

Directions: Use this passage, written by the traveler Leo Africanus, and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1 through 4.

Crossing the Desert

In the way which leads from Fez to Timbuktu are certain pits environed either with the hides or bones of camels. Neither do the merchants in summer time pass that way without great danger of their lives: for oftentimes it happens that when the south wind blows all those pits are stopped up with sand. And so the merchants, when they can find neither those pits, nor any sign thereof, must needs perish with extreme thirst; whose carcasses are afterwards found lying scattered here and there, and scorched with the heat of the sun.

For some time being sore athirst we could not find one drop of water, partly because our guide strayed out of the direct course, and partly because our enemies had cut off the springs and channels of the foresaid pits and wells. Insomuch that the small quantity of water which we found was sparingly to be kept: for that which would scarce suffice us for five days, we were constrained to keep for ten.

—Leo Africanus, *History and Description of Africa* (1550)

- This account most likely describes the dangers of working in the
 - African rain forest.
 - Savannas of East Africa.
 - Sahara salt trade.
 - Atlantic slave trade.
- What is most likely the purpose of the pits that Africanus describes in the first sentence?
 - They probably hold water.
 - They are used to store supplies.
 - They contain valuable skins and hides.
 - They can be used to hide from enemies.
- Which of the following might cause merchant caravans to run short of water?
 - enemies cutting off water supplies
 - camels straying off course
 - merchants not paying guides
 - summer monsoons coming late
- Which statement *best* describes the believability of the passage?
 - The statements are not credible because they are secondhand.
 - The author is merely recounting rumors and cannot be believed.
 - The statements are believable because the author experienced the events.
 - The author's believability cannot be evaluated without looking at other sources.



Directions: Use the passage and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1 through 4.

Polynesian Canoes

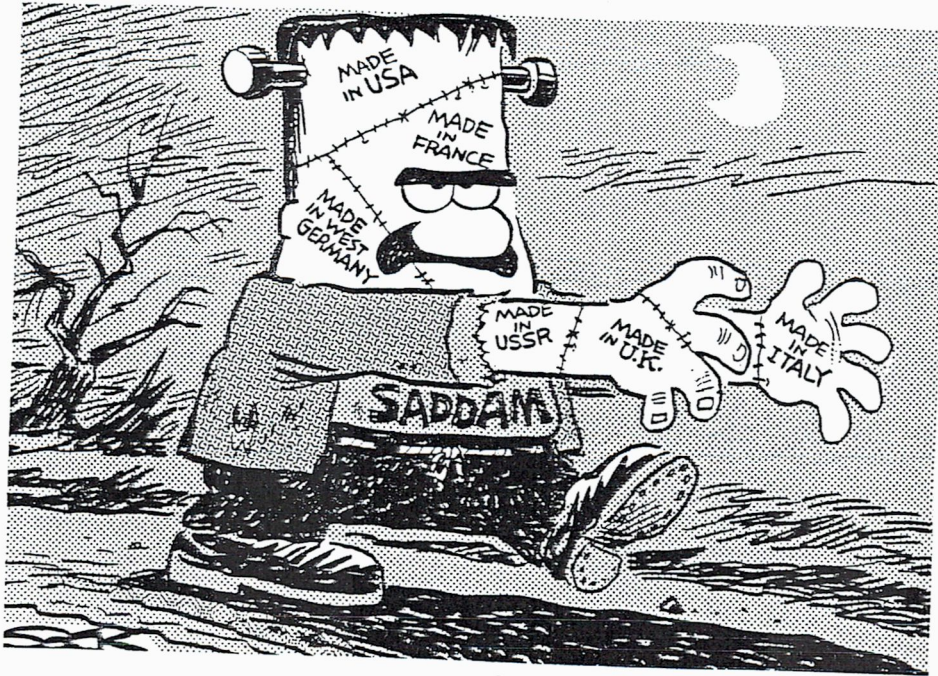
The Polynesian voyaging canoe, one of the great ocean-going craft of the ancient world, was the means by which generations of adventurous voyagers were able to extend the human frontier far out into the Pacific, discovering and colonizing a vast realm of Oceanic islands. By 1000 B.C., when Mediterranean sailors were sailing in their land-locked sea, the immediate ancestors of the Polynesians had reached the previously uninhabited archipelagoes of Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Their descendants went on from there to settle all the habitable islands in a large triangular section of the ocean bounded by the Hawaiian archipelago, tiny Easter Island, and the massive islands of New Zealand—an area equivalent to most of Europe and Asia combined.

The canoes in which people spread into the Pacific were not only humankind's first truly ocean-going craft, but also embodied a unique way of gaining the stability needed to carry sail in rough, open ocean waters. [This involved] adding outrigger floats to one or both sides of a single canoe hull, or by joining two hulls together by means of crossbeams and coconut-fiber lashings to make the so-called double canoe.

—Ben Finney, "The Polynesian Voyaging Canoe," in *New World and Pacific Civilizations: Cultures of America, Asia, and the Pacific*, edited by Goran Burenhult.

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| <p>1. The Polynesians used voyaging canoes to colonize</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. a small area of the Pacific. B. a large area of the Pacific. C. most of Europe and Asia. D. Australia and New Guinea. <p>2. What evidence does the author provide to support his claim that the Polynesian voyaging canoe was "one of the great ocean-going craft of the ancient world"?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. statistics about its size B. comparisons to European craft C. statements about its use in exploring and colonizing the Pacific D. statements about its use by civilizations beyond the Pacific | <p>3. The Polynesians gave their canoes the stability needed to handle the rough ocean waters by adding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. outrigger floats. B. more sails. C. ballasted hulls. D. wooden keels. <p>4. By 1000 B.C., the Pacific voyagers had reached</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. the Hawaiian archipelago. B. the islands of New Zealand. C. Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa. D. tiny Easter Island. |
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Directions: Use the cartoon and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1 through 4.



Steve Sack, *Minneapolis Star-Tribune*, January 1, 1992.

1. What leader from the Middle East does the cartoon show?
 - A. Iraq's Saddam Hussein
 - B. Egypt's Hosni Mubarak
 - C. Syria's Hafez al-Assad
 - D. Libya's Muammar al-Qaddafi
2. How has the cartoonist drawn this leader?
 - A. as a soldier
 - B. as a poor person
 - C. as Count Dracula
 - D. as Frankenstein's monster
3. The countries identified in the cartoon include
 - A. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.
 - B. West Germany and China.
 - C. the United States and the Soviet Union.
 - D. France and Japan.
4. The most appropriate title for this cartoon would be
 - A. "A Monster Walks at Night."
 - B. "They've Created a Monster."
 - C. "The Monster of the Middle East."
 - D. "A Monstrous Creation."

Directions: Use the chart and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1 through 4.

Crude Steel Production for Selected Countries (in thousands of metric tons)							
Year	China	Germany*	Japan	Korea	Russia/ USSR	United Kingdom	United States
1900	—	6,646	1	—	2,214	4,979	10,351
1910	—	13,699	250	—	3,444	6,476	26,512
1920	—	8,538	845	—	162	9,212	42,807
1930	—	11,511	2,289	—	5,761	7,443	41,351
1940	—	19,141	7,528	—	19,000	13,183	60,765
1950	61	12,121	4,839	—	27,300	16,553	87,848
1960	1,866	34,100	22,138	—	65,292	24,695	91,920
1970	1,779	45,041	93,322	—	115,886	28,314	119,310
1980	3,712	43,838	111,935	8,558	148,000	11,278	101,457
1990	6,535	44,022	110,339	23,125	154,414	17,896	89,276
2000	127,200	46,400	106,400	43,100	59,100	15,200	101,500

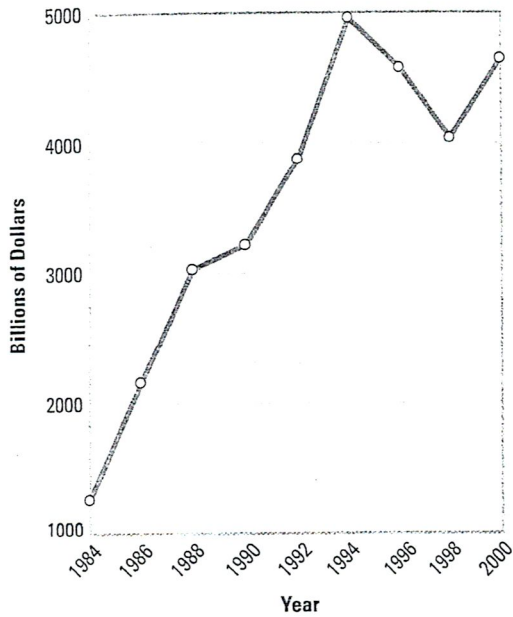
* Figures from 1950 through 1990 are West Germany only.

Source: International Iron and Steel Institute;
Japan Iron and Steel Federation

- Which country produced the most crude steel in 1900?
 - Germany
 - Russia/USSR
 - United Kingdom
 - United States
- Japanese crude steel production most likely dropped from 1940 to 1950 due to
 - growing competition from Korea and the USSR.
 - rising production in China.
 - damage to the industry suffered in World War II.
 - mergers with American companies.
- By 2000, the largest share of crude steel was being produced by countries in
 - Africa.
 - Asia.
 - Europe.
 - North America.
- What country rose from no crude steel production to be the world's largest producer in 50 years?
 - China
 - Germany
 - Korea
 - United Kingdom

Directions: Use the graphs and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1 through 4.

Japan: Gross Domestic Product, 1984–2000

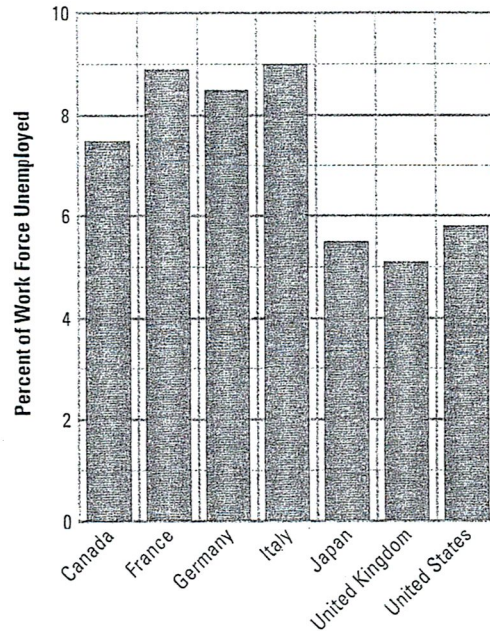


Source: *Annual Report on National Accounts 2002*, Cabinet Office of the Government of Japan

- Which of the following periods saw a decline in the gross domestic product of Japan?
 - 1984 to 1988
 - 1988 to 1992
 - 1990 to 1994
 - 1994 to 1998

- From 1986 to 1994, Japan's gross domestic product
 - more than doubled.
 - more than tripled.
 - grew by about five times.
 - grew nearly ten times.

Unemployment Rates for Selected Countries, 2002



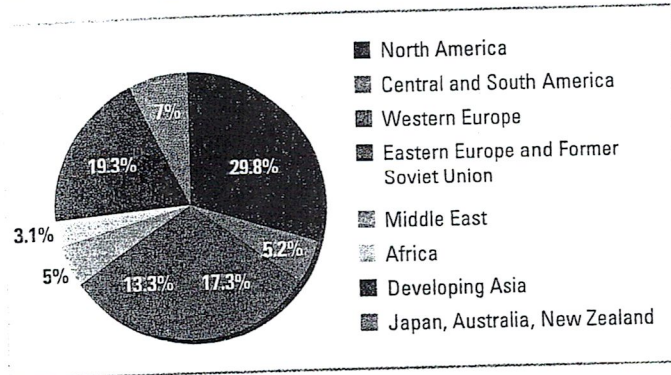
Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

- Which of these countries had the lowest unemployment rate in 2002?
 - Italy
 - Japan
 - United Kingdom
 - United States

- In 2002, France's unemployment rate stood at
 - about 9 percent.
 - well over 9 percent.
 - about 7 percent.
 - less than 7 percent.

Directions: Use the pie graph and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1 through 4.

World Energy Consumption by Region



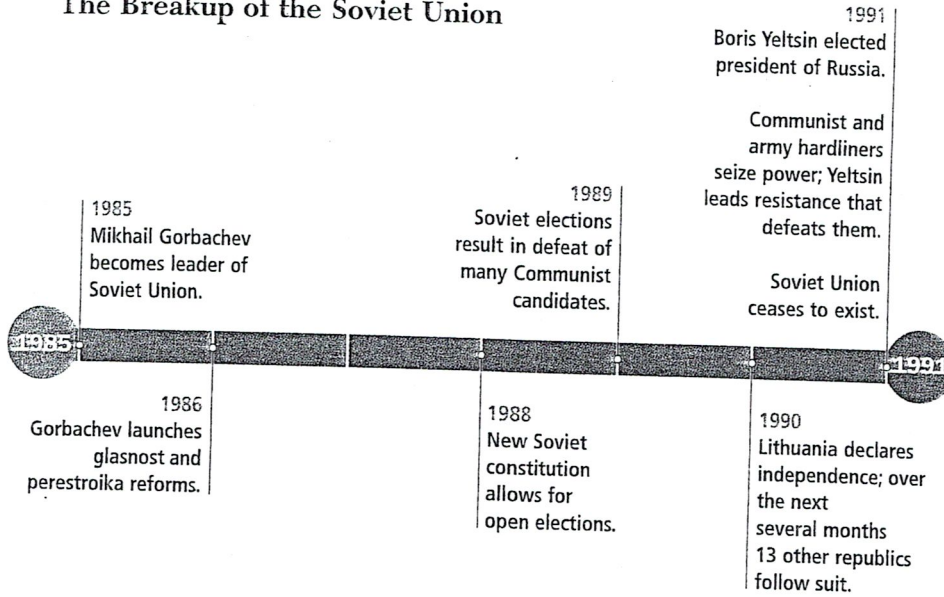
Source: "Earth Pulse," *National Geographic* (March 2001)

- Energy consumption statistics for Russia are included in the region called
 - North America.
 - Western Europe.
 - Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union.
 - Developing Asia.
- Which region uses the highest proportion of energy?
 - North America
 - Western Europe
 - Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union
 - Developing Asia
- The word *Developing* in the legend refers to countries that are
 - growing in population.
 - adopting new methods of agriculture.
 - developing nuclear weapons.
 - moving toward industrial economies.
- Japan, Australia, and New Zealand are grouped together because they are in the same part of the world and
 - have roughly equal populations.
 - have advanced industrial economies.
 - rely on fishing for food.
 - rely on other countries for economic aid.



Directions: Use the time line and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1 through 4.

The Breakup of the Soviet Union



1. What event was a direct result of the new constitution that took effect in 1988?
 - A. Gorbachev launched glasnost and perestroika reforms.
 - B. Many Communist candidates lost elections.
 - C. Communist hardliners seized power.
 - D. Several Soviet republics declared independence.

2. When did Lithuania declare its independence from the Soviet Union?
 - A. 1988
 - B. 1989
 - C. 1990
 - D. 1991

3. What was the result of the hardliners' attempt to seize power in 1991?
 - A. They prevented the collapse of the Soviet Union.
 - B. Leaders in other Communist countries joined their cause.
 - C. Gorbachev defeated Yeltsin in a struggle for power.
 - D. They failed to gain control, and the country rapidly fell apart.

4. For much of the time it existed, the Soviet Union was engaged with the United States in a long conflict called
 - A. World War I.
 - B. World War II.
 - C. the Gulf War.
 - D. the Cold War.