

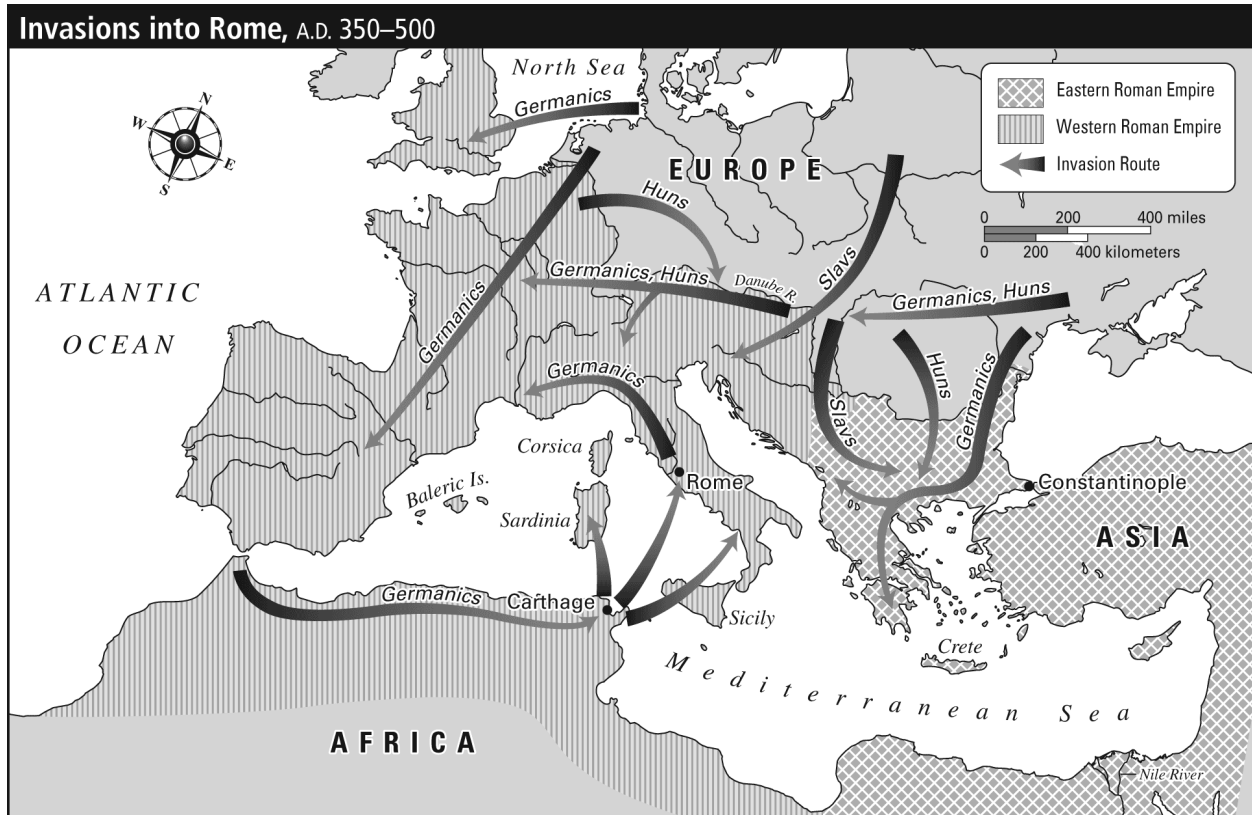
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

- \_\_\_\_ 1. The original settlement of Rome was built on the \_\_\_\_\_ River.
  - A. Roman
  - B. Danube
  - C. Palatine
  - D. Tiber
  
- \_\_\_\_ 2. The Romans drove Tarquin from power because they wanted a government guided by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the Justinian Code
  - B. the will of the people
  - C. the power of a king
  - D. the strength of an emperor
  
- \_\_\_\_ 3. The Romans gained control over \_\_\_\_\_ after defeating Carthage.
  - A. the Mediterranean Sea
  - B. the Tiber River
  - C. western Europe
  - D. Byzantium
  
- \_\_\_\_ 4. The emperor \_\_\_\_\_ led Rome in an era known as the Pax Romana.
  - A. Julius Caesar
  - B. Augustus
  - C. Justinian
  - D. Constantine
  
- \_\_\_\_ 5. Attacks on \_\_\_\_\_ were outlawed under the rule of Constantine.
  - A. Ottomans
  - B. Huns
  - C. Christians
  - D. Franks
  
- \_\_\_\_ 6. The year 476 brought the fall of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Western Roman Empire
  - B. Frankish Empire
  - C. Byzantine Empire
  - D. Christian Church
  
- \_\_\_\_ 7. A legal system put in place by \_\_\_\_\_ served the Byzantine Empire for hundreds of years.
  - A. Augustus
  - B. Constantine
  - C. Diocletian
  - D. Justinian
  
- \_\_\_\_ 8. A struggle for power between Byzantine emperors and \_\_\_\_\_ led to a schism in Christianity.
  - A. the pope
  - B. the Roman emperors
  - C. the church
  - D. the bishops
  
- \_\_\_\_ 9. The culture of \_\_\_\_\_ strongly influenced the culture of Rome.
  - A. Byzantium
  - B. Carthage
  - C. Italy
  - D. Greece

- \_\_\_ 10. Stoics believe that \_\_\_ should work for the good of all.
- bishops
  - citizens
  - emperors
  - engineers

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)



- \_\_\_ 11. What island is part of the Eastern Roman Empire?
- Corsica
  - Crete
  - Sardinia
  - Constantinople
- \_\_\_ 12. Which invaders reached the city of Rome?
- Germanics
  - Huns
  - Huns and Slavs
  - Slavs
- \_\_\_ 13. Which invaders moved through Africa?
- Huns and Germanics
  - Huns
  - Germanics
  - Slavs

- \_\_\_\_ 14. For roughly how long did these invasions last?  
 A. 50 years  
 B. 100 years  
 C. 150 years  
 D. 200 years
- \_\_\_\_ 15. Which of the following escaped invasion?  
 A. Rome  
 B. Carthage  
 C. Sardinia  
 D. Constantinople

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

<b>Wages in the Roman Empire, A.D. 301</b>			
<b>OCCUPATION, PAY FREQUENCY</b>	<b>APPROXIMATE WAGES (DENARI)</b>	<b>OCCUPATION, PAY FREQUENCY</b>	<b>APPROXIMATE WAGES (DENARI)</b>
Brick maker, for every 4 fired bricks	2	Secretary, daily	35
Brick maker, for every 8 sun dried bricks	2	Wall mosaics worker, daily	60
Wool weaver, per cloak	175	Water carrier, daily	25
Barber, per customer	2	Lawyer, for pleading a case	1000
Carpenter, daily	50	Public speaking teacher, per month, per student	250
Sewer cleaner, daily	25	Arithmetic teacher, per month, per student	75

- \_\_\_\_ 16. How much denarii did a secretary make in a day?  
 A. 20  
 B. 22  
 C. 35  
 D. 30
- \_\_\_\_ 17. How many fired bricks did a brick maker have to make in order to earn two denarii?  
 A. two  
 B. three  
 C. four  
 D. five
- \_\_\_\_ 18. How many customers would a barber have to serve in order to make at least as much as a carpenter earned in a day?  
 A. 20  
 B. 25  
 C. 30  
 D. 35
- \_\_\_\_ 19. How much more denarii did a carpenter make than a secretary in a day?  
 A. 15  
 B. 20  
 C. 25  
 D. 30

- \_\_\_ 20. Which of the following workers earned the most on a daily basis?
- A. carpenter
  - B. sewer cleaner
  - C. wall mosaics worker
  - D. water carrier

Choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

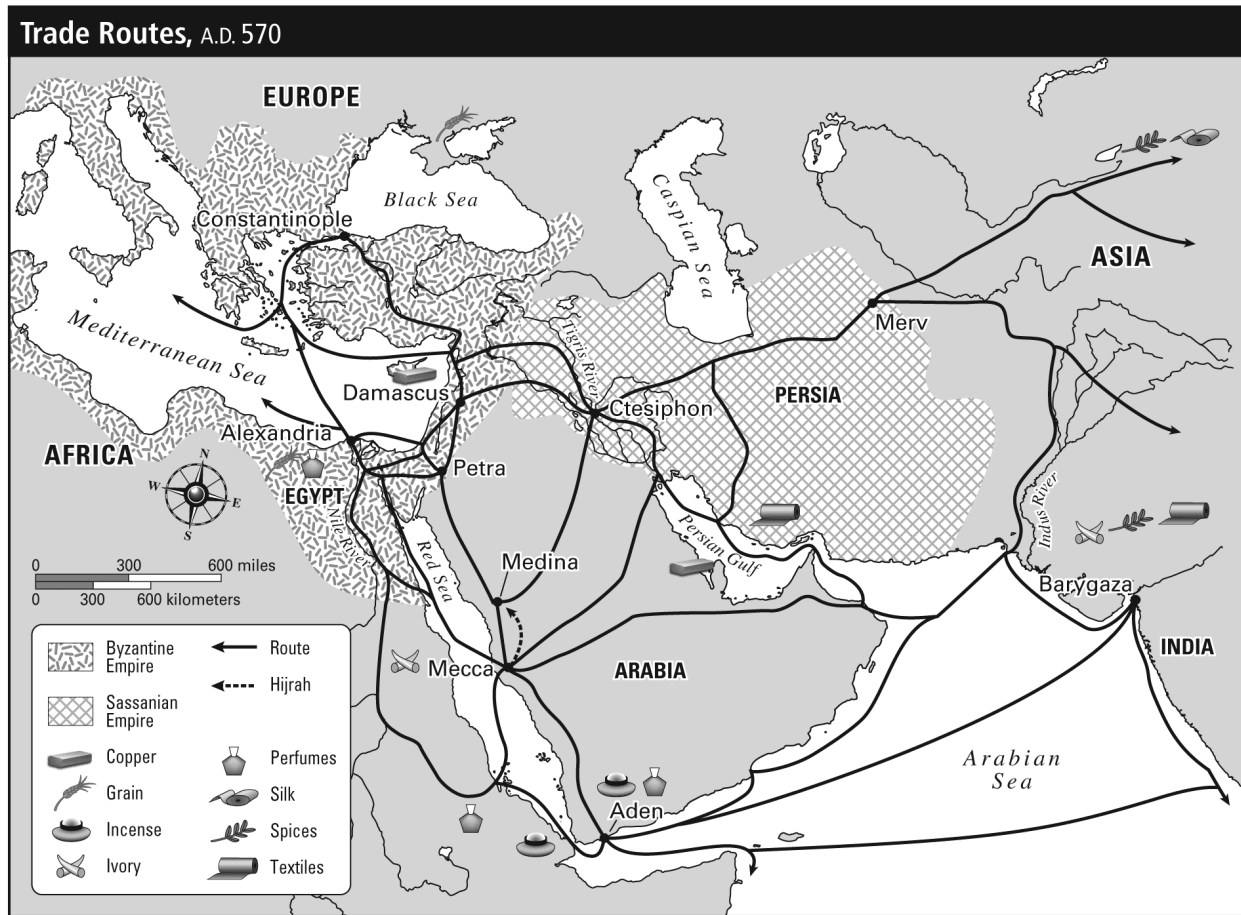
- \_\_\_ 21. Together, lines of latitude and longitude are used to
- A. identify the absolute location of a place.
  - B. determine the projection a cartographer uses.
  - C. determine the distance from the poles.
  - D. identify the purpose of a map.
- \_\_\_ 22. What is anthropology the study of?
- A. physical traits and cultures of humans
  - B. human-environment interaction
  - C. the movement of ideas and cultures
  - D. the oral histories of cultural groups
- \_\_\_ 23. A struggle for power between Byzantine emperors and \_\_\_ led to a schism in Christianity.
- A. the pope
  - B. the Roman emperor
  - C. the church
  - D. the bishops
- \_\_\_ 24. The culture of \_\_\_ strongly influenced the culture of Rome.
- A. Byzantium
  - B. Carthage
  - C. Italy
  - D. Greece
- \_\_\_ 25. Oral histories might not be reliable evidence because
- A. they have not been written down.
  - B. tellers may have changed details.
  - C. fewer people today have oral histories.
  - D. generations of families tend to live far apart.
- \_\_\_ 26. The emperor \_\_\_ led Rome in an era known as the Pax Romana.
- A. Julius Caesar
  - B. Augustus
  - C. Justinian
  - D. Constantine
- \_\_\_ 27. Attacks on \_\_\_ were outlawed under the rule of Constantine.
- A. Ottomans
  - B. Huns
  - C. Christians
  - D. Franks
- \_\_\_ 28. Geographers define continents by
- A. size, climate, and landforms.
  - B. landforms, climate, and cultures.
  - C. size, landforms, and boundaries.
  - D. size, landforms, and cultures.

- \_\_\_\_ 29. Who could vote in the Roman republic?  
A. all men born free  
B. all servants and slaves  
C. only senators and consuls  
D. men chosen by a consul
- \_\_\_\_ 30. Which best describes what history is?  
A. History is the study of old books and who wrote them.  
B. History is the study of how people lived in the past.  
C. History is the study of how cultures and governments have changed.  
D. History is the study of what has happened in the past and why.
- \_\_\_\_ 31. Why did Diocletian divide the Roman Empire in half?  
A. to give power to more people  
B. to increase the number of citizens  
C. to create two separate empires  
D. to make the empire easier to govern
- \_\_\_\_ 32. The Roman Republic was formed in response to  
A. the weak rule of a king.  
B. the oppressive rule of a king.  
C. the failure of the king to modernize.  
D. the threat of invasion from the north.
- \_\_\_\_ 33. Geographers study Earth's features and  
A. how they have changed over time.  
B. how humans have interacted with them.  
C. how they influence climate.  
D. how they can be categorized and measured.
- \_\_\_\_ 34. Map projections may show distortion in  
A. the lines of latitude and longitude.  
B. the shape or size of continents.  
C. theme or organization of information.  
D. the use of satellite information.
- \_\_\_\_ 35. The equator divides Earth into  
A. the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.  
B. the Eastern and Northern Hemispheres.  
C. the Northern and Western Hemispheres.  
D. the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
- \_\_\_\_ 36. Which of the following acted as a check on the power of the Roman Republic leaders?  
A. the consuls  
B. the Senate  
C. the church  
D. the patriarch
- \_\_\_\_ 37. The schism in the Christian church was a result of  
A. arguments over the size of new churches.  
B. the invasions by Germanic tribes.  
C. debates over how to spread Christianity.  
D. growing tension between eastern and western churches.
- \_\_\_\_ 38. The capital of the Byzantine Empire was named after  
A. Justinian.  
B. Hagia Sophia.  
C. Constantine.  
D. Diocletian.

- \_\_\_ 39. People who study anthropology are interested in the \_\_\_ of human beings.
- A. past and present
  - B. physical traits and culture
  - C. scientific knowledge and beliefs
  - D. height and brain size
- \_\_\_ 40. A film about the Civil War is a secondary source because
- A. it is not accurate.
  - B. it expresses opinions that are not based on fact.
  - C. it was made by someone who was not there.
  - D. it explains the causes of the Civil War.
- \_\_\_ 41. What distinguishes a republican form of government?
- A. All citizens make and enforce laws directly.
  - B. Leaders choose their successors.
  - C. Citizens vote to choose their leaders.
  - D. Leaders inherit their positions.
- \_\_\_ 42. The philosophy of Stoicism stressed
- A. duty, endurance, and virtue.
  - B. duty, faith, and tolerance.
  - C. physical strength, courage, and duty.
  - D. honor, duty, and intelligence.
- \_\_\_ 43. What is an artifact?
- A. an object made by a human
  - B. any object found at an excavation
  - C. an object from the past
  - D. an object that is beautiful but old
- \_\_\_ 44. Which of the following was a key internal weakness of the Roman Empire?
- A. an aging population
  - B. political corruption
  - C. poor city planning
  - D. pressure from foreign invaders
- \_\_\_ 45. The Justinian Code was a code of
- A. laws.
  - B. ideas.
  - C. taxes.
  - D. honor.
- \_\_\_ 46. What three types of people occupied the Arabian peninsula?
- A. farmers, hunters, nomads
  - B. farmers, nomads, townspeople
  - C. farmers, townspeople, warriors
  - D. nomads, soldiers, traders
- \_\_\_ 47. Why were the large oases of the Arabian peninsula important?
- A. Their water and farms made them important to traders.
  - B. Many Bedouins lived on the oases.
  - C. Their green trees offered shade to hot and weary travelers.
  - D. Many animals lived on the oases.
- \_\_\_ 48. Where was the Ka'aba located?
- A. in a desert oasis
  - B. in the city of Medina
  - C. in the city of Mecca
  - D. in the Byzantine empire

- \_\_\_ 49. In what way did Muhammad believe that God spoke to him?
- A. through the desert gods
  - B. through the angel Gabriel
  - C. through his companions
  - D. through Allah
- \_\_\_ 50. What is Islam's main teaching?
- A. There is only one God.
  - B. Muslims must memorize the Qur'an.
  - C. Muslims must follow Muhammad's example.
  - D. People should pray on Fridays.
- \_\_\_ 51. What is the name of the five duties that all Muslims must perform?
- A. the Five Pillars of Muhammad
  - B. the Five Pillars of Islam
  - C. the five revelations of Gabriel
  - D. the Five Islamic Customs
- \_\_\_ 52. Whom did the Muslims call the "people of the book"?
- A. the Christians and the Jews
  - B. the Byzantines and the Persians
  - C. the Uthman
  - D. the Arab Muslims
- \_\_\_ 53. How was the first caliph chosen?
- A. He was appointed by Muhammad.
  - B. He was elected by the people.
  - C. He took power by force.
  - D. He inherited the rule from Muhammad.
- \_\_\_ 54. Why did the first caliphs begin a military conquest of other regions?
- A. They wanted to fight wars to gain glory.
  - B. They wanted to take revenge on their neighbors.
  - C. They wanted to spread the religion of Islam.
  - D. They wanted to free people from Byzantine rule.
- \_\_\_ 55. Why did the Muslim community split?
- A. The Sunnis wanted peace instead of war.
  - B. The caliph was no longer a follower of the Sunnah.
  - C. Some Muslims refused to accept Umayyad rule.
  - D. The Shiites wanted to begin their own religion.

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)



- \_\_\_ 56. To get from Aden to Barygaza, what body of water did traders have to cross?
- Arabian Sea
  - Black Sea
  - Mediterranean Sea
  - Red Sea
- \_\_\_ 57. What bodies of water are crossed by trade routes leaving Aden?
- Black Sea, Caspian Sea
  - Red Sea, Arabian Sea
  - Arabian Sea, Black Sea, Persian Gulf
  - Arabian Sea, Caspian Sea, Red Sea
- \_\_\_ 58. The city of Mecca is located closest to which body of water?
- Arabian Sea
  - Mediterranean Sea
  - Persian Gulf
  - Red Sea
- \_\_\_ 59. What trade goods are found on the Arabian peninsula?
- grain, ivory
  - incense, perfumes, copper
  - textiles, silk
  - incense, perfumes, ivory



- \_\_\_ 60. About how many miles separate Medina and Mecca?  
A. 100 miles  
B. 200 miles  
C. 300 miles  
D. 400 miles

Choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

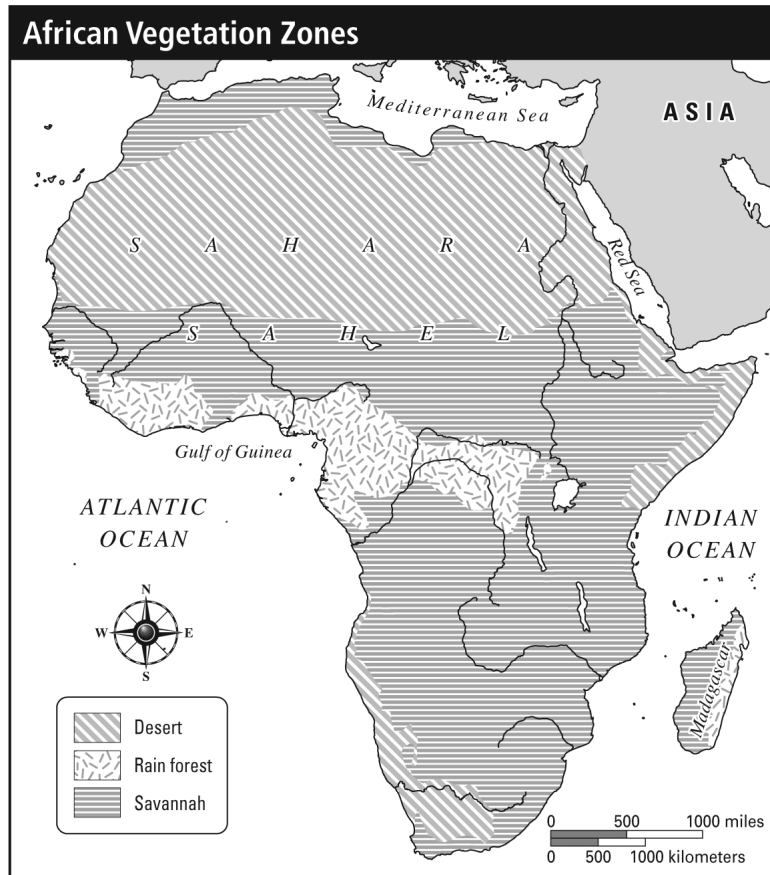
- \_\_\_ 61. Why were the large oases of the Arabian peninsula important?  
A. Their water and farms made them important to trade.  
B. Many Bedouins lived on the oases.  
C. Their green trees offered shade to hot and weary travelers.  
D. Many animals lived on the oases.
- \_\_\_ 62. What three types of people occupied the Arabian peninsula?  
A. farmers, hunters, nomads  
B. farmers, nomads, townspeople  
C. farmers, townspeople, warriors  
D. nomads, soldiers, traders
- \_\_\_ 63. Which of the following best describes Islam?  
A. a religion spread by the "people of the book"  
B. a prophet born in the city of Mecca  
C. a migration to the city of Medina  
D. a religion spread by the Prophet Muhammad
- \_\_\_ 64. Which of the following is true about all the people known as Muslims?  
A. They were prosperous merchants.  
B. They believed in Islam.  
C. They were enemies of Muhammad.  
D. They were a nomadic tribe.
- \_\_\_ 65. What is Islam's main teaching?  
A. There is only one God.  
B. Muslims must memorize the Qur'an.  
C. Muslims must follow Muhammad's example.  
D. People should pray on Fridays.
- \_\_\_ 66. Which of the following became part of a body of law and was used to decide legal matters?  
A. the words and deeds of Abraham  
B. the Sunnah  
C. the treaties of alliance  
D. the Hijrah
- \_\_\_ 67. Which of the following is true about the Qur'an?  
A. It is the holy scripture of Islam.  
B. It is composed of five pillars.  
C. It was written down by the angel Gabriel.  
D. It is the religion of the people of the book.
- \_\_\_ 68. What is the name of the five duties that all good Muslims must perform?  
A. the Five Pillars of Muhammad  
B. the Five Pillars of Islam  
C. the Five Revelations of Gabriel  
D. the Five Islamic Customs

- \_\_\_ 69. How was the first caliph chosen?  
A. He was appointed by Muhammad.  
B. He was elected by the people.  
C. He took power by force.  
D. He inherited the role from Muhammad.
- \_\_\_ 70. Why did the first caliphs begin a military conquest of other regions?  
A. They wanted to fight wars to gain glory.  
B. They wanted to take revenge on their neighbors.  
C. They wanted to spread the religion of Islam.  
D. They wanted to free people from Byzantine rule.
- \_\_\_ 71. Why did the Muslim community split?  
A. The Sunnis wanted peace instead of war.  
B. The caliph was no longer a follower of the Sunnah.  
C. Some Muslims refused to accept Umayyad rule.  
D. The Shi'a wanted to begin their own religion.
- \_\_\_ 72. Why did the Shi'a refuse to accept the Umayyads' rule?  
A. They believed the caliph should always be a relative of Muhammad.  
B. They wanted to establish Damascus as the capital of Islam.  
C. They believed the Umayyads were too strict in the practice of Islam.  
D. They did not want Ali to become caliph.
- \_\_\_ 73. In which directions from their capital in Damascus did the Umayyads expand their empire?  
A. east and south  
B. east and west  
C. north and south  
D. west and south
- \_\_\_ 74. What method did the Umayyads use to govern their empire?  
A. clan loyalties  
B. a democracy  
C. military law  
D. a bureaucracy
- \_\_\_ 75. What happened to the last of the Umayyads?  
A. They set up an empire in the east.  
B. They all were murdered.  
C. Most became loyal subjects of the Abbasid rulers.  
D. Only one Umayyad leader escaped death and fled to Spain.
- \_\_\_ 76. Which of the following best describes a standing army?  
A. It is made up of foot soldiers.  
B. It is the special force that stands guard around the caliph.  
C. It is stationed at outposts around the empire.  
D. It is maintained both in times of war and of peace.
- \_\_\_ 77. Which of the following was the Abbasid capital?  
A. Baghdad  
B. Cairo  
C. Damascus  
D. Medina
- \_\_\_ 78. How did the Abbasids hold on to power?  
A. with a network of spies  
B. with a huge standing army  
C. by recruiting foreign mercenaries  
D. by building fortified cities

- \_\_\_ 79. Why did some Abbasids support the arts and learning?
- A. They were serious scholars.
  - B. They admired calligraphy.
  - C. They thought it would help them hold on to power.
  - D. They wanted to display their wealth.
- \_\_\_ 80. What is the best definition of a golden age?
- A. a period of great prosperity
  - B. a time when gold was used to make weapons and tools
  - C. a peaceful, happy time in history
  - D. a time during which a society or culture is at its peak
- \_\_\_ 81. How did Omar Khayyam contribute to Muslim civilization?
- A. He was a religious leader.
  - B. He wrote *The Thousand and One Nights*.
  - C. He wrote books about medicine.
  - D. He was a poet and mathematician.
- \_\_\_ 82. Which of the following is true of Abd al-Rahman III?
- A. He was an Abbasid caliph
  - B. He was an Umayyad emir.
  - C. It is the Muslim name for southern Spain.
  - D. It is a region of the western Muslim empire.
- \_\_\_ 83. Which of the following is true of al-Andalus?
- A. He was the Umayyad leader.
  - B. It was the Arabic name for southern Spain.
  - C. He was a Muslim poet.
  - D. It was an encyclopedia of geographic knowledge.
- \_\_\_ 84. What contribution did al-Zahrawi make to the golden age in al-Andalus?
- A. He was a leading mathematician.
  - B. He wrote geographic studies.
  - C. He wrote a medical encyclopedia.
  - D. He was an important philosopher.
- \_\_\_ 85. What was one important element that made Córdoba a major cultural center?
- A. farm produce
  - B. libraries
  - C. public baths
  - D. music
- \_\_\_ 86. What did most West Africans feel the strongest loyalty to?
- A. their city and region
  - B. their family and village
  - C. their king
  - D. their trading partners
- \_\_\_ 87. In West African villages, what did most people's lives center on?
- A. farming
  - B. hunting and gathering
  - C. making salt
  - D. mining gold
- \_\_\_ 88. Which was NOT an outcome of trade for West Africa?
- A. West African societies became governed by kings.
  - B. West African cities became centers of trade.
  - C. West African societies became increasingly isolated.
  - D. West African cities became centers of religion and education.

- \_\_\_ 89. How did griots pass on history and values?
- A. by preserving manuscripts
  - B. by writing down important events
  - C. by videotaping important events
  - D. by telling stories and singing songs
- \_\_\_ 90. What are the three vegetation zones of West Africa?
- A. desert, farmland, grasslands
  - B. desert, grasslands, forests
  - C. forests, mountains, desert
  - D. rivers, forests, desert
- \_\_\_ 91. How did the king of Ghana become wealthy?
- A. by converting to Islam
  - B. by selling salt
  - C. by taxing trade
  - D. by trading camels
- \_\_\_ 92. What could happen to kings of Ghana if they rejected traditional religion?
- A. anger upper classes
  - B. anger trading partners
  - C. lose gold trade
  - D. lose throne
- \_\_\_ 93. Who developed Timbuktu as a center of trade?
- A. Askia Muhammad
  - B. Mansa Musa
  - C. Sundiata
  - D. Sunni Ali
- \_\_\_ 94. What did Mansa Musa bring back to Mali from his pilgrimage?
- A. caravan
  - B. architect and scholars
  - C. poets and artists
  - D. slaves from Asia
- \_\_\_ 95. What did the Muslim leaders of Timbuktu ask Sunni Ali to do?
- A. to begin trading salt
  - B. to capture the city of Gao
  - C. to drive the Berbers out of Timbuktu
  - D. to stop trading gold

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)



- \_\_\_ 96. What does this map show?
- A. deserts
  - B. rain forests
  - C. savannahs
  - D. vegetation zones
- \_\_\_ 97. What bodies of water surround southern Africa?
- A. Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean
  - B. Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic Ocean
  - C. Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean
  - D. Red Sea, Indian Ocean
- \_\_\_ 98. What type of vegetation zone covers the LEAST amount of area on the continent?
- A. desert
  - B. desert and rain forest
  - C. rain forest
  - D. savannah
- \_\_\_ 99. What is the distance between the Gulf of Guinea and the Red Sea?
- A. about 1,300 miles
  - B. about 2,100 miles
  - C. about 2,500 miles
  - D. about 3,000 miles

- \_\_\_ 100. Where are rain forests located on the continent?  
A. east central  
B. northeast  
C. south  
D. west central

Choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

- \_\_\_ 101. What is the term for groups who have a common ancestor?  
A. clans  
B. griot  
C. kinship  
D. tribes
- \_\_\_ 102. How did labor specialization affect the economy of African villages?  
A. It reduced the number of small farmers, which harmed the economy.  
B. It changed the focus to the export of goods.  
C. It attracted specialists, creating a booming economy.  
D. It helped create a diverse economy.
- \_\_\_ 103. Which of the following was NOT an outcome of trade for West Africa?  
A. West African societies became governed by kings.  
B. West African cities became centers of trade.  
C. West African societies became increasingly isolated.  
D. West African cities became centers of religion and education.
- \_\_\_ 104. What trade goods did West Africa supply to North Africa?  
A. cloth, cattle hides, and metal goods  
B. gold, cloth, and salt  
C. gold, slaves, and ivory  
D. metal goods, salt, and cloth
- \_\_\_ 105. What are the three vegetation zones of West Africa?  
A. desert, farmland, grasslands  
B. desert, grasslands, forests  
C. forests, mountains, desert  
D. rivers, forests, desert
- \_\_\_ 106. How did the king of Ghana become wealthy?  
A. by converting to Islam  
B. by selling salt  
C. by taxing trade  
D. by trading camels
- \_\_\_ 107. Who were the Berbers?  
A. They were North African nomads who established trans-Saharan trade routes.  
B. They were traders of gold from West Africa.  
C. They were the original inhabitants of Ghana.  
D. They were a group of upper-class people of Ghana.
- \_\_\_ 108. What religion did Ghana's kings follow?  
A. both Islam and traditional religion  
B. traditional religion  
C. Islam and Christianity  
D. Ghanaism

- \_\_\_ 109. What were some of Sundiata's accomplishments?
- A. He expanded the empire of Mali and developed the city of Timbuktu.
  - B. He made an important pilgrimage to Mecca and provided financial support to scholars in Europe.
  - C. He built the Sankore mosque in Timbuktu and converted many people to Islam.
  - D. He defeated the Songhai invaders and drove out the Berbers.
- \_\_\_ 110. Which of the following is NOT a reason for Timbuktu's importance to the Mali Empire?
- A. It was located where the desert and savannah met.
  - B. It was the home of the Berbers.
  - C. It was a center of Islam learning.
  - D. It was located on an important trade route.
- \_\_\_ 111. How did Mansa Musa help develop the empire of Mali?
- A. He invited many Muslims to Mali to convert the people.
  - B. He brought thousands of farmers to his capital city and diversified the economy.
  - C. His pilgrimage to Mecca encouraged traders, scholars, and artists to come to Timbuktu.
  - D. His wars with the Songhai greatly expanded the empire.
- \_\_\_ 112. Why was Askia Muhammad an important ruler?
- A. He took control of the camel trade.
  - B. He seized the throne of the Songhai empire.
  - C. He organized the government of the Songhai empire.
  - D. He personally converted many people to Islam.
- \_\_\_ 113. Why do central and southern Africa have such a great variety of geographic features?
- A. The climate of the region is so changeable.
  - B. Central and southern Africa cover such a large area.
  - C. The region was formed in a recent geologic period.
  - D. The climate of the region is so unchanging.
- \_\_\_ 114. Who are the people who migrated south and east through Africa?
- A. Bantu
  - B. Kongo
  - C. Muslims
  - D. Portuguese
- \_\_\_ 115. Why was Kilwa an important trade center?
- A. It was an independent city-state that welcomed traders from all over Europe.
  - B. Of the three city-states on the coast, it was the most powerful.
  - C. It was on the trade route between Africa, Arabia, and Asia.
  - D. It was as far south as traders from India could sail in one monsoon season.
- \_\_\_ 116. What was one result of the interaction between Arabs and Africans?
- A. slave trade
  - B. Bantu migrations
  - C. Swahili
  - D. Great Enclosure
- \_\_\_ 117. When Arab traders settled in East African port towns, which of the following did they bring with them?
- A. the Swahili language
  - B. the religion of Islam
  - C. traditional African religious beliefs
  - D. many government officials

- \_\_\_ 118. What was the large settlement of the Shona kingdom whose name means "houses of stone"?
- A. Great Zimbabwe
  - B. Kilwa
  - C. Kongo
  - D. Shona
- \_\_\_ 119. What evidence shows that the Great Enclosure was built by skilled crafts workers?
- A. The stones were carved to fit perfectly together.
  - B. The walls look like a giant necklace.
  - C. The enclosure was built for the king and queen.
  - D. It contains a mysterious conical tower.
- \_\_\_ 120. How did Great Zimbabwe's location make it an important trade center?
- A. It was located between gold-producing regions in the west and trading centers on the east coast.
  - B. It was located on a grassy plain.
  - C. It was located between salt-producing regions in the east and trading centers on the west coast.
  - D. It was located on a port.
- \_\_\_ 121. Why was gold such an important trade item for Great Zimbabwe and Mutapa?
- A. Gold was a prized material, and Africa had large gold reserves.
  - B. They had no other type of trade goods, and gold was in demand.
  - C. Gold was sacred to the people of Great Zimbabwe and of Mutapa.
  - D. There was very little gold anywhere in Africa, and gold was in high demand.
- \_\_\_ 122. The Kongo kingdom was one of the first African kingdoms to accomplish which of the following?
- A. interact with Europeans
  - B. establish trade with Arabia
  - C. trade in salt and gold
  - D. establish the religion of Islam
- \_\_\_ 123. Who or what was Nzinga Mbemba?
- A. Afonso I
  - B. a great city in southwestern Africa
  - C. King of Portugal
  - D. a mighty kingdom in southwestern Africa
- \_\_\_ 124. What people introduced great changes to the people of Kongo?
- A. Bantu
  - B. Muslims
  - C. Portuguese
  - D. Shona
- \_\_\_ 125. Why did King Afonso attempt to stop the slave trade?
- A. He felt it was immoral.
  - B. The population of West Africa was being drained.
  - C. It was no longer profitable.
  - D. The Mutapa kingdom was becoming unstable.



## Answer Sheet

1. **D.** Tiber
2. **B.** the will of the people
3. **A.** the Mediterranean Sea
4. **B.** Augustus
5. **C.** Christians
6. **A.** Western Roman Empire
7. **D.** Justinian
8. **A.** the pope
9. **D.** Greece
10. **B.** citizens
11. **B.** Crete
12. **A.** Germanics
13. **C.** Germanics
14. **C.** 150 years
15. **D.** Constantinople
16. **C.** 35
17. **C.** four
18. **B.** 25
19. **A.** 15
20. **C.** wall mosaics worker
21. **A.** identify the absolute location of a place.
22. **A.** physical traits and cultures of humans
23. **A.** the pope
24. **D.** Greece
25. **B.** tellers may have changed details.
26. **B.** Augustus
27. **C.** Christians
28. **D.** size, landforms, and cultures.
29. **A.** all men born free
30. **D.** History is the study of what has happened in the past and why.
31. **D.** to make the empire easier to govern
32. **B.** the oppressive rule of a king.
33. **B.** how humans have interacted with them.
34. **B.** the shape or size of continents.

35. **D.** the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
36. **B.** the Senate
37. **D.** growing tension between eastern and western churches.
38. **C.** Constantine.
39. **B.** physical traits and culture
40. **C.** it was made by someone who was not there.
41. **C.** Citizens vote to choose their leaders.
42. **A.** duty, endurance, and virtue.
43. **A.** an object made by a human
44. **B.** political corruption
45. **A.** laws.
46. **B.** farmers, nomads, townspeople
47. **A.** Their water and farms made them important to traders.
48. **C.** in the city of Mecca
49. **B.** through the angel Gabriel
50. **A.** There is only one God.
51. **B.** the Five Pillars of Islam
52. **A.** the Christians and the Jews
53. **B.** He was elected by the people.
54. **C.** They wanted to spread the religion of Islam.
55. **C.** Some Muslims refused to accept Umayyad rule.
56. **A.** Arabian Sea
57. **B.** Red Sea, Arabian Sea
58. **D.** Red Sea
59. **B.** incense, perfumes, copper
60. **B.** 200 miles
61. **A.** Their water and farms made them important to trade.
62. **B.** farmers, nomads, townspeople
63. **D.** a religion spread by the Prophet Muhammad
64. **B.** They believed in Islam.
65. **A.** There is only one God.
66. **B.** the Sunnah
67. **A.** It is the holy scripture of Islam.
68. **B.** the Five Pillars of Islam
69. **B.** He was elected by the people.

70. **C.** They wanted to spread the religion of Islam.
71. **C.** Some Muslims refused to accept Umayyad rule.
72. **A.** They believed the caliph should always be a relative of Muhammad.
73. **B.** east and west
74. **D.** a bureaucracy
75. **D.** Only one Umayyad leader escaped death and fled to Spain.
76. **D.** It is maintained both in times of war and of peace.
77. **A.** Baghdad
78. **B.** with a huge standing army
79. **D.** They wanted to display their wealth.
80. **D.** a time during which a society or culture is at its peak
81. **D.** He was a poet and mathematician.
82. **B.** He was an Umayyad emir.
83. **B.** It was the Arabic name for southern Spain.
84. **C.** He wrote a medical encyclopedia.
85. **B.** libraries
86. **B.** their family and village
87. **A.** farming
88. **C.** West African societies became increasingly isolated.
89. **D.** by telling stories and singing songs
90. **B.** desert, grasslands, forests
91. **C.** by taxing trade
92. **D.** lose throne
93. **C.** Sundiata
94. **B.** architect and scholars
95. **C.** to drive the Berbers out of Timbuktu
96. **D.** vegetation zones
97. **A.** Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean
98. **C.** rain forest
99. **B.** about 2,100 miles
100. **D.** west central
101. **A.** clans
102. **D.** It helped create a diverse economy.
103. **C.** West African societies became increasingly isolated.
104. **C.** gold, slaves, and ivory

105. **B.** desert, grasslands, forests
106. **C.** by taxing trade
107. **A.** They were North African nomads who established trans-Saharan trade routes.
108. **A.** both Islam and traditional religion
109. **A.** He expanded the empire of Mali and developed the city of Timbuktu.
110. **B.** It was the home of the Berbers.
111. **C.** His pilgrimage to Mecca encouraged traders, scholars, and artists to come to Timbuktu.
112. **C.** He organized the government of the Songhai empire.
113. **B.** Central and southern Africa cover such a large area.
114. **A.** Bantu
115. **D.** It was as far south as traders from India could sail in one monsoon season.
116. **C.** Swahili
117. **B.** the religion of Islam
118. **A.** Great Zimbabwe
119. **A.** The stones were carved to fit perfectly together.
120. **A.** It was located between gold-producing regions in the west and trading centers on the east coast.
121. **A.** Gold was a prized material, and Africa had large gold reserves.
122. **A.** interact with Europeans
123. **A.** Afonso I
124. **C.** Portuguese
125. **B.** The population of West Africa was being drained.

## Standards Summary

- CA 7.1.1 Study the early strengths and lasting contributions of Rome (e.g., significance of Roman citizenship; rights under Roman law; Roman art, architecture, engineering, and philosophy; preservation and transmission of Christianity) and its ultimate internal weaknesses (e.g., rise of autonomous military powers within the empire, under-mining of citizenship by the growth of corruption and slavery, lack of education, and distribution of news).
- CA 7.1.2 Discuss the geographic borders of the empire at its height and the factors that threatened its territorial cohesion.
- CA 7.1.3 Describe the establishment by Constantine of the new capital in Constantinople and the development of the Byzantine Empire, with an emphasis on the consequences of the development of two distinct European civilizations, Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic, and their two distinct views on church-state relations.
- CA 7.11.2 Discuss the exchanges of plants, animals, technology, culture, and ideas among Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and the major economic and social effects on each continent.
- CA 7.2.1 Identify the physical features and describe the climate of the Arabian peninsula, its relationship to surrounding bodies of land and water, and nomadic and sedentary ways of life.
- CA 7.2.2 Trace the origins of Islam and the life and teachings of Muhammad, including Islamic teachings on the connection with Judaism and Christianity.
- CA 7.2.3 Explain the significance of the Qur'an and the Sunnah as the primary sources of Islamic beliefs, practice, and law, and their influence in Muslims' daily life.
- CA 7.2.4 Discuss the expansion of Muslim rule through military conquests and treaties, emphasizing the cultural blending within Muslim civilization and the spread and acceptance of Islam and the Arabic language.
- CA 7.2.5 Describe the growth of cities and the establishment of trade routes among Asia, Africa, and Europe, the products and inventions that traveled along these routes (e.g., spices, textiles, paper, steel, new crops), and the role of merchants in Arab society.
- CA 7.2.6 Understand the intellectual exchanges among Muslim scholars of Eurasia and Africa and the contributions Muslim scholars made to later civilizations in the areas of science, geography, mathematics, philosophy, medicine, art, and literature.
- CA 7.4.1 Study the Niger River and the relationship of vegetation zones of forest, savannah, and desert to trade in gold, salt, food, and slaves; and the growth of the Ghana and Mali empires.
- CA 7.4.2 Analyze the importance of family, labor specialization, and regional commerce in the development of states and cities in West Africa.
- CA 7.4.3 Describe the role of the trans-Saharan caravan trade in the changing religious and cultural characteristics of West Africa and the influence of Islamic beliefs, ethics, and law.

CA 7.4.4	Trace the growth of the Arabic language in government, trade, and Islamic scholarship in West Africa.
CA 7.4.5	Describe the importance of written and oral traditions in the trans-mission of African history and culture.
CA CST 3	Students use a variety of maps and documents to identify physical and cultural features of neighborhoods, cities, states, and countries and to explain the historical migration of people, expansion and disintegration of empires, and the growth of economic systems.
CA HI 1	Students explain the central issues and problems from the past, placing people and events in a matrix of time and place.
CA HI 2	Students understand and distinguish cause, effect, sequence, and correlation in historical events, including the long- and short-term causal relations.
CA REP 1	Students frame questions that can be answered by historical study and research.
CA REP 4	Students assess the credibility of primary and secondary sources and draw sound conclusions from them.