

TEST NAME: World History First Half Practice Exam
TEST ID: 811679
GRADE: 09 - Ninth Grade
SUBJECT: Social Sciences and History
TEST CATEGORY: My Classroom

Student: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

1. How did these rivers first facilitate the development of early civilizations?

Nile
Tigris and Euphrates
Huang He
Indus and Ganges

- A. Water sources enabled the migration of hunter-gatherers.
- B. Waterways increased trade among distant peoples.
- C. Fertile soil allowed humans to develop agriculture.
- D. Governments were created to control fertile land.

2. Use the information in the chart to answer the question.

Civilization	Achievement
Babylonia	Hammurabi's Code
Ancient Greece	Draco's Code

How did Hammurabi's Code and Draco's Code create unity and order in their civilizations?

- A. by establishing a clear system of written laws
- B. by creating a democratic form of government
- C. by collecting taxes and providing public services
- D. by requiring all citizens to train and serve as soldiers

3. The influence of Judeo-Christian laws was spread throughout Europe and the Middle East by which empire?

- A. Egyptian
- B. Persian
- C. Roman
- D. Sumerian

4. Use the list below to answer the question.

Ancient Indian Social Structure

- Brahman (priestly) class
- Kshatriya (warrior/noble) class
- Vaishya (commoner/herdsmen/tradesman) class
- Shudra (peasant/servant) class

What is the best classification for this social structure?

- A. ethnic groups
- B. religious sects
- C. feudal system
- D. caste system

5. **How did its location near the sea most contribute to the growth of Ancient Greece?**

- A. by supplying water for irrigating crops
- B. by providing easy access to trade routes
- C. by creating a natural barrier from enemies
- D. by generating power for watermills

6. **Use the table below to answer the question.**

Assyria	China	Persia	Sumer
Empire with a centralized government	Strong central government led by dynasties	Empire with a decentralized government	City states organized by temple leaders

Based on this table, which early civilization was a theocracy?

- A. Assyria
- B. China
- C. Persia
- D. Sumer

7. **Why was agriculture important to the development of civilization?**

- A. It led to job specializations required for a complex society.
- B. It encouraged the creation of a common language.
- C. It promoted the economic equality needed for a lasting culture.
- D. It encouraged the growth of democratic ideals.

8. **What geographic area did the Fertile Crescent span?**

- A. across the north African coast
- B. between the Tigris River and Euphrates River
- C. along the valleys of the Indus River and Ganges River
- D. from the eastern shore of the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf

9. **Which factor most encouraged the specialization of labor and the creation of guilds in Europe in the late Middle Ages?**

- A. Feudal lords promoted universal education.
- B. Territorial conflicts restricted trade between towns.
- C. The Papal Schism reduced the authority of the Church.
- D. Agricultural improvements lowered demand for farm labor.

10. Use the list below to answer the question.

Characteristics of Medieval Manors

- Found in western and central Europe
- Required large amounts of land
- _____ ?

Which characteristic completes this list?

- A. Controlled by merchant class
- B. Supported by foreign trade
- C. Protected by local knights
- D. Dominated by church leaders

11. Use the chart below to answer the question.

Developments of the Late Middle Ages								
Technological improvements lead to agricultural advancements.	→	Fewer laborers are needed to produce food.	→	Towns grow.	→	Specialization of labor increases.	→	?

Which statement best replaces the question mark in the last box?

- A. Trade decreases.
- B. Guilds organize.
- C. Feudalism expands.
- D. Chivalry develops.

12. Which factor most contributed to the development of feudalism in western Europe?

- A. invasions by Vikings and Magyars
- B. struggles between kings and popes
- C. efforts to revive literature and the arts
- D. divisions between Orthodox and Catholic Christianity

13. Use the table below to answer the question.

Conquests by the Ottoman Empire

1331—Nicaea
1453—Constantinople
1456—Athens

How did these events affect global trade?

- A. Eastern European countries unified under one monarchical leader.
- B. Eastern European leaders negotiated peace terms with rival nations.
- C. Western European leaders increased authority over trade routes in Asia.
- D. Western European countries paid a tax on trade goods from Asia.

14. Which factor most affected the commercial revolution in Europe?

- A. the establishment of the divine right of kings
- B. the development of overseas colonies
- C. the increase of religious influence in business
- D. the introduction of the university system

15. Use the table below to answer the question.

Number of Ships Sailing From Europe to Asia

	1600–1700	1700–1800
England	811	1865
France	155	1300
Netherlands	1770	2950

Which factor best explains the change shown in this table?

- A. favorable climate
- B. access to valuable resources
- C. insufficient infrastructure
- D. lack of agricultural goods

16. Use the table below to answer the question.

Slaves Exported From Africa

Dates	Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade	Trans-Saharan Slave Trade	Asian Slave Trade
650–1500 AD	1%	65%	34%
1500–1800 AD	72%	18%	10%

Which development led to the change shown in this table?

- A. Growing cash crops in the Americas increased the demand for labor.
- B. Conflicts in the Middle East made certain routes too dangerous.
- C. Famine in Asia led to increased need for food cultivation.
- D. Drought caused a mass migration to North Africa.

17. How were the works of Leonardo da Vinci an example of the importance of the Renaissance?

- A. Patrons became less influential.
- B. Subjects became more secular.
- C. Colors and brushstrokes become more simplistic.
- D. Perspective and dimension were emphasized in paintings.

18. Use the list below to answer the question.

- Banks
- Bills of exchange
- Business partnerships

The early spread of these innovations are evidence of which stage in Europe's economic development?

- A. the transition from an individual barter economy to feudalism
- B. the growth of manufacturing cities in northern Europe
- C. the transition from a mercantilist economy to capitalism
- D. the growth of artisan guilds in southern Europe

19. What impact did Peter the Great have on Russia?

- A. He created a more democratic government by introducing a legislature.
- B. He modernized the country by adopting western technology and customs.
- C. He expanded the empire by establishing colonies in Africa and the Americas.
- D. He isolated the empire by cutting off trade relationships with foreign countries.

20. Use the information to answer the question.

Characteristics of the British Empire

- Built a large navy to protect merchant fleet and colonies
- Largest and most technically advanced merchant fleet in the world
- Very active in international trade
- Maintained colonies around the world

Based on this information, Great Britain became an empire because of its

- A. failure to defend its boundary with France.
- B. loss of colonies in North America.
- C. desire to control resources and trade.
- D. system of constitutional monarchy.

21. Which of these African resources provided an economic motive for European powers to colonize the continent in the late 1800s?

- A. salt and uranium
- B. land for grazing cattle
- C. precious jewels and metals
- D. exotic animals

22. Which of these describes a result of the Columbian Exchange?

- A. The introduction of the horse to Europe caused an increase in agricultural output.
- B. The introduction of gunpowder to Europe caused war fatalities to increase in Europe.
- C. The introduction of smallpox to the Americas caused the Native American population to decrease.
- D. The introduction of the potato and corn to the Americas caused the life expectancy of Native Americans to increase.

23. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

Sixth, [foreign commodities] should be obtained . . . not for gold or silver, but in exchange for other domestic wares . . .

Seventh, . . . foreign commodities should . . . be imported in unfinished form, and worked up within the country

Eighth, opportunities should be sought night and day for selling the country's [excess] goods to . . . foreigners in manufactured form . . . for gold and silver

Ninth, . . . no importation should be allowed under any circumstances of commodities of which there is a sufficient supply . . . at home

—Philipp Von Hornick, *Austria Over All If She Only Will*, 1684

According to mercantilists like Von Hornick, what should a country strive to achieve?

- A. a positive balance of trade
- B. industrial specialization
- C. limited trade barriers
- D. income equality

24. **Which factor contributed most to the development of the slave trade?**

- A. factory labor in European industrial centers
- B. textile work in North American urban areas
- C. sugar plantations in Caribbean territories
- D. shipping ports in Mediterranean coastal cities

25. **How were New World empires such as the Inca and Aztec affected by contact with Europeans?**

- A. Disease weakened the ability of native peoples to resist European conquest.
- B. Tribal treaties were broken, resulting in the loss of territory.
- C. Efforts of religious missionaries improved the quality of village life.
- D. Military alliances successfully resisted European conquest.