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

- d) Pastoralism only evolved in one place in the world and spread by migration, without reaching as far as the Americas.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Large animals that can be domesticated are necessary for a herding economy, and the Americas were lacking in such beasts. (See section “Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads” in your textbook.)

- b. c) Pastoralism requires large grasslands, and these were lacking in the Americas.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Large animals that can be domesticated are necessary for a herding economy, and the Americas were lacking in such beasts. (See section “Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads” in your textbook.)

- c. b) The Americas lacked large animals that could be domesticated.
  
  Correct. The answer is b. Large animals that can be domesticated are necessary for a herding economy, and the Americas were lacking in such beasts. (See section “Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads” in your textbook.)

- a) It wasn’t necessary, since all parts of the Americas support agriculture.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Large animals that can be domesticated are necessary for a herding economy, and the Americas were lacking in such beasts. (See section “Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads” in your textbook.)

2. Which of the following statements is in general true of pastoral societies?

- a. d) Pastoral peoples practiced small-scale agriculture.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Pastoral societies are not very productive and need large grazing areas, so in general they supported far smaller populations. (See section “The World of Pastoral Societies” in your textbook.)

- b. a) They supported far smaller populations than their agricultural counterparts.
  
  Correct. The answer is a. Pastoral societies are not very productive and need large grazing areas, so in general they supported far smaller populations. (See section “The World of Pastoral Societies” in your textbook.)

- c. b) Most nomads have lived in scattered encampments, but they normally support one or two trading towns to exchange goods.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Pastoral societies are not very productive and need large grazing areas, so in general they supported far smaller populations. (See section “The World of Pastoral Societies” in your textbook.)

- d. c) The most common level of organization of a nomadic people was the tribe.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Pastoral societies are not very productive and need large grazing areas, so in general they supported far smaller populations. (See section “The World of Pastoral Societies” in your textbook.)
3. What was the usual relationship between pastoralists and their agricultural neighbors?

\[ \text{a. d) Most pastoralists have actively sought access to the products of nearby civilizations.} \]

Correct. The answer is d. Few pastoral societies have been able to live solely on the products of their animals, so most of them have actively sought the food, manufactured goods, and luxury items of sedentary peoples. (See section “The World of Pastoral Societies” in your textbook.)

\[ \text{b. Pastoralists very frequently spent years living among sedentary peoples before returning to nomadic life.} \]

Incorrect. The answer is d. Few pastoral societies have been able to live solely on the products of their animals, so most of them have actively sought the food, manufactured goods, and luxury items of sedentary peoples. (See section “The World of Pastoral Societies” in your textbook.)

\[ \text{c. They did not interact at all except for occasional raiding.} \]

Incorrect. The answer is d. Few pastoral societies have been able to live solely on the products of their animals, so most of them have actively sought the food, manufactured goods, and luxury items of sedentary peoples. (See section “The World of Pastoral Societies” in your textbook.)

\[ \text{d. Pastoralists envied their agriculturalist neighbors and tried to imitate their culture.} \]

Incorrect. The answer is d. Few pastoral societies have been able to live solely on the products of their animals, so most of them have actively sought the food, manufactured goods, and luxury items of sedentary peoples. (See section “The World of Pastoral Societies” in your textbook.)

4. This development of around 1000 B.C.E. transformed the lives of the pastoral people of the Inner Asian steppes.

\[ \text{a. b) Learning the art of horseback riding} \]

Correct. The answer is b. For many centuries after their domestication, horses were not ridden; learning to ride horses revolutionized pastoral life after about 1000 B.C.E. by allowing much freer movement with larger herds. (See section “The World of Pastoral Societies” in your textbook.)

\[ \text{b. a) Domestication of the horse} \]

Incorrect. The answer is b. For many centuries after their domestication, horses were not ridden; learning to ride horses revolutionized pastoral life after about 1000 B.C.E. by allowing much freer movement with larger herds. (See section “The World of Pastoral Societies” in your textbook.)

\[ \text{c. c) Creation of civilizations on their borders} \]

Incorrect. The answer is b. For many centuries after their domestication, horses were not ridden; learning to ride horses revolutionized pastoral life after about 1000 B.C.E. by allowing much freer movement with larger herds. (See section “The World of Pastoral Societies” in your textbook.)

\[ \text{d. d) Creation of large confederations to attack sedentary neighbors} \]

Incorrect. The answer is b. For many centuries after their domestication, horses were not ridden; learning to ride horses revolutionized pastoral life after about 1000 B.C.E. by allowing much freer movement with larger herds. (See section “The World of Pastoral Societies” in your textbook.)
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.

- **d) Magyars**
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The massive Xiongnu Empire, created by Modun, transformed nomadic society with a centralized and hierarchical political system. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

- **b) Turks**
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The massive Xiongnu Empire, created by Modun, transformed nomadic society with a centralized and hierarchical political system. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

- **a) Mongols**
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The massive Xiongnu Empire, created by Modun, transformed nomadic society with a centralized and hierarchical political system. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

- **c) Xiongnu**
  Correct. The answer is c. The massive Xiongnu Empire, created by Modun, transformed nomadic society with a centralized and hierarchical political system. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

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?

- **b) The ability to work iron**
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The creation of a good camel saddle sometime between 500 and 100 B.C.E. allowed Bedouins to fight from atop camels for the first time, giving them a decisive military advantage. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

- **a) The development of a reliable camel saddle**
  Correct. The answer is a. The creation of a good camel saddle sometime between 500 and 100 B.C.E. allowed Bedouins to fight from atop camels for the first time, giving them a decisive military advantage. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

- **d) The domestication of the camel**
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The creation of a good camel saddle sometime between 500 and 100 B.C.E. allowed Bedouins to fight from atop camels for the first time, giving them a decisive military advantage. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

- **c) The invention of the compass**
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The creation of a good camel saddle sometime between 500 and 100 B.C.E. allowed Bedouins to fight from atop camels for the first time, giving them a decisive military advantage. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)
7. Which of the following statements best describes pastoral Turks?

- **a.** They were a single people with a sense of cultural identity that led them to create a number of empires.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Led by supreme rulers known as *kaghans*, Turkic speakers created a number of fragile nomadic empires based on the confederation of tribes in the period 552–965 C.E. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

- **b.** The Turks first appeared in historical records in the third and second centuries B.C.E.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Led by supreme rulers known as *kaghans*, Turkic speakers created a number of fragile nomadic empires based on the confederation of tribes in the period 552–965 C.E. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

- **c.** They created a great Turkish empire that lasted from 552 until 965 C.E.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Led by supreme rulers known as *kaghans*, Turkic speakers created a number of fragile nomadic empires based on the confederation of tribes in the period 552–965 C.E. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

- **d.** They created a number of empires based on fragile alliances of various tribes.
  
  Correct. The answer is d. Led by supreme rulers known as *kaghans*, Turkic speakers created a number of fragile nomadic empires based on the confederation of tribes in the period 552–965 C.E. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

8. The conversion of this people to Islam between the tenth and fourteenth centuries brought them into increasing prominence in Islamic civilization.

- **a.** Mongols
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Turks, as they converted to Islam between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, played an increasingly central role in the Islamic world. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

- **b.** Huns
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Turks, as they converted to Islam between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, played an increasingly central role in the Islamic world. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

- **c.** Turks
  
  Correct. The answer is c. Turks, as they converted to Islam between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, played an increasingly central role in the Islamic world. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

- **d.** Xiongnu
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Turks, as they converted to Islam between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, played an increasingly central role in the Islamic world. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)
9. What was the Almoravid Empire?

○ a. c) A state created by Magyars in Central Europe
   Incorrect. The answer is d. The Almoravid Empire was created in Northwestern Africa under the influence of Ibn Yasin’s religious reforms among the Berbers in the eleventh century. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

✓ b. d) A North African state created by Berber pastoralists
   Correct. The answer is d. The Almoravid Empire was created in Northwestern Africa under the influence of Ibn Yasin’s religious reforms among the Berbers in the eleventh century. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

○ c. b) An Indian empire created by Turkic-speaking nomads
   Incorrect. The answer is d. The Almoravid Empire was created in Northwestern Africa under the influence of Ibn Yasin’s religious reforms among the Berbers in the eleventh century. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

○ d. a) An Anatolian empire created by Turkic-speaking nomads
   Incorrect. The answer is d. The Almoravid Empire was created in Northwestern Africa under the influence of Ibn Yasin’s religious reforms among the Berbers in the eleventh century. (See section “Before the Mongols: Pastoralists in History” in your textbook.)

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.
   Incorrect. The answer is a. Unlike the Arabs, the Mongols had little cultural impact on the world. (See section “Breakout: The Mongol Empire” in your textbook.)

✓ b. a) They had little cultural impact, not contributing their language, religion, or civilization to the peoples they conquered.
   Correct. The answer is a. Unlike the Arabs, the Mongols had little cultural impact on the world. (See section “Breakout: The Mongol Empire” in your textbook.)

○ c. d) Many peoples adopted Mongol religion but not other elements of Mongol culture.
   Incorrect. The answer is a. Unlike the Arabs, the Mongols had little cultural impact on the world. (See section “Breakout: The Mongol Empire” in your textbook.)

○ d. b) They had an enormous cultural impact, transforming Central Asian societies.
   Incorrect. The answer is a. Unlike the Arabs, the Mongols had little cultural impact on the world. (See section “Breakout: The Mongol Empire” in your textbook.)
11. Who was Temujin?

- **a. d)** The charismatic leader who started the reform movement that created the Almoravid Empire
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Temujin, later known as Chinggis Khan, created the Mongol Empire shortly after the year 1200. (See section “From Temujin to Chinggis Khan: The Rise of the Mongol Empire” in your textbook.)

- **b. c)** The charismatic leader who created the Seljuk Sultanate
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Temujin, later known as Chinggis Khan, created the Mongol Empire shortly after the year 1200. (See section “From Temujin to Chinggis Khan: The Rise of the Mongol Empire” in your textbook.)

- **c. b)** The charismatic leader who created the Mongolian Empire
  
  Correct. The answer is b. Temujin, later known as Chinggis Khan, created the Mongol Empire shortly after the year 1200. (See section “From Temujin to Chinggis Khan: The Rise of the Mongol Empire” in your textbook.)

- **d. a)** The charismatic leader who created the Xiongnu Empire
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Temujin, later known as Chinggis Khan, created the Mongol Empire shortly after the year 1200. (See section “From Temujin to Chinggis Khan: The Rise of the Mongol Empire” in your textbook.)

12. What does “Chinggis Khan” mean?

- **a. a)** Universal ruler
  
  Correct. The answer is a. Chinggis Khan, meaning “universal ruler,” is the title Temujin adopted in 1206 when he united the Mongols. (See section “From Temujin to Chinggis Khan: The Rise of the Mongol Empire” in your textbook.)

- **b. c)** Father ruler
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Chinggis Khan, meaning “universal ruler,” is the title Temujin adopted in 1206 when he united the Mongols. (See section “From Temujin to Chinggis Khan: The Rise of the Mongol Empire” in your textbook.)

- **c. b)** First emperor
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Chinggis Khan, meaning “universal ruler,” is the title Temujin adopted in 1206 when he united the Mongols. (See section “From Temujin to Chinggis Khan: The Rise of the Mongol Empire” in your textbook.)

- **d. d)** First among equals
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Chinggis Khan, meaning “universal ruler,” is the title Temujin adopted in 1206 when he united the Mongols. (See section “From Temujin to Chinggis Khan: The Rise of the Mongol Empire” in your textbook.)
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.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Chinggis Khan reorganized the Mongols into decimal-based military units to diminish divisive tribalism. (See section “Explaining the Mongol Moment” in your textbook.)

- **b.** d) They were well-disciplined, but rejected battlefield maneuvers as an effeminate practice of the settled peoples.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Chinggis Khan reorganized the Mongols into decimal-based military units to diminish divisive tribalism. (See section “Explaining the Mongol Moment” in your textbook.)

- **c.** c) They were organized by a decimal system into units of 10, 100, 1000, and 10,000.
  Correct. The answer is c. Chinggis Khan reorganized the Mongols into decimal-based military units to diminish divisive tribalism. (See section “Explaining the Mongol Moment” in your textbook.)

- **d.** a) They fought by clans, where being under the eyes of kindred encouraged them to be brave.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Chinggis Khan reorganized the Mongols into decimal-based military units to diminish divisive tribalism. (See section “Explaining the Mongol Moment” in your textbook.)

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.
  Correct. The answer is a. The “Mongol” army soon only had a minority of Mongols, as Chinggis Khan accepted other nomads as cavalry, sedentary peoples as infantry, and especially the Chinese to conduct siege operations. (See section “Explaining the Mongol Moment” in your textbook.)

- **b.** d) The Mongols soon created an army almost completely made up of their subjects to do their fighting for them.
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The “Mongol” army soon only had a minority of Mongols, as Chinggis Khan accepted other nomads as cavalry, sedentary peoples as infantry, and especially the Chinese to conduct siege operations. (See section “Explaining the Mongol Moment” in your textbook.)

- **c.** b) Only Mongols were regarded as truly free and therefore had the right to bear arms.
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The “Mongol” army soon only had a minority of Mongols, as Chinggis Khan accepted other nomads as cavalry, sedentary peoples as infantry, and especially the Chinese to conduct siege operations. (See section “Explaining the Mongol Moment” in your textbook.)

- **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.
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The “Mongol” army soon only had a minority of Mongols, as Chinggis Khan accepted other nomads as cavalry, sedentary peoples as infantry, and especially the Chinese to conduct siege operations. (See section “Explaining the Mongol Moment” in your textbook.)
15. What was the capital of the Mongol Empire?

- **a. c) Karakorum**
  Correct. The answer is c. Karakorum, deep in Mongolia, was created as the capital of the Mongol Empire. (See section “Explaining the Mongol Moment” in your textbook.)

- **b. d) Delhi**
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Karakorum, deep in Mongolia, was created as the capital of the Mongol Empire. (See section “Explaining the Mongol Moment” in your textbook.)

- **c. a) Samarkand**
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Karakorum, deep in Mongolia, was created as the capital of the Mongol Empire. (See section “Explaining the Mongol Moment” in your textbook.)

- **d. b) Baghdad**
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Karakorum, deep in Mongolia, was created as the capital of the Mongol Empire. (See section “Explaining the Mongol Moment” in your textbook.)

16. How long did the Mongol conquest of China take?

- **a. a) About 10 years**
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Mongol conquest of China began in 1209 and did not end until 1279. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **b. d) About 70 years**
  Correct. The answer is d. The Mongol conquest of China began in 1209 and did not end until 1279. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **c. c) About 25 years**
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Mongol conquest of China began in 1209 and did not end until 1279. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **d. b) About 100 years**
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Mongol conquest of China began in 1209 and did not end until 1279. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

17. Which of the following was the Mongol dynasty that ruled China until 1368?

- **a. d) Qing**
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Mongol dynasty of China was named the Yuan. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **b. c) Ming**
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Mongol dynasty of China was named the Yuan. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **c. a) Song**
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Mongol dynasty of China was named the Yuan. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **d. b) Yuan**
  Correct. The answer is b. The Mongol dynasty of China was named the Yuan. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)
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.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Mongols largely ignored the Chinese examination system, preferring to use Muslims from the Middle East and Central Asia as administrators under Mongol direction. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **b.** c) The Mongols replaced Chinese bureaucrats with Mongols.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Mongols largely ignored the Chinese examination system, preferring to use Muslims from the Middle East and Central Asia as administrators under Mongol direction. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **c.** b) The Mongols, unfamiliar with administration, largely left the Chinese bureaucratic system in place, along with the Chinese bureaucrats they found.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Mongols largely ignored the Chinese examination system, preferring to use Muslims from the Middle East and Central Asia as administrators under Mongol direction. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **d.** a) The Mongols relied heavily on foreigners, especially Muslims, for administration, instead of using the Chinese examination system.
  
  Correct. The answer is a. The Mongols largely ignored the Chinese examination system, preferring to use Muslims from the Middle East and Central Asia as administrators under Mongol direction. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

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
  
  Correct. The answer is b. Khubilai Khan (r. 1271–1294) changed his mind about turning northern China into pastureland on the advice of his wife Chabi. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **b.** c) Mongke Khan
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Khubilai Khan (r. 1271–1294) changed his mind about turning northern China into pastureland on the advice of his wife Chabi. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **c.** a) Chinggis Khan
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Khubilai Khan (r. 1271–1294) changed his mind about turning northern China into pastureland on the advice of his wife Chabi. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **d.** d) Hulegu Khan
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Khubilai Khan (r. 1271–1294) changed his mind about turning northern China into pastureland on the advice of his wife Chabi. (See section “China and the Mongols” in your textbook.)
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.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Mongol rule was disastrous for the Persians, starting with great slaughter and continuing with a vicious system of rule that caused widespread death and destruction. (See section “Persia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **b.** c) It harmed cities but did not damage agriculture, since Mongols appreciated the proceeds of agriculture.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Mongol rule was disastrous for the Persians, starting with great slaughter and continuing with a vicious system of rule that caused widespread death and destruction. (See section “Persia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **c.** a) It was gentler than Mongol rule in China, since the Mongols soon converted to Islam.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Mongol rule was disastrous for the Persians, starting with great slaughter and continuing with a vicious system of rule that caused widespread death and destruction. (See section “Persia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **d.** d) It was an unparalleled human catastrophe.
  Correct. The answer is d. Mongol rule was disastrous for the Persians, starting with great slaughter and continuing with a vicious system of rule that caused widespread death and destruction. (See section “Persia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

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.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The Mongols were not driven out of Persia but rather accepted Persian civilization and vanished into the mass of the population. (See section “Persia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **b.** c) The Mongols who were present in the country finished the process of assimilation into Persian society.
  Correct. The answer is c. The Mongols were not driven out of Persia but rather accepted Persian civilization and vanished into the mass of the population. (See section “Persia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **c.** b) They were driven out and returned to life on the steppes.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The Mongols were not driven out of Persia but rather accepted Persian civilization and vanished into the mass of the population. (See section “Persia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- **d.** d) They continued to live in Persia, where they are still a recognized minority today.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The Mongols were not driven out of Persia but rather accepted Persian civilization and vanished into the mass of the population. (See section “Persia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)
22. Which land was ruled by the “Khanate of the Golden Horde”?

- a. b) Persia
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Khanate of the Golden Horde, also called the Kipchak Khanate, ruled Russia after the Mongol conquest of 1237–1240. (See section “Russia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- b. d) Palestine
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Khanate of the Golden Horde, also called the Kipchak Khanate, ruled Russia after the Mongol conquest of 1237–1240. (See section “Russia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- c. a) Russia
  Correct. The answer is a. The Khanate of the Golden Horde, also called the Kipchak Khanate, ruled Russia after the Mongol conquest of 1237–1240. (See section “Russia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- d. c) China
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Khanate of the Golden Horde, also called the Kipchak Khanate, ruled Russia after the Mongol conquest of 1237–1240. (See section “Russia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

23. The Mongols conquered this land, but instead of ruling it directly, they demanded heavy tribute from native princes.

- a. c) Hungary
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Economically undeveloped Russia had little to offer the Mongols, so they exploited it from a distance rather than ruling directly. (See section “Russia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- b. d) Russia
  Correct. The answer is d. Economically undeveloped Russia had little to offer the Mongols, so they exploited it from a distance rather than ruling directly. (See section “Russia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- c. b) China
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Economically undeveloped Russia had little to offer the Mongols, so they exploited it from a distance rather than ruling directly. (See section “Russia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- d. a) Persia
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Economically undeveloped Russia had little to offer the Mongols, so they exploited it from a distance rather than ruling directly. (See section “Russia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)
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.
  Correct. The answer is c. The princes of Moscow became the Mongols’ chief tribute-collectors, a position that made Moscow a leading power. (See section “Russia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- b. a) Muscovite princes led resistance to the Mongols and eventually succeeded in driving them out of Russia.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The princes of Moscow became the Mongols’ chief tribute-collectors, a position that made Moscow a leading power. (See section “Russia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- c. b) Moscow was ideally located to trade with the Mongols and grew rich on the proceeds.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The princes of Moscow became the Mongols’ chief tribute-collectors, a position that made Moscow a leading power. (See section “Russia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

- d. d) Muscovites maintained traditional Russian ways and therefore had the support of the Russian Orthodox Church when the Mongols left.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The princes of Moscow became the Mongols’ chief tribute-collectors, a position that made Moscow a leading power. (See section “Russia and the Mongols” in your textbook.)

25. Which statement best describes the Mongols’ relationship to international trade?

- a. a) They produced many goods for distant markets.
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Mongols consistently promoted international trade, mostly so they could collect taxes from it. (See section “Toward a World Economy” in your textbook.)

- b. b) They strongly encouraged international trade.
  Correct. The answer is b. The Mongols consistently promoted international trade, mostly so they could collect taxes from it. (See section “Toward a World Economy” in your textbook.)

- c. c) They unintentionally caused a major decline in international trade by making trade routes dangerous with their wars.
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Mongols consistently promoted international trade, mostly so they could collect taxes from it. (See section “Toward a World Economy” in your textbook.)

- d. d) They became major long-distance traders.
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Mongols consistently promoted international trade, mostly so they could collect taxes from it. (See section “Toward a World Economy” in your textbook.)
26. Why didn’t the Mongols invade Western Europe?

- **a.** They were afraid of Europe’s highly militarized society.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. When the Great Khan Ogodei died, the Mongols were poised to move into Central and Western Europe, but on his death, the Mongols had to return to Mongolia to elect a new leader. (See section “Diplomacy on a Eurasian Scale” in your textbook.)

- **b.** The pope asked them not to.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. When the Great Khan Ogodei died, the Mongols were poised to move into Central and Western Europe, but on his death, the Mongols had to return to Mongolia to elect a new leader. (See section “Diplomacy on a Eurasian Scale” in your textbook.)

- **c.** They were defeated in a crushing, major battle in 1260.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. When the Great Khan Ogodei died, the Mongols were poised to move into Central and Western Europe, but on his death, the Mongols had to return to Mongolia to elect a new leader. (See section “Diplomacy on a Eurasian Scale” in your textbook.)

- **d.** Ogodei Khan, who was leading the attack on Europe, died.
  Correct. The answer is d. When the Great Khan Ogodei died, the Mongols were poised to move into Central and Western Europe, but on his death, the Mongols had to return to Mongolia to elect a new leader. (See section “Diplomacy on a Eurasian Scale” in your textbook.)

27. Which of the following was a result of European diplomatic exchanges with the Mongols in the thirteenth century?

- **a.** Europe became aware of a much wider world than they had known about.
  Correct. The answer is c. Maybe the most useful result of European missions to the Mongols was that they brought back information about Asia, opening vistas of a much larger world for Europeans. (See section “Diplomacy on a Eurasian Scale” in your textbook.)

- **b.** Many Mongols were converted to Christianity.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Maybe the most useful result of European missions to the Mongols was that they brought back information about Asia, opening vistas of a much larger world for Europeans. (See section “Diplomacy on a Eurasian Scale” in your textbook.)

- **c.** The Mongol khan agreed to join with Western Christians in an attack to regain Jerusalem from the Muslims.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Maybe the most useful result of European missions to the Mongols was that they brought back information about Asia, opening vistas of a much larger world for Europeans. (See section “Diplomacy on a Eurasian Scale” in your textbook.)

- **d.** Western European rulers paid tribute to the Mongols to keep them from invading.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Maybe the most useful result of European missions to the Mongols was that they brought back information about Asia, opening vistas of a much larger world for Europeans. (See section “Diplomacy on a Eurasian Scale” in your textbook.)
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

Correct. The answer is a. China had developed all these technologies and, thanks to the great exchange of peoples during the Mongol era, they became known in lands further west for the first time. (See section “Cultural Exchange in the Mongol Realm” in your textbook.)

b. c) Persia

Incorrect. The answer is a. China had developed all these technologies and, thanks to the great exchange of peoples during the Mongol era, they became known in lands further west for the first time. (See section “Cultural Exchange in the Mongol Realm” in your textbook.)

c. b) India

Incorrect. The answer is a. China had developed all these technologies and, thanks to the great exchange of peoples during the Mongol era, they became known in lands further west for the first time. (See section “Cultural Exchange in the Mongol Realm” in your textbook.)

d. d) Mongolia

Incorrect. The answer is a. China had developed all these technologies and, thanks to the great exchange of peoples during the Mongol era, they became known in lands further west for the first time. (See section “Cultural Exchange in the Mongol Realm” in your textbook.)

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.

Correct. The answer is d. Perhaps one third of the population of the Islamic world died and maybe as much as half the population of Europe; the situation was exacerbated by recurring cycles of plague for several centuries. (See section “The Plague: An Afro-Eurasian Pandemic” in your textbook.)

b. c) It was spread primarily by inhaling the breath of an infected person.

Incorrect. The answer is d. Perhaps one third of the population of the Islamic world died and maybe as much as half the population of Europe; the situation was exacerbated by recurring cycles of plague for several centuries. (See section “The Plague: An Afro-Eurasian Pandemic” in your textbook.)

c. b) It devastated Europe because Europeans had no natural immunity to the disease, but had a less severe effect on Asia.

Incorrect. The answer is d. Perhaps one third of the population of the Islamic world died and maybe as much as half the population of Europe; the situation was exacerbated by recurring cycles of plague for several centuries. (See section “The Plague: An Afro-Eurasian Pandemic” in your textbook.)

d. a) It devastated Eurasia but did not reach sub-Saharan Africa.

Incorrect. The answer is d. Perhaps one third of the population of the Islamic world died and maybe as much as half the population of Europe; the situation was exacerbated by recurring cycles of plague for several centuries. (See section “The Plague: An Afro-Eurasian Pandemic” in your textbook.)