

1. In contrast to the Silk Roads, the Sea Roads of the Indian Ocean

- a. did not transport any luxury goods.
  - b. carried more products for a mass market.
  - c. had much higher transportation costs.
  - d. were centered on the ports of East Africa.
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2. Between 500 and 1500, the civilizations of Mesoamerica and the Andes

- a. ran similar regional economies controlled by the state.
  - b. seem to have had little direct contact with each other.
  - c. created the largest long-distance trade network in the Americas.
  - d. had little to trade with each other because both regions had the same resources.
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3. Indian cultural influence in Southeast Asia

- a. resulted from the political conquest of the region by Emperor Ashoka.
  - b. was a matter of voluntary adoption and adaptation of Indian ideas by independent societies.
  - c. resulted in the region rejecting the influence of Islam.
  - d. began with the travels of the Buddha to this region toward the end of his life.
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4. What development between the sixth and eleventh centuries increased and expanded trade in the Indian Ocean basin?

- a. Global warming trends that increased agricultural production worldwide
  - b. The discovery of a new route linking Asia to the Americas
  - c. The missionary zeal of Christian merchants who viewed religious conversion as their primary goal
  - d. The encouragement of maritime trade by an effective and unified Chinese state
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5. Which statement characterizes the networks and webs of exchange that connected different parts of the world from 500 to 1500?

- a. Competition for control of trade routes sparked numerous wars.
  - b. Interaction among the major civilizations operated on a relatively equal basis.
  - c. Trade operated as means of establishing diplomatic relations between sovereign states.
  - d. Regional trade organizations formed to establish monopolies on goods most in demand.
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6. Between 500 and 1500, the Afro-Eurasian world experienced a period of intensified interaction under the rule of the

- a. Chinese.
  - b. Mongols.
  - c. Swahilis.
  - d. Berbers.
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7. Which of the following highlights an effect of the international trade in silk?

- a. The deforestation of much of China
  - b. The widespread use of silk materials among commoners
  - c. The declining price of silk by the tenth century
  - d. The association of silk with the sacred in Buddhism and Christianity
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8. Which of the following contributed to the doubling of the Chinese population during the Tang and Song dynasties?

- a. The adoption of a fast-ripening strain of rice from Vietnam
  - b. The conquest of Japan
  - c. The massive importation of food crops from Central Asia
  - d. The end of warfare with pastoral peoples
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9. Which of the following describes Korea's relationship with China?

- a. Its capital city of Kumsong was modeled directly on the Chinese capital of Chang'an.
  - b. Korea was able to avoid participating in China's tribute system.
  - c. Korean male elites developed their own alphabet as a way to resist Chinese cultural influence.
  - d. Korea was incorporated into the Chinese empire for over a thousand years.
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10. Which of the following was a technological innovation that spread from China to the rest of Eurasia?

- a. Printing
  - b. Cannons
  - c. The processing of cotton
  - d. The processing of sugar
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11. Which of the following was a factor in the growth of Buddhism in China after 300 C.E.?

- a. Sustained missionary endeavors undertaken by Buddhist monks from Korea
  - b. Increased disorder following the collapse of the Han dynasty, which discredited Confucianism
  - c. The celibacy of Buddhist monks and their withdrawal from society correlated well with Confucian values
  - d. The withdrawal of rival Shinto priests to Japan following persecution by the Tang Dynasty
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12. Chinese references to “western barbarians” in the Tang dynasty included which group of people?

- a. Portuguese
  - b. Indians
  - c. Vietnamese
  - d. Koreans
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13. Which religion provided an element of cultural commonality for the East Asian region?

- a. Christianity
  - b. Islam
  - c. Daoism
  - d. Buddhism
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14. What does Map 8.5 in the textbook reveal about how Buddhism spread?

- a. Buddhism spread from north to south.
  - b. Buddhism spread to Europe via the Silk Road.
  - c. Buddhism entered Japan directly from India.
  - d. Buddhism entered Korea via China.
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15. Which of the following was the most thoroughly Islamized region in the period from 600 to 1500?

- a. West Africa
  - b. India
  - c. Southeast Asia
  - d. Anatolia
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16. Which of the following statements expresses a view of women found in the Quran?

- a. Women were solely to blame for the existence of evil in the world.
  - b. Women were always to remain veiled and secluded.
  - c. Women were spiritually equal to men.
  - d. Women were socially equal to men.
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17. Sufi practitioners facilitated the conversion to Islam of people living in Anatolia and India by

- a. emphasizing personal experience of the divine, rather than the law.
  - b. promoting the enforcement of the sharia by local Islamic rulers.
  - c. initiating campaigns to close Christian and Hindu schools.
  - d. freeing large numbers of slaves who agreed to convert.
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18. Why was the city of Mecca important?

- a. It was a crossroad for all the major long-distance trade routes.
  - b. Jews, Christians, and Muslims all regarded it as the Holy Land.
  - c. It was the only city in pre-Islamic Arabia that enjoyed a high degree of social equality.
  - d. It was the site of the Kaaba where pilgrims congregated.
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19. Which of the following contributed to the mass conversion of people living in the Middle East to Islam by the eighth century?
- a. There was no religious tradition in the Middle East to compete with Islam.
  - b. Conversion to Islam offered many financial and social benefits.
  - c. Newly conquered subjects were forced to convert to Islam upon penalty of death.
  - d. Those who refused to convert to Islam were enslaved.
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20. Which of the following resulted from Muslim rule in Spain?
- a. The secular aspects of Islamic learning influenced the shaping of new European civilization.
  - b. The harmony and tolerance of Muslim Spain was used as a model for Christian Europe.
  - c. Islam became Christianized even as parts of Europe became Islamized.
  - d. A new hybrid religion developed which blended elements of Christianity and Islam.
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21. Which of the following was a goal of the education offered at the madrassas?
- a. To prepare young men for military service
  - b. To revise the Quran to make it relevant for contemporary society
  - c. To preserve an established body of Islamic learning
  - d. To train young scholars in logic, reason, and the laws of nature
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22. Which of the following is an example of the Byzantine Empire's influence on Eurasia?
- a. Control of the trade routes along the Silk Roads and across the Sahara
  - b. Transmission of ancient Greek learning to Western Europe and the Islamic world
  - c. Acceptance of Latin as the international language of diplomacy
  - d. Spread of Eastern Orthodox Christianity to North Africa and Central Asia
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23. Which of the following is an example of a European innovation made possible by borrowing technologies from other civilizations?
- a. The use of papermaking in mills
  - b. The use of gunpowder in cannons
  - c. The use of the compass in farming
  - d. The use of the lateen sail in textile production
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24. Which of the following contributed to the decline of Christianity in Asia and Africa by 1500?
- a. The spread of Islam
  - b. The decline in inter-regional trade
  - c. The rise of the Byzantine Empire
  - d. The end of the Roman Empire
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25. Which of the following describes the situation of Christian communities in the Middle East and North Africa from 650 to 1300?
- a. Marginalized communities threatened by state persecution
  - b. Self-sufficient communities in isolated regions
  - c. Shrinking communities of second-class subjects
  - d. Thriving communities connected by inter-regional trade
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26. In the eleventh century, the religious culture of the Byzantine Empire had a significant impact on
- a. the Roman Catholic Church in Western Europe.
  - b. Slavic-speaking peoples in the Balkans and Russia.
  - c. the Nestorian church in China.
  - d. the rulers of the Axum state in Ethiopia.
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27. In the centuries between 500 and 1000, Europe's center of gravity shifted away from the Mediterranean toward
- a. the Pacific Ocean.
  - b. the north and west.
  - c. the Indian Ocean.
  - d. the south and east.
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28. Which of the following describes the relationship between politics and religion in Western Europe from 500 to 1300?
- a. The pope was the head of both the state and the Church.
  - b. Rulers were appointed by the pope of the Catholic Church.
  - c. The ruler was the head of both the state and the Church.
  - d. Rulers provided protection for the Church in return for religious legitimacy.
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29. A characteristic feature of pastoral societies was their
- a. stratification.
  - b. productivity.
  - c. wealth.
  - d. mobility.
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30. Which of the following was an obstacle to the creation of large empires among pastoralists?
- a. Lack of charismatic leaders
  - b. Lack of horses and weapons
  - c. Internal rivalry between clans
  - d. Ignorance of mounted warfare
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31. Like the Arabs and the Persians, the Turks between the tenth and fourteenth centuries

- a. created short-lived empires that disintegrated when the ruler died.
  - b. consistently maintained the lifestyle of pastoral nomads.
  - c. forced the Chinese Empire to pay them tribute.
  - d. converted to Islam and introduced the religion to the areas they conquered.
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32. Which of the following was a nomadic empire that served as a model for the Turks and the Mongols?

- a. Abbasid
  - b. Almoravid
  - c. Yuan
  - d. Xiongnu
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33. Which of the following resulted from Mongol rule over Russia?

- a. The adoption by Russian princes of the Mongols' diplomatic rituals and court practices
  - b. The dispatch of a Byzantine army that reconquered the region
  - c. The collapse of Orthodox Christianity and its replacement by Roman Catholicism in Russia
  - d. The rise of Kiev to renewed prominence in Russian history
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34. Which of the following contributed to Temujin's rise to power and recognition as Chinggis Khan of the Great Mongol Nation?

- a. The defeat of Egyptian forces in Palestine
  - b. The support of the clan of his father, who was a powerful chief
  - c. The incorporation of warriors from defeated tribes into his own forces
  - d. The formation of alliances based on kinship ties
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35. What happened to the Mongols in Persia in the fourteenth century?

- a. Rebel forces led by Persian generals drove the Mongols back to their homeland in the steppes.
  - b. The Mongols assimilated into Persian society.
  - c. The Mongols were made serfs of Persian lords.
  - d. The Ottoman Empire defeated the Mongols and enslaved them.
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36. Which of the following was the largest pastoral society in West Africa in the fifteenth century?

- a. The Yoruba
  - b. The Fulbe
  - c. The Igbo
  - d. The Benin
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37. What did the Inca Empire do that the Aztec Empire did not do?

- a. Engage in agriculture and trade
  - b. Offer prisoners of war to the gods as human sacrifices
  - c. Build an elaborate bureaucracy to integrate and control its subjects
  - d. Claim descent from earlier Mesoamerican peoples
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38. The Inca and Aztec empires practiced similar gender-based systems in which women and men operated in two separate but equivalent spheres, a system that scholars call

- a. matriarchy.
  - b. gender equality.
  - c. gender parallelism.
  - d. patriarchy.
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39. After the fifteenth century, how did the Chinese state resolve the problem created by a growing population and land scarcity?

- a. Establishing equal trade relations with European countries
  - b. State sponsorship of oceanic expansion
  - c. More intensive use of available land
  - d. Ending the tribute system
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40. Which city emerged as a major Muslim port city in the Indian Ocean basin in the fifteenth century?

- a. Malacca
  - b. Samarkand
  - c. Timbuktu
  - d. Tenochtitlán
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41. Which of the following was a web of connection that linked many of the peoples in the world of the fifteenth century?

- a. Capitalism
  - b. Nationalism
  - c. Industrialization
  - d. Empire
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42. In which century did European peoples begin to take on a more prominent role on the global stage?

- a. Tenth century
  - b. Sixth century
  - c. Fifteenth century
  - d. First century
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