1. Which term BEST describes the spread of religion from India through Southeast Asia?
	1. ethnocentrism
	2. imperialism
	3. isolationism
	4. cultural diffusion
2. Which term BEST describes most ancient peoples’ belief in many gods?
	1. theocratic
	2. polytheistic
	3. monotheistic
	4. democratic
3. Why did Medieval societies use feudalism?
	1. to protect themselves
	2. to feed the population
	3. to increase trade
	4. to build an empire
4. What was the initial motivation for exploration?
	1. To discover North America
	2. To create more accurate maps
	3. To find a direct route to India
	4. To colonize Australia
5. Which route of the Triangular Trade was called the “Middle Passage?”
	1. From Europe to Africa
	2. From the Americas to Europe
	3. From Africa to the Americas
	4. From Africa to Europe
6. What was the effect of the Magna Carta?
	1. It limited a monarch’s power
	2. It gave absolute power to the Roman Catholic Church
	3. It established peace between Normans and the French
	4. It officially gave absolute power to monarchs
7. What was the name of the Byzantine Church after the Great Schism?
	1. Eastern Orthodox Church
	2. Reformed Catholic Church
	3. Greek Patriarchal Church
	4. Roman Catholic Church
8. What was Justinian’s most important achievement?
	1. Codifying civil law
	2. International diplomacy
	3. Conquest of Hagia Sophia
	4. His writings on democracy
9. How was Judaism different from other religions in the Middle East?
	1. first religion with laws about how people were to live their daily lives
	2. monotheistic while other religions were polytheistic
	3. It had no sacred texts or books
	4. It was polytheistic while other religions were monotheistic
10. Which period showed a renewed interest in classical learning and the arts?
	1. Reformation
	2. Renaissance
	3. Middle Ages
	4. Global Age
11. What triggered the events that led to the formation of the Church of England?
	1. Henry VIII wanted a divorce.
	2. Henry VIII converted to Lutheranism.
	3. The pope would not end Church corruption.
	4. The pope rejected the Act of Supremacy.
12. Thomas Hobbes’ believed people needed a strong ruler so they would not make selfish decisions. What type of government would Hobbes support based on his belief?
	1. a federal republic.
	2. a theocracy.
	3. a democracy.
	4. an absolute monarchy.
13. What is the goal of Montesquieu’s separation of powers and checks and balances?
	1. To ensure leaders always make the final decision
	2. To guarantee that power is not held in the hands of one powerful ruler.
	3. Make sure everyone gets paid equally
	4. Make sure one country doesn’t have more power than another
14. What type of economic system, supported by Adam Smith, determines prices with supply and demand?
	1. Capitalism
	2. Communism
	3. Socialism
	4. Command
15. Why did Enlightenment writers often face censorship?
	1. They wrote fiction.
	2. They challenged absolute monarchs
	3. They supported traditional ideas.
	4. They wrote in salons.
16. What was an enlightened despot?
	1. A ruler who kept absolute power but allowed some individual rights.
	2. A ruler who gave up absolute power.
	3. A ruler who allowed limited voting rights.
	4. A ruler who wrote satire to expose corruption.
17. Which American document was written in 1776 to protest the wrongs of the English government?
	1. Articles of Confederation
	2. Constitution
	3. Stamp Act
	4. Declaration of Independence
18. What is meant by the phrase “No taxation without representation?”
	1. Colonists should pay taxes even if they don’t have a voice in Parliament
	2. Colonists shouldn’t have to pay taxes if they do not get a say in the Parliament
	3. Parliament should meet in America so the colonists could participate
	4. Colonists should be represented in Parliament to get money from government
19. Which Enlightenment idea became a part of America’s federal government?
	1. separation of powers
	2. capital punishment
	3. a limited monarchy
	4. Parliament
20. Which condition was a cause of the French Revolution?
	1. Napoleon’s rise to power
	2. the unfair taille (tax) on the clergy
	3. the money spent on the British Revolution
	4. the food shortage
21. What was the goal of the scorched earth policy?
	1. Waiting until winter to attack
	2. Burning resources for prevent use by the enemy
	3. making an alliances with other European countries
	4. splitting their forces in half and attacking from two sides
22. Who authorized and carried out trials and executions during the Reign of Terror?
	1. Marie Antoinette
	2. Louis XVI
	3. Napoleon
	4. Robespierre
23. What was the purpose of the Tennis Court Oath?
	1. To plan to overthrow Louis XVI
	2. To storm the Bastille
	3. To create a just constitution
	4. To create a reduction in taxes
24. Which document served as a model for The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen?
	1. US Bill of Rights
	2. US Constitution
	3. British Magna Carta
	4. US Declaration of Independence
25. Using your knowledge of stems, which group had the major goal of creating a homeland for their people?
	1. Revolutionaries
	2. Conservatives
	3. liberals
	4. nationalists
26. Which statement best describes the reason that Karl Marx opposed capitalism?
	1. It limited the individual freedoms of the people.
	2. It created prosperity for a few and poverty for many.
	3. It discouraged labor unions.
	4. It prevented government from protecting workers.
27. According to laissez-faire economists, what was the cure for poverty?
	1. welfare.
	2. laws requiring factories to increase wages.
	3. popular reform movements.
	4. an unrestricted free market.
28. According to socialists, what best describes the solution to poverty and injustice?
	1. armed revolution to overthrow the proletariat.
	2. individual ownership of the means of production.
	3. shared ownership by the people of the means of production.
	4. the charity and good works of the religious community.
29. What theory applied the idea of natural selection to the development of business and society?
	1. socialism
	2. Social Darwinism
	3. social gospel
	4. capitalism
30. Neville Chamberlain’s decision to let Hitler occupy the Sudentenland is an example of which term?
	1. Pacificism
	2. Appeasement
	3. Neutrality
	4. Alliance
31. Which argument did President Truman consider to support dropping an atomic bomb on Japan?
	1. It would kill millions of Japanese civilians
	2. It would cause millions of dollars of damage to Japan
	3. It would distract the Japanese soldiers fighting in the Pacific Ocean
	4. It would save American lives
32. Why did a stalemate develop along the Western Front early in World War I?
	1. The United States immediately joined the war
	2. Trench warfare made it difficult for either side to win an advantage
	3. The Germany army fought with outdated weapons
	4. The French army was able to push Germany out
33. Which event caused Britain to enter World War I?
	1. Austria gave Serbia an ultimatum.
	2. Russia joined France to fight Austria.
	3. Germany invaded Belgium.
	4. Germany invaded Russia.
34. What was the primary focus of the Treaty of Versailles?
	1. increasing German power.
	2. decreasing American influence.
	3. punishing Germany.
	4. strengthening the Ottoman empire.
35. What best describes a key characteristic of fascism in the 1920s and 1930s?
	1. the glorification of human reason.
	2. the supremacy of the state (the government).
	3. open political debate.
	4. was the pursuit of a classless society.
36. What measure taken by the Nazis was a rejection of the Treaty of Versailles?
	1. launched large public works projects.
	2. rearmed Germany.
	3. passed the Nuremberg Laws.
	4. established the Gestapo.
37. British control over South Africa, French control over Indochina, and Spanish control over Mexico are examples of what policy?
	1. absolutism
	2. appeasement
	3. imperialism
	4. enlightenment
38. What idea does the 19th century term “White Man’s Burden” reflect?
	1. Asians and Africans were equal to Europeans
	2. Asians and Africans would be grateful for European help
	3. imperialism was opposed by most Europeans
	4. Europeans had a responsibility to improve the lives of the colonial peoples
39. Which statement best expresses the motive for 19th-century European imperialism?
	1. Living space was needed for the excess population in Western Europe.
	2. European leaders believed imperialism was an effective method of reducing the number of wars.
	3. European nations would benefit from some aspects of the conquered nation’s culture.
	4. Imperialism would benefit the economies of the colonial powers.
40. What period inspired revolutions against European monarchies with the goal of human rights?
	1. Renaissance
	2. Enlightenment
	3. World War I
	4. World War II
41. What was American strategy under “détente?”
	1. solve the Cuban missile crisis.
	2. develop more anti-ballistic missiles.
	3. restrain the Soviets through diplomatic agreements.
	4. discourage Cuba from going communist.
42. What was an effect of the Nuremberg Laws?
	1. All churches were combined into one church
	2. Jews lost their citizenship.
	3. More Germans joined the Hitler Youth.
	4. Most Jews were killed in Germany.
43. What was an effect of Stalin’s Great Purge?
	1. Peasants revolted and overthrew Stalin.
	2. Peasants reached higher production goals.
	3. Rivals of Stalin were crushed.
	4. The peasants successfully resisted collectivization.

PART II. STEMS Using your knowledge of stems, identify the different types of government.

1. democracy
2. monarchy
3. oligarchy
4. theocracy
5. nomarchy
6. A government ruled by one leader, known as a king or queen.
7. A government of laws
8. A government ruled by a few people
9. A government ruled by religious leaders.
10. A government ruled by the people