

Name: _____

- 1) One way in which Emperor Meiji and Atatürk are similar is that they *both* promoted
 - A) isolation and nationalism
 - B) reform and modernization
 - C) revolution and absolutism
 - D) capitalism and democracy
- 2) The Boxer Rebellion and the work of Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) are most closely associated with the
 - A) rise of nationalism in China
 - B) Long March
 - C) Golden Age of China
 - D) Cultural Revolution
- 3) The movement started by journalist Theodor Herzl to promote an independent Jewish state in Palestine is referred to as
 - A) the Diaspora
 - B) Utopianism
 - C) Zionism
 - D) the Reconquista

Questions 4 and 5 refer to the following:

Nicholas II***Telegram to Wilhelm II****July 29, 1914, 1:00 A.M.*

"Am glad you are back. In this most serious moment, I appeal to you to help me. An ignoble [despised] war has been declared upon a weak country [Serbia]. The indignation [resentment] in Russia, shared fully by me, is enormous. I foresee that very soon I shall be overwhelmed by the pressure upon me, and be forced to take extreme measures which will lead to war. To try and avoid such a calamity [disaster] as a European war, I beg you in the name of our old friendship to do what you can to stop your allies from going too far."

—Nicky

- 4) Which war is most closely associated with the given telegram Nicholas II sent to Wilhelm II?
 - A) World War I
 - B) the Franco-Prussian War
 - C) World War II
 - D) the Russo-Japanese War
- 5) Which conclusion is *best* supported by the given telegram?
 - A) Russia started to mobilize for war against Serbia.
 - B) Nicholas II condemned the efforts of Wilhelm II.
 - C) Russia supported the use of extreme measures.
 - D) Nicholas II hoped diplomacy would prevent war.
- 6) One action that many governments took during World War I was to
 - A) regulate their economic systems to increase production
 - B) raise tariffs to encourage trade
 - C) encourage political dissent and freedom of the press
 - D) prevent women from seeking employment in factories
- 7) Which of the following statements *best* expresses the Western perspective regarding Rudyard Kipling's "whiteman's burden"?
 - A) Europeans should preserve traditional cultures in Africa and Asia.
 - B) Europeans must protect existing African and Asian economies.
 - C) Europeans had a duty to introduce the benefits of their civilization to non-European peoples.
 - D) Europeans suffered great hardships in exploring new trade routes to Asia.
- 8) In Europe during the 1920s and 1930s, severe inflation, high unemployment, and fear of communism all contributed to the
 - A) growth of democratic institutions
 - B) formation of the Common Market in Italy and Spain
 - C) overthrow of monarchies in Italy and Germany
 - D) rise of Fascist governments in Italy, Germany, and Spain
- 9) Under communism in the former Soviet Union, people were required to
 - A) reject modern technology
 - B) honor their ancestors and religious traditions
 - C) put the interests of the state before individual gain
 - D) limit the size of their families
- 10) Which of the following actions did Japanese leaders take directly following the visit of Commodore Perry in 1853?
 - A) They allowed the importation of opium into Japan.
 - B) They opened more ports to trade.
 - C) They attacked the British navy.
 - D) They increased the power of the shogun.

- 11) A goal of *both* the Boxer Rebellion in China and the Mau Mau movement in Kenya was to
- A) develop modern industries
B) promote laissez-faire capitalism
C) end foreign control
D) create a totalitarian state
- 12) "...The factory owners did not have the power to compel anybody to take a factory job. They could only hire people who were ready to work for the wages offered to them. Low as these wage rates were, they were nonetheless much more than these paupers could earn in any other field open to them. It is a distortion of facts to say that the factories carried off the housewives from the nurseries and the kitchens and the children from their play. These women had nothing to cook with and [nothing] to feed their children. These children were destitute [poor] and starving. Their only refuge was the factory. It saved them, in the strict sense of the term, from death by starvation...."

—Ludwig von Mises, *Human Action, A Treatise on Economics*, Yale University Press

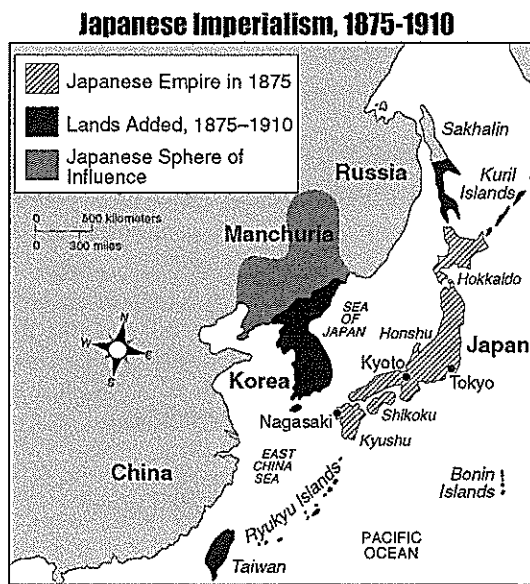
Which statement summarizes the theme of this passage?

- A) The factory system allowed people to earn money.
B) Factory owners created increased hardships.
C) The factory system created new social classes.
D) Factory owners preferred to use child laborers.
- 13) Which two major ideas are contained in the writings of Karl Marx?
- A) separation of powers and checks and balances
B) class struggle and revolutionary change
C) monotheism and religious tolerance
D) survival of the fittest and natural selection
- 14) • Led the Russians in a second revolution (1917)
• Promised "Peace, Land, and Bread"
• Established the New Economic Policy (NEP)

Which leader is being described by these statements?

- A) Nikita Khrushchev B) Czar Nicholas II C) Mikhail Gorbachev D) Vladimir I. Lenin

Questions 15 through 17 refer to the following:



SOURCE: Henry Brun et al., *Reviewing Global History and Geography*, AMSCO (adapted)

- 15) One effect of industrialization on Meiji Japan was that it
- A) increased the number of small farms
B) decreased the level of pollution
C) modernized transportation
D) strengthened the power of the Shogunate
- 16) Which event is associated with the changes shown on the map?
- A) Meiji Restoration
B) Opium War
C) rise of the Soviet Union
D) Chinese Nationalist Revolution

- 17) What was a basic cause of the political changes shown on the map?
- Russia and Japan formed an alliance.
 - The Japanese people wanted to spread the beliefs of Shinto.
 - Korea defeated Japan in the Sino-Japanese War.
 - Japan needed raw materials for industrialization.
- 18) "...I am willing to admit my pride in this accomplishment for Japan. The facts are these: It was not until the sixth year of Kaei (1853) that a steamship was seen for the first time; it was only in the second year of Ansei (1855) that we began to study navigation from the Dutch in Nagasaki; by 1860, the science was sufficiently understood to enable us to sail a ship across the Pacific. This means that about seven years after the first sight of a steamship, after only about five years of practice, the Japanese people made a trans-Pacific crossing without help from foreign experts. I think we can without undue pride boast before the world of this courage and skill. As I have shown, the Japanese officers were to receive no aid from Captain Brooke throughout the voyage. Even in taking observations, our officers and the Americans made them independently of each other. Sometimes they compared their results, but we were never in the least dependent on the Americans...."
- Eiichi Kiyooka, trans., *The Autobiography of Fukuzawa Yukichi*, The Hokuseido Press, 1934

Which set of events is most closely associated with the nation described in this passage?

- fall of the Manchus → rise of Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen)
 - end of the Opium War → creation of European spheres of influence
 - imperialism in China → start of World War II
 - end of the Tokugawa Shogunate → beginning of the Meiji Restoration
- 19) The Portuguese control of Macao and the British control of Hong Kong in China are examples of
- self-determination
 - imperialism
 - containment
 - collectivization
- 20) Which region was described as "the powder keg of Europe" prior to World War I?
- Balkan Peninsula
 - British Isles
 - Iberian Peninsula
 - Scandinavia
- 21) One reason Italy and Germany were *not* major colonial powers in the 16th and 17th centuries was that they
- had self-sufficient economies
 - belonged to opposing alliances
 - rejected the practice of imperialism
 - lacked political unity
- 22) Which action is most closely associated with Atatürk (Mustafa Kemal)?
- starting the Palestine Liberation Organization
 - enforcing Islamic law
 - using Western practices to modernize Turkey
 - beginning the Zionist movement
- 23) • Five-year plans
• Collectivization of agriculture
• Great Purge

Which individual is associated with *all* these policies?

- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Joseph Stalin
 - Deng Xiaoping
 - Adolf Hitler
- 24) "To him who wishes to follow me, I offer hardships, hunger, thirst and all the perils of war."

—*Garibaldi's Memoirs*

This quotation from Garibaldi is most closely associated with Italian

- nationalism
- exploration
- neutrality
- imperialism

Questions 25 and 26 refer to the following:

**Collective Farms of the USSR
(Soviet Union) 1929-1940**

Year	No. of collective farms in 1,000s
1929	57.0
1930	85.9
1931	211.1
1932	211.1
1933	224.6
1934	233.3
1935	245.4
1936	242.2
1937	243.7
1938	242.4
1939	241.1
1940	236.3

SOURCE: Paul Halsall, *Internet Modern History Sourcebook* (adapted)

- 25) Which Soviet policy is most closely associated with the information in the given table?
- A) Lenin's New Economic Policy
B) Stalin's five-year plans
C) Brezhnev's policy of détente
D) Gorbachev's policy of glasnost
- 26) According to the given table, between which two years did the number of collective farms increase the *most*?
- A) 1939 and 1940
B) 1934 and 1935
C) 1929 and 1930
D) 1930 and 1931
- 27) Which of the following titles would *best* complete this partial outline?
- I. _____
- A. Formation of secret alliances
B. Conflict over colonies in Africa
C. Military buildup of European armies and navies
D. Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
- A) *Results of World War II*
B) *Scramble for Africa*
C) *Causes of World War I*
D) *Reasons for the United Nations*
- 28) Which individual is associated with the phrase "blood and iron" as related to the unification of Germany?
- A) Kaiser Wilhelm II
B) Otto von Bismarck
C) Giuseppe Garibaldi
D) Count Camillo di Cavour
- 29) The Treaty of Versailles angered many Germans after World War I because the treaty
- A) made Germany restore its emperor
B) required all German-speaking Europeans to return to Germany
C) forced Germany to pay large war reparations
D) divided Germany into Communist and non-Communist zones

- 30) The following excerpt is taken from a poem written about World War I.

"If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
A body of England's, breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home...."

—Rupert Brooke, "The Soldier"

Which idea is expressed in this excerpt from Brooke's poem?

- A) nationalism B) neutrality C) anarchy D) pacifism
- 31) Which aspect of the economy was emphasized in Joseph Stalin's five-year plans?
A) private landownership C) famine relief
B) heavy industry D) consumer goods
- 32) One goal of the League of Nations was to
A) stimulate the economy of Europe C) encourage a strong alliance system
B) promote peaceful relations worldwide D) bring World War I to an end
- 33) Many historians believe that the harsh terms found in the Treaty of Versailles helped lead to
A) Turkey's modernization C) revolutions in Russia
B) Italy's unification D) World War II
- 34) During the 19th century, European nations established spheres of influence in China mainly to
A) obtain human rights for Chinese citizens C) gain commercial advantages in China
B) profit from the ivory trade D) introduce Islam to the Chinese people

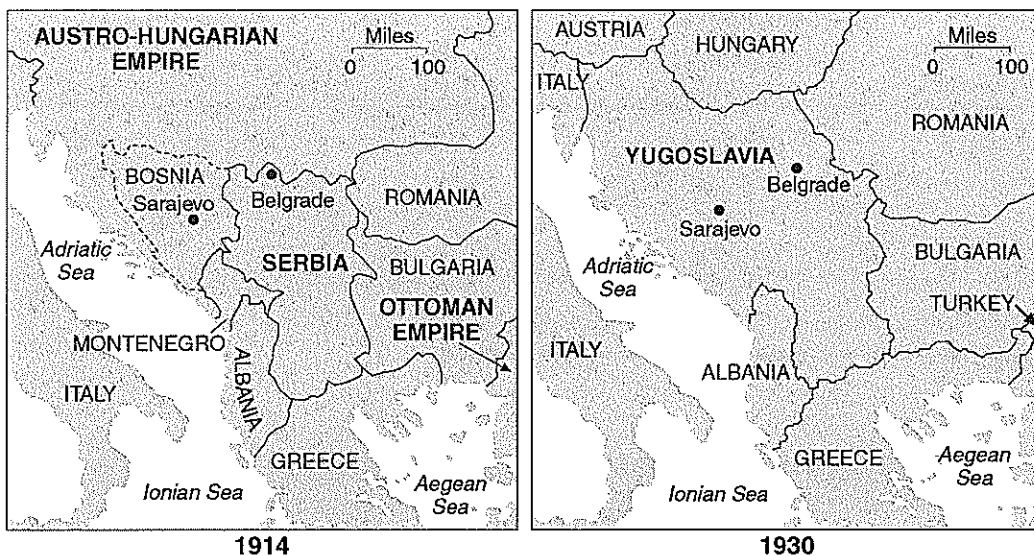
35)



SOURCE: Kime, O'Donnell and Osborne,
World Studies: Global Issues and Assessments,
N & N Publishing

In the view of this cartoonist, Russia under Lenin's rule was characterized by

- A) the introduction of capitalism C) a continuation of traditional life
B) rejection of the czarist system D) support for a constitutional monarchy



SOURCE: *The New York Times on the Web* (adapted)

36)

Based on information shown in the maps, the change in the Balkan states between 1914 and 1930 is a result of

- A) movement of people to escape earthquakes and droughts
 - B) the role played by the Catholic Church to stop the advance of Islam
 - C) the end of World War I and the treaties of 1919-1920
 - D) economic competition and development of new capitalistic markets
- 37) The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the immediate cause of
- A) the Russo-Japanese War
 - B) the Franco-Prussian War
 - C) World War II
 - D) World War I

Questions 38 and 39 refer to the following:

"...From the beginning," says Marquis Ito, "we realized fully how necessary it was that the Japanese people should not only adopt Western methods, but should also speedily become competent to do without the aid of foreign instruction and supervision. In the early days we brought many foreigners to Japan to help to introduce modern methods, but we always did it in such a way as to enable the Japanese students to take their rightful place in the nation after they had been educated."...

—Alfred Stead, *Great Japan: A Study of National Efficiency*, John Lane Co., 1906

- 38) Which occurrence in Japanese history is described in the reading passage?
- A) Meiji Restoration
 - B) Tokugawa shogunate
 - C) adoption of Confucian practices
 - D) assimilation of Buddhism
- 39) The author of the reading passage suggests that Japan
- A) accepted new technologies in order to modernize
 - B) became dependent on foreign nations
 - C) remained isolated
 - D) became militaristic
- 40) What was a direct result of the Meiji Restoration in Japan?
- A) Japan stayed politically isolated.
 - B) Japan became a modern industrial nation.
 - C) Russia signed a mutual trade agreement.
 - D) The Tokugawa Shogunate seized control of the government.
- 41) The Sepoy Rebellion was to India as the Boxer Rebellion was to
- A) Japan
 - B) Russia
 - C) China
 - D) Italy

1937-1938



SOURCE: Peter Stearns et al., *World Civilizations: The Global Experience*, Pearson Longman (adapted)

42)

What is the *best* title for the map above?

- A) *Japanese Imperial Expansion*
 B) *East Asian Trade Routes*
 C) *Dominance of Manchukuo*
 D) *Natural Resources of China and Japan*
- 43) Mohandas Gandhi is most closely associated with the
 A) support of violence and terrorism to end British rule
 B) establishment of a national religion in India
 C) desire to strengthen the caste system
 D) use of civil disobedience to gain political freedom
- 44) Which action taken by the Meiji government encouraged industrialization in 19th-century Japan?
 A) limiting the number of ports open to foreign trade
 B) establishing a system of trade guilds
 C) forcing families to settle on collective farms
 D) building a modern transportation system
- 45) The Opium Wars in China and the expedition of Commodore Matthew Perry to Japan resulted in
 A) an increase in Western trade and influence in Asia
 B) the economic isolation of China and Japan
 C) an increase in Chinese influence in Asia
 D) the beginning of democratic governments in China and Japan
- 46) Which slogan is associated with the Bolshevik (Russian) Revolution?
 A) "An Eye for an Eye"
 B) "Peace, Land, and Bread"
 C) "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"
 D) "Take up the White Man's Burden"



SOURCE: *Historical Maps on File*, Martin Greenwald Assoc. (adapted)

47)

The best title for the map above would be

- A) *Europe Under Napoleon*
- B) *Europe During the Renaissance*
- C) *Europe Today*
- D) *Europe Between the World Wars*

Questions 48 and 49 refer to the following:

- Speaker A: "Government should not interfere in relations between workers and business owners."
- Speaker B: "The workers will rise up and overthrow the privileged class."
- Speaker C: "Private property will cease to exist. The people will own the means of production."
- Speaker D: "A favorable balance of trade should be maintained by the use of tariffs."

- 48) Which of the speaker's statements shown is referring to laissez-faire capitalism?
 - A) A
 - B) B
 - C) C
 - D) D
- 49) Of the statements shown, which two speakers' quotes represent Karl Marx's ideas of communism?
 - A) B and C
 - B) C and D
 - C) A and B
 - D) B and D
- 50) The Opium Wars of the mid-19th century marked the beginning of the
 - A) rivalry between China and Taiwan
 - B) decline of European influence in East Asia
 - C) global effort to combat drug use
 - D) domination of China by foreign powers
- 51) Increased agricultural production in England in the late 1700s contributed directly to
 - A) a decrease in the power of the monarch
 - B) the development of a worldwide communications network
 - C) an increase in life expectancy
 - D) the introduction of manorialism

- 52) One reason for the outbreak of World War II was the
- refusal of the German government to sign the Treaty of Versailles
 - ineffectiveness of the League of Nations
 - growing tension between the United States and the Soviet Union
 - conflict between the Hapsburg and the Romanov families
- 53) **"Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy Form Triple Alliance"**
"Serbian Nationalism Grows in Balkans"
"Archduke Franz Ferdinand Assassinated in Bosnia"

The events in these headlines contributed most directly to the

- development of communist rule in Europe
 - outbreak of the Cold War
 - strengthening of European monarchies
 - beginning of World War I
- 54) Which of the following headings is *most* appropriate for the partial outline below that is related to conditions during the 18th and 19th centuries?

I. _____

- Abundant natural resources
- Advanced technology
- Surplus of food
- Stable economic and political conditions

- Objectives of the Green Revolution*
- Results of the Glorious Revolution*
- Factors Needed for Industrialization*
- Forces That Caused the Rise of Fascism*

The Rhodes Colossus



SOURCE: *Punch*, 1892 (adapted)

55)

Which slogan *best* reflects the point of view of Cecil Rhodes as shown in the cartoon above?

- "Imperialism is a Glorious Pursuit."
- "Embrace African Diversity."
- "Unite All Africans."
- "Connecting Constantinople to Cairo."

- 56) "Mussolini Attacks Ethiopia" (1935)
 "Germany Takes the Rhineland Back" (1936)
 "Germany and Russia Divide Poland" (1939)

These headlines might be used to illustrate the weakness of the

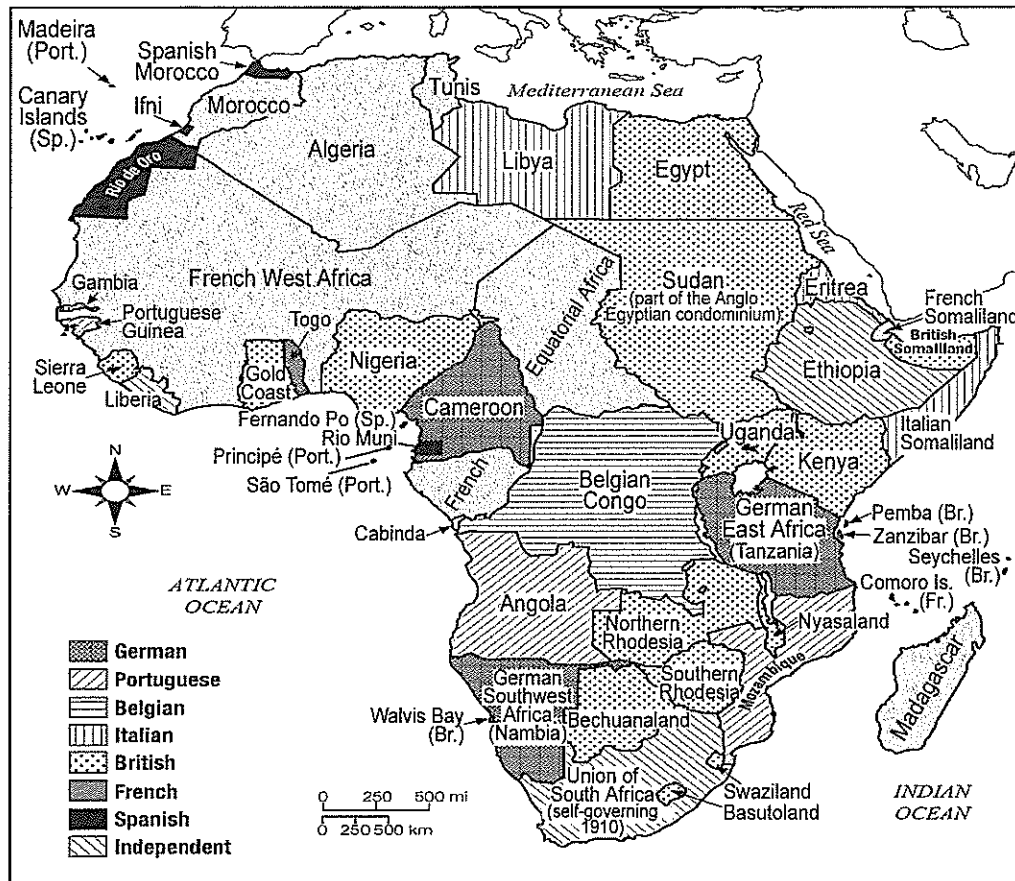
- A) Warsaw Pact B) League of Nations C) United Nations D) Congress of Vienna
- 57) In the 1920s and 1930s, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk changed the Turkish government by
 A) introducing democratic reforms C) supporting absolutism
 B) increasing the power of the sultan D) incorporating religious teachings into civil law
- 58) One way in which the Sepoy Rebellion in India and the Boxer Rebellion in China are similar is that *both* attempted to
 A) end religious conflict C) remove foreign influences
 B) restore democracy D) modernize their economy
- 59) What was the primary reason that large numbers of people left Ireland in the 1840s and 1850s?
 A) A smallpox epidemic broke out in the country. C) The people faced mass starvation.
 B) A political revolution had started. D) The people sought better educational opportunities.
- 60) "...A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined..."

—President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, 1918

This statement held appeal for nationalists in areas under colonial control because it suggested

- A) a system of alliances C) protection from terrorists
 B) national self-determination D) economic development
- 61) Commodore Matthew Perry's visits to Japan in 1853 and 1854 resulted in the
 A) transfer of spheres of influence to China C) opening of trade and diplomatic relations with Japan
 B) introduction of Christianity to Japanese society D) colonization of Japan by the United States
- 62) One result of the Opium War was that China
 A) gained control of Hong Kong C) regained control of Manchuria
 B) was divided into spheres of influence D) adopted democratic reforms
- 63) What was a principal reason for the success of European colonialism in Asia in the late 1800s?
 A) Many Asians adopted European religious practices.
 B) Europeans respected Asian laws and customs.
 C) Asians respected Europeans as representatives of an advanced civilization.
 D) Europe was able to dominate military and commercial relations with Asia.
- 64) What was a *major* cause of World War I?
 A) expansion of communism into western Europe C) inability of the League of Nations to keep the peace
 B) militarism in the nations of Europe D) rebellions in colonial lands in Africa and Asia

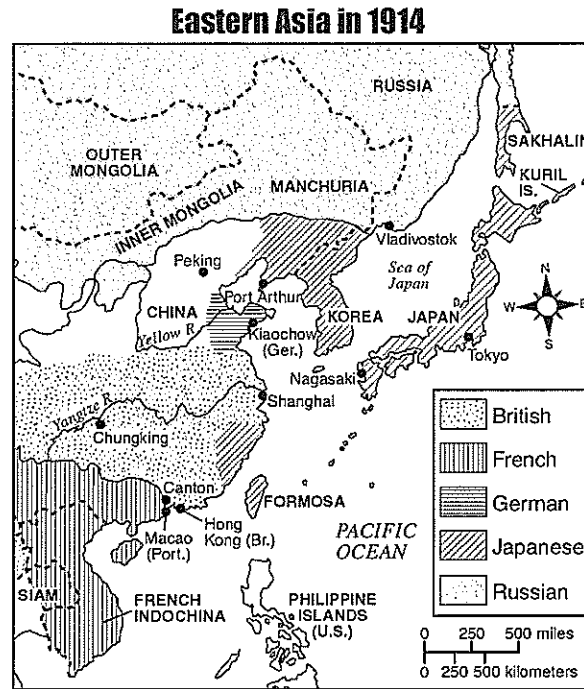
European Globalization in 1913



SOURCE: Les Rowntree et al., *Diversity Amid Globalization*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

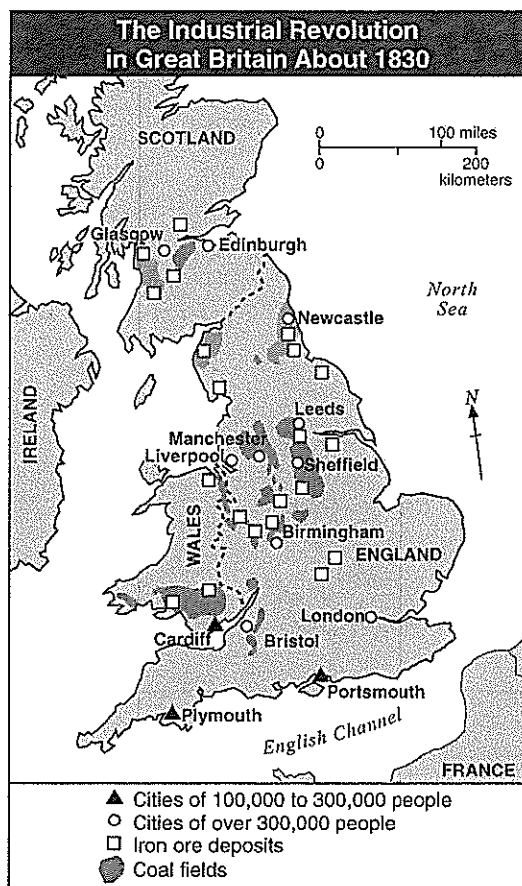
- 65)
- Many of the political divisions shown on this map were directly related to the
- A) Berlin Conference B) Opium Wars C) Boer War D) Meiji Restoration
- 66) When some European leaders agreed to Hitler's demands concerning Czechoslovakia in 1938, they were supporting a policy of
- A) détente B) collective security C) appeasement D) balance of power
- 67) The primary reason France and Japan were interested in controlling parts of Indochina in the 20th century was to
- A) prevent Spanish colonization C) dominate the Indian Ocean
B) stop the spread of communism D) obtain valuable natural resources
- 68) Which of the following headlines would most likely have appeared in a pamphlet during the Industrial Revolution?
- A) "Karl Marx Attacks Capitalism"
B) "John Locke Calls for the People to Choose the King"
C) "Michelangelo Completes Sistine Chapel"
D) "Martin Luther Speaks Out Against Sale of Indulgences"
- 69) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels encouraged workers to improve their lives by
- A) electing union representatives C) demanding pensions and disability insurance
B) participating in local government D) overthrowing the capitalist system

70) The map below illustrates the concept of



SOURCE: Robert Feeney et al., *Brief Review in Global Studies*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

- A) imperialism B) socialism C) ethnocentrism D) containment
- 71) Which of the following statements would Social Darwinists most likely support?
- A) Universal suffrage is a basic human right.
 B) Political equality strengthens the effectiveness of government.
 C) Stronger groups have the right to rule and control weaker groups.
 D) Public education should be guaranteed to all members of a society.



SOURCE: Beers, *World History: Patterns of Civilization*, 1983 (adapted)

72)

Which of the following conclusions is *best* supported by the information on the map above?

- A) In 1830, England had an unfavorable balance of trade.
- B) People emigrated from Great Britain because of pollution.
- C) Great Britain's prosperity unified the people.
- D) England's natural resources led to the growth of industrial cities.

73) One way in which Joseph Stalin's five-year plans and Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward are similar is that *both* plans were

- A) policies to improve relations with the West
- B) attempts to increase agricultural and industrial production
- C) methods used to control population growth
- D) efforts to reduce human rights violations

74) Which economic program was implemented by Joseph Stalin?

- A) five-year plans
- B) Great Leap Forward
- C) Four Modernizations
- D) perestroika

75) A primary reason for Japan's involvement in the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War was to

- A) end Japan's policy of isolationism
- B) acquire natural resources in Manchuria and Korea
- C) remove foreign invaders from Japanese soil
- D) control trade and markets in Southeast Asia

76) Which leader based his rule on the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels?

- A) Vladimir Lenin
- B) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)
- C) Adolf Hitler
- D) Neville Chamberlain

Questions 77 and 78 refer to the following:

"This will make you forget the peace terms."



SOURCE: Rollin Kirby, *The New York World*,
March 28, 1919 (adapted)

- 77) The 1919 cartoon shown suggests that Germany may come under the influence of
 A) conservatives B) radicals C) isolationists D) moderates
- 78) The featured cartoonist is referring to the way Germany was affected in 1919 by
 A) the Congress of Vienna C) the Treaty of Versailles
 B) its defeat in World War II D) its defeat of Napoleon
- 79) What was a direct result of the Opium War in 19th-century China?
 A) Kublai Khan rose to power in China.
 B) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) fled to Taiwan.
 C) Japan gained control of Hong Kong.
 D) Chinese ports were opened for trade with European powers.
- 80) "...The need of a constantly expanding market for its products chases the bourgeoisie over the whole surface of the globe. It must nestle everywhere, settle everywhere, establish connections everywhere...."

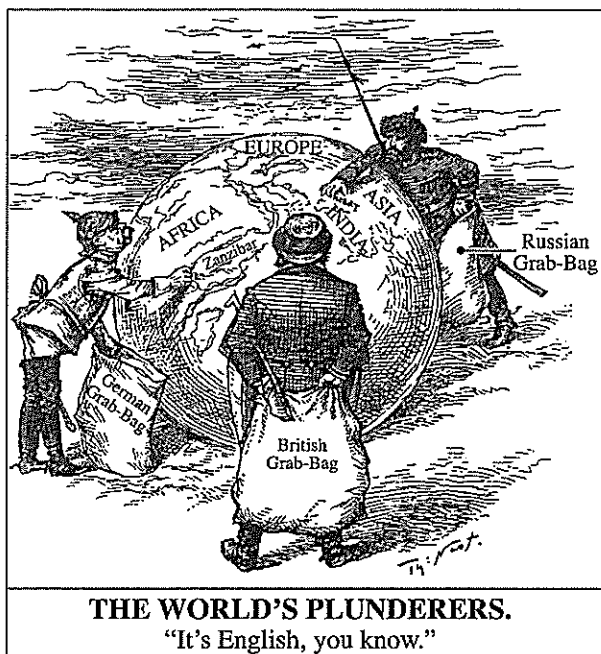
—Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

Which historical event do Marx and Engels believe created the situation described in this passage?

- A) World War I C) Industrial Revolution
 B) Cold War D) Russian Revolution
- 81) Adam Smith would most likely agree with which one of the following statements?
 A) Government should follow a laissez-faire policy.
 B) Revolution is the only solution to economic problems.
 C) All nations would benefit from an agricultural economy.
 D) Five-year plans are necessary in order to industrialize.
- 82) **"Hungry Workers in Petrograd Demand Food"**
"'Peace, Land, and Bread' Promised to All"
"World War I Soldiers Join the People's Rebellion"

What historical event is associated with these headlines?

- A) Tiananmen Square protests C) Soweto uprisings
 B) Russian Revolution D) Cuban Revolution



SOURCE: Thomas Nast, *Harper's Weekly*, June 20, 1885
(adapted)

83)

This Thomas Nast cartoon shows the

- A) aggressive action of the Triple Alliance before World War I
- B) concern of European nations for the welfare of developing nations at the end of the 19th century
- C) competition between European nations for overseas territories after the Berlin Conference
- D) spread of communism throughout the world during the 19th century

84) What was one impact of industrialization on Japan during the Meiji Restoration?

- A) Japan became more isolated from world affairs.
- B) Japan became a colonial possession of China.
- C) Traditional practices of Bushido were reintroduced.
- D) Demand for natural resources increased.

85) **"Czar Abdicates! Provisional Government Formed"**
"Peasants Promised 'Peace, Land, and Bread'"
"Reds and Whites Fight Bloody Civil War"

Which revolution is the focus of these headlines?

- A) Mexican
- B) Cuban
- C) Chinese
- D) Russian

86) In *The Communist Manifesto*, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels expressed the idea that

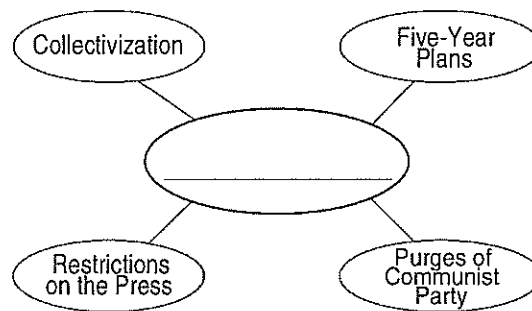
- A) profits from work should belong to the workers
- B) religion should be the most important factor in society
- C) supply and demand should control prices
- D) power should be determined by a person's wealth

87) Karl Marx predicted that laissez-faire capitalism would result in

- A) fewer government regulations
- B) an equal distribution of wealth and income
- C) a revolution led by the proletariat
- D) a return to manorialism

88) One similarity between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini is that *both*

- A) rejected militarism
- B) supported communism
- C) remained in power after World War II
- D) led fascist states



89)

Which of the following titles *best* completes this graphic organizer?

- A) *Jawaharlal Nehru and the Modern Industrial State of India*
- B) *Saddam Hussein and the Persian Gulf War*
- C) *Joseph Stalin and the Rise of a Totalitarian State*
- D) *Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) and the Defeat of the Manchu Dynasty*

90) Which of the following regions was *most* affected by decisions made at the Berlin Conference of 1884?

- A) East Asia
- B) South Asia
- C) Latin America
- D) Africa

91) "...His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country...."

This 1917 passage is taken from a document known as the

- A) Balfour Declaration
- B) Fourteen Points
- C) Marshall Plan
- D) Truman Doctrine

92) What was an immediate result of the mass starvation in Ireland in the late 1840s?

- A) creation of a mixed economy in Ireland
- B) migration of many Irish to other countries
- C) expansion of the Green Revolution to Ireland
- D) acceptance of British rule by the Irish

93) Which action in Japanese history occurred during the Meiji Restoration?

- A) Buddhism became the official religion of Japan.
- B) The Japanese government adopted an isolationist policy.
- C) Japan modernized its economy.
- D) Mongols invaded the islands of Japan.

94) One way in which the Sepoy Mutiny in India, the Zulu resistance in southern Africa, and the Boxer Rebellion in China are similar is that each resulted from

- A) attempts by democratic forces to overthrow the monarchy
- B) native reaction to foreign interference in the region
- C) government policies of ethnic cleansing
- D) government denial of access to fertile farmland

95) The 1930s depression in Germany contributed to the rise of the Nazi Party because

- A) five-year plans of the communists failed
- B) the Weimar Republic imposed totalitarianism
- C) economic hardships increased political instability
- D) the Reichstag nationalized private property

96) The success of the women's suffrage movement in 20th-century Europe resulted in part from women

- A) serving in combat positions during World War I
- B) working in factories during World War I
- C) holding high political offices
- D) being encouraged to have large families

97) "...What has poor Ireland done, mother, —
What has poor Ireland done,

That the world looks on, and sees us starve,
Perishing one by one?

Do the men of England care not, mother, —
The great men and the high, —

For the suffering sons of Erin's isle,
Whether they live or die?..."

—A. M. Edmond, "*Give Me Three Grains of Corn, Mother*," 19th century song lyrics

Which event is most closely associated with the conditions described in these lyrics?

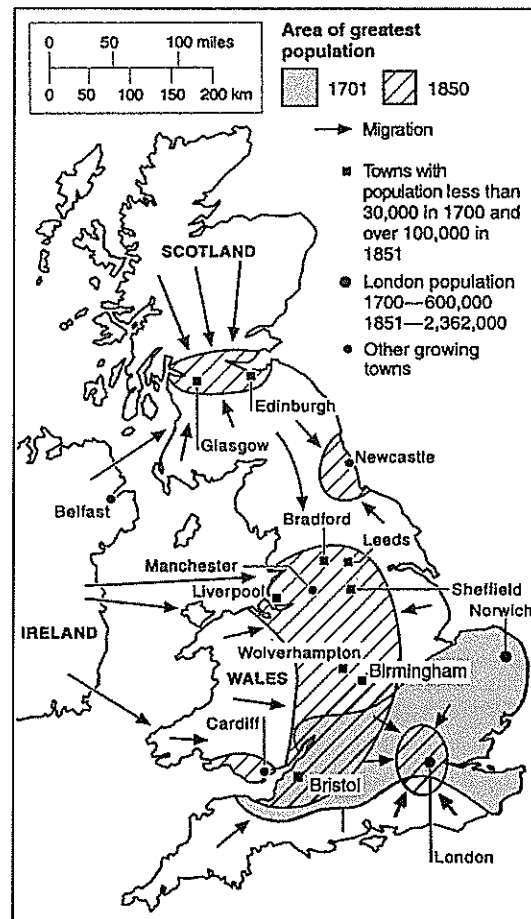
- A) famine
B) independence from Great Britain
- C) Glorious Revolution
D) civil war
- 98) Which written work criticized the capitalist system during the Industrial Revolution?
A) "White Man's Burden" by Rudyard Kipling
B) *The Wealth of Nations* by Adam Smith
C) *The Origin of Species* by Charles Darwin
D) *Communist Manifesto* by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
- 99) The famine in Ukraine during the 1930s resulted from the Soviet government's attempt to
A) end a civil war
B) introduce crop rotation
C) collectivize agriculture
D) implement free-market practices
- 100) Laissez-faire economists of the 19th century argued that
A) individuals should be allowed to pursue their self-interest in a free market
B) governments should develop a state-run banking system to prevent instability
C) the government should regulate the economy and foreign trade
D) anarchy would result if universal male suffrage was granted
- 101) In the 19th century, a major reason for Irish migration to North America was to
A) gain universal suffrage
B) flee widespread famine
C) avoid malaria outbreaks
D) escape a civil war
- 102) One similarity between the Sepoy Mutiny and the Boxer Rebellion is that they
A) opposed European imperialism
B) ended an established dynasty
C) instituted communist governments
D) resulted in the redistribution of land
- 103) One political objective of *both* Otto von Bismarck and Giuseppe Garibaldi was to
A) form an alliance with Great Britain
B) unify their nations
C) establish communist systems
D) overthrow divine right monarchies



SOURCE: Goldberg and DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall, 2002 (adapted)

- 104) The countries shown in dark gray on the map above can *best* be described as
- Axis powers during World War II
 - Triple Alliance members before World War I
 - Common Market members after World War II
 - European countries formed immediately after World War I
- 105) Between 1845 and 1860, which factor caused a large decline in Ireland's population?
- war against Spain
 - famine
 - civil war
 - plague
- 106) What was a direct result of World War I?
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by a terrorist.
 - The Ottoman Empire expanded.
 - Nicholas II was named czar of Russia.
 - Germany lost its colonies in Africa and Asia.
- 107) The annexation of Korea and Japan's invasion of Manchuria were attempts by Japan to
- spread Shinto beliefs
 - acquire natural resources
 - establish theocratic governments
 - protect human rights
- 108) The British government took control of the Suez Canal and Singapore during the 19th century in order to
- sell petroleum to these territories
 - gain more converts to Christianity
 - transport laborers directly to the Americas
 - ensure safe passage on strategic waterways
- 109) Which of the following leaders is most closely associated with the rise of fascism in Italy prior to World War II?
- Benito Mussolini
 - Ho Chi Minh
 - Mao Zedong
 - Winston Churchill
- 110) Which leader is most closely associated with the use of civil disobedience in a struggle to end colonial rule?
- Mommar Khadafi
 - Saddam Hussein
 - Mohandas Gandhi
 - Ho Chi Minh

117)

SOURCE: *World History on File*, 1999

Which of the following conclusions about Great Britain's population between 1701 and 1850 is *best* supported by the map above?

- A) Political unrest caused rural people to move to the towns.
 B) The population of some cities and towns increased dramatically.
 C) Many people moved from the London area to the area around Liverpool and Birmingham.
 D) The size of most urban areas decreased.
- 118) Before September 1939, the European response to Hitler's actions included
- A) following a policy of appeasement
 B) forcing Germany to sign the Versailles Treaty
 C) creating alliances under the United Nations Charter
 D) blockading the coast of Germany
- 119) "...The key-stone of the Fascist doctrine is its conception of the State, of its essence, its functions, and its aims. For Fascism, the State is absolute, individuals and groups relative. Individuals and groups are admissible in so far as they come within the State. Instead of directing the game and guiding the material and moral progress of the community, the liberal State restricts its activities to recording results. The Fascist State is wide awake and has a will of its own. For this reason it can be described as 'ethical'...."

—Benito Mussolini, *Fascism: Doctrine and Institutions*, Howard Fertig, 1932

Which statement expresses the *main* idea of the reading passage?

- A) The people have a right to overthrow ineffective governments.
 B) The establishment of an empire will cause division and chaos.
 C) The state is more important than the individuals within it.
 D) The state gets its authority from the power of individuals.

- 120) "Gandhi Calls for Boycott of British Textiles"
 "Gandhi and Followers Complete March to the Sea"
 "Gandhi Begins Hunger Fast"

These headlines reflect Gandhi's belief in

- A) nonalignment B) appeasement C) isolationism D) nonviolence
- 121) The *main* idea of the 1941 cartoon below is that Japan, Italy, and Germany



SOURCE: Herblock, May 13, 1941 (adapted)

- A) had supported a peaceful international solution C) were committed to aggression
 B) had formed an alliance for peace D) were determined to defeat communism
- 122) A major goal of *both* the Sepoy Mutiny in India and the Boxer Rebellion in China was to
- A) rid their countries of foreigners C) restore an absolute monarch to the throne
 B) expand their respective territories D) receive international military support
- 123) One way in which Peter the Great and Atatürk (Mustafa Kemal) are similar is that they sought to
- A) return to traditional values C) limit the role of women in society
 B) adopt western-style reforms D) gain a warm-water port

Questions 124 and 125 refer to the following:

**Production Levels in the Soviet Union
 (1932-1937)**

Industry	1932	1937
Electricity (billion kw)	13.5	36.2
Coal (million tons)	64.4	128.0
Crude Oil (million tons)	21.4	28.5
Rolled Steel (million tons)	4.4	13.0

SOURCE: R.W. Davies, ed., et al., *The Economic Transformation of the Soviet Union, 1913-1945*, Cambridge University Press, 1994 (adapted)

- 124) Which policy is illustrated in the chart shown?
- A) nuclear arms B) pogroms C) Russification D) five-year plans

- 125) The data in the chart shown illustrate the
- A) availability of consumer goods
B) benefits of foreign trade
C) effects of inflation on the economy
D) successful development of heavy industry
- 126) In the years following the Meiji Restoration in Japan and the unification of Germany in the 19th century, *both* nations experienced
- A) a reduction in tensions with neighboring nations
B) an increase in military production and strengthened military forces
C) a decrease in the reliance on industrialization and trade
D) a restructuring of government that included popularly elected monarchs
- 127) What was the immediate cause of World War I in Europe?
- A) assassination of the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
B) attack on Poland by the German army
C) sinking of the British liner, *Lusitania*
D) start of the civil war in Russia

- 128) **The White Man's Burden**
Take up the White Man's burden —
Send forth the best ye breed —
Go bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need;
To wait, in heavy harness
On fluttered folk and wild —
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half-devil and half-child.
—Rudyard Kipling, 1899

This stanza from Kipling's poem is most closely associated with the belief that it was the duty of Western colonial powers to

- A) teach their colonies how to produce manufactured goods
B) learn from the people they conquered
C) civilize the people they controlled
D) welcome less developed countries as equals
- 129) Where did Karl Marx predict a revolution of the proletariat would occur *first*?
- A) industrial Europe
B) agricultural Russia
C) independent Latin America
D) colonial Africa
- 130) The breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire led to the creation of several new states and the expansion of others. These new states soon established trade restrictions and began collecting tariffs when goods crossed their borders.

Which of the following conclusions is *most* valid concerning the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire?

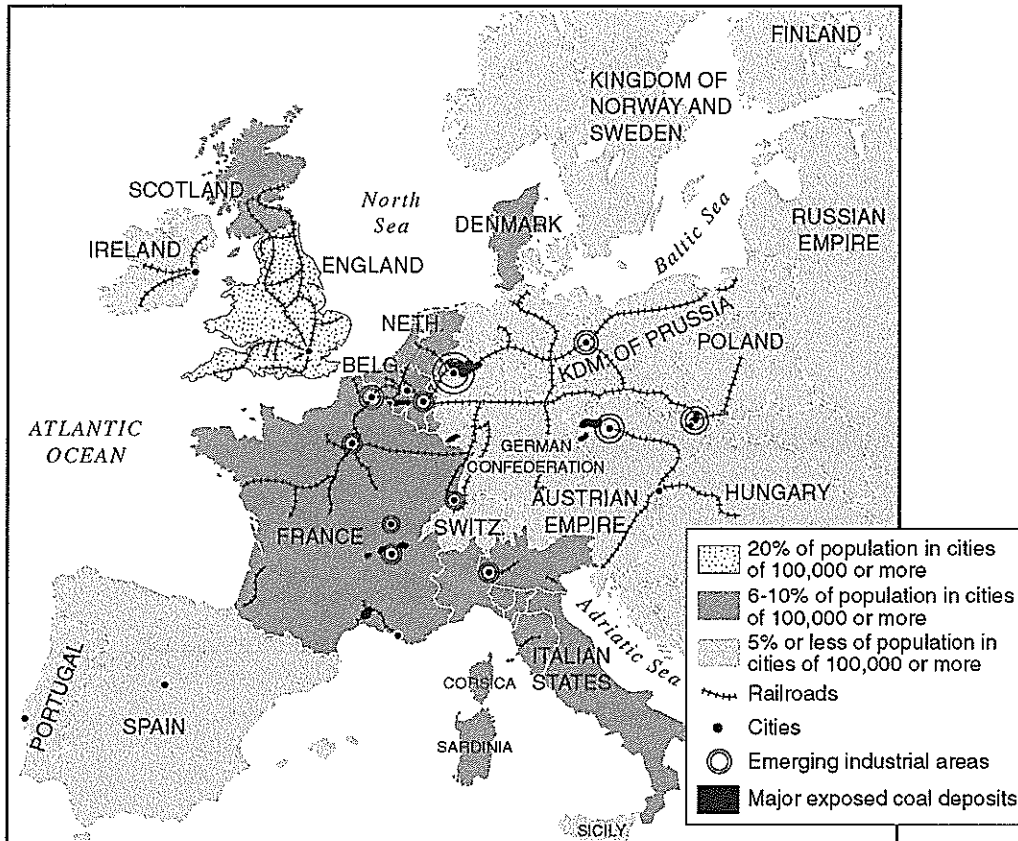
- A) International cooperation led to the settlement of border disputes.
B) Transition from a command to a free-market economy was difficult.
C) Tariffs resulted in increased trade.
D) Political independence led to trade barriers.
- 131) "...The replacement of the bourgeois by the proletarian state is impossible without a violent revolution. The abolition of the proletarian state, i.e., of all states, is only possible through 'withering away!..."
- V. I. Lenin, *State and Revolution*, 1917

This quotation is associated with the principles of

- A) capitalism
B) imperialism
C) communism
D) militarism
- 132) A major reason the Industrial Revolution began in England was that England possessed
- A) abundant coal and iron resources
B) many waterfalls
C) a smooth coastline
D) numerous mountain ranges

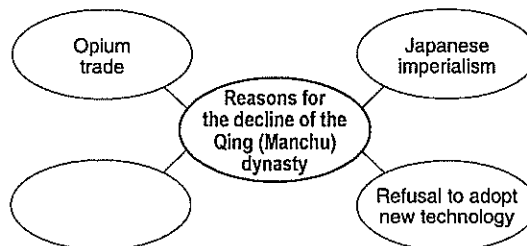
- 133) What was one reason that totalitarian dictatorships gained power in Europe between World War I and World War II?
- A) Trade was banned between western and eastern Europe.
 - B) Governments failed to meet the needs of the people.
 - C) Famine and AIDS spread throughout Europe.
 - D) Monarchies were reinstated in many nations.
- 134) One similarity in the unification of Italy, the Zionist movement, and the breakup of the Ottoman Empire was that each was influenced by
- A) humanism
 - B) polytheism
 - C) nationalism
 - D) imperialism
- 135) The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente contributed to the start of World War I by
- A) threatening countries in the Western Hemisphere
 - B) failing to include Germany and France as members
 - C) allowing Japanese aggression in Korea
 - D) increasing tensions between European countries
- 136) Which of the following statements about *both* the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia and the rise of fascism in Germany and Italy is accurate?
- A) Economic conditions led to political change.
 - B) Goals were achieved by peaceful means.
 - C) Industrialization hindered national development.
 - D) Communist ideals fueled both movements.
- 137) Which heading *best* completes this partial outline?
- I. _____
- A. Rivalries between powerful countries over colonies
 - B. Breakup of large empires
 - C. Demand for self-determination by ethnic groups
- A) *Methods of Propaganda*
 - B) *Formation of Democratic Governments*
 - C) *Effects of Nationalism*
 - D) *Reasons for Communist Revolutions*
- 138) Mohandas Gandhi's protests during India's independence movement were often successful because of his application of
- A) traditional caste beliefs
 - B) an appeasement policy
 - C) divide-and-conquer principles
 - D) civil disobedience

Industrial Europe, 1850



SOURCE: Bentley and Ziegler, *Traditions and Encounters: A Global Perspective on the Past*, McGraw-Hill, 2003 (adapted)

- 139) Which concept is most closely associated with the pattern of population distribution in England shown on this map?
 A) colonization B) globalization C) collectivization D) urbanization
- 140) The Bolshevik Party in 1917 gained the support of the peasant class because they promised them
 A) abolition of the secret police C) democratic reforms in all levels of government
 B) "Peace, Land, and Bread" D) "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"
- 141) During the 1800s, reform legislation passed in Great Britain, France, and Germany led to
 A) formation of zaibatsu, greater equality for men, and establishment of a banking system
 B) government-owned factories, establishment of five-year plans, and limits placed on immigration
 C) legalizing trade unions, setting minimum wages, and limiting child labor
 D) bans on overseas trade, mandatory military service, and universal suffrage for women
- 142) Which of the following phrases correctly completes the diagram below?



- A) *Spread of Confucian principles* C) *Expanding power of Mao Zedong*
 B) *Failure of the Boxer Rebellion* D) *Chinese exports of tea to Europe*

- 143) "Bombardment, barrage, curtain-fire, mines, gas, tanks, machine-guns, hand-grenades — words, words, but they hold the horror of the world."

—Erich Maria Remarque, *All Quiet on the Western Front*

This quotation *best* describes the effects of the

- A) technological developments used during World War I
 B) formation of alliances in World War II
 C) tension between the superpowers during the Cold War
 D) protests against reforms during the Indian independence movement
- 144) The term "appeasement" is *best* defined as
- A) a period of peace and prosperity, resulting in cultural achievement
 B) an attempt to avoid conflict by meeting the demands of an aggressor
 C) an agreement removing economic barriers between nations
 D) a declaration of war between two or more nations
- 145) "...In order to obtain Arab support in the War, the British Government promised the Sherif of Mecca in 1915 that, in the event of an Allied victory, the greater part of the Arab provinces of the Turkish Empire would become independent. The Arabs understood that Palestine would be included in the sphere of independence.

In order to obtain the support of World Jewry, the British Government in 1917 issued the Balfour Declaration. The Jews understood that, if the experiment of establishing a Jewish National Home succeeded and a sufficient number of Jews went to Palestine, the National Home might develop in course of time into a Jewish State...."

—Summary of the Report of the Palestine Royal Commission, 1937

Which conclusion is *best* supported by this passage?

- A) Only the Jews were promised an independent state in Palestine.
 B) The British made no promises to either the Arabs or the Jews.
 C) The United Nations did not try to prevent conflict in the Middle East.
 D) The Arab-Israeli conflict can be traced in part to British promises.
- 146) A common element in the movements for German unification, Italian unification, and Indian independence was the
- A) support of the Catholic Church
 B) existence of democratic institutions
 C) strength of nationalist leaders
 D) mediation of the League of Nations
- 147) "...A place more destitute of all interesting objects than Manchester, it is not easy to conceive. In size and population it is the second city in the kingdom, containing above fourscore thousand [80,000] inhabitants. Imagine this multitude crowded together in narrow streets, the houses all built of brick and blackened with smoke; frequent buildings among them as large as convents, without their antiquity, without their beauty, without their holiness; where you hear from within, as you pass along, the everlasting din of machinery; and where when the bell rings it is to call wretches to their work instead of their prayers,..."

—Robert J. Southey, *Letters from England*, 1807

The conditions described in this passage occurred during the

- A) Green Revolution
 B) Industrial Revolution
 C) Age of Discovery
 D) Renaissance
- 148) One reason the Japanese followed a policy of expansionism before World War II was to gain
- A) additional natural resources
 B) control of the Suez Canal
 C) warm-water ports
 D) control of Tibet
- 149) Heavy military losses in World War I, food and fuel shortages, and opposition to the czar led to the
- A) Chinese Revolution
 B) Russian Revolution
 C) French Revolution
 D) Cuban Revolution
- 150) The policy of appeasement helped cause World War II because this policy
- A) reduced the armaments of major European powers
 B) increased sea trade between England and the United States
 C) gave too much power to the United Nations
 D) allowed the aggressive actions of Germany to go unchecked

- 151) One motive for Japanese expansion between 1905 and 1941 was to
- A) end reparation payments
 - B) obtain natural resources
 - C) spread Buddhism
 - D) create a buffer zone



Mahatma Gandhi demonstrating cotton-spinning on his own charka in Mirzapur, 1925.

SOURCE: Stanley Wolpert, *Gandhi's Passion: The Life and Legacy of Mahatma Gandhi*, Oxford University Press

152)

During the Indian independence movement, the activity shown in this photograph inspired the Indian people to

- A) stop buying British goods
- B) join the Indian army
- C) expand British textile manufacturing
- D) reject Muslim rule

153)

Europe, 1914



Europe, 1919

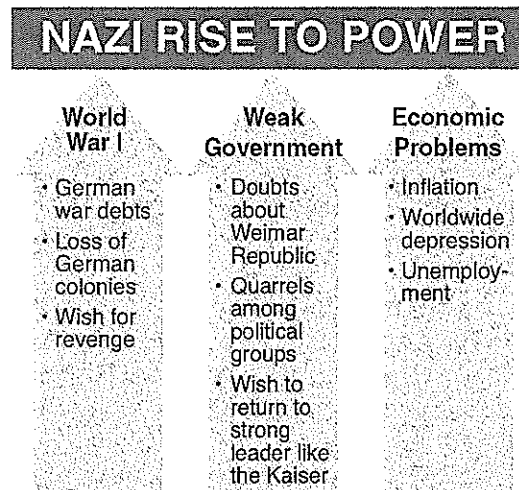


SOURCE: Henry Abraham and Irwin Pfeffer, *Enjoying World History*, AMSCO (adapted)

Which factor was the *most* significant force in causing the changes between 1914 and 1919 as shown on the two maps above?

- A) dissatisfaction of the German people
- B) rise of Mussolini
- C) worldwide depression
- D) treaties signed at the end of World War I

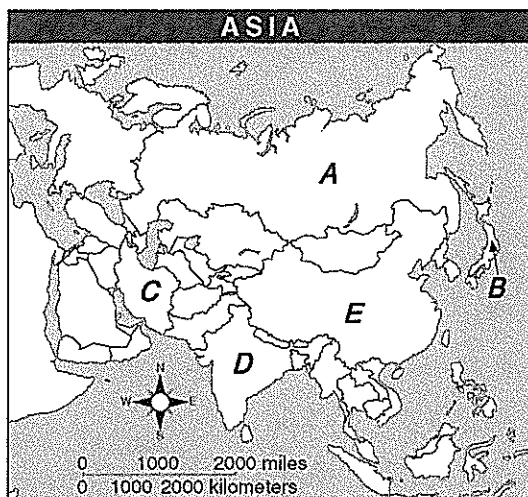
- 154) Based on the information in the chart below, which situation gave rise to Nazi power in Germany?



SOURCE: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

- A) expansion of Germany's colonial empire
 B) success of the Weimar Republic
 C) political and economic instability
 D) global prosperity and trade
- 155) **Statement A:** We worked in a place that was noisy and dangerous. We did the same work over and over again. Many workers, often children, lost fingers, limbs, and even their lives.
Statement B: Government should not interfere in business. To do so would disrupt the balance of supply and demand.
Statement C: Government has a duty to interfere in order to best provide its people with a happy and safe life.
Statement D: Advances in agricultural techniques and practices resulted in an increased supply of food and raw materials, causing a movement of the farmers from the countryside to the city.
- All of these statements describe events or viewpoints that relate to the
- A) Commercial Revolution
 B) Berlin Conference
 C) Industrial Revolution
 D) Protestant Reformation
- 156) The breakdown of traditions, increased levels of pollution, and the expansion of slums are negative aspects of
- A) pogroms
 B) urbanization
 C) collectivization
 D) militarism
- 157) What was one similarity between France during the 1790s and Germany during the 1920s?
- A) Widespread intolerance of the Huguenots led to human rights abuses.
 B) Military successes eliminated tensions with neighboring countries.
 C) Severe inflation contributed to the rise of radical political groups.
 D) Scientific developments improved the standard of living.
- 158) Which statement about railroad systems in the 19th and early 20th centuries is accurate?
- A) Railroads helped promote the factory system and urbanization.
 B) European governments opposed the development of railroads.
 C) Railroads made transportation of goods less efficient.
 D) Imperialists rejected the use of railroads in their colonies.
- 159) One reason for Japan's rapid industrialization during the Meiji Restoration was that Japan had
- A) reformed its political and economic systems
 B) rejected Western ideas
 C) relied on traditional isolationist policies
 D) used its access to the sea for fishing

160)



SOURCE: *American History: Historical Outline Map Book With Lesson Ideas*, Prentice Hall, 1998 (adapted)

Which letter identifies the nation most closely associated with Mohandas Gandhi?

- A) A B) B C) C D) D

161) "...The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.

Freeman and slave, patrician [a person of high birth] and plebeian [common person], lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended, either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending [competing] classes...."

This passage expresses the ideas of

- A) Benito Mussolini C) Adolf Hitler
B) Napoleon Bonaparte D) Karl Marx

162) The term "militarism" can *best* be defined as

- A) loyalty to a nation or ethnic group C) control of territories for economic and political gain
B) buildup of armaments in preparation for war D) avoidance of military involvement in civil wars

163) "...A weary, exhausted, nerve-racked group of men it was indeed that, about noon November 1, assembled in a gully north of Sommerance [France] to rest and dig in for the night. The artillery was still firing furiously, but the enemy's barrage [bombardment] had ceased very suddenly about 10:00 a.m. and now only occasional shells from long-range rifles would explode in the vicinity. The weather was gloomy and the moist air chilled one to the bones. Yet it was with that meticulous [methodical] care that is characteristic of worn-out men, that we prepared our foxholes, carrying boards and iron sheeting from abandoned machine-gunners' dugouts in order to make our 'houses' as comfortable as possible, even though only for one night...."

—William L. Langer, *Gas and Flame in World War I*, Knopf/Borzoi

Which means of warfare is described in this passage?

- A) guerilla B) nuclear C) trench D) biological

164)



SOURCE: Geoffrey Barraclough, ed.,
Hammond Concise Atlas of World History,
 Hammond, 1998 (adapted)

Which time period in German history is most accurately represented in this map?

- A) immediately after the Congress of Vienna
 B) just after the Berlin Conference
 C) during unification under Bismarck
 D) between World War I and World War II

165) **THEME:** *Leaders Affecting Change*

Throughout history, the actions of leaders have changed the society in which they lived.

Task: Identify *two* leaders who changed the society in which they lived and for each:

- (1) Describe *one* situation the leader attempted to change.
- (2) Describe *one* action the leader took to change this situation.
- (3) Discuss the impact of that action on the society in which the leader lived.

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task above, and a conclusion.

You may use any leader from your study of global history and geography except Johann Gutenberg and James Watt. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include Martin Luther, Queen Elizabeth I, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Napoleon Bonaparte, Simón Bolívar, Otto von Bismarck, Mohandas Gandhi, Mao Zedong, Ho Chi Minh, Fidel Castro, and Nelson Mandela.

166) **THEME:** *Change — Influence of Ideas and Beliefs*

The ideas and beliefs of philosophers and leaders have led to changes in nations and regions.

Task: Choose *two* philosophers and/or leaders and for each:

- (1) Explain a major idea or belief of that philosopher or leader.
- (2) Discuss how that idea or belief changed *one* nation or region.

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task above, and a conclusion.

You may use any philosophers or leaders from your study of global history. Some suggestion you might wish to consider include Confucius, John Locke, Adam Smith, Simon Bolivar, Otto von Dismarck, Vladimir Lenin, Mohandas Gandhi, Mao Zedong, Fidel Castro, or Nelson Mandela.

167) **THEME:** *Impacts of Revolutions on Change in Societies*

Not all revolutions are political. Nonpolitical revolutions have brought important intellectual, economic, and/or social changes to societies.

Task: Identify *two* nonpolitical revolutions that brought important intellectual, economic, and/or social changes to societies and for each:

- (1) Describe *one* change brought about by this nonpolitical revolution.
- (2) Discuss an impact this nonpolitical revolution had on a specific society or societies.

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task above, and a conclusion.

You may use any nonpolitical revolution that brought Important intellectual, economic, and/or social changes from your study of global history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include the Neolithic Revolution (10,000-6,000 B.C.), the Commercial Revolution (11th-18th centuries), the Scientific Revolution (16th-18th centuries), the Enlightenment (17th-18th centuries), the Agricultural Revolution (18th-19th centuries), the Industrial Revolution in Europe (18th-19th centuries), and the Green Revolution (late 20th century). [*You are not limited to these suggestions.*] [*Do not choose a political revolution as one of your two revolutions.*]

- 1) B 2) A 3) C 4) A 5) D
6) A 7) C 8) D 9) C 10) B
11) C 12) A 13) B 14) D 15) C
16) A 17) D 18) D 19) B 20) A
21) D 22) C 23) B 24) A 25) B
26) D 27) C 28) B 29) C 30) A
31) B 32) B 33) D 34) C 35) B
36) C 37) D 38) A 39) A 40) B
41) C 42) A 43) D 44) D 45) A
46) B 47) D 48) A 49) A 50) D
51) C 52) B 53) D 54) C 55) A
56) B 57) A 58) C 59) C 60) B
61) C 62) B 63) D 64) B 65) A
66) C 67) D 68) A 69) D 70) A
71) C 72) D 73) B 74) A 75) B
76) A 77) B 78) C 79) D 80) C
81) A 82) B 83) C 84) D 85) D
86) A 87) C 88) D 89) C 90) D
91) A 92) B 93) C 94) B 95) C
96) B 97) A 98) D 99) C 100) A
101) B 102) A 103) B 104) D 105) B
106) D 107) B 108) D 109) A 110) C
111) A 112) C 113) B 114) A 115) C
116) D 117) B 118) A 119) C 120) D
121) C 122) A 123) B 124) D 125) D
126) B 127) A 128) C 129) A 130) D
131) C 132) A 133) B 134) C 135) D
136) A 137) C 138) D 139) D 140) B
141) C 142) B 143) A 144) B 145) D

146) C 147) B 148) A 149) B 150) D

151) B 152) A 153) D 154) C 155) C

156) B 157) C 158) A 159) A 160) D

161) D 162) B 163) C 164) D

165) Answers may vary.

166) Answers may vary.

167) Answers may vary.