

1. This region imported scarce salt in return for gold from its mines.

- a. a) China
 - b. d) Arabia
 - c. c) West Africa
 - d. b) Western Europe
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2. How did Islam make its way into West Africa?

- a. a) Missionaries brought the religion to the region.
 - b. c) Muslim conquerors from North Africa brought the faith with them.
 - c. d) Traders carried information about the faith across the Sahara.
 - d. b) West Africans, seeking greater integration into world trade systems, sent emissaries to make inquiries about Islam in Islamic lands.
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3. Which statement is true of the Silk Roads?

- a. d) The term refers to a network of roads, dominated by long-distance traders who carried goods on long journeys between the continents.
 - b. c) The term refers to what was mostly trade by sea, but also included some transport overland.
 - c. a) There were two roads, one northern and one southern, that were carefully maintained by the rulers of Central Asia to encourage trade.
 - d. b) The term refers to a network of roads, along which goods changed hands many times before reaching their final destination.
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4. What are the steppes?

- a. b) The frozen tundra of Siberia
 - b. a) The plateaus of the Indus River Valley
 - c. d) The foothills of the Himalayas
 - d. c) A vast region of semi-arid northern grasslands in Eurasia
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5. Which of the following is a reason why the Silk Road trade networks flourished in the Second-Wave era?

- a. b) The domestication of the camel eased transport of goods.
 - b. d) The large states on both ends of the Silk Roads provided security for merchants.
 - c. c) Weather conditions favored long-distance trade.
 - d. a) The civilizations at both ends of the Silk Roads invented coinage, greatly simplifying the exchange of trade goods.
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6. Which state was the sole source of silk for many centuries?

- a. a) The Byzantine Empire
 - b. d) Korea
 - c. b) China
 - d. c) India
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7. In what manner did Buddhism spread to the oasis cities of Central Asia?

- a. a) It was voluntary, reaching these locations through trade.
 - b. b) Buddhist traders created the first cities in this region, naturally bringing their religion with them.
 - c. c) Rulers, eager to trade with Buddhists, forced their subjects to adopt the new religion.
 - d. d) Buddhist missionaries carried their religion to the region.
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8. Which of the following statements is true of Buddhism in China during the Third-Wave era?

- a. a) Although it soon won popularity among common people, it took centuries for Buddhism to gain a foothold among China's elites.
 - b. c) Buddhism was native to China and was practiced side by side with Confucianism.
 - c. b) Chinese rulers imposed Buddhism on their subjects.
 - d. d) It remained the religion of foreign merchants and foreign rulers for many centuries, only gradually winning popularity among the Chinese themselves.
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9. How was Buddhism changed as it spread from India to other regions?

- a. b) Buddhist monasticism became wealthy and deeply involved in secular affairs.
 - b. c) Buddhist monks began to beg for a living in a conscious rejection of the wealthy trade world around them.
 - c. a) The practice of the faith became less compassionate and more focused on abstract theological issues.
 - d. d) It changed very little, as Buddhist monks worked consciously to preserve their cultural heritage.
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10. Which diseases, spread along trade routes, contributed to the fall of both the Roman Empire and Han dynasty China?

- a. a) Influenza and measles
 - b. c) Smallpox and measles
 - c. b) Smallpox and typhoid
 - d. d) Typhoid and bubonic plague
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11. Which European city emerged by 1000 C.E. as a major center for commerce, generating much of its wealth by transshipment of Asian goods?

- a. a) Paris
 - b. b) Alexandria
 - c. c) Constantinople
 - d. d) Venice
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12. Before about 1500 C.E., which sea-based system of exchange was the largest in the world?

- a. a) The Mediterranean Sea
 - b. d) The North Sea
 - c. b) The Indian Ocean
 - d. c) The South China Sea
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13. What is a monsoon?

- a. d) A tornado
 - b. a) An alternating wind current
 - c. c) A tidal wave caused by an earthquake under the ocean
 - d. b) A hurricane
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14. Unlike most early Indian Ocean trading peoples, members of this culture traveled thousands of miles over the open ocean to trade and settle.

- a. d) The Malays
 - b. a) The Egyptians
 - c. b) The Phoenicians
 - d. c) The Arabs
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15. What is classical Islam's attitude toward trade?

- a. b) Islam was suspicious of trade, but gradually allowed an element of trade to take place among its believers.
 - b. c) Islam was completely negative about trade, rejecting it as the work of the devil and destructive of human communities.
 - c. d) From the beginning, the Islamic state was eager to harness trade both to generate wealth and to spread the new religion.
 - d. a) Islam was friendly to commercial life and trade.
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16. What caused the massive slave revolt that, in the later ninth century, badly disrupted the Abbasid Empire?

- a. d) The horrible conditions of the thousands of African slaves on plantations and in salt mines
 - b. c) A religious movement that preached social equality among the slaves
 - c. a) New legal restrictions placed upon slaves
 - d. b) A vast increase in debt slavery, driving many newly enslaved peasants to despair
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17. Which statement best describes the cities and states of Southeast Asia in the period 500–1500 C.E.?

- a. d) These cities and states grew up in both the Second- and Third-Wave eras, growing organically in response to the needs of local, rather than international, trade.
 - b. a) These cities and states were very ancient, first appearing among the First Civilizations but growing in importance thanks to the trade of the Third Wave.
 - c. b) These cities and states emerged during the Second-Wave era.
 - d. c) These cities and states first emerged during the Third-Wave era.
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18. What was Srivijaya important to world history?

- a. d) It was the greatest Buddhist temple complex in Southeast Asia.
 - b. c) As an important port on the Persian Gulf, it dominated trade between Mesopotamia and Asia.
 - c. b) As the main Malaysian settlement on Madagascar, it created a great cultural exchange network between Africa and Southeast Asia.
 - d. a) It dominated the critical choke point of Indian Ocean trade for over three centuries.
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19. Which of the following regions adopted many elements of Indian culture, including a writing system, art, and god-kings, thanks to the Indian influence that came with trade?

- a. a) Japan
 - b. c) Arabian Peninsula
 - c. d) Southeast Asia
 - d. b) Madagascar
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20. What is Borobudur?

- a. c) The largest Buddhist monument in the world, built in Java
 - b. d) A great Hindu monument in the Champa Kingdom
 - c. a) A great Hindu temple in the Angkor Kingdom
 - d. b) A great trade center in Indonesia that controlled a regional commerce network for centuries
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21. Which of the following statements was true of women in Southeast Asia in the Third-Wave era?

- a. a) Women had fewer restrictions and a greater role in public life than in East or South Asia.
 - b. c) Women were subjected by a patriarchy even stricter than that of China.
 - c. d) Women enjoyed relative equality with men.
 - d. b) Women were held in great esteem, but had no legal rights.
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22. Where was the Swahili civilization located?

- a. c) Along the coast of East Africa
 - b. a) In the Persian Gulf
 - c. b) West Africa
 - d. d) Madagascar
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23. Which of the following statements best describes political organization in Swahili civilization?

- a. d) Swahili civilization was a stateless society.
 - b. a) Swahili civilization had a number of independent cities, each ruled by a merchant oligarchy.
 - c. b) Swahili civilization had a number of independent cities, each ruled by a king.
 - d. c) Swahili civilization gradually came together into a single empire.
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24. Which of the following became the principal religion of Swahili cities?

- a. b) Hinduism
 - b. d) Islam
 - c. c) Native animism
 - d. a) Christianity
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25. Which African state constructed huge stone enclosures without mortar, leading scholars to believe that it had great wealth and many resources?

- a. d) Timbuktu
 - b. a) Angkor
 - c. c) Great Zimbabwe
 - d. b) Kilwa
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26. Which of the following is a product of the Sahara?

- a. d) Kola nuts
 - b. a) Salt
 - c. c) Ivory
 - d. b) Gold
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27. When was the domesticated camel introduced to North Africa and the Sahara, transforming trade?

- a. b) In about 1000 C.E.
 - b. a) In the early first millennium B.C.E.
 - c. c) In about 500 B.C.E.
 - d. d) In the early centuries of the Common Era
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28. What was the main political system that emerged in West African states in the period 500–1600 C.E.?

- a. d) Direct democracies
 - b. b) Monarchies
 - c. a) A mix of monarchies and republics
 - d. c) Republics
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29. Which of the following statements best describes West African slavery in the period 600–1500 C.E.?

- a. b) West African slaves were natives, enslaved for debt.
 - b. c) West Africa had little slavery but sold large numbers of slaves to North Africans.
 - c. d) At first most slaves were women, but male slaves were increasingly employed for heavy labor.
 - d. a) West African slaves were only used domestically, rather than being exported to other countries for sale.
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30. Which of the following statements is true of trade in the Americas before 1500 C.E.?

- a. b) There was some long-distance trade, but it operated on a small scale because of the difficulties of travel in the Americas.
 - b. a) Long-distance trade never developed, although local and regional commerce flourished.
 - c. c) A large-scale system of long-distance trade developed, catering especially to the needs of Mesoamerican civilizations.
 - d. d) There was very little trade beyond the strictly local level, as the civilizations of the Americas encouraged self-sufficiency.
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