

1. ... Departing from the policy of Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammed sought to make all of the empire [of Songhai] one big Muslim community. Although he did not succeed in converting the entire Sudan [region bordering the southern Sahara] to Islam, he remodeled his empire along Islamic lines as far as possible. Legal and social reforms were introduced, Islamic judges were appointed in all the large districts of the empire, and justice was administered according to Muslim principles rather than traditional African laws. The court of Askia Mohammed was the highest court of the land, to which appeals from the lower courts could be brought. ...

Source: Fred Burke, *Africa*, Houghton Mifflin (adapted)

According to Fred Burke, how did Askia Mohammed expand Islamic influences in the Songhai Empire?

2. Base your answer to the following question on By the time of his death in 1227, Genghis Khan controlled most of northern China, but the swampy lands to the south stopped his cavalry from further advances. His sons expanded Mongol control farther by conquering lands to the east and west. They divided the empire into four large khanates, in Persia, Central Asia, Russia, and East Asia. . . .

Kublai Khan was a vigorous and capable ruler. He carried on large warlike hunts to show that he kept Mongol tradition, but he also showed some appreciation for Chinese culture. He acted to restore some of the devastation in North China. He began a vast renovation of the Grand Canal, which was so important to the wealth and unity of the country. He directed the building of water-control projects, such as dams and dikes, along the Yellow River. . . .

During the Mongol rule, trade revived with Central Asia and the Middle East. Both of these areas were ruled by relatives of the khan. The vast lands controlled by the Mongols experienced general peace, called the *Pax Mongolica*. It was said that “a maiden bearing a nugget of gold on her head could wander safely throughout the realm.” Camel caravans once more carried Chinese products such as porcelain, tea, medicines, silk, and playing cards to the Middle East and into Europe. . . .

Source: Dorothy Hoobler et al., *China*, Globe Book

Based on this document, identify **two** ways China was changed by Mongol rule.

3. ... Wherever they went, the Moslems brought with them their love of art, beauty, and learning. From about the eighth to the eleventh century, their culture was superior in many ways to that of western Christendom.

Some of the finest centers of Moslem life were established in Spain. In Cordova, the streets were solidly paved, while at the same time in Paris people waded ankle-deep in mud after a rain. Cordovan public lamps lighted roads for as far as ten miles; yet seven hundred years later there was still not a single public lamp in London!

Some Spanish Moslems had homes with marble balconies and courts with lovely waterfalls. Bedrooms were vaulted with stained glass and speckled with gold. And metal pipes carried water into marble baths.

Nearly every mosque had a public school in which the children of the poor were taught. Many Moslem libraries were excellent; the catalogue of one caliph's library filled forty volumes. In addition, the followers of Mohammed achieved much in science, particularly in chemistry, astronomy, mathematics, and medicine...

Source: Daniel Roselle, *A World History: A Cultural Approach*, Ginn and Company (adapted)

According to Daniel Roselle, what are **two** ways Islam improved the lives of people in Spain?

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| 4. The Golden Age of Greece and the Golden Age of Islam were similar in that both were times when | 5. Which feature was typical of Greece during the Golden Age and Italy during the Renaissance? |
| A) advances in science and technology occurred | A) universal suffrage B) racial diversity |
| B) trade and commerce declined | C) social equality D) a questioning spirit |
| C) democratic governments were developed | 6. The Twelve Tables were the written laws of |
| D) the religious ideas of western Europe were accepted | A) ancient Babylonia B) the Mauryan Empire |
| | C) the British Empire D) ancient Rome |

7. In the Middle Ages to praise man was to praise God, for man was a creation of God. Renaissance writers praised man himself as a creator. They played down the sinfulness he was born with and emphasized his ability to think and act for himself, to produce works of art, to guide the destiny of others. They freed man from his pegged place in the medieval hierarchy, halfway between matter and spirit, and allowed him to roam at will, through all the levels of being, sometimes identifying himself with the brutes, sometimes with the angels. He was seen as the ruler of nature—the lord, although not the Lord, of creation.

This new vision of man sprang from a heightened awareness of self. Medieval men had been preoccupied with searching their souls, but Renaissance men were much more intrigued with exploring, and indeed parading, their own personalities. Petrarch is a perfect example. Although his serious interests centered on his work in discovering and editing ancient texts, Petrarch was also interested in himself. In his letters, designed for posterity [future generations] as well as his friends, he left a record of his reactions to love affairs and friendship, to mountains and the flowers in his garden. They are an intellectual and emotional self-portrait, the first since antiquity [ancient times]. . . .

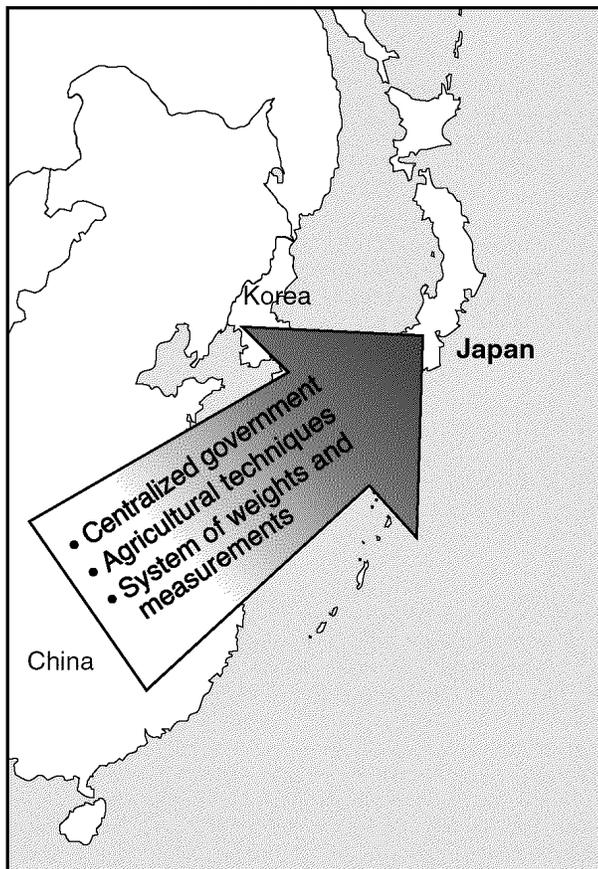
Source: John R. Hale, *Great Ages of Man: A History of the World's Cultures: Renaissance*, Time-Life, 1965/box2>

In what way did man's view of the world change between the European medieval period and the Renaissance according to John R. Hale?

8. Which society practiced direct democracy?

- A) ancient Athens
- B) dynastic China
- C) Gupta Empire
- D) early Egypt

9. **Cultural Diffusion from China
A.D. 500–1000**



a. What effect did Japan's location have on cultural diffusion from China?

b. Identify **one** cultural contribution to Japanese society that came from China.

10. An important achievement of the Golden Age of Muslim culture was the

- A) preservation of ancient Greek and Roman ideas
- B) development of gunpowder
- C) establishment of trade with South America
- D) emergence of feudalism as a unifying force

11. The Golden Age of Greece and the Renaissance in Europe were both characterized mainly by

- A) religious revival
- B) social reform and political upheaval
- C) economic decline
- D) artistic and literary achievements

12. Mansa Musa commissioned great mosques to be built in Timbuktu, Mali's capital, and in other Mali cities. Under Musa's patronage, Muslim scholarship flourished, and Timbuktu began its tenure as an important center of learning. This public display of wealth and power enhanced Mali's reputation and prestige throughout the world.

Which phrase best describes Mali under the rule of Mansa Musa?

- A) a golden age
- B) a poverty-stricken era
- C) a decade of colonial unrest
- D) a period of political chaos

13. • Focus on individual achievement
• Use of classical Greek and Roman ideas
• Artistic works of Leonardo da Vinci

Which time period is most closely associated with these characteristics?

- A) Hellenistic Golden Age
- B) Early Middle Ages
- C) European Renaissance
- D) Scientific Revolution

14. Which factor helps explain the scientific and literary achievements of the Muslims during their Golden Age (A.D. 800-1300)?

- A) expansion of Trans-Atlantic trade
- B) innovations introduced by the Europeans during the Renaissance
- C) cultural diversity accepted by many Islamic governments
- D) legal equality of all people in the Islamic empire

15. Which characteristic was common to the Golden Age of Greece and the Italian Renaissance?
- A) A strong military led to national unity.
 - B) Written constitutions led to the establishment of democratic governments.
 - C) Prosperity led to the creation of many works of art.
 - D) Political instability led directly to the formation of unified nation-states.
16. Which statement best explains the periods of the Gupta Empire of India, the Golden Age of Greece, and the Renaissance in Italy?
- A) The winning of a war often inspires scientific and artistic achievement.
 - B) A combination of wealth and a time of relative peace often leads to cultural achievement.
 - C) A dictatorship usually encourages cultural growth and development.
 - D) Periods of censorship are needed for a nation to achieve cultural and scientific greatness.
17. The Age of Pericles in Athens, the Gupta Empire in India, and the Tang dynasty in China all experienced a golden age with
- A) advancements in the principles of democratic governments
 - B) outstanding contributions in the arts and sciences
 - C) the end of foreign domination
 - D) the furthest expansion of their borders
18. Which statement about the Golden Age of Islam is a fact rather than an opinion?
- A) Islamic art was more abstract than Greek art.
 - B) Muslims were the best early mathematicians.
 - C) Islamic society preserved Greek and Roman culture.
 - D) Muslim artists had more talent than European artists.
19. One similarity between the Gupta Empire and the Arab dynasties of the Islamic Golden Age is that they
- A) made advances in mathematics and literature
 - B) gained wealth by obtaining gold from the Americas
 - C) stressed the importance of dharma and karma
 - D) controlled territories around the Mediterranean seacoast
20. One way in which Pax Romana and Pax Mongolia are similar is that both were characterized by
- A) political stability
 - B) unifying religious institutions
 - C) representative forms of government
 - D) social equality for men and women
21. Alexander the Great's conquests of Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Persia led to the
- A) spread of Hellenic culture
 - B) adoption of a feudal system
 - C) establishment of representative democracy
 - D) spread of Islamic culture throughout Europe
22. The Tang Dynasty in China, the Gupta Empire in India, and the city-state of Athens in Greece during their golden ages were known as eras of
- A) major industrial development
 - B) intense nationalism
 - C) economic poverty and political upheaval
 - D) artistic and intellectual achievement
23. A similarity of the rule of the ancient Mongols and the ancient Greeks is that both
- A) protected the human rights of the peoples they controlled
 - B) destroyed the civilizations they defeated
 - C) remained isolated and peaceful for centuries
 - D) established vast empires and spread their cultures to the people they conquered
24. One reason the ancient kingdoms in western Africa prospered was that they
- A) were located along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers
 - B) had no contact with the rest of the world
 - C) followed the Hindu beliefs of their rulers
 - D) developed extensive trade in gold, ivory, and salt
25. In a comparison of the ancient cities of Athens and Sparta, Sparta placed more emphasis on
- A) education
 - B) military service
 - C) family order
 - D) human rights
26. One contribution of ancient Roman culture was the development of
- A) the concept of zero
 - B) the process of making silk
 - C) a republican form of government
 - D) the printing press
27. A study of Mayas, Aztecs, and Incas would show that these ancient American civilizations
- A) produced few cultural achievements
 - B) lived at peace with their neighbors
 - C) welcomed the new technology brought by European explorers
 - D) rivaled the accomplishments of early Middle Eastern cultures
28. Which statement about China is a fact rather than an opinion?
- A) Flooding was the worst disaster to affect ancient Chinese civilizations.
 - B) The Mandate of Heaven was an idea developed in ancient China.
 - C) Early Chinese civilizations were the most important civilizations in the world.
 - D) Dynastic governments were highly effective in China.
29. Which idea was shared by the ancient Maya, Aztec, and Inca civilizations?
- A) practicing rituals to please the gods
 - B) equality among the social classes
 - C) direct democracy
 - D) monotheism

30. Base your answer to the following question on ". . . for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few . . . an Athenian citizen does not neglect the state because he takes care of his own household.... We alone regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs not as a harmless but as a useless character...."

—Pericles, 431 B.C.

Which type of political system does this quotation suggest that people of ancient Athens valued?

- A) monarchy
- B) aristocracy
- C) democracy
- D) autocracy