**Completed 9th Grade AHSGE Questions**

1. Study the list below.

• accumulating lands

• selling church jobs

• selling indulgences

This list shows church practices in the

1500s that directly led to the

\* A Reformation.

B Great Awakening.

C Industrial Revolution.

D Scientific Revolution.

2. Which was a MAIN result of the

Columbian Exchange?

A Many Native Americans immigrated to

Europe.

B Religions begun in North America

spread to countries in Asia and Europe.

\* C Foods native to North America were

introduced to other parts of the world.

D Native American groups gained new

wealth as a result of trade with Europe.

3. The first fort in America built by the

Spanish was located in

A El Paso, Texas.

\* B St. Augustine, Florida.

C Natchez, Mississippi.

D New Orleans, Louisiana.

4. What European country fought against

France in the French and Indian War?

A Italy

B Spain

C Germany

\* D Great Britain

5. As a leader in America’s fight for

independence from Great Britain, I helped

organize many protests, including the

Boston Tea Party. I wrote many speeches

supporting colonial rights and later signed

the Declaration of Independence. Who am I?

\* A Samuel Adams

B Thomas Jefferson

C Benjamin Franklin

D George Washington

6. Study the passage below.

Listen, my children, and you shall hear

Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,

On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five . . .

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

From “Paul Revere’s Ride”

Which is MOST associated with the ride

described in the passage?

A American troops losing at Valley Forge

\* B British troops heading to Lexington and

Concord

C Confederate troops preparing to fire on

Fort Sumter

D Union troops advancing toward Atlanta

and Charleston

7. Which describes the original purpose of the

Magna Carta?

\* A to limit the power of the king

B to bring religious wars to an end

C to create a plan for governing colonies

D to finalize trade agreements between

Nations

8. Montesquieu’s theory that government should

be divided into three branches is called

A natural law.

B due process.

C popular sovereignty.

\* D separation of powers.

9. Which describes the Second Continental Congress?

A a union of British governors in the colonies

\* B a group of colonists acting as a national government

C a meeting of colonists opposed to colonial independence

D an organization of British merchants selling goods to the colonies

10. Study the list below.

• inclusion of slaves in population counts

• balance of representation for large and

small states in Congress

• strength of the national government

The issues shown in the box caused debate over the writing of the

A Bill of Rights.

B Emancipation Proclamation.

C Declaration of Independence.

\* D Constitution of the United States.

11. Which issue was at the center of the political differences of Thomas Jefferson and

Alexander Hamilton?

A slavery

\* B federal power

C individual rights

D colonial independence

12. What was the purpose of the Thirteenth

Amendment?

\* A to end slavery

B to increase voting rights

C to authorize a federal income tax

D to establish term limits for elected officials

13. A main purpose of the “elastic clause” in

the Constitution of the United States is to

\* A give Congress additional powers.

B strengthen the powers of the states.

C provide basic rights for individuals.

D encourage greater voter participation.

14. Study the list below.

• Black Codes

• Jim Crow Laws

What was the MAIN purpose of these laws?

A to provide unemployment assistance

B to encourage political participation of

newly freed slaves

\* C to limit the rights of African Americans

D to help the economy of the South after the

Civil War

15. Where did the first major battle in the war

for American independence take place?

A Trenton

B Saratoga

C Yorktown

\* D Bunker Hil

16. Study the diagram below.

First Amendment: freedom of speech, right to petition, freedom of the press

Which completes this diagram?

A the right to trial by jury

B the right to confront witnesses

\* C the right to assemble peaceably

D the right to be secure against

17. Study the list below.

• impressment of United States sailors

• interference with United States trade

• support for rebellious acts by Native

Americans

These actions led to a war between the

United States and

A Spain.

B France.

C Mexico.

\* D Great Britain.

18. The Missouri Compromise of 1820

A ended the slave trade in the United States.

\* B maintained a balance between slave and

free states.

C granted political rights to slaves escaping

to free states.

D allowed the expansion of slavery in all

United States territories.

19. A purpose of the Land Ordinance of 1785

was to

A assist people settling in lands owned

by Mexico.

\* B avoid disputes about how lands in the

West were divided and sold.

C return land to Native American groups.

D encourage farmers to grow certain types

of crops.

20. Which was a MAIN purpose of the Monroe

Doctrine?

A to restrict international trade

B to limit immigration to the United States

C to improve political relations with other

countries

\* D to prevent further European influence in

the Western Hemisphere

21. Study the list below.

• William Clark

• Meriwether Lewis

• Sacajawea

These people were MOST associated with

the exploration of the

A Indiana Territory.

B Northwest Territory.

\* C Louisiana Territory.

D Mississippi Territory.

22. A gold rush in the late 1840s caused thousands of people to move to present-day

A Texas.

B Washington.

\* C California.

D Louisiana.

23. Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd

Garrison are known for their work to end

\* A slavery.

B child labor.

C industrialization.

D westward expansion.

24. I was born into slavery and became known

for speaking out against slavery and in

support of women’s rights. Who am I?

A Ida Tarbell

\* B Sojourner Truth

C Susan B. Anthony

D Harriet Beecher Stowe

25. Study the list below.

• Spoils System

• Nullification Crisis

• Growth of Democracy

• Indian Removal Act

Which president is MOST associated with these terms?

A John Tyler

B James K. Polk

\* C Andrew Jackson

D Franklin D. Roosevelt

26. Study the list below.

• Compromise of 1850

• Missouri Compromise

• Kansas-Nebraska Act

The acts listed above are related to the

\* A expansion of slavery in the West.

B building of a transcontinental railroad.

C legality of secession of states from the Union.

D protection of land owned by Native American groups.

27. Study the information below.

Social contract theory:

government receives its authority from the

people, and is given powers to maintain

order and protect its citizens

Supporters of this theory would most likely agree with

A giving unlimited powers to a government.

\* B allowing citizens to change their government.

C requiring all citizens to work for the government.

D restricting public knowledge of government processes.

28. Which of these actions by Great Britain

was a cause of the American colonists’

declaring independence?

\* A taxing the colonies without their

consent

B establishing new colonies in other parts

of North America

C encouraging colonists to trade with

other nations

D prohibiting colonists from interacting

with Native American groups

29. The Civil War began when

\* A Confederate troops attacked Fort

Sumter.

B Union forces established a blockade of

Southern ports.

C President Lincoln issued the

Emancipation Proclamation.

D Southern states formed the Confederate

States of America.

30. Study the passage below.

I will never consent to abandon to the

enemy one foot of the soil of any one of

the States of the Confederacy. . . .

Who made this statement?

A John Brown

\* B Jefferson Davis

C Abraham Lincoln

D Frederick Douglass

31. What did the Homestead Act of 1862 offer settlers?

\* A land

B equipment

C bank loans

D job training

32. When I surrendered at Appomattox Court House in 1865, the Confederacy was considered

defeated. Who am I?

\* A Robert E. Lee

B Ulysses S. Grant

C Stonewall Jackson

D William Tecumseh Sherman

33. Battles between Native American groups and the United States military in the late 1800s occurred

mostly in

A Florida.

\* B Montana.

C Virginia.

D Mississippi.

34. New farm inventions, such as harvesters and threshers, contributed to

A a decrease in the amount of land used for farming.

B a decrease in the quality of farm goods.

\* C an increase in the production of crops.

D an increase in the time it took to do farm work.

35. Study the list below.

• electoral reform

• expanded money supply

• regulation of big business

Which political party was formed in the 1890s to promote these goals?

A Whig

\* B Populist

C Democratic

D Republican

36. The MAIN reason railroad lines were built

in sparsely populated parts of Alabama

was to

A promote tourism.

B encourage settlement.

\* C support the coal and iron industries.

D provide jobs for unemployed workers.

37. Study the list below.

• telephone

• typewriter

• transatlantic cable

Which was a result of the inventions shown in the list?

\* A a growth of new industries

B a decrease in the use of electricity

C a decline in the number of factories

D a movement of people from cities to farms

38. Which amendment requires that members of

the United States Senate be elected by the

voters in their state?

A Sixteenth Amendment

\* B Seventeenth Amendment

C Eighteenth Amendment

D Nineteenth Amendment

39. Study the list below.

• poison gas

• submarine

• tank

These weapons were FIRST widely used in

\* A World War I.

B World War II.

C the Civil War.

D the Mexican War.

40. Which country was an ally of the United

States during World War I?

A Spain

\* B France

C Sweden

D Turkey

41. Which action was considered a turning point

in favor of the Allies during World War I?

A the sinking of the Lusitania

B the signing of a peace agreement between Russia and Germany

\* C the halt of the German army on its march to Paris

D the death of the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary

42. President Woodrow Wilson viewed the League of Nations MAINLY as a means to

A acquire new territories.

B promote international trade.

\*C remove the threat of future wars.

D make other international organizations unnecessary.

43. Study the list below.

• bootleggers

• Eighteenth Amendment

• speakeasies

These terms are most related to

\* A Prohibition.

B workplace safety.

C education reform.

D Manifest Destiny.

44. “Outside the courtroom the Red hysteria

was rampant.”

Felix Frankfurter, referring to the Sacco and Vanzetti trial

What was the “Red hysteria” referred to in the passage?

A opposition to new labor laws

\* B fear of the growth of communism

C panic about a possible stock market

collapse

D concern over unsafe factory conditions

45. Study the list below.

• minimum wage

• federal insurance of money placed

in banks

• pension plan for retired persons

The federal government created the policies

shown on the list as a result of

A World War I.

B World War II.

C the Civil War.

\* D the Great Depression.

46. At the beginning of both World War I and

World War II, the initial policy of the United

States was to

\* A remain neutral.

B provide military assistance.

C end ties with the warring countries.

D withdraw from international organizations.

47. For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury: . . . For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our government . . . For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever . . .

The passage lists some actions by Great Britain that led founders of the United States government to

A give government unlimited powers.

B limit citizen involvement in government.

C allow all branches of government to make laws.

\* D provide government protection of individual rights.

48. Study the information below.

Disarming of Germany

Payment of war damages by Germany

Revision of some European boundaries

Formation of the League of Nations

Which document led to the development of these things?

A Monroe Doctrine

B Roosevelt Corollary

\* C Treaty of Versailles

D Treaty of Paris of 1783

49. Use the time line below and your own knowledge to answer Number 1.

1893 - Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani is overthrown.

1898 - Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines are annexed;

Hawaii is annexed.

1901 - Legislation is passed authorizing intervention in Cuba.

1904 - Construction is begun on the Panama Canal;

the Roosevelt Corollary is issued.

The actions and polices listed on the time line are associated with

A abolition.

\* B imperialism.

C isolationism.

D industrialization.

50. Study the information below

1920s

First commercial radio broadcasts

Rising popularity of jazz music

Growth of the Harlem Renaissance

Which best fits with the information above?

\* A widespread use of automobiles

B availability of computers for home use

C completion of a coast-to-coast railroad

D popularity of airplanes for personal

Travel

51. Study the list below.

• minimum wage

• federal insurance of money placed in banks

• pension plan for retired persons

The federal government created the policies shown on the list as a result of

A World War I.

B World War II.

C the Civil War.

\* D the Great Depression.

52. Study the list below.

• Dwight D. Eisenhower

• Douglas MacArthur

• George S. Patton

The people named in the list were

A presidents of the United States.

B political advisors during World War I.

\* C military leaders during World War II.

D representatives to the League of

Nations.

53. Study the information below.

World War II Allies

* Great Britain
* United States
* France

Which best completes the information above?

1. Japan
2. Hungary
3. Soviet Union
4. Germany

54. Use the time line below

Some WWII Military Events

1939 – Germany invades Poland

1941 – Japanese warplanes attack Pearl Harbor

1942 – US defends Midway Island from attack by Japanese forces

1944 – Allied troops invade Normandy

1945 – US drops atomic bombs on Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima

The military event that directly led Japan to surrender occurred in

1. 1941

B. 1942

C. 1944

D. 1945

55. Study the passage below.

* Article I - His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations,

Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign and

independent States; that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs

and successors, relinquishes all claims. . . .

Which document is shown in the passage?

A the Magna Carta

B the Compromise of 1820

\* C the Treaty of Paris of 1783

D the Declaration of Independence

56. The passage below is from a series of articles written to encourage support for the Constitution of the United States. Use the passage and your own knowledge to answer Number 7.

In order to lay a due foundation for that separate and distinct exercise of the

different powers of government, . . . it is evident that each department should have

a will of its own. . . .

But the great security against a gradual concentration of the several powers

in the same department consists in giving to those who administer each department

the necessary constitutional means and personal motives to resist encroachments

[infringements] of the others. . . . In framing a government which is to be administered

by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the

government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself. . . .

We see it particularly displayed in all the . . . distributions of power, where the

constant aim is to divide and arrange the several offices in such a manner as that

each may be a check on the other. . . .

The author of the passage is encouraging support for the Constitution of the United States

because it would

A protect individual rights.

B allow amendments to be made.

C provide political parties with a clearly defined role.

\* D allow branches of the government to have some control over each other.

57. The right of property in a slave is . . . affirmed in the Constitution.

The right to traffic in it . . . was guaranteed to the citizens of the United States,

in every State that might desire it. . . . And no word can be found in the Constitution

which gives Congress a greater power over slave property, or which entitles property

of that kind to less protection. . . .

Upon these considerations, it is the opinion of the court that the Act of

Congress which prohibited a citizen from holding and owning property of this kind

in the [territories] of the United States . . . is not warranted by the Constitution

and is therefore void [illegal]. . . .

In the ruling shown above, the Supreme Court

\* A declared an act of Congress illegal.

B made slavery illegal in all parts of the country.

C rewrote a section of the Constitution of the United States.

D allowed slaves who escaped to free territories to remain free.

58. Use the passage below to answer Number 5.

Removal of Southern Indians

The plan of removing the aboriginal people who yet remain within the settled portions of the United States . . . approaches its consummation. . . . an extensive region . . . has been assigned for their permanent residence. It has been divided into districts and allotted among them. Many have already removed and others are preparing to go. . . .

The action described in the passage was a direct result of the

A growth of social reform movements.

\* B westward expansion of the United States.

C movement of people from rural to urban areas.

D acquisition of territories overseas by the United States.

59. Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln,

President of the United States, do proclaim, . . . to all persons who have . . . participated in the existing rebellion . . .that a full pardon is hereby granted to them . . . with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves . . . Upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath. . .

Abraham Lincoln, 1863

The passage shown above is part of a

A law regarding the rights of prisoners.

\* B plan for reconstruction following the Civil War.

C requirement for new territories to join the United States.

D procedure for approving trade agreements with other countries.

60. The Middle Passage is the term for

A the journey slaves took from Africa to

America.

B the Panama Canal.

C the harsh winters that Jamestown

settlers endured.

D a trade route from the Southern

Colonies to the New England

Colonies.

61. In July of 1775 the Continental Congress

sent one last document to the King, pledging loyalty if George III would end hostilities and negotiate. What was this document called?

A the Declaration of Rights and Grievances

B the Petition of Redress

C the Olive Branch Petition

D the Affirmation of Loyalty to the King

62. In 1493 the Treaty of Tordesillas was signed between Spain and Portugal.

What was the purpose of this treaty?

A to establish the pope as mediator of all disputes between Spain and Portugal

\* B to establish a north-south line of demarcation in the Atlantic giving everything west of the line to Spain and east of the line to Portugal

C to establish the name “America” for the New World

D to grant Spain control of the route around Africa to India

63. Study the following list.

• Anti-Communism Pact with Japan, 1936

• Munich Agreement, 1938

• Nonaggression pact with Soviet Union, 1939

The above events led to the aggressive expansion of which nation?

\* A Germany

B Italy

C China

D Japan

64. A plan to keep something, such as communism, within its existing geographical boundaries and prevent further aggressive moves was called a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Ministerial responsibility

\* B. Policy of Containment

C. Great Stop

D. Red Control

65. A camp where prisoners of war, political prisoners, or members of minority groups are confined, typically under harsh conditions is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

\* A. Concentration Camp

B. Prisoner Camp

C. Détente

D. Dao Camp

66. Why is October 29, 1929 known as “Black Tuesday”?

\* A October 29, 1929, was the day the stock market fell most severely in the

crash of 1929.

B This date is known as the beginning of the Dust Bowl.

C On this date, Hitler first came to power in Germany.

D More banks failed on this date than any other.

67. What social class was created as a result of industrialization in the late 1800s?

A upper class

B lower class

\* C working class

D poor farmers

68. Name the author of the famous pamphlet urging the colonists to make a clean break with England.

A. Thomas Hobbes

\* B. Thomas Paine

C. John Locke

D. Boyd Onlocke

69. Which battle of the American Revolution is considered to be a turning point in the war? It brought renewed vigor and French aid to the colonists.

A. Lexington

B. Concord

\* C. Saratoga

D. Islamabad

70. What was the name of the first American Constitution?

A. Magna Carta

B. Mayflower Compact

C. Bill of Rights

\* D. Articles of Confederation

71. What was the three-fifths compromise?

\* A. It gave slave states the ability to count a slave as three-fifth of a person for the purposes of determining representation and taxes.

B. It gave all people living on someone else’s property the ownership of three-fifths the land.

C. It allowed all people to keep three-fifths of their earning from farming.

D. It created the national banking system.

72. What did the Tariff of 1828 become known as?

A. Tariff of 1828

\* B. Tariff of Abominations

C. Tariff of New Jersey

D. Tariff of America

73. The presidency of Andrew Jackson gave many of his supporters jobs. What was this called?

A. Job System

B. Depression System

\* C. Spoils System

D. Supporter System

74. Who is given credit for discovering the Pacific Ocean?

A. Christopher Columbus

B. Ferdinand Magellan

\* C. Vasco Nunez Balboa

D. Marco Polo

75. What was the cash crop of the Virginia colony?

A. Cotton

B. Sugarcane

C. Rice

\* D. Tobacco

76. Which religious order was founded by a Spanish priest to defend church teachings from heresy?

A. Templars

B. Hospitalers

\* C. Dominicans

D. Catholics

77. What terrible disease was the nursery rhyme "Ring Around the Rosie," written about?

A. Leprosy

B. Cancer

\* C. The Black Death

D. Pneumonia

78. What does the word Renaissance mean?

\* A. Rebirth

B. Rebuild

C. Reinvent

D. Reiterate

79. Who did Virgil accompany through hell and purgatory in "The Divine Comedy?“

A. Devil

\* B. Dante

C. Carl

D. Beelzebub

80. What person is given credit for starting the Protestant Reformation?

A. Christopher Columbus

B. John Locke

C. Pope Urban II

\* D. Martin Luther

81. What invention made the Protestant Reformation possible?

\* A. Printing Press

B. Spinning Jenny

C. Radio Waves

D. Televisions

82. What horrendous event began on August 23, 1572 and lasted for three days?

A. Boston Massacre

\* B. St Bartholomew's Day Massacre

C. Great Depression

D. Black Death

83. If you were a "Roundhead" in England during the 17th century, who would you have supported?

A. King and Queen

\*B. Parliament

C. Congress

D. Constitution

84. George Washington's troops opened fire on the French in 1754 beginning what world war?

\* A. Seven Years War

B. Revolutionary War

C. Four Years War

D. Mexican War

85. Which English statesman was known as the 'Organizer of Victory' and the 'Great Commoner'? He was also the mastermind behind England's Canadian victory in the French and Indian War.

A. John Potomac

\* B. William Pitt

C. Napoleon Bonaparte

D. George Mason

86. A document written by the Puritans establishing a body politic with rule by the majority and later became the basis for constitutions was the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Articles of Confederation

B. Magna Carta

\* C. Mayflower Compact

D. Confederate Papers

87. The city of Philadelphia was named after a Greek word. The Greek word for Philadelphia means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. City of Gold

\* B. Brotherly Love

C. Windy City

D. Family Togetherness

88. What was the title of Jonathan Edwards famous sermon of the Great Awakening?

A. Angels and Demons

B. Sermon of Food and Water

\* C. Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God

D. God Will Provide

89. What was the first college founded in the thirteen colonies?

\* A. Harvard

B. Yale

C. Penn

D. Dartmouth

90. I was a merchant prince from New England and probably the wealthiest man on the patriot side. I also signed the Declaration of Independence first and large enough so that George III could read it without his glasses. Who am I?

A. George Washington

\* B. John Hancock

C. Thomas Jefferson

D. Jefferson Davis

91. Name the place that the ragged revolutionary army under the command of George Washington was encamped.

\* A. Valley Forge

B. Gettysburg

C. Atlanta

D. Vicksburg

92. What does it mean when a person is called a 'Benedict Arnold'?

A. He or she is hungry

B. He or she is in the military

C. He or she is a chef

\* D. He or she is a traitor

93. I am an American statesman and diplomat. I negotiated for French aid and for the peace with Britain at the end of the war. I was also a scientist and inventor. Who am I?

\* A. Benjamin Franklin

B. Thomas Jefferson

C. George Washington

D. John Hancock

94. What was bought on April 30, 1803 from the French for about 15 million dollars?

A. Texas Purchase

B. California Purchase

\* C. Louisiana Purchase

D. Oregon Purchase

95. The majority of George Washington's 'Farewell Address' was related to domestic affairs. However, what did he have to say about foreign policy?

A. The US should get involved wherever possible in foreign affairs.

B. The US should use military force in countries with no military.

\* C. The U.S. should avoid 'permanent' foreign entanglements.

D. None of the above.

96. What was the significance of Marbury v. Madison (1803)?

A. It gave the US Louisiana.

B. It ended the Civil War.

C. It provided for a federal bank.

\* D. It established the precedent of Judicial Review.

97. I was a Federalist that schemed to have New York and New England secede from the Union. I later was tried for treason because I wanted to seperate the western half of the United States and join it with conquered Spanish territory. I also shot Alexander Hamilton. Who am I?

A. George Washington

\* B. Aaron Burr

C. John Smithertonburgville

D. Thomas Jefferson

98. Which other president died the same day as Thomas Jefferson on July 4th, 1826?

A. George Washington

B. John Knox

\* C. John Adams

D. Abraham Lincoln

99. This act in 1807 made Thomas Jefferson a very unpopular president towards the end of his second term. It was his attempt to force Britain and France to respect America's rights. What was this act called?

\* A. Embargo Act of 1807

B. Stamp Act of 1773

C. Congressional Act of 1697

D. War Act of 1862

100. We had a rocky beginning with this nation, punctuated by calls for invasion. However, we now share the largest unprotected border in the world. Name this country.

A. Mexico

B. Spain

\* C. Canada

D. Alaska

101. This compromise admitted one state as a free state and another as a slave state. The compromise also forbade further slavery north of 36 degrees 30 minutes. Name the compromise.

A. Kentucky Compromise

\* B. Missouri Compromise

C. Alabama Compromise

D. Degree Compromise

102. Which president presided over the Era of Good Feelings?

\* A. James Monroe

B. Abraham Lincoln

C. John Adams

D. James K. Polk

103. What future president was instrumental in persuading James Monroe to create the Monroe Doctrine?

A. James K. Polk

\* B. John Quincy Adams

C. Thomas Jefferson

D. Henry Clay

104. What section of the United States found the Tariff of 1828 the least desirable?

A. The North

\* B. The South

C. The West

D. The East

105. In which modern day country does Mesopotamia lie?

A. United States

B. China

C. Russia

\* D. Iraq

106. Which ancient Middle Eastern civilization invented the wheel?

A. Egypt

\* B. Sumerian

C. Greek

D. Roman

107. Which Sumerian and later Akkadian poem has a great king searching for immortality?

\* A. Epic of Gilgamesh

B. Myth of Scorpion King

C. Epic of Sumeria

D. Fable of Aesop

108. Name the first great conqueror known to history who led the Akkadians to overrun the Sumerians.

A. Hammurabi

B. Hashepsut

C. Julius Caesar

\* D. Sargon

109. Name the great king of the Amorites who made Babylon his capital and created a famous code of laws.

\* A. Hammurabi

B. Sargon

C. Nero

D. Caligula

110. Which group of people divided the circle into 360 degrees and the hour into 60 minutes?

A. Israelites

B. Iranians

C. Syrians

\* D. Babylonians

111. Name this last important capital of Assyria which fell in 612 B.C.

A. Jerusalem

B. Tyre

\* C. Ninevah

D. Babylon

112. Around what river that floods annually did Egyptian civilization arise?

A. Tigris

\* B. Nile

C. Euphrates

D. Huang He

113. Which ancient Egyptian structure is over 755 feet square at its base and 481 feet high and contains over two million blocks of stone each weighing about two and a half tons?

A. Sphinx

\* B. The Great Pyramid

C. The Step Pyramid

D. Mustabas

114. Which pharaoh briefly changed Egypt from polytheism to monotheism?

A. Tutankhamen

B. Cleopatra

C. Hashepsut

\* D. Akhenaton

115. Who discovered the burial place of Tutankhamen in 1922?

\* A. Howard Carter

B. Alexander Adams

C. Napoleon Washington

D. Reagan Nixon

116. The famous author of the Illiad and the Odyssey was \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Aesop

\* B. Homer

C. Virgil

D. Herodotus

117. Name the city-state or polis that was famous for being a conservative military state.

A. Athens

B. Peloponnesus

C. Delphi

\* D. Sparta

118. Name the city-state or polis that was known for its democracy.

\* A. Athens

B. Peloponnesus

C. Delphi

D. Sparta

119. Who conquered most of the known world by the age of 33 and helped to spread Hellenistic culture?

A. Napoleon Bonaparte

\* B. Alexander the Great

C. Sargon I

D. Helen of Troy

120. What city did Rome fight in the Punic Wars?

A. Athens

B. Sparta

\* C. Carthage

D. Olympus

121. Who was the famous general that daringly crossed the Alps in his attempt to defeat the Romans?

A. Alexander the Great

B. Napoleon

C. Cornwallis

\* D. Hannibal

122. Name the brothers killed before their reforms of land redistribution could come to completion.

\* A. Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus

B. Lepidus and Crassus Caesar

C. Octavian and Leonidas Spartan

D. Antony and Julius Ptolemy

123. 1. I conquered Gaul and invaded Britain then retured home to Rome a hero. I then proceeded to defeat my old ally Pompey and become master of Rome. However, my dictatorship was cut short on the Ides of March. My last words "Et Tu, Brute" are forever immortalized in a Shakespearean play. Who am I?

\* A. Julius Caesar

B. Alexander the Great

C. Octavian

D. Napoleon

124. Name the members of the second triumvirate.

A. Julius Caesar, Crassus, Pompey

B. Julius Caesar, Antony, Lepidus

\* C. Octavian, Lepidus, Antony

D. Octavian, Crassus, Julius Caesar

125. According to legend, which Roman emperor fiddled while Rome went up in flames?

A. Caligula

\* B. Nero

C. Claudius

D. Cincinnatus

126. Who became the first Roman emperor awarded the title Augustus in 27 B.C.?

A. Julius Caesar

B. Pompey

\* C. Octavian

D. Antony

127. What was the Roman period of peace and prosperity called that was created in the 2nd Century A.D. and lasted for almost one hundred years?

A. Sic Semper Teranus

B. Semper Fi

\* C. Pax Romana

D. Romulus Augustus

128. What epic poem written by Virgil deals with a hero of Troy after its fall?

A. Gilgamesh

B. History of Rome

C. Odyssey

\* D. Aeneid

129. Who wrote the History of Rome which traced the city's beginnings to 9 B.C.?

A. Virgil

\* B. Livy

C. Homer

D. Herodotus

130. In which Roman province did Christianity have its start?

A. Byzantine

B. Sicily

C. Greece

\* D. Judaea

131. What important proclamation was issued by Constantine in 313 and gave official tolerance to Christians?

\* A. Edict of Milan

B. Treaty of Paris

C. Byzantine Pact

D. Toleration Treaty

132. Which Germanic tribe was responsible for the sacking of Rome in 410?

A. Vandals

B. Byzantines

C. Mongols

\* D. Visigoths

133. Where did civilization first arise in India?

A. Nile River Valley

B. Ganges River Valley

\* C. Indus River Valley

D. Huang He River Valley

134. Which two of the world's greatest religions began in India?

A. Christianity and Zoroastrianism

\* B. Buddhism and Hinduism

C. Islam and Buddhism

D. Hinduism and Judaism

135. Who was the founder of Buddhism?

\* A. Siddhartha Gautama

B. Alexander the Great

C. Zoroaster

D. Ptolemy

136. Which ruler of the Mauryan Empire is generally considered to be the greatest ruler in the history of India?

\* A. Asoka

B. Alexander the Great

C. Gandhi

D. Dyob The Great

137. What Mughal monarch finally accepted both Hindus and Muslims into the government?

A. Gandhi

B. Montgomery Hindu

C. Napoleon Bonaparte

\* D. Akbar

138. What British company was given a trade monopoly in India?

A. British Trade Bureau

B. England Ship Builders

\* C. British East India Company

D. Hindu Trade Company

139. In 1876, what title was bestowed upon Queen Victoria?

A. Princess Victoria

\* B. Empress of India

C. Conqueror of China

D. Savior of Vietnam

140. What technique did Gandhi use to gain independence for India?

\* A. Nonviolence

B. War

C. Propaganda

D. Intimidation

141. The Chinese belief that the emperor who came to power was selected by heaven to rule was called the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Divine Rule of Kings

B. God Given Rule of Heaven

C. Heavenly Law

\* D. Mandate of Heaven

142. I was a philosopher from the warring state period in Chinese history. I also spoke about the relationships people should have with one another. Who am I?

A. Tao C. Huang He

\* B. Confucius D. Attila

143. Name the Chinese emperor that Marco Polo visited in 1275 A.D.

\* A. Kublai Khan

B. Confucius

C. Huang He

D. Tao

144. What island was ceded to the British after the Chinese lost the Opium War?

A. Taiwan

\* B. Hong Kong

C. Japan

D. Nagasaki

145. I became the leader of the Nationalist Party in 1925 upon the death of Sun Yat-sen. I eventually lost the war with the communists and fled to Taiwan. Who am I?

A. Confucius

B. Tao

C. Huang He

\* D. Chiang Kai-shek

146. A time of an attack on the old beliefs in China when the Red Guards and the army were attacking people and traditions that had lasted for years in China was called the \_\_\_\_\_.

\* A. Cultural Revolution

B. Mao Revolution

C. Tse Su Movement

D. Buddhist Revolution

147. I was a peasant in my youth like millions of other Chinese. I eventually became the head of the Communist Party and defeated the Nationalists in 1949. I then became the leader of the People's Republic of China. Who am I?

A. Huang He

B. Confucius

C. Tao

\* D. Mao Zedong

148. What was the name of the first emperor of Japan who according to legend was descended from the sun goddess?

A. Mohammed

B. Tao Seng

C. Laozi

\* D. Jimmu

149. This title means 'leading general' and was given to the dictator of Japan.

A. King

\* B. Shogun

C. Huang He

D. Hanfeizi

150. Who arrived in 1853 in Edo Bay with a letter from President Millard Fillmore asking for the opening of relations between Japan and the United States?

A. Genghis Khan

B. Andrew Jackson

C. James K. Polk

\* D. Matthew Perry

151. The emperor Mutsuhito brought about the Meiji Restoration that reformed all areas of Japanese life. What does the word Meiji mean?

\* A. Enlightened Rule

B. Kingship Rule

C. Confucius Rule

D. Tao Rule

152. Which major world country was Japan fighting against in 1904-5?

A. United States

B. Great Britain

\* C. Russia

D. China

153. What is the "day that will live in infamy?"

\* A. December 7, 1941

B. January 1, 1945

C. July 17, 1952

D. August 12, 1943

154. Who governed Japan under its Allied administration after World War II?

\* A. Douglas McArthur

B. Herbert Hoover

C. Dwight Eisenhower

D. Adolf Hitler

155. Name the area in Africa originally known as Nubia that conquered Egypt in 750 B.C. and was then conquered in 663 B.C. by the Assyrians.

A. Nile Delta

B. Elephantine

\* C. Kush

D. Jerusalem

156. What was the major trading city in the African kingdom of Mali and what two commodities allowed Mali to become powerful and wealthy?

\* A. Timbuktu

B. Sierra Leone

C. Liberia

D. Congo

157. Who was the most famous leader of the Zulus that fought against the Boers?

A. Zwahari

B. Sheikh

C. Muhammad

\* D. Shaka

158. What is the official name of the pilgrimage to Mecca required by every Muslim in their lifetime?

\* A. Hajj

B. Mecca

C. Medina

D. Kaaba

159. Who succeeded Muhammad to lead the Muslims as caliph?

A. Ali Balhun

B. Genghis Khan

\* C. Abu Bakr

D. Matthew Perry

160. In July of 1775 the Continental Congress sent one last document to the King, pledging loyalty if George III would end hostilities and negotiate. What was this document called?

A. The Declaration of Rights and Grievances

B. The Petition of Redress

\* C. The Olive Branch Petition

D. The Affirmation of Loyalty to the King

161. During the Restoration, Charles II’s government became more involved in the colonies because

A. They were risky business ventures

B. It feared the colonists would revolt

\* C. They were now seen as vital sources of raw materials and as markets for manufactured goods

D. Officials wanted to convert Native Americans to the Anglican Church

162. Britain had acquired what as a result of its victory against the French in 1763?

\* A. An enormous debt

B. Control of the northern coast of France

C. France’s gold reserves

D. French colonies

163. The Middle Passage is the term for

\* A. The journey slaves took from Africa to America

B. The Panama Canal

C. The harsh winters that Jamestown settlers endured

D. A trade route from the Southern Colonies to the New England Colonies

164. Which term describes a set of ideas about the world economy that stressed the necessity of countries accumulating gold and silver in order to be powerful?

A. free trade

B. capitalism

C. entrepreneurship

\* D. mercantilism

165. In 1620, the passengers of the Mayflower set sail to

\* A. free religious persecution

B. flee the consequences of recent criminal actions

C. avoid the plague

D. satisfy their sense of adventure

166. Why were no English colonies established in North America between 1642 and 1644?

\* A. Because civil war was being fought in England.

B. The constant fighting between settlers and the Native Americans discouraged further colonization.

C. England and Spain were at war once again.

167. James Oglethorpe led 19 other trustees in founding Georgia in 1733 with a certain group of people in mind. Who were the first settlers of Georgia.

A. Quakers

\* B. Debtors

C. The Scots

D. Criminals

168. The Spanish king rewarded conquistadors with land and power through which of the following systems?

A. peninsulares

B. vaquero

C. pueblo

\* D. encomienda

169. What was the first permanent town established y Europeans in what is now the United States?

A. Plymouth

\* B. St. Augustine

C. Jamestown

D. New Amsterdam

170. During the Middle Ages, what even exposed Europe to foreign cultures and led to an interest in exploration?

A. the Reformation

\* B. the Crusades

C. the Renaissance

D. the Napoleonic Wars

171. When the price of spices escalated in the 1300s, it motivated Europeans to find their own routes to the \_\_\_\_\_.

\* A. Indies

B. Americas

C. Mediterranean

D. Seven Golden Cities

172. In 1519, Hernan Cortes set out for the Yucatan Peninsula of what is now Mexico. What was the primary reason for Cortes’s expedition?

A. conquering the Aztecs

B. finding gold

\* C. finding a new source of labor for the Spanish

D. further exploring the New World

173. Which of the following explorers reached Nova Scotia under the orders of England in 1497?

A. Junipero Serra

B. Jacques Cartier

C. Christopher Columbus

\* D. John Cabot

174.

* Anti Communism Act, 1936
* Munich Agreement, 1938
* Nonaggression pact with Soviet Union, 1939

The above events led to the aggressive expansion of which nation.

\* A. Germany

B. Italy

C. China

D. Japan

175. At the end of World War II, what country was the last to surrender?

A. Germany

B. Italy

\* C. Japan

D. Soviet Union

176. In the summer of 1932, farmers began to use what tactitcs in an attempt to raise the price of farm goods?

A. Bribing government officials for subsidies

B. Raising supply of farm goods

\* C. Destroying crops to lower supply

D. Lobbying to ban imports of farm goods

177. Military leaders during World War I attempted to break the stalemate in the Western front by

A. Digging trenches

\* B. Launching huge offenses

C. Protecting trenches with barbed wire

D. Mobilizing additional men to the area

178. The result of Commodore Matthew Perry’s visit to Japan in 1853 was \_\_\_\_\_.

A. A severing of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Japan.

\* B. The treaty of Kanagawa.

C. Japanese adoption of an even more isolationist foreign policy

D. Japanese expansion in to nearby China.

179. Study the list below:

* Nationalism
* Social Darwinism
* Racism

All of the above terms can be linked to which of the following?

\* A. Imperialism

B. Conservatism

C. Liberalism

D. Realism

180. Which best expressed the ideas of individualism?

A. Herbert Spencer

\* B. Horatio Alger

C. Karl Marx

D. Charles Darwin

181. What type of corporate integration may create a monopoly?

A. Diagonal

B. Vertical

\* C. Horizontal

D. Unilateral

182. What social class was created as a result of industrialization in the late 1800s?

A. upper class

\* B. middle class

C. working class

D. poor farmers

183. John Locke asserted that the people were justified in overthrowing the monarchy if the monarchy \_\_\_\_\_.

A. was of a different religion than the people.

B. did not have any heirs

\* C. violated the people’s rights

D. refused to sign the Magna Carta.

184. Baron Montesquieu believed in the separation of \_\_\_\_\_.

\* A. powers

B. races

C. church and state

D. classes

185. Where were the elite forces of the German army completely defeated during World War II?

A. Kursk

\* B. Stalingrad

C. Warsaw

D. Berlin

186. After the Spanish-American War, the U.S. acquisition of the Philippines provided the U.S. with \_\_\_\_\_.

\* A. a base for trade with China.

B. a base for planned attacks against Japan.

C. a plantation-base colony.

D. a strategic position for trade with Oceania.

187. In order to prepare for the French and Indian War, the colonists called the \_\_\_\_\_.

\* A. Albany Conference

B. Continental Congress

C. House of Burgesses

D. Great Awakening

188. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship of sugar and slavery in African in the 1400s?

A. Sugar was used instead of honey to make cheap high energy foods for enslaved people.

B. There is no relationship.

\* C. The cultivation of sugar is labor intensive, making enslaved people the most economical labor force for the sugar plantations.

189. “When they entered the hall of treasures, it was if they had arrived in Paradise. They searched everywhere and coveted everything; they were slaves to their own greed. They sized these treasures as if they were their own, as if this plunder were merely a stroke of good luck.”

The quote above describes which of the following?

A. the “Lost Colony” of Roanoke

B. the encomeinda system

\* C. the Spanish arrival in Mexico

190. By 1550, England was producing more wool than Europeans could buy flooding the market and driving prices down. To find new markets for their wool, English merchants

\* A. formed joint-stock companies to colonize other parts of the world without government financing

B. asked the government to buy their supplies

C. developed new uses for the product

191.

* Exchanged tools, guns, metal, and other European products with the Native American.
* Known as coureurs de bois, “runner of the woods”
* Lived among Native Americans; learned their languages and customs, married Native American women

The list above BEST describes which of the following groups in pre-Colonial America?

\* A. French fur traders

B. conquistadors

C. peninsulares

D. vaqueros

192. Study the following list:

* The crusades broadened European horizons and stimulated interest in luxury goods.
* Monarch of new states wanted to acquire gold to strengthen their rule.
* New technology such as the compass and astrolabe made exploration possible.

The above list names events that helped bring about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. The arrival of the Vikings to America

B. The Reformation

\* C. European Exploration

193. Let the people do as they choose

* Rely on supply and demand, rather than the government, to regulate prices and wages
* Free markets lead to greater efficiency and more wealth for everyone
* Free trade

Supporters of the above list would most likely agree with \_\_\_\_\_.

A. The Democrats

B. Socialism

\* C. Laissez-faire

D. High tariffs on foreign goods