routes.
  - b. c) It led Europeans to turn away from recent technological innovations, believing that they were sinful and had caused the plague.
  - c. d) It led East Africa to break off Indian Ocean trade relations.
  - d. a) It reinforced Mongol power in their empire, because the steppes were largely free of the plague.
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