

What's Past Is Prologue: World History

History is the witness that testifies to the passing of time; it illumines reality, vitalizes memory, provides guidance in daily life, and brings us tidings of antiquity.

—MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO

1. Simón Bolívar was a hero of the
 - a. American Revolution
 - b. Spanish civil war
 - c. South American wars of independence
 - d. era of exploration during the Spanish Golden Age
2. The major result of the Peloponnesian Wars was
 - a. Athens' loss of supremacy
 - b. Julius Caesar's fall from power
 - c. the rise of Islam in the Middle East and North Africa
 - d. the establishment of the Ottoman Empire
3. Which of the following is *not* a result of South Africa's policy of apartheid?
 - a. South Africa has left the British Commonwealth.

- b.** Black Africans in South Africa have been forbidden to own businesses.
- c.** Black Africans in South Africa have been resettled in "homelands."
- d.** Asians and black Africans in South Africa have been forced to live in separate areas.
- 4.** The revolutions of 1848 took place in
- France, Germany, Austria, and Italy
 - England and Ireland
 - Venezuela, Brazil, and Ecuador
 - Lithuania and Latvia
- 5.** The World War II coalition known as the Axis consisted of
- the United States, Great Britain, and France
 - the Soviet Union and Germany
 - the neutral nations
 - Germany, Italy, and Japan
- 6.** Niccolò Machiavelli is best known for
- his writings on the uses of political power
 - economic theories that led to the decline of federalism
 - fighting alongside Garibaldi in the wars for Italian unification
 - founding the Italian Communist party
- 7.** An important event during the reign of Henry VIII was
- the English civil war
 - the signing of Magna Carta
 - the Wars of the Roses
 - the creation of the Church of England
- 8.** Which of the following was *not* a result of the Russian Revolution of 1917?
- The Bolsheviks came to power under Lenin.
 - Czar Nicholas and his family were executed.

- c.** Karl Marx became head of the First International.
- d.** Russia signed a peace treaty with Germany and withdrew from World War I.
- 9.** The term *Third World* is applied to
- any area found after the discovery of the New World
 - a cartel of Commonwealth nations and NATO nations
 - any country in Africa or South America
 - nations that are economically underdeveloped
- 10.** Mohandas (Mahatma) Gandhi is famous for
- resisting British rule in India
 - leading India at the turn of the century
 - supervising the creation of Pakistan
 - instructing American civil rights activists in "passive resistance"
- 11.** Charlemagne ruled a large part of western and central Europe in the years
- 30 B.C.—20 A.D.
 - 800—814
 - 1050—1070
 - 1400—1410
- 12.** In 1949 Mao Zedong
- became chairman of the People's Republic of China
 - led the Chinese Cultural Revolution
 - overthrew the Ch'ing dynasty
 - fled to Taiwan to establish a nationalist republic
- 13.** The countries most involved in world exploration during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries were
- Belgium, France, Austria, and Germany
 - Spain, France, England, Portugal, and the Netherlands
 - England, Scotland, Norway, Denmark, and Spain
 - Germany, France, Spain, and Italy

14. The Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin witnessed all of the following *except*
- collectivization of farms and increased industrialization
 - the siege of Leningrad during World War II
 - political repression and executions
 - the Hungarian revolt and the invasion of Czechoslovakia
15. The year 1066 is the date of
- the invasion of England by the Norman king William
 - the beginning of the English Reformation
 - the Children's Crusade
 - Caesar's triumph in the Gallic Wars
16. The term *chivalry* refers to
- a code of laws developed by Hammurabi
 - a blend of Christian and military ideals
 - a technique of mounted warfare
 - the Eastern influence on Western thought
17. The first Opium War was a conflict between
- samurai warriors and the emperor of Japan
 - China and Japan over control of poppy fields in Korea
 - Great Britain and China over trade and the import of opium
 - Russia and Great Britain over control of Afghanistan
18. The French term *détente* is used to describe
- efforts to relax tension between the Soviet Union and the United States
 - the first of several nuclear test-ban treaties
 - the crisis that followed the French student and worker strikes of 1968
 - an informal alliance between France and Britain in the years before World War I

19. NATO was formed
- in 1919 to maintain security in Europe against revived German military power
 - in 1948 to promote cooperation between Latin America and the United States
 - in 1949 by the United States and Western Europe to counter the Soviet threat
 - in 1960 to overthrow the South Vietnamese government
20. What was the Reign of Terror?
- the imprisonment and execution of opponents of the French Revolution
 - the elimination of the political opposition under Stalin
 - the expulsion of Jews from Spain
 - the rise of the Medicis to power in Florence
21. The Victorian Age, the height of the British Empire, covered the years
- 1640-1688
 - 1790-1820
 - 1837-1901
 - 1930-1948
22. The Hundred Years' War between France and England led to all of the following *except*
- the decimation of the French nobility
 - the consolidation of the power of the French king
 - the expulsion of England from all but a tiny area of continental Europe
 - the end of the monarchy in England
23. Who was Benito Mussolini?
- an Italian dictator and head of the Fascist Party
 - the leader of the Italian Communist Party in the 1930s

- c. the leader of the first government of Italy following World War II
- d. a leading figure in the art world of Renaissance Venice
24. Oliver Cromwell was responsible for
- acting as chief counselor to Henry VIII
 - defeating the English monarchy and establishing a republican regime
 - establishing the Bank of England
 - all of the above
25. What were the Crusades?
- exploratory expeditions by Europeans through Africa and the Far East
 - campaigns by government forces against Protestants in Germany and France
 - attempts by Europeans to wrest the Holy Land from the Muslims
 - trials and executions of so-called infidels in Spain
26. The European powers fought each other in World War I during the years
- 1914–1918
 - 1917–1918
 - 1917–1921
 - 1914–1921
27. Who was Genghis Khan?
- the leader of the Huns who terrified Europe in the 300s
 - the leader of the Visigoths who sacked Rome in 410
 - the leader of the Mongols who conquered Persia and much of China in the 1200s
 - the leader of the Chinese who led the Long March in the 1930s

28. The Boer War was a conflict between
- blacks and Dutch settlers in southern Africa
 - Belgians and the indigenous peoples of the Belgian Congo
 - the British government in India and the Indians
 - Dutch-settler republics in southern Africa and the British
29. The empire of Alexander the Great included
- Russia, Italy, Greece, and Palestine
 - Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and Greece
 - Britain, Gaul, Iberia, and Asia Minor
 - Arabia, Egypt, Gaul, and Asia Minor
30. The area that became Israel in 1948 had formerly been known as
- Palestine
 - Jordan
 - Syria
 - Arabia
31. The guilds of the Middle Ages were
- fairs held in large towns to increase trade
 - military expeditions to the Middle East to reclaim Jerusalem for Christendom
 - organizations of merchants and skilled workers
 - workers bound to the land and their lord
32. The French Revolution was *not* a result of
- inequality among the classes of society
 - rising taxes and prices of food and clothing
 - the influx of immigrants from eastern Europe
 - the weak monarchies of Louis XV and Louis XVI
33. The Thirty Years' War broke out because of
- religious differences between Protestants and Catholics in seventeenth-century central Europe

- b. clashes between Yorkists and Lancastrians in fifteenth-century England
- c. the death of Czar Peter the Great in the eighteenth century
- d. the feud between Pope Boniface VIII and Philip IV of Spain in the thirteenth century
34. In a historical context the term *Holocaust* refers to
- a. the pogroms that took place in Russia under the nineteenth-century czars
- b. the Great Fire of 1871 that destroyed much of Chicago
- c. the explosions of the atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- d. the systematic murder of 6 million Jews by the Nazis
35. The Vikings were
- a. traders from Denmark
- b. explorers from Britain
- c. troubadours from Gaul
- d. warriors from Scandinavia
36. Napoleon Bonaparte is *not* known for
- a. codifying French law
- b. freeing the serfs
- c. becoming emperor of France
- d. losing a vital battle at Waterloo
37. The Spanish Armada was defeated by the
- a. Americans under Theodore Roosevelt
- b. Germans under Adolf Hitler
- c. English under Elizabeth I
- d. French under Napoleon
38. The Humanists of Renaissance Europe believed that
- a. religion was a useless and dangerous thing

- b. human beings were in danger of damnation unless they became more spiritual
- c. a classical education led to individual achievement and the ability to lead a moral life
- d. the teachings of Martin Luther were the answer to a corrupt church
39. Which of these did *not* contribute to the Cold War?
- a. the division of Germany into two separate states
- b. the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact
- c. the Soviet Union's development of the atomic bomb
- d. the suppression of the revolt in Hungary
40. Who was Joan of Arc?
- a. a French peasant who was burned at the stake for witchcraft
- b. the mistress of King Louis XIV
- c. the mother of King Richard Lionheart and King John
- d. the queen of France responsible for the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre
41. The Berlin Wall was built to
- a. keep the Mongol invaders out of Germany
- b. halt the advance of Russian troops
- c. protect Berlin against the peasant uprisings in Germany
- d. stop the flow of refugees from East Germany to the West
42. What was the Weimar Republic?
- a. the wartime German government under Adolf Hitler
- b. the post-World War I German government
- c. the Austrian government after the fall of the Hapsburgs
- d. the government established in East Germany after World War II

43. The Holy Roman Empire existed from
- 31 B.C. to the 400s
 - 800 to the early 1800s
 - 527 A.D. to 1453
 - 1 A.D. to the 1500s
44. What did Adolph Hitler and British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain agree on at Munich in 1938?
- to permit Germany to occupy parts of Czechoslovakia
 - to release Germany from its responsibility to pay reparations for World War I
 - to permit Germany to annex Austria
 - to form a German-British alliance against the Soviet Union
45. For which of the following is Julius Caesar *not* known?
- invading Britain
 - being assassinated while attending a session of the Roman Senate
 - persecuting Christians
 - establishing the 365-day calendar
46. The Industrial Revolution is generally considered to have begun
- in the United States at the start of the nineteenth century
 - in Germany in the middle of the nineteenth century
 - in France following the French Revolution
 - in Great Britain at the end of the eighteenth century
47. Which of the following was *not* a feature of the Byzantine Empire?
- the widespread use of mosaics in art
 - intense devotion to the Eastern Orthodox church
 - the worship of Buddha in Zen monasteries
 - codification of the laws in Justinian's Code

48. The Sino-Japanese War was fought
- between Japan and England over control of the opium trade
 - between Japan and China over control of Korea
 - between Japan and the United States over control of the Philippines
 - between Japan and Siam over control of trade in the South China Sea
49. Why was the Magna Carta written?
- to bring an end to the Hundred Years' War
 - to declare America's independence from Great Britain
 - to limit the power of King John of England
 - to prevent Julius Caesar from becoming emperor
50. The Easter Rebellion of 1916 took place
- in St. Petersburg, Russia, in an attempt to overthrow the czar
 - in Dublin, in an effort to gain independence from Great Britain for Ireland
 - in Berlin, in protest against the rising toll of World War I
 - in Beijing, in an attempt by Chinese republicans to overthrow the child emperor Pu-Yi

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