1. What was the importance of Timbuktu to western Africa by the 1300s and 1400s?
   A) It was the Mali Empire's chief commercial outpost along the caravan routes.
   B) It was a major political, economic, and cultural center of the Mali Empire.
   C) It was the Islamic spiritual center of western Africa.
   D) It remained the only city to maintain its allegiance to the Roman Empire.

2. How did the sociopolitical makeup of Africa change as a result of the Bantu migration?
   A) A series of agriculturally-based tribal kingdoms spanned across Central and Eastern Africa.
   B) Commercial city-states developed throughout the continent.
   C) Smaller farming villages began to replace the large city-states.
   D) A bureaucracy based on a merit system was established.

3. What was the basis of the Bantu economic and political system?
   A) The value of cattle
   B) Gold and silver
   C) Fine silks and textiles
   D) The supply of diamonds

4. Which of the following nomadic groups is correctly paired with its primary means of transportation?
   A) Vikings...longship
   B) Mongols...camels
   C) Berbers...horses
   D) Huns...llamas

5. Unlike many of the other nomadic groups from 600-1450 C.E., the Vikings
   A) were organized into clans under the leadership of a chieftain.
   B) came to power via sea conquest.
   C) were descendants of Central Asian nomads.
   D) had a pastoralist economy.

6. The Seljuk Turks are most associated with which of the following?
   A) Invasions in Anatolia, the heartland of the Byzantine empire
   B) The conquest of the Western Roman Empire
   C) The collapse of the Ming Dynasty
   D) The collapse of the Gupta Dynasty

7. Which of the following is illustrated by the map above?
   A) The routes of the Bantu migrations
   B) The spread of Islam in southern Africa
   C) The conquests of the Europeans upon arriving in Africa
   D) The expansion of the Sudanese kingdoms in Southern Africa

8. As the Mongols displayed, one military advantage that most Eurasian nomad groups enjoyed over their sedentary counterparts was
   A) a superior cavalry with excellent horseback riding skills.
   B) a considerably larger military force.
   C) more familiarity with major seaways.
   D) larger arsenals with more durable weapons.

9. Which of the following was a general component of the nomadic way of life?
   A) Large-scale irrigation projects
   B) Permanent residential structures
   C) Walled cities
   D) A clan-based society
10. What was one result of the migrations of the nomadic Arabs?

A) The destruction of the cities and large irrigation systems of Ming China
B) The collapse of the Byzantine empire following the conquest of Anatolia
C) The creation and expansion of the Umayyad and Fatimid empires
D) The introduction of the bubonic plague in Europe and the Middle East

11. Why was the Middle Ages an important time period for nomadic groups in Europe and Asia?

A) Nomadic Mongols and Muslim Turks were conquering large sedentary civilizations.
B) Most nomadic groups were wiped out by the spread of the bubonic plague.
C) As a result of intensive missionary work, Christianity became the predominant religion of Eurasian nomads.
D) All of the nomads were exiled from the Abbasid empire and the Holy Roman Empire.

12. All of the following were effects of the Black Death that ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century EXCEPT

A) higher wages due to the devastation of the labor supply.
B) persecution of Jews blamed for spreading the epidemic.
C) the appearance of penitent monks known as flagellants.
D) the strengthening of feudal ties between lord and serf.

13. One similarity between the Western Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire was that they both

A) were Christian empires.
B) followed the Justinian Code.
C) were invaded by the Huns.
D) refused to use coined money.

14. Which of the following statements about the Byzantines is false?

A) They used coined money.
B) They practiced Orthodox Christianity.
C) They kept Roman legal traditions alive.
D) They used Latin as their primary language.

15. What does the picture above indicate about European art following the period of the Black Death?

A) It was largely preoccupied with death.
B) It began to depict people in a more lifelike manner.
C) Peasants and members of the lower classes served as common motifs.
D) Religious iconography replaced scenes from everyday life.

16. The plague has stunned Europe, and everywhere people are desperate for an explanation. Some blame invisible particles carried in the wind, others talk of poisoned wells. Many inevitably, blame the Jews. Immediate responses differ widely. Some choose to challenge the plague by bouts of riotous living, others seek protection by bar ing their doors and living as recluses. Neither method has halted the disease. Others have left home, seeking safety in the remote countryside, but often they too have fallen ill. Attempts to bar villages, towns, even whole cities, to sufferers have all failed. The plague moves on.

--Accounts of the Black Death, Europe (1348)

As the description above indicates, what effect did the plague have on European society during the middle of the fourteenth century?

A) It generated waves of anti-Semitism since Jews were used as scapegoats.
B) It promoted further differences between the upper and lower classes.
C) It encouraged social equality since all infected people needed the same medical attention.
D) Prayer and religion became less relevant as greater numbers of people died.

17. In the 600's, the Silk Road carried all of the following EXCEPT

A) horses.   B) smallpox.  C) the Black Death.   D) tobacco.
18. The rise of Muscovy, or Moscow, to predominance among Russian cities was facilitated most directly by its
A) leadership role in Russian opposition to rule by the Mongol Golden Horde.
B) proximity to the Western world, from which it imported new technologies.
C) possession of the sole warm-water port in European Russia.
D) mutual-protection agreement with the Byzantine Empire.

19. During the High Middle Ages, what brought about the Europeans' renewed interest in ancient Greek and Roman texts?
A) The establishment of Catholicism as the official religion of the Holy Roman Empire
B) Contacts made between Europeans and Muslims during the Crusades
C) The abandonment of the manorial system
D) The dissolution of the Silk Roads

20. In contrast to most preceding societies in Europe and Asia, women during the High Middle Ages
A) could obtain an education at the European universities.
B) were banned from entering religious life.
C) had some marital and property rights.
D) dominated the domestic sphere.

21. Why was the revival of towns a significant development in medieval Europe?
A) The manorial system was abandoned as peasants left for the city.
B) It led to increased tensions between peasants and lords.
C) The towns stimulated trade and intellectual activity.
D) Europeans no longer had to depend on long-distance trade to acquire manufactured products.

22. Which of the following most revolutionized intellectual activity in Europe towards the end of the Middle Ages?
A) The Holy Roman Empire implemented civil service examinations to appoint bureaucrats.
B) Islamic philosophers were invited to teach at European universities.
C) The Holy Roman Empire made public education mandatory for all citizens.
D) Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press.

23. Which of the following increased trade during the Late Middle Ages?
A) New banking houses in Italy and Central Europe became more prominent.
B) Commercial alliances were formed between Europeans and the Seljuk Turks.
C) The Swahili city-states of eastern Africa ended the competing Indian Ocean trade.
D) Catholicism spread throughout Western Europe.

24. All of the following were characteristics of medieval universities EXCEPT that
A) they had liberal arts curricula.
B) both men and women were allowed to attend.
C) some offered advanced training in law and medicine.
D) textbooks were written in Latin.

25. Which of the following emerged as commercial centers for textile production during the High Middle Ages?
A) Kievan Rus and other regions of Northeastern Europe
B) Flanders and the Northern Italian cities
C) The city-states of Eastern Africa
D) Norse villages in Scandinavia and Iceland

26. Which of the following best describes the relationship between vassal and lord in the feudal system?
A) The lord provided trade goods to vassals in exchange for serfs.
B) The vassal provided protection and land to lords in exchange for loyalty and military service.
C) The lord provided protection and land to vassals in exchange for loyalty and military service.
D) The vassal farmed the lord's land in exchange for money.

27. A demographic profile of Western Europe during the High Middle Ages (1000-1300) would observe
A) a drastic population decrease as epidemics decimated the European population.
B) a population shift from the cities to the countryside.
C) a population increase as new agricultural methods resulted in a larger harvest.
D) a greater number of merchants and artisans than peasants.
28. Which of the following is true about the spread of Islam in Western Europe during the Middle Ages?
A) The Gothic tribes of Germany embraced Islamic religion and culture.
B) The Carolingian rulers remained tolerant of it in their empire.
C) A new form of Islam developed that combined various elements of Catholicism.
D) It failed to expand beyond parts of Italy and the Iberian Peninsula.

29. What effect did the unification of the Franks in the late fifth century have on Western Europe?
A) A long-term, centralized empire developed in Western Europe.
B) Roman Catholicism spread throughout the region.
C) Peace was restored between the Germanic tribes and the Byzantine Empire.
D) The region was soon conquered by Viking invaders.

30. All of the following characterized the Byzantine Empire at its height EXCEPT that
A) it controlled nearly all of the Mediterranean territories.
B) Greek rather than Latin was the official language of the Empire.
C) it had a well-developed legal system.
D) it spread Catholicism to Slavic-speaking countries in Southeastern Europe.

31. All of the following were Byzantine cultural achievements EXCEPT
A) the construction of ornate buildings and monuments like the Hagia Sophia.
B) a state emphasis on learning and scholarship.
C) the translation of the great Islamic texts into Latin.
D) mosaic art that depicted scenes from Christianity.

32. Which of the following is true about the role of Constantinople in the Byzantine Empire?
A) All non-Christians were forced there when Justinian came to power.
B) As the imperial capital, all administrative, economic, and religious activities started there.
C) It remained the only Islamic city in the Byzantine Empire with its large number of Arab citizens.
D) Byzantine emperors sought refuge there during the Muslim invasions of the seventh and eighth centuries.

33. Which of the following was NOT a feature of the Byzantine emperor Justinian's reign?
A) An effort to rebuild and beautify the city of Constantinople
B) The construction of monuments and churches, such as the Hagia Sophia
C) The codification of Roman law
D) A military alliance with the Umayyad Caliphate against the Persian Empire

34. What was a constant problem that Byzantine emperors faced during the seventh and eighth centuries?
A) Peasants and commoners led violent revolts in opposition to the Orthodox form of Christianity.
B) Islamic armies continued to expand into the Byzantine territories of the Eastern Mediterranean.
C) The Byzantine Empire failed to establish an official language to preserve unity.
D) The Byzantine Empire lacked a codified legal system.

35. In what sense was the Byzantine Empire different from the Western Roman Empire?
A) It was far more agricultural in nature.
B) It placed greater emphasis on trade and manufacturing.
C) It was supervised by a central ruler.
D) It had a paper currency system.

36. In what sense was the economy of feudal Europe greatly different from that of the contemporaneous Tang and Song dynasties in China?
A) The Catholic Church exercised greater political authority.
B) The Eastern Orthodox Church was more secular in nature.
C) The Eastern Orthodox Church was a major unifying force where its influence had spread.
D) The Catholic Church never received the approval of the Western European rulers.

37. How did the role of the Catholic Church differ from that of the Eastern Orthodox Church following the division of 1054?
A) The Catholic Church exercised greater political authority.
B) The Eastern Orthodox Church was more secular in nature.
C) The Eastern Orthodox Church was a major unifying force where its influence had spread.
D) The Catholic Church never received the approval of the Western European rulers.
38. What effect did the Byzantine conquests of the Balkans have on Christianity?
A) Catholicism became the official religion of the Russian city-states.
B) The Slavic peoples adopted Orthodox Christianity.
C) The Mongols were exiled from Hungary, Sweden, and Poland.
D) Christianity blended with the polytheistic religions of Eastern Europe.

39. Cultural differences between the Byzantine Empire and Western Europe were accentuated by which of the following?
A) A rift between Orthodox Christianity and Catholicism
B) The greater degree of urbanization in Western Europe
C) The lack of a unified legal code in the Byzantine Empire
D) The Byzantine Empire's agricultural economy

40. Following the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks in 1453, what became the new center of the Eastern Orthodox Church?
A) I and II only
B) II and III only
C) I and III only
D) I, II, and III

41. The effects of the Mongol invasions of Europe in the 1300s C.E. included:
1. Reorganization of European armies
2. European adoption of gunpowder for battle
3. The end of slavery in Russia
A) I and II only
B) II and III only
C) I and III only
D) I, II, and III

42. Basic Mayan political organization was based around
A) city-states.
B) mercantilist colonies.
C) independent kingdoms.
D) a well-developed caste system.

43. How was slavery in the Maya civilization similar to that of the classical Roman and Chinese civilizations?
A) The practice was banned in all parts of the empire.
B) Slaves were used mainly for religious sacrifice rather than economic purposes.
C) Slaves were mostly war captives used for agricultural production and large-scale building projects.
D) All social classes were permitted to own slaves.

44. Which of the following best describes the decline of the Mayan civilization?
A) Foreign invaders destroyed all evidence of the Mayan civilization.
B) The Incas immediately replaced the Mayan civilization.
C) Its cities were abandoned as the population size decreased.
D) Its economy collapsed due to the breakdown of the extensive trade networks.

45. Which of the following is true about the acceptance of Islam as a result of the Indian Ocean trade?
A) Much of Islamic cultural influence was limited to the African elite of the cities.
B) Arab merchants were given a low status in the Swahili city-states.
C) The city-states maintained their own traditional religions.
D) Islamic priests were given the highest status in Swahili society.

46. Which of the following produced permanent changes in the economic patterns of the eastern African region by 1500 C.E.?
A) The massive influx of Portuguese and other European traders
B) The collapse of the Axum kingdom
C) The introduction of agriculture and iron-working
D) The disappearance of the Swahili culture

47. During the seventh and eighth centuries C.E., the emergence of a Swahili culture referred to the
A) Pilgrims to Mecca
B) The Black Death
C) Military technology
D) Porcelain
49. Which of the following was a similarity between the Silk Routes of Central Asia and the trans-Saharan trade routes?

A) Travel depended largely on the camel.
B) The main exchange was gold for salt.
C) Kushan merchants were responsible for carrying out the trade.
D) Buddhism spread as a result of both trade routes.

50. During the last half of the First Millennium, the Silk Road became important for which of the following reasons?

A) It served as a nexus for the spread of Christianity.
B) It served as the primary means of connection between the Song and Byzantine Dynasties.
C) It led to the importation of Confucianism in India.
D) It led to the formation of a private commercial class in Tang China.

51. While the Umayyad Dynasty was in power, Buddhists living in the region of Bactria were

A) permitted to practice their religion because of the Umayyad policy of toleration.
B) forced to pay a poll tax in order to practice their religion.
C) forced to convert to Islam.
D) expelled from the Empire.

52. Which of the following was most influential in bringing about contacts between Muslims and Buddhists during the first millennium?

A) The Mongol conquest of China
B) The Indian Ocean trade
C) The trans-Saharan trade
D) The collapse of the Abbasid Empire

53. The crusades were generally fought by

A) European Catholics against Muslims.
B) Muslims against Mongols.
C) European Catholics against the polytheistic Germanic tribes.
D) Jews against European Catholics.

54. Which of the following was NOT a purpose of the crusades?

A) Converting non-believers to Christianity
B) Removing the Mongols from the Holy Land
C) Claiming gold and silver in the New World
D) Unifying the Germanic tribes into a single force

55. Although, O sons of God, you have promised more firmly than ever to keep the peace among yourselves and to preserve the rights of the church, there remains still an important work for you to do. For your brethren who live in the east are in urgent need of your help, and you must hasten to give them the aid which has often been promised them. For, as the most of you have heard, the Turks and Arabs have attacked them and have conquered the territory of Romania [the Greek empire] as far west as the shore of the Mediterranean and the Hellespont, which is called the Arm of St. George. They have occupied more and more of the lands of those Christians, and have overcome them in seven battles. They have killed and captured many, and have destroyed the churches and devastated the empire.

--Pope Urban II, Speech at Council of Clermont, 1095

According to the excerpt above from the Council of Clermont, Pope Urban II used the speech for which of the following purposes?

A) To call upon leading Catholic nobles to defend the Holy Land
B) To restore peace with the Seljuk Turks
C) To expand Christianity into the New World
D) To order the construction of new churches throughout the Byzantine Empire

56. Which of the following was a technological achievement of Song China?

A) patriarchal traditions.
B) matrilineal descent.
C) autocratic government.
D) polytheistic religion.

57. The Chinese practice of footbinding is evidence primarily of

A) patriarchal traditions.
B) matrilineal descent.
C) autocratic government.
D) polytheistic religion.
1. B 37. A
2. A 38. B
3. A 39. A
4. A 40. B
5. B 41. A
6. A 42. A
7. A 43. C
8. A 44. C
9. D 45. A
10. C 46. A
11. A 47. A
12. D 48. A
13. A 49. A
14. D 50. A
15. A 51. B
16. A 52. B
17. D 53. A
18. A 54. A
19. B 55. A
20. C 56. A
21. C 57. A
22. D
23. A
24. B
25. B
26. C
27. C
28. D
29. B
30. D
31. C
32. B
33. D
34. B
35. B
36. A