

WORLD HISTORY

SECTION I, Part A

Time — 55 minutes

55 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then enter the appropriate letter in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

Source materials have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.

Questions 1 - 4 refer to the passage below.

“And if you, my vassal, disobey or break this treaty, . . . may the god Adad, the canal inspector of heaven and earth, put an end to all vegetation in your land. May his waters avoid your meadows and hit your land instead with a severe destructive downpour. May locusts devour your crops. May there be no sound of grinding stone or bread oven in your houses. May the wild animals eat your bread, and may your spirit have no one to take care of it and pour offerings of wine for it.”

Excerpt from a treaty between an Assyrian king and the ruler of a subject city-state in northwestern Iran, circa 670 B.C.E.

1. The particular consequences invoked in the ritual curse in the treaty most strongly support which of the following statements about ancient Mesopotamia?
 - (A) States' legitimacy was based on claims to secular authority.
 - (B) Ongoing environmental degradation occurred as a byproduct of the spread of pastoralism.
 - (C) Maintaining and expanding agricultural production was seen as a core task of governments.
 - (D) The domestication of plants occurred before the domestication of animals.
2. The relationship between Assyria and the subject city-state as described in the passage was most likely the result of which of the following?
 - (A) Some early states had greater access to resources than others, which enabled them to develop stronger militaries and undertake conquests.
 - (B) The rulers of some early states had more legitimate claims to power than others, enabling them to claim the allegiance of other rulers through peaceful means.
 - (C) Some early states enjoyed greater unity than others because of their adoption of monotheistic religions.
 - (D) Some early states were at an environmental advantage relative to others, because they were located in areas where irrigation was not necessary for agriculture.

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3. A historian would most likely use this passage in the treaty to illustrate which of the following?
- (A) The precarious nature of early civilizations' relationship to their physical environment
 - (B) The negative effect of overpopulation on urban sanitation and health
 - (C) The emergence of social hierarchies supported by unequal distribution of surplus food
 - (D) The nutritional deficiencies suffered by early agricultural populations
4. Which of the following was an important long-term effect of the expansion of the Assyrian Empire?
- (A) The diffusion of monotheistic religious beliefs to East Asia
 - (B) The development of the Greek alphabet
 - (C) The initial diffusion of advanced mathematical knowledge, such as algebra and trigonometry
 - (D) The establishment of Jewish diasporic communities as a result of Assyrian military conquest

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Questions 5 - 7 refer to the passage below.

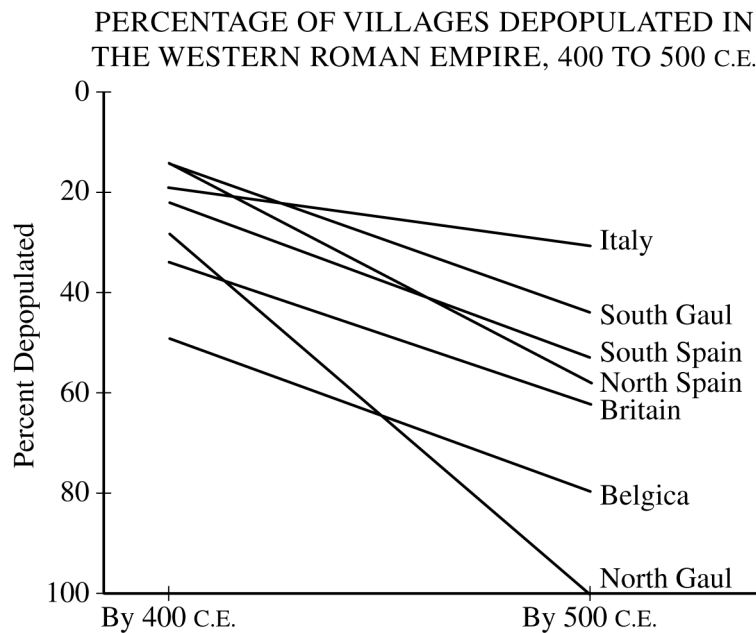
“The ruler is a boat; people are the water. The water can carry the boat; the water can capsized the boat. . . . A man may be the descendant of kings, lords, or nobles, but if he does not observe the norms of ritual and proper behavior he must be relegated to the status of a commoner; and, vice versa, he may be a descendant of commoners, but if he accumulates learning of the texts, corrects his behavior, and observes the norms of ritual and proper behavior—then he must be elevated to the ranks of high ministers, lords, and nobles.”

Xunzi, Chinese philosopher, circa 250 B.C.E.

5. According to the passage, Xunzi was advocating an approach to governance that most clearly reflected the principles of
- (A) Daoism
 - (B) Legalism
 - (C) Confucianism
 - (D) Buddhism
6. Xunzi’s idealized vision of Chinese society in the passage differs most strongly from the social structure of which of the following?
- (A) Roman society during the late empire
 - (B) Hindu society in South Asia during the Gupta Empire
 - (C) Muslim society during the early Caliphates
 - (D) Mongol society during the period of Mongol conquests
7. Ideas similar to those expressed in the passage have directly contributed to the development of which of the following aspects of later Chinese imperial history?
- (A) The long-standing tradition of Chinese leadership in technological, agricultural, and commercial innovation relative to the rest of the world
 - (B) The expectation that emperors must be judged by a different set of ethical standards than those appropriate for all other members of society
 - (C) The virtual elimination of the threat of rebellion against established political authority
 - (D) The practice of recruiting capable bureaucrats on the basis of educational achievement rather than noble birth

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Questions 8 - 10 refer to the graph below.



Data adapted from David C. Baker, "The Roman Dominate from the Perspective of Demographic-Structural Theory," *Cliodynamics*, Vol. 2, 2011

8. Which of the following best explains the overall demographic trend shown in the chart?
- (A) The spread of the bubonic plague by the Mongol invasions
 - (B) Migrations to Christian population centers in the Mediterranean
 - (C) Forced migration of populations by the Roman government
 - (D) Invasions by Germanic and Central Asian peoples
9. Which of the following best describes the Roman response to the trend shown on the chart?
- (A) Roman power and resources increasingly shifting to the east, eventually resulting in the creation of the Byzantine Empire
 - (B) Sponsoring the further development of commercial infrastructure, particularly roads
 - (C) Adopting Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire, under the emperor Constantine
 - (D) Building an elaborate system of fortifications along the northern frontier, such as Hadrian's Wall

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10. Which of the following emerged in western Europe after 500 C.E. in large part as a reaction to the changes illustrated by the chart?
- (A) The development of cash crop plantations relying on slave labor
 - (B) The binding of peasants to the land as part of the development of feudal society
 - (C) The shift from agriculture to nomadic pastoralism in most of western Europe
 - (D) The development of self-governing professional guilds

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Questions 11 - 13 refer to the passage below.

“Emperor Zhengzong, being deeply concerned with agriculture, came to know that the Champa rice was drought resistant and that the green lentils of India were famous for their heavy yield and large seeds. Special envoys, bringing precious things, were dispatched with a view to securing these varieties. . . . When the first harvests were reaped in the autumn, the emperor called his closest ministers to taste them and compose poems for Champa rice and Indian green lentils.”

Shu Wenying, Buddhist monk, China, eleventh century C.E.

11. The agricultural developments described in the passage contributed most directly to which of the following?
- (A) Population growth and urbanization in southern China
 - (B) The development of new forms of coerced labor in East Asia
 - (C) Changes in gendered forms of labor in Chinese agriculture
 - (D) The increased export of luxury goods from China to the Indian Ocean trade network
12. Which of the following made possible the Chinese cultivation of the staple crops described in the passage?
- (A) The creation of new forms of governance in China during the Song dynasty
 - (B) The intensification of regional trade networks in East and South Asia
 - (C) The diffusion of Buddhism into China
 - (D) The creation of diasporic trade communities along the Silk Road
13. The activities of the state described in the passage are consistent with which of the following Song dynasty policies?
- (A) Increasing state investment in economic development, such as improving the Grand Canal
 - (B) State-sponsored maritime expeditions in the Indian Ocean, such as those led by Zheng He
 - (C) Tribute exchanges with Central Asian peoples, such as the Mongols
 - (D) Revival of traditional Chinese forms of learning, such as Neoconfucianism

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Questions 14 - 16 refer to the passage below.

“At that time, there happened great disturbances 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, to harvest the grain, to carry it home to the barn, and to 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, but had determined to be free. And if they were to do any work for their lords, they demanded to be paid for it.”

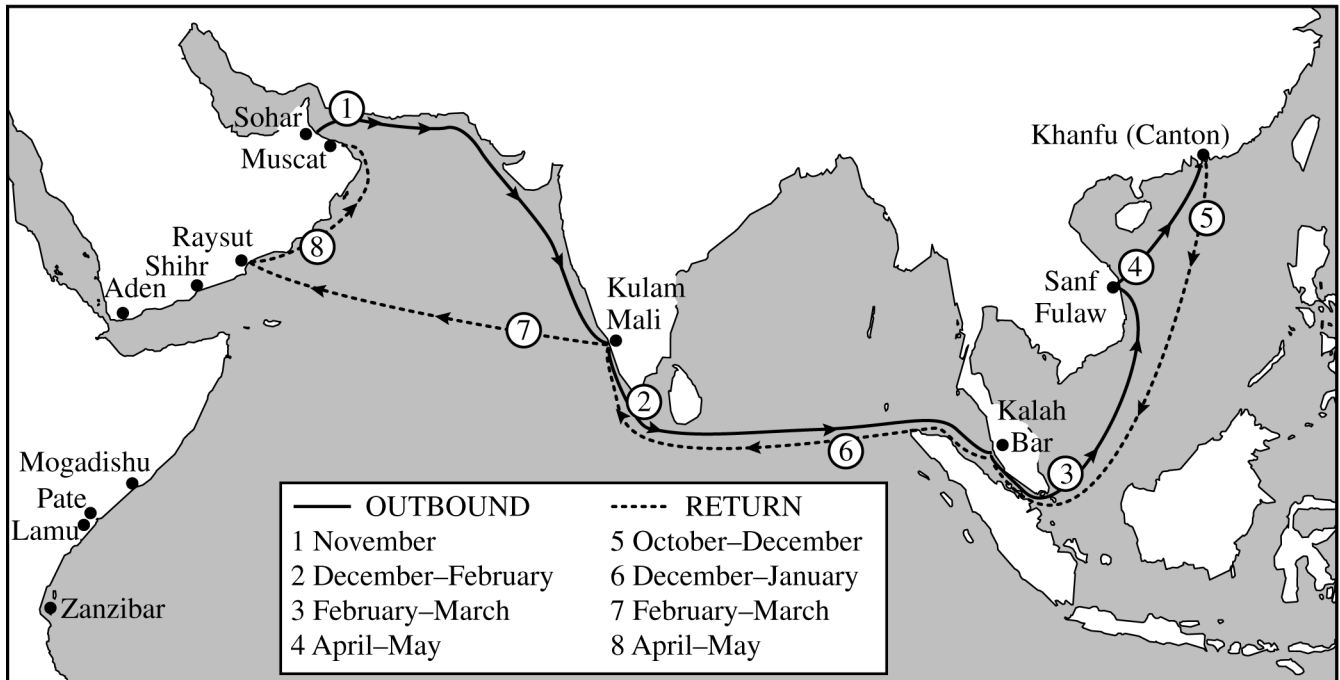
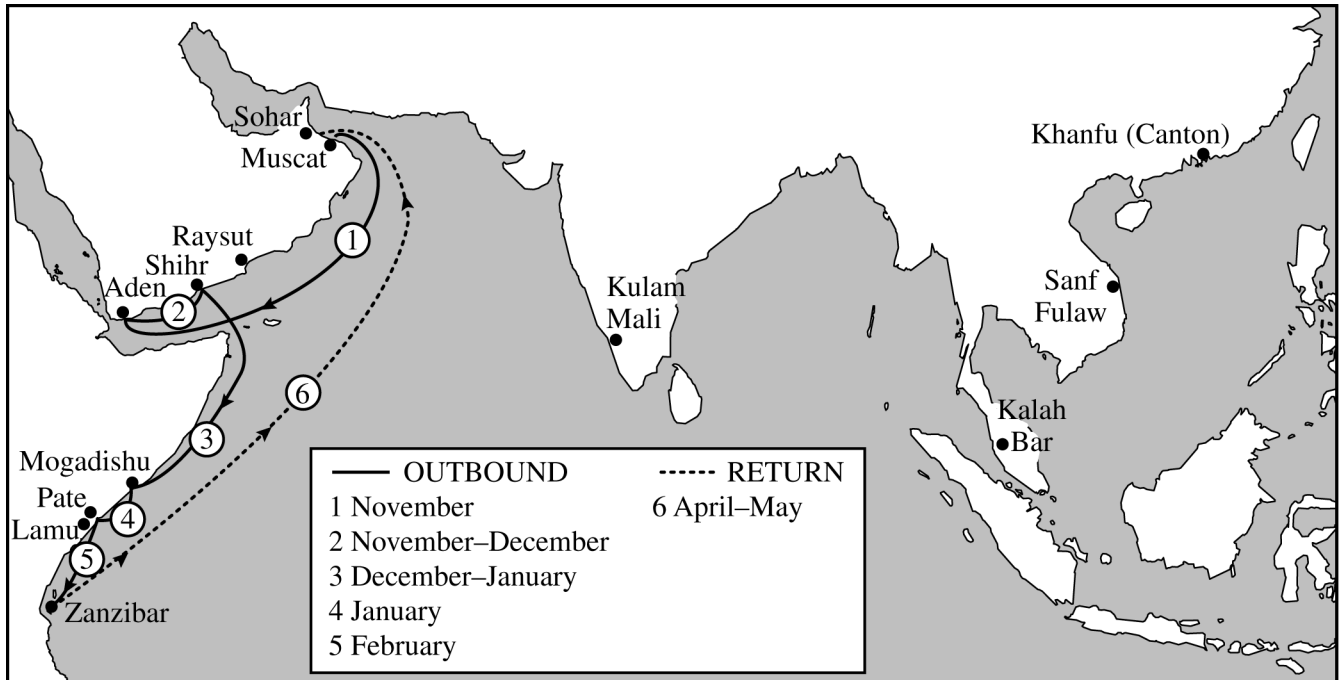
Jean Froissart, French chronicler, late 1300s

14. 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
15. 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
16. 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.

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Questions 17 - 20 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.



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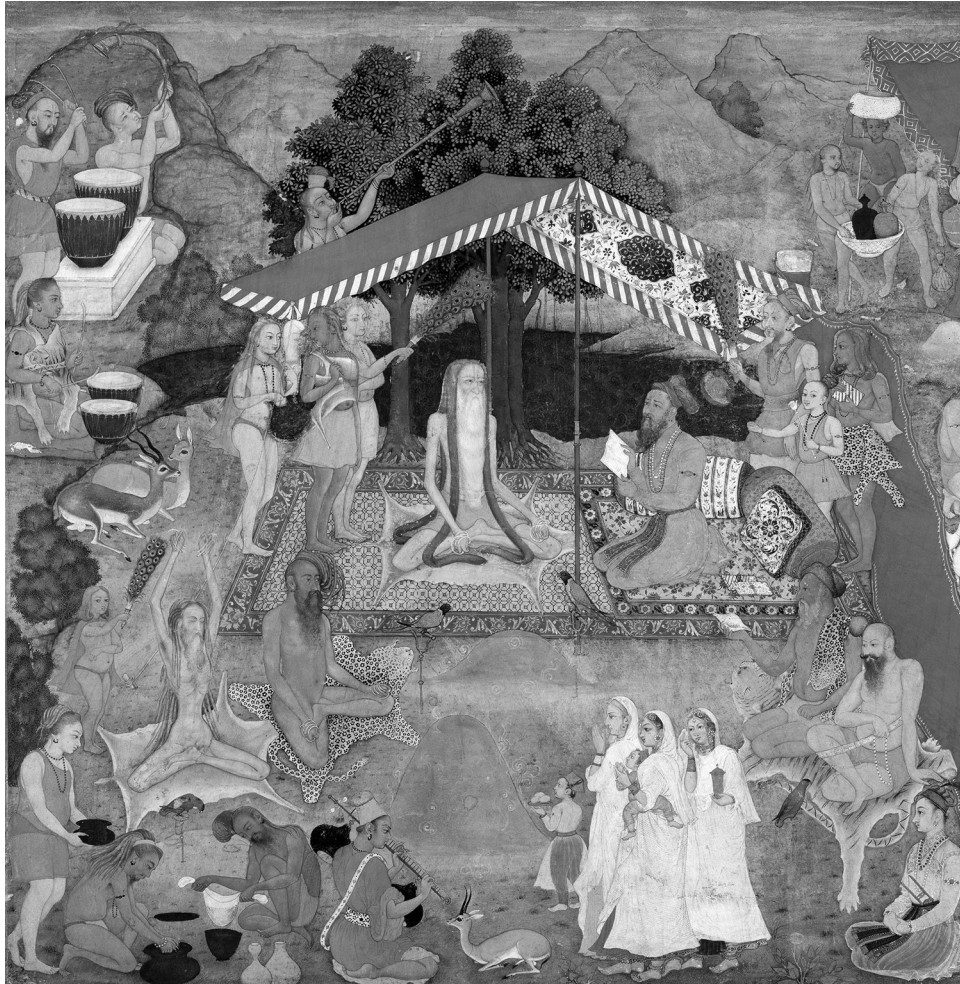
17. The particular routes and timings of the voyages depicted on the maps best reflect which of the following characteristics of Omani merchants?
- (A) Their Islamic ritual observances, which made travel difficult during the fasting period of Ramadan
 - (B) Their advanced knowledge of Indian Ocean currents 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
18. 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.
19. 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 Mediterranean, Red Sea, and western Indian Ocean basins
 - (D) Innovations in agriculture, such as the *qanat* and the *noria*, which allowed the Omani population to increase rapidly
20. Based on the maps and your knowledge of world history, which of the following could be best inferred about the South and East Asian trading cities on the map?
- (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.

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Questions 21 - 23 refer to the image and passage below.

Source 1

A Mughal painting depicting a Mughal official (the kneeling figure holding a piece of paper near the center of the image) and his companions meeting a group of Hindu holy men (*sadhus*), circa 1635 C.E.



Ms E-14, from a Moraqqa (gouache on paper), Indian School, (17th century) / Institute of Oriental Studies, St. Petersburg, Russia / Giraudon / Bridgeman Images

Source 2

Sayings attributed to Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, circa 1500 C.E.

- “Oh God, the tongue of man has given Thee numerous names; but ‘the Truth’ is Thy real name from time immemorial.”
- “We human beings are neither Hindus nor Muslims; but are bodies and soul of the Supreme Being; call Him Allah, or call Him Rama.”
- “Everyone is chanting: ‘Rama, Rama’; but mere repetition is no remembrance of Rama. Only when the heart of man becomes saturated with God is such remembrance fruitful.”
- “Worthless is caste and worthless an exalted name; for all humankind there is but a single refuge in God.”

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21. A historian would most likely use the image in Source 1 as support for which of the following assertions?
- (A) Mughal rule in India was generally supported by practitioners of Hinduism.
 - (B) Mughal rulers were interested in portraying themselves as champions of religious harmony.
 - (C) Mughal subjects resisted converting to Islam, despite the many benefits that doing so would confer.
 - (D) Mughal art rejected realism and focused on allegorical and symbolic depictions of reality.
22. Source 2 indicates that all of the following were likely factors contributing to Sikhism's popularity in India EXCEPT:
- (A) It offered a set of religious beliefs that combined elements of both Hinduism and Islam.
 - (B) It advocated a direct and personal approach to God that paralleled Islamic beliefs.
 - (C) It appealed to members of the lower socioeconomic strata by rejecting the rigid social hierarchy of Hinduism.
 - (D) It offered a set of principles around which all Indians could rally in resisting British imperial encroachment.
23. Based on your knowledge of world history, which of the following factors contributed most directly to the Mughal Empire's territorial expansion in South Asia?
- (A) The Mughals' adoption and effective use of gunpowder weapons
 - (B) The Mughals' adoption of Sikhism
 - (C) The Mughals' friendly relations with neighboring states, such as the Safavid Empire and Tibet
 - (D) The Mughal emperors' claims that they were directly descended from Genghis Khan

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Questions 24 - 27 refer to the following record of a court case tried in west-central Mexico in 1672.

[Testimony by the creole (European-ancestry) members of a lay religious brotherhood in the town of San Juan Peribán.]

“Cristobál Bernal was elected chair of our brotherhood by a margin of only two votes. Most votes in Bernal’s favor came from mulatto and mestizo brothers. However, we, the creole brothers, elected Don Carvajal, a resident of the town and owner of the hacienda and sugar mill there. We urge you to command that only creoles should vote for the positions of chair and deputy chairs and that neither mulattoes nor mestizos can serve in those positions, and that a new election must be held for these positions.”

[Response by the mulatto and mestizo brothers]

“Since the brotherhood was founded, it has had the ancient custom of voting for and electing mulattoes and mestizos as deputies. And mestizos and mulattoes make up most of the membership and help the brotherhood grow. And mestizo and mulatto brothers had donated land, which earns 25 pesos rent per year for the brotherhood. And mulatto and mestizo brothers also collect alms for the brotherhood. If this brotherhood were actually two—one for creoles only and the other for mulattoes and mestizos—then the petitioners might have a case. But there is only one brotherhood in which creoles, mestizos, and mulattoes are mixed and, being members of it, they must enjoy the rights and advantages of the said brotherhood. Without question these rights should include voting and electing their own chair and deputies.”

[Judge’s decision]

“The election is declared valid, and Bernal is confirmed as chair.”

24. The dispute described in the court case is most directly an effect of which of the following processes in colonial American societies?
- (A) The economic tensions between landowning elites and landless peasants
 - (B) The emergence of new syncretic forms of religious beliefs and rituals
 - (C) The demographic collapse of the indigenous Amerindian population as a result of the spread of infectious disease
 - (D) The formation of new identities as part of the restructuring of social hierarchies
25. The judge’s decision in the case is best understood in the context of colonial authorities’ policy of
- (A) encouraging the spread of indigenous Christian practices, such as the cult of the Virgin of Guadalupe
 - (B) ensuring that intercommunal conflicts were brought under control before they could disrupt public order
 - (C) maintaining the continued inflow of coerced labor through the *asiento* system
 - (D) favoring Spanish-born rather than American-born individuals in official appointments and promotions

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26. The existence of a sugar mill in the Mexican town in the passage indicates that the region of Mexico in which the lawsuit took place was part of which of the following?
- (A) The Manila galleon trade route
 - (B) The pre-Columbian *pochteca* traveling-merchant network
 - (C) The Atlantic trade system
 - (D) The indentured-labor migration system
27. Based on the passage and your knowledge of world history, which of the following can be inferred about the economic hierarchy in San Juan Peribán?
- (A) Mulattoes and mestizos had no property rights and worked as tenant farmers on creole-owned plantations.
 - (B) Creoles were predominantly employed in commerce and administration, whereas mulattoes and mestizos were predominantly employed in agriculture.
 - (C) Mulatto and mestizo communities had some economic resources, but creoles were still economically dominant.
 - (D) Creoles were being outcompeted economically by their mulatto and mestizo counterparts and were becoming impoverished as a result.

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Questions 28 - 30 refer to the image below.



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The image above, from seventeenth-century Ethiopia, shows the Virgin Mary and Christ Child with the merchant who commissioned the painting lying below.

28. The painting is best seen as evidence for which of the following?
- (A) The lasting impact of the spread of Christianity through Afro-Eurasia during the period of the late Roman Empire
 - (B) The success of Crusaders in spreading Christianity into East Africa
 - (C) The emergence of syncretic religions as Islam spread through East Africa in the period after the Muslim conquests
 - (D) The migration of Bantu peoples across Africa
29. The painting can best be used as evidence for which of the following world historical trends that took place during the period 1450 C.E. to 1750 C.E. ?
- (A) The use of art to glorify rulers
 - (B) The sponsorship of art by new elites
 - (C) Governments using art to foster nationalism among their populations
 - (D) The diffusion of African artistic traditions across Indian Ocean trade routes

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30. Ethiopia's cultural traditions reflected in the painting had which of the following effects on Ethiopia's interactions with European colonial empires in the late nineteenth century?
- (A) They provided Ethiopians with an additional rationale for resisting European encroachment.
 - (B) They created an opportunity for Ethiopia to participate in the European alliance system.
 - (C) They strengthened Social Darwinist claims that Ethiopians were inferior to Europeans.
 - (D) They contributed to the isolation of Ethiopia from the emerging global labor network.

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Questions 31 - 33 refer to the table below.

POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC, 1778–1878

Year	Population
1778	242,000
1823	135,000
1831–32	124,000
1835–36	107,000
1850	84,000
1853*	73,000
1860	70,000
1866	63,000
1872	57,000
1878**	58,000

* 1853: 97.5% of the population born in Hawaii

** 1878: 83.6% of the population born in Hawaii

Source: Alfred W. Crosby, *Germs, Seeds and Animals: Studies in Ecological History*, 1994

31. Which of the following best explains the overall population trend shown in the table?

- (A) Large-scale migration from the Pacific Islands to the Americas for plantation labor
- (B) Conflict between Pacific Island states
- (C) The spread of epidemic diseases as a result of contact with Westerners
- (D) The expansion of the Japanese empire in the Pacific

32. Which of the following best explains the changes in the population of the Hawaiian Islands from 1872 to 1878 ?

- (A) The increased presence of Asian indentured servants on Hawaiian plantations
- (B) The growth of tourism as a result of technological advances in transportation
- (C) The urbanization of Hawaii as a result of industrialization
- (D) The development of racial exclusion policies in European settler colonies

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33. The historical trend represented by the table is most similar to which of the following?
- (A) The spread of the Black Death along the Silk Roads in the fourteenth century
 - (B) The impact of the Columbian Exchange on American populations in the sixteenth century
 - (C) The effects of the trans-Atlantic slave trade on West African populations in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
 - (D) The results of the development of reliable birth control methods in the twentieth century

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Questions 34 - 37 refer to the passage below.

“[Nineteenth-century] Indian liberal ideas, I argue, were foundational to all forms of Indian nationalism and the country’s modern politics. Yet Indian liberalism was both wider in scope, and more specific in its remedies, than what is commonly called nationalism. To put it in its most positive light, Indian liberalism represented a broad range of thought and practice directed to the pursuit of political and social liberty. Its common features were a desire to re-empower India’s people with personal freedom in the face of a despotic government of foreigners, entrenched traditional authority, and supposedly corrupt domestic or religious practices. Indian liberals sought representation in government service, on grand juries and, later, on elective bodies. They demanded a free press, freedom of assembly and public comment. Liberals broadly accepted the principle of individual property rights, subject to various degrees of protection for the masses against economic exploitation. Liberals emphasized education, particularly women’s education. Educated women would help to abolish domestic tyranny, reinstate the ancient Hindu ideal of companionate marriage and improve the race. But a fine line was to be drawn between instructing women and permitting excessive license in gender relations, which was seen as a Western corruption.”

Christopher Bayly, British historian, *Recovering Liberties: Indian Thought in the Age of Liberalism and Empire*, 2012

34. Based on Bayly’s argument, Indian liberal ideas were most clearly influenced by which of the following?
- (A) Classical Indian religious and philosophical traditions
 - (B) Marxist political theories of class struggle
 - (C) Enlightenment concepts of natural rights
 - (D) Laissez-faire capitalism espoused by European thinkers
35. The spread of the liberal ideas discussed in the passage was most directly a result of which of the following?
- (A) The influence of European political and educational institutions facilitated by British imperial policies in India
 - (B) The revival of traditional Hindu social structures as a reaction against British influence in India
 - (C) The example of American revolutions influenced by Enlightenment principles
 - (D) The return of overseas migrants from plantations in the Pacific and Caribbean
36. The Indian liberal view of women discussed in the passage is best understood in the context of which of the following?
- (A) Changes in gender roles as a result of Indian industrialization
 - (B) Emerging women’s suffrage and feminist movements
 - (C) The predominantly male migration of Indian indentured labor overseas
 - (D) The development of more effective means of birth control

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37. Many Indian historians after independence would likely have objected to Bayly's characterization of Indian liberalism on the basis of their belief that
- (A) Indian nationalism was inspired predominantly by Indian cultural and political traditions
 - (B) environmental considerations were a primary motive behind Indian nationalist sentiment
 - (C) French literary theories in the late twentieth century were critical to understanding Indian nationalism
 - (D) the military rebellion in support of the last Mughal emperor was the defining moment for Indian nationalism

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Questions 38 - 40 refer to the objects shown in the following two images.

Image 1

Ivory tip for a king's ceremonial scepter showing a female ancestor spirit, Kongo, western Africa, circa 1800



Werner Forman Archive / Bridgeman Images

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Image 2

Female figure on a crucifix, Kongo, western Africa, circa 1800



Kongo. *Crucifix*. Stone, pigment, 13 x 6 1/2 x 2 1/2 in. (33.0 x 16.6 x 6.4 cm). Brooklyn Museum, Museum Expedition 1922, Robert B. Woodward Memorial Fund, 22.240.

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38. The object in Image 1 best illustrates which of the following continuities in world history?
- (A) The power of traditional elites was continuously challenged by the emerging power of new elites.
 - (B) The power of states was based on the ability of rulers to monopolize the use of violence.
 - (C) Artists depended on royal patronage for their livelihoods.
 - (D) Rulers used religious imagery to legitimize their political authority.
39. The object in Image 2 best illustrates which of the following cultural processes in the period circa 1450–1750 ?
- (A) The spread of Ethiopian cultural traditions in West Africa
 - (B) The influence of the Columbian Exchange on artistic traditions
 - (C) The development of religious syncretism as cultural traditions spread
 - (D) The intensification of pre-existing religious conflicts and rivalries
40. Taken together, the two images best support which of the following conclusions?
- (A) New European technologies transformed African artistic traditions.
 - (B) African societies that practiced Christianity generally gave women greater political and cultural prominence than did African societies that practiced traditional religions.
 - (C) African societies combined a patriarchal power structure with cultural traditions that gave women a prominent place in social and cultural life.
 - (D) Women’s roles in African societies were shaped by the interaction between Christianity and Islam as the two religions spread in the region.

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Questions 41 - 44 refer to the passage below.

“In theory, all of the peoples of the world, though different in their degree of civilization and enlightenment are created equal and are brothers before God. As universal love advances, the theory goes, and as the regulations of international law are put into place, the entire world will soon be at peace. This theory is currently espoused mainly by Western Christian ministers or by persons who are enamored of that religion. However, when we leave this fiction and look at the facts regarding international relations today, we find them shockingly different. Do nations honor treaties? We find not the slightest evidence that they do. When countries break treaties, there are no courts to judge them. Therefore, whether a treaty is honored or not depends entirely on the financial and military powers of the countries involved. Money and soldiers are not for the protection of existing principles; they are the instruments for the creation of principles where none exist.

There are those moralists who would sit and wait for the day when all wars would end. Yet in my opinion the Western nations are growing ever stronger in the skills of war. In recent years, these countries devise strange new weapons and day by day increase their standing armies. One can argue that that is truly useless, truly stupid. Yet if others are working on being stupid, then I must respond in kind. If others are violent, then I too must become violent. International politics is the way of force rather than the way of virtue—and we should accept that.”

Yukichi Fukuzawa, Japanese intellectual, *Commentary on the Current Problems*, 1881.

41. Based on the passage, it can be inferred that in the late nineteenth century international relations were increasingly perceived as being governed by
- (A) Social Darwinism and international power politics
 - (B) the Enlightenment and theories of natural rights
 - (C) traditional or religious morality
 - (D) socialism and the concept of international workers' solidarity
42. Which of the following most likely influenced Fukuzawa's views in the passage?
- (A) The Tokugawa Shogunate's policy of limiting contacts between Japan and the rest of the world
 - (B) The emphasis on peaceful resolution of conflicts in Shinto and Buddhist religious traditions
 - (C) The forcible “opening up” of Japanese markets to the West, which led to the Meiji Restoration
 - (D) The suppression of the Taiping Rebellion in China, which resulted in significant loss of life

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43. Ideas similar to those expressed in the passage would contribute most directly to which of the following?
- (A) Japanese imperialist policies in East and Southeast Asia in the first half of the twentieth century
 - (B) Japanese government attempts to mobilize public opinion by promoting the veneration of the emperor in the 1930s and 1940s
 - (C) Japan's policy of demilitarization after the end of the Second World War
 - (D) Japan's "economic miracle" in the 1960s and 1970s
44. Which of the following international organizations were founded upon principles that were in direct opposition to the approach to international politics advocated in the second paragraph?
- (A) Regional trade agreements such as ASEAN and Mercosur
 - (B) International economic institutions promoting free trade, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank
 - (C) Cold War military alliances such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact
 - (D) Collective security and cooperation organizations, such as the League of Nations and the United Nations

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Questions 45 - 48 refer to the following two poems from *Echoes of Revolt*, a poetry collection published by the Ghadar, an Indian political movement, 1914.

Poem 1

“The world calls us coolie.*
Why doesn’t our flag fly anywhere?
How shall we survive, are we slaves forever?
Why aren’t we involved in politics?
From the beginning we have been oppressed.
Why don’t we even dream of freedom?
Only a handful of oppressors have taken our fields.
Why has no Indian cultivator risen and protected his land?
Our children cry out for want of education.
Why don’t we open science colleges?”

*An insulting term for South or East Asian manual workers

Poem 2

“Why do you sit silent in your own country
You who make so much noise in foreign lands?
Noise outside of India is of little avail.
Pay attention to activities within India.
You are quarreling and Hindu-Muslim conflict is prevalent.
The jewel of India is rotting in the earth
because you are fighting over the Vedas and the Koran.
Go and speak with soldiers.
Ask them why they are asleep, men who once held swords.
Muslim, Hindu, and Sikh heroes should join together.
The power of the oppressors is nothing if we unitedly attack him.
Indians have been the victors in the battlefields of Burma, Egypt, China and the Sudan.”

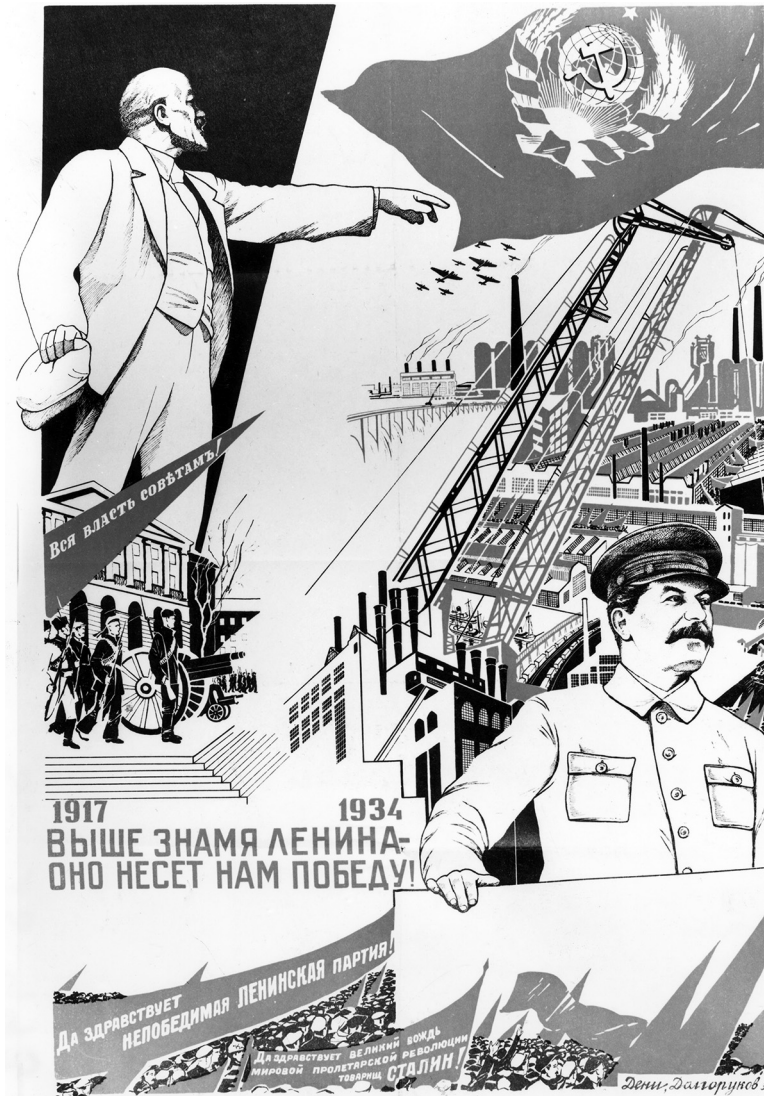
45. Which of the following best accounts for the circumstances of Indian workers alluded to in Poem 1 ?
- (A) The increasing migration of Indian laborers to industrialized urban areas
 - (B) The cultural divisions between Indian Muslim migrants and Indian Hindu migrants
 - (C) The coerced migration of Indian indentured servants
 - (D) The pattern of many Indian migrants returning to their homeland after their contracts ended
46. In Poem 1, the sentiments regarding education and politics are best understood in the context of which of the following?
- (A) The persistence of slavery in spite of the abolitionist movement in the British Empire
 - (B) The growth of women’s movements pushing for greater education and domestic rights
 - (C) The British failure to provide mass education in India, for fear that doing so would encourage resistance against imperial rule
 - (D) The revival of traditional Hindu and Muslim religious beliefs in India

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47. The religious tensions alluded to in Poem 2 would result most directly in which of the following?
- (A) The migration of many South Asians to Great Britain
 - (B) The development of new syncretic belief systems in India such as Sikhism and Bahaism
 - (C) The Japanese invasion of India during the Second World War
 - (D) The population resettlement following the partition of South Asia into India and Pakistan after independence
48. In Poem 2, the reference to Indian victories on battlefields is best understood in the context of which of the following?
- (A) Violent resistance by Indians to colonial rule
 - (B) The drafting of migrants into the militaries of host countries
 - (C) Indian resistance to Japanese imperialism
 - (D) The mobilization of Indian troops to fight in Great Britain's wars

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Questions 49 - 52 refer to the image below.



Snark/ Art Resource, NY

Poster from the Seventeenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 1934.

Poster text: “Raise the Flag of Lenin, It Gives Us Victory!”

Banners at bottom read: “Long live the invincible party of Lenin!” “Long live the great guide of the international proletarian revolution, Comrade Stalin!”

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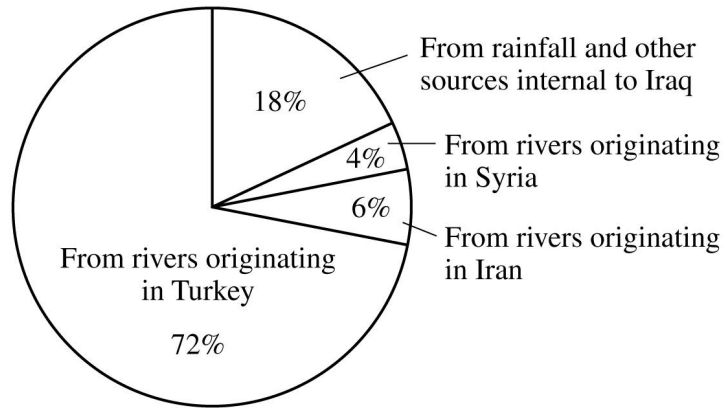
49. The ideology reflected in the poster was most directly the result of which of the following developments in the nineteenth century?
- (A) Growing discontent with traditional forms of government led to the development of new political ideas.
 - (B) Rebellions against imperial rule led to the formation of new independent states.
 - (C) Demands for an expanded suffrage including women and the working class challenged existing political hierarchies.
 - (D) Enlightenment philosophers and writers increasingly turned to empiricism and denounced the role of religion in political life.
50. Which of the following directly enabled the establishment of the government that produced the poster?
- (A) The collapse of the Russian Empire under the stress of the First World War
 - (B) Redrawn national boundaries as a result of peace treaties ending the First World War
 - (C) The abolition of serfdom and other forms of coerced labor in Russia during the nineteenth century
 - (D) Increased ethnic violence in Russia due to imperial expansion in the nineteenth century
51. Which of the following best describes the likely intent of the poster?
- (A) To build support for Soviet participation in institutions of international governance such as the League of Nations
 - (B) To build support for centrally directed economic modernization programs in the Soviet Union
 - (C) To promote Soviet free-market economic policies and participation in international trade agreements
 - (D) To promote resistance to the prevailing political and economic order in the Soviet Union
52. Artworks of the type shown in the image were used for all of the following EXCEPT to
- (A) mobilize the Soviet population in support of the policy of “total war” during the Second World War
 - (B) showcase Soviet support for the Warsaw Pact during the Cold War
 - (C) promote Soviet support for anti-imperialist independence movements in Asia and Africa
 - (D) encourage Soviet citizens to embrace Western popular culture

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Questions 53 - 55 refer to the chart and map below.

Source 1

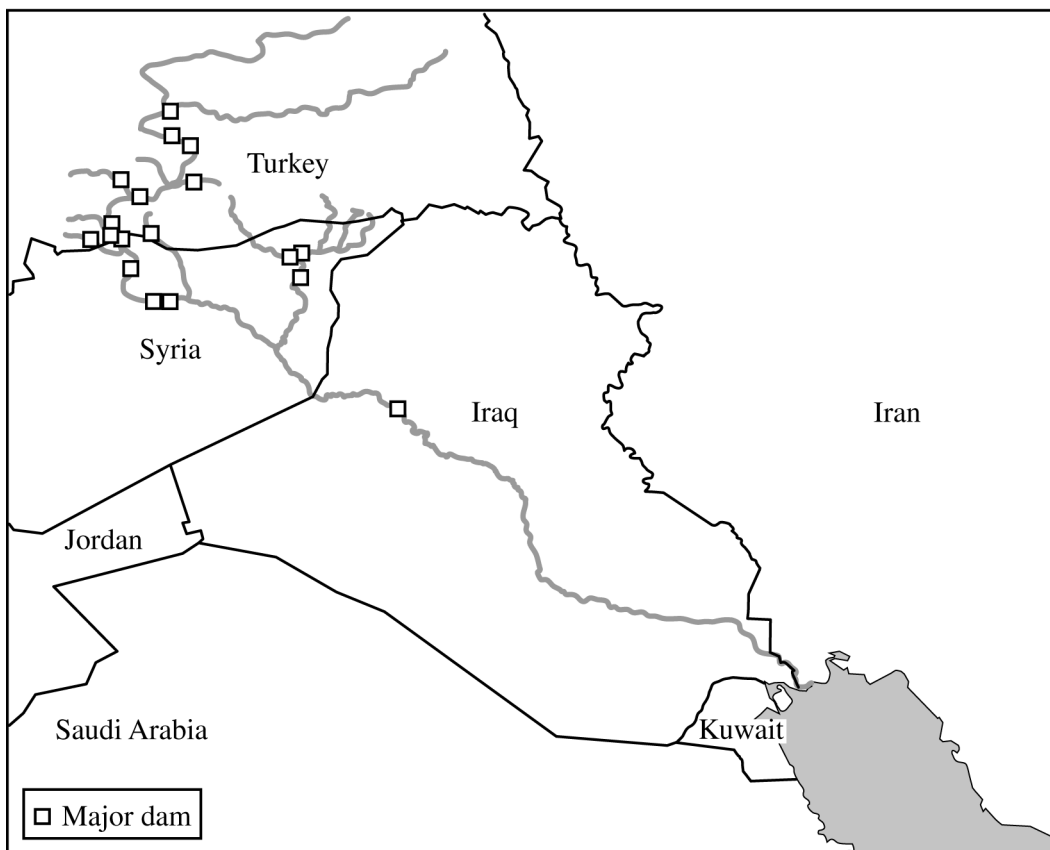
VOLUME OF WATER AVAILABLE FOR USE
IN IRAQ, BY ORIGIN OF THE WATER SOURCE, 2010



Source: Iraq Ministry of Water Resources, 2010.

Source 2

MAJOR HYDROELECTRIC DAMS IN THE EUPHRATES RIVER BASIN, 2010



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53. The chart and map best illustrate which of the following aspects of human interactions with the environment in the late twentieth century?
- (A) Industrialization led to increasingly hazardous levels of air and water pollution.
 - (B) Economic development policies intensified competition over limited natural resources.
 - (C) Urbanization dramatically expanded the per capita rates of freshwater consumption.
 - (D) Climate change led to increasing desertification in drought-prone regions.
54. On a global scale, which of the following directly prevented problems such as those alluded to in the map and graph from leading to population decline in the late twentieth century?
- (A) The development of new forms of global communication and transportation
 - (B) The extension of the average human life span brought about by medical advances
 - (C) The greater social acceptance of birth control
 - (D) The increases in average agricultural yields per acre brought about by the Green Revolution
55. Which of the following additional pieces of information would be most directly useful in assessing the extent to which the developments reflected in Source 2 represent a threat to Iraq's economy?
- (A) Information on the total amount of foreign investment in Iraq's economy
 - (B) Information on the percentage of Iraqi agriculture that depends on irrigation
 - (C) Information on the political affiliation of Iraq's minister of water resources
 - (D) Information on Iraq's petroleum resources and revenues

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