

Social Studies Department Courses

9th Grade

9th Grade Global
History Regents

9th Grade Global
History Honors

10th Grade Regents
Global History and
Geography

10th Grade

10th Grade
Advanced Placement
World History

United States History
Regents

11th Grade

Advanced Placement
United States' History

Economics and
Government (1/2 unit)
Regents

Public Policy and
Economics (1/2 unit)
Honors

Society, Literature and
the Truth (2 units with
English) Honors

Electives

AP European
History (1)
12th

Contemporary
Issues (1/2)
10-12th

Developmental
Psychology (1/2)
12th

Intro to
Philosophy (1/2)
11-12th

Diversity Studies (1/2)
10-12th

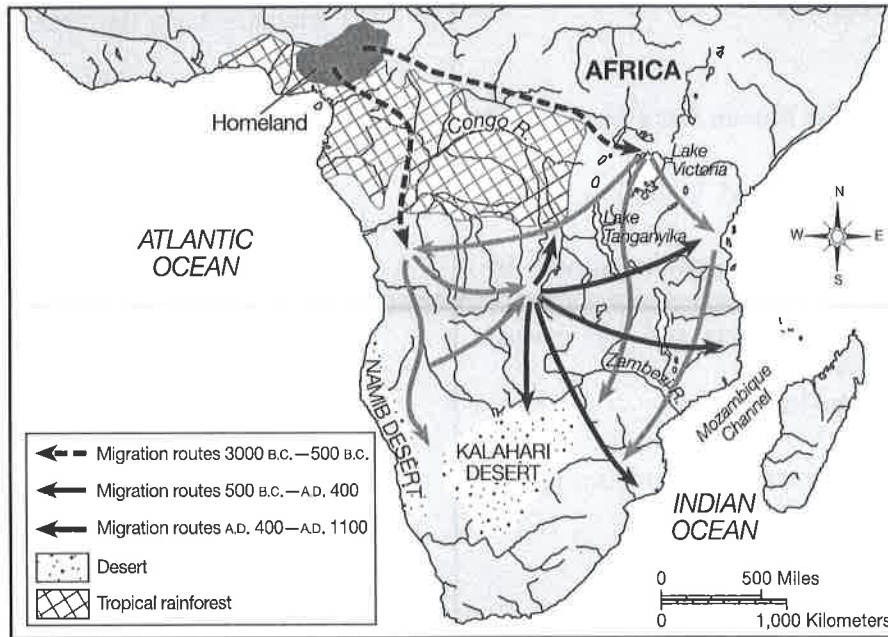
Part I

Global Regents
Sample

Answer all questions in this part.

Directions (1–50): For each statement or question, record on your separate answer sheet the number of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

Base your answer to question 1 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Roger B. Beck et al., *World History: Patterns of Interaction*, McDougal Littell (adapted)

1 Which group of people is represented by this migration pattern?

- (1) Phoenicians
- (2) Bantu
- (3) Hebrews
- (4) Persians

2 Which statement best describes the benefit of studying past events from multiple points of view?

- (1) Using primary sources allows historians access to official records.
- (2) Viewing history chronologically shows how eras overlap from one time period to the next.
- (3) Examining different perspectives gives a more complete picture of historical circumstances.
- (4) Evaluating the roles of specific individuals in history helps determine personal contributions.

3 The knowledge and skills of a geographer would best be suited for

- (1) identifying a set of bones discovered at an archaeological site
- (2) providing a cost analysis for production data received by a manufacturer
- (3) generating environmental impact reports for an energy company
- (4) developing a national party platform for an independent party

- 4 • What is the purpose of government?
 • How is citizenship defined?
 • Who holds power?

Which area of study focuses on the way societies answer these questions?

- (1) cartography
 (2) political science
 (3) physical anthropology
 (4) economics
- 5 Both the Han and the Roman empires declined as a result of
- (1) undisciplined armies and limited access to trade
 (2) overexpansion and foreign invasions by nomadic peoples
 (3) inefficient theocratic rulers and few government regulations
 (4) harsh climates and high taxes
- 6 The Ten Commandments are to Judaism as the Five Pillars are to
- (1) Buddhism (3) Hinduism
 (2) Shinto (4) Islam
- 7 Construction of stupas, writings by Kalidasa, and the development of the concept of zero are most closely associated with the
- (1) Gupta Empire (3) Mongol Empire
 (2) Tang dynasty (4) Abbasid dynasty
- 8 From the perspective of many Arab Muslims at the time of the Crusades, the European Crusaders were considered
- (1) refugees (3) invaders
 (2) liberators (4) allies
- 9 The cities of Constantinople and Kiev grew primarily as a result of the development of
- (1) trade routes
 (2) urban planning
 (3) rigid social systems
 (4) religious pilgrimages

- 10 What was a primary motive behind the implementation of Sharia in Islamic empires beginning in the 8th century?
- (1) promoting a mechanism for technological change
 (2) uniting the people under common laws and practices
 (3) distributing wealth equally among citizens
 (4) guaranteeing a representative government

Base your answer to question 11 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... The town was a centre of attraction and diffusion, but above all it was a centre of production. The town was a crossroads and a terminus [last stop]: through contacts, meetings and exchanges it could play a major creative role. . . .

— Jacques Le Goff, in *The Fontana Economic History of Europe: The Middle Ages*

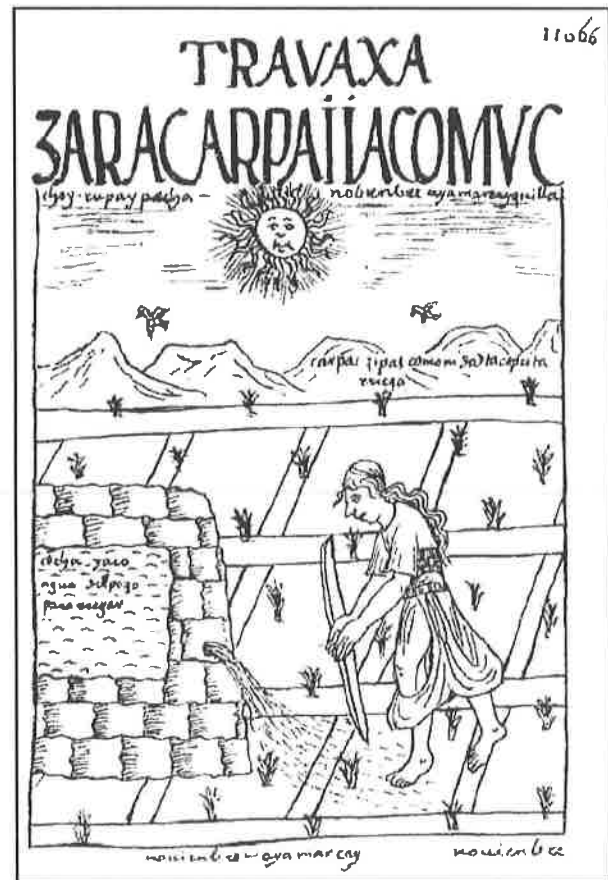
- 11 Which statement would this passage best support?
- (1) Towns were important in an emerging international economy.
 (2) Economic self-sufficiency was reinforced by the revival of towns.
 (3) Crossroad locations limit the functions of towns.
 (4) The culture of towns discouraged new ideas.
-
- 12 Which title best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____ A. Archipelago B. Limited arable land C. Rugged mountains D. Earthquakes

- (1) Physical Features of Korea
 (2) Geographic Factors of Japan
 (3) Natural Resources of Cambodia
 (4) Environmental Conditions in Russia

- 13 Which situation led to the other three?
- (1) Mongol skills and weapons diffusing into China
 - (2) Confucian scholars losing status and government positions
 - (3) Mongols conquering China and establishing the Yuan dynasty
 - (4) Marco Polo writing about traveling to the palace of Kublai Khan
- 14 Which two major commodities were traded on the trans-Saharan routes by West African kingdoms?
- (1) timber and wheat
 - (2) silk and cotton
 - (3) gold and salt
 - (4) petroleum and spices
- 15 In the 1340s, the Black Death spread to Europe as a result of
- (1) trade with Asia
 - (2) the expansion of Christianity
 - (3) development of guilds in Italy
 - (4) the explorations of Vasco da Gama
- 16 What is one reason the Ming emperors did not expand China's economic influence across the Indian Ocean after the voyages of Zheng He?
- (1) Resources were needed to combat Japanese invaders.
 - (2) Developing trade networks with Russia was more profitable.
 - (3) Conquering European territories drained China's treasury.
 - (4) Foreign goods were considered inferior to those produced in China.
- 17 One way in which Akbar the Great and Suleiman the Magnificent are similar is that both leaders
- (1) centralized governmental power
 - (2) imposed a polytheistic religion
 - (3) implemented new systems of writing
 - (4) provoked ethnic tensions

Base your answer to question 18 on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.

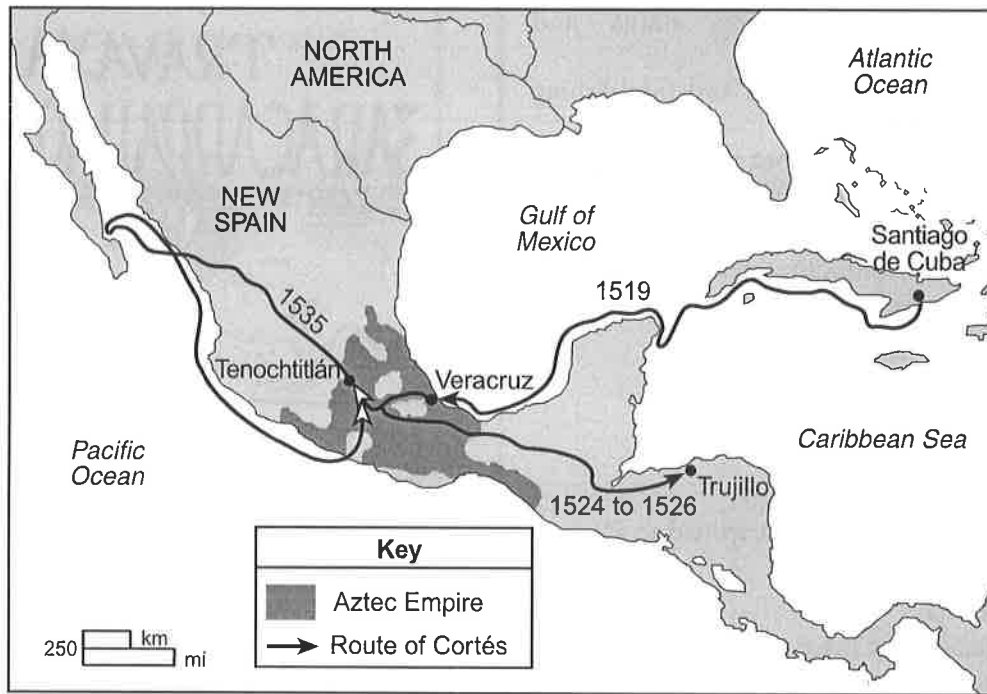


Source: Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala, *Nueva Coronica Y Buen Gobierno*, Biblioteca Ayacucho (adapted)

- 18 Based on this illustration, which statement about the Inca Empire is accurate?
- (1) Inca women sold the agricultural products of the empire.
 - (2) Hunting and gathering was the main source of food for the Inca.
 - (3) The Inca used hand-written documents to record each harvest.
 - (4) The Inca developed technology to adapt their surroundings.

Base your answer to question 19 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Routes of Hernán Cortés



Source: *Ancient Middle America*, University of Minnesota at Duluth online (adapted)

19 Based on this map, in which city did Hernán Cortés first encounter the Aztecs?

- (1) Santiago de Cuba
- (2) Tenochtitlán
- (3) Trujillo
- (4) Veracruz

20 The term *divine right* is best defined as a

- (1) revolution to gain political rights and freedoms
- (2) philosophy that encourages religious toleration
- (3) belief that a ruler's authority comes from God
- (4) system in which a monarch has limited power

21 The scientific theories developed by Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton resulted in

- (1) challenges to the traditional teachings of the Catholic Church
- (2) support for the Earth-centered theory of the universe
- (3) confirmation of Darwin's theory of evolution
- (4) a renewed interest in the writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau

22 The French Revolution was a reaction to the

- (1) defeat in and humiliation of the Franco-Prussian War
- (2) influence of and privileges granted to the First and Second Estates
- (3) increasing confrontations between Catholics and Protestants
- (4) conflict between competing branches of the French royal family

23 Toussaint L'Ouverture, Simón Bolívar, and José de San Martín led independence movements in

- (1) the Middle East
- (2) western Africa
- (3) South Asia
- (4) Latin America

Questions 13–15 refer to the two tables below.

Table 1

ORIGIN OF THE COINS IN A BURIED CACHE FROM CIRCA 750 C.E., FOUND NEAR XI'AN, CENTRAL CHINA

Origin of the Coins	Date of the Coins (approximate)	Number of Coins
Chinese, pre-dating the Tang dynasty	500 B.C.E.–550 C.E.	19
Early Tang dynasty	600–750 C.E.	451
Sassanian dynasty, Persia	600 C.E.	1
Byzantine Empire	600 C.E.	1
City of Turfan, Central Asia	650 C.E.	1
Japan, Nara period	710 C.E.	5
TOTAL		478

Table 2

ORIGINS OF THE COINS IN A VIKING BURIED CACHE FROM CIRCA 900 C.E., FOUND IN NORTHWESTERN ENGLAND

Origin of the Coins	Number of Coins (approximate)
Viking kingdoms in northern England	5,000
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in southern England	1,000
Carolingian Frankish Empire	1,000
Viking states in Scandinavia	50
Abbasid Caliphate	50
Papacy and Northern Italian states	20
Byzantine Empire	1
TOTAL	7,200

13. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the data in [Table 1](#)
- (A) The Tang emperors' legitimacy continued to be challenged in many parts of China.
 - (B) The great majority of economic transactions in Tang China continued to be carried out through barter.
 - (C) Long-distance trade resulted in the establishment of new cities and diasporic merchant communities.
 - (D) Long-distance trade routes were active during the early Tang period, even as most trade in China remained local.

14. A historian researching the economic history of Eurasia in the period circa 600–1450 C.E. would most likely find the two tables useful as a source of information about which of the following?
- (A) The diffusion of cultural traditions along Eurasian trade routes
 - (B) The spread of technological innovations across regions in Eurasia
 - (C) The geographic extent of the monetization of Eurasian economies
 - (D) The extent to which government economic policies in Eurasia in the period 600–1450 represented a continuity of earlier policies
15. The data presented in the two tables best support which of the following comparative statements about Tang China and Viking England?
- (A) Elites in Tang China were less wealthy than elites in Viking England.
 - (B) Merchants stood at the top of the social hierarchies in both Tang China and Viking England.
 - (C) Tang coins were typically of greater value than coins in Viking England.
 - (D) Coinage was seen as a useful means of storing value in both Tang China and Viking England.

Questions 16–18 refer to the passage below.

“At that time, great disturbances erupted among the lower ranks of people, by which England was nearly ruined. Never was a country in such jeopardy, and all because some commoners sought to claim liberties to which they were not entitled. It is customary in England, as in other countries, for the nobility to have great privileges over the commoners, who are bound by law and custom to plow the lands of nobles, harvest the grain, carry it to the barn, and perform various other services for their lords.

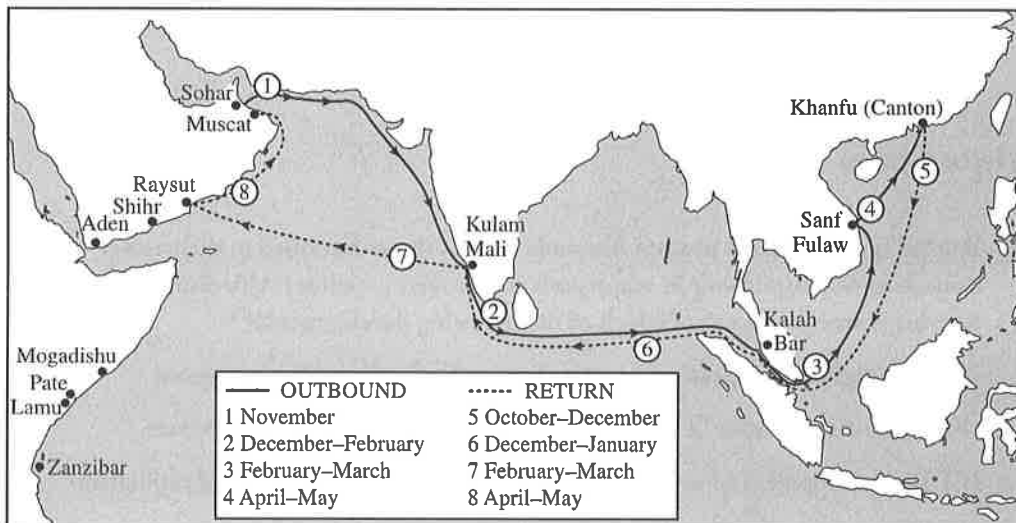
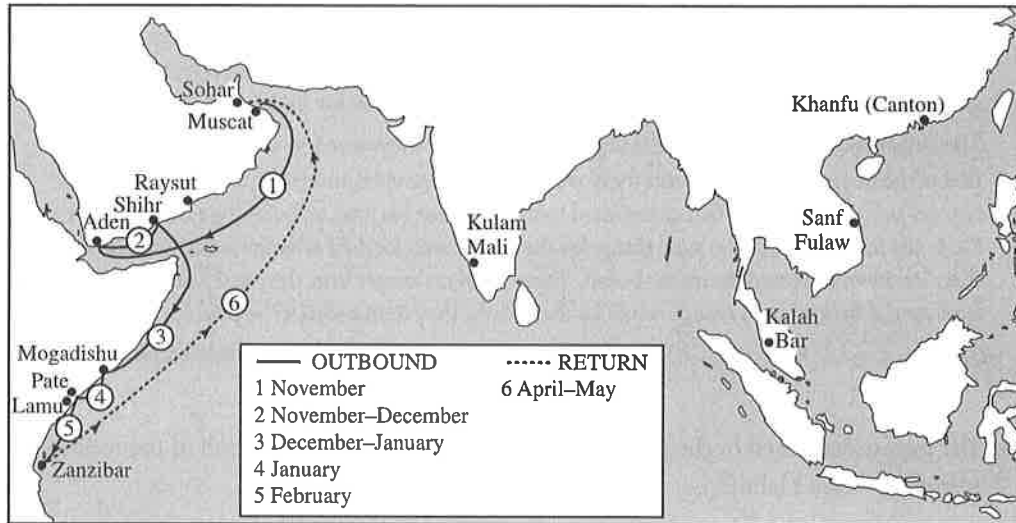
The evil-disposed in these districts began to rise, saying they were too severely oppressed; that at the beginning of the world there were no unfree people, and that no one ought to be treated as such, unless he had committed treason against his lord, as Lucifer had done against God: but they had done no such thing, for they were men formed after the same likeness as their lords, who treated them like beasts. They could no longer bear this, and wanted to be free. And if they were to do any work for their lords, they demanded to be paid for it.”

Jean Froissart, French chronicler, late 1300s

16. The events described in the passage represent a reaction against which of the following forms of coerced labor?
- (A) Slavery
 - (B) Military conscription
 - (C) Indentured servitude
 - (D) Serfdom
17. English nobles resisted peasant demands such as those described in the passage because agricultural labor in many parts of fourteenth-century Afro-Eurasia had become scarce as a result of which of the following developments?
- (A) The migration of peasants to cities in search of industrial employment
 - (B) Significant increase in mortality due to the spread of epidemic diseases
 - (C) The development of wage-based economies with the emergence of capitalism
 - (D) Widespread famine resulting from rising global temperatures
18. All of the following statements are factually accurate. Which most likely explains Froissart’s view of the peasants’ grievances discussed in the passage?
- (A) Even though he was French, Froissart traveled to England to collect information for his chronicles.
 - (B) Peasant revolts were fairly common in medieval Europe.
 - (C) History writing in medieval Europe was aimed primarily at elite audiences.
 - (D) In addition to his chronicles, Froissart wrote a work of romance based on the legend of King Arthur.

Questions 19–22 refer to the maps below.

TYPICAL SAILING ROUTES AND SCHEDULES OF OMANI MERCHANTS TRAVELING TO EAST AFRICA AND CHINA FROM MUSCAT, CIRCA 1400 C.E.



19. The particular routes and timings of the voyages depicted on the maps best reflect which of the following characteristics of Omani merchants?
- (A) Their Islamic ritual observances, which made travel difficult during the fasting period of Ramadan
 - (B) Their advanced knowledge of Indian Ocean currents and monsoon wind patterns
 - (C) Their need to avoid the routes traveled by the faster and better-armed Portuguese trading ships
 - (D) Their control of the sources of grain needed by Chinese and East African cities
20. Based on the maps and your knowledge of world history, which of the following best describes the effect of the spread of Islam on Indian Ocean trade?
- (A) It led to the expansion and intensification of commerce along already existing trade routes.
 - (B) It led to the disappearance of previously established trade networks.
 - (C) It led to an expansion of land-based caravan trade but also to a decline of maritime trade.
 - (D) It led to the first creation of trade links between previously isolated world regions.
21. Which of the following factors contributed the most to Omani traders' ability to undertake the voyages depicted on the maps?
- (A) The strong backing for the voyages by the Caliphate
 - (B) Navigational and maritime innovations, such as the astrolabe and lateen sail
 - (C) The spread of Arabic as the language of commerce in the Red Sea and western Indian Ocean basins
 - (D) Innovations in agriculture, which allowed the Omani population to increase rapidly
22. Which of the following could be best inferred about the South and East Asian trading cities shown on the maps?
- (A) They were under the direct political control of Oman.
 - (B) They had a majority Arab population.
 - (C) They had Muslim diasporic merchant communities.
 - (D) They were primarily sources of slave labor for the Omanis.

