



World History Examination IAC Nationals 2025

Instructions – Mark your answers on the scantron provided. Correct answers are worth 2 points. Incorrect answers are worth –1 point. Questions left blank are worth 0 points. Write the answer to your tiebreaker question in the box at the top of your scantron.

Questions 1-4 refer to the passage below.

"Hangzhou, China, has] ten principal markets. . . . [They] are all squares of half a mile to the side, and along their front passes the main street, which is 40 paces in width, and runs straight from end to end of the city, crossing many bridges of easy and commodious [convenient] approach. . . . So also parallel to this great street, but at the back of the market places, there runs a very large canal, on the bank of which towards the squares are built great houses of stone, in which the merchants from India and other foreign parts store their wares, to be handy for the markets. In each of the squares is held a market three days in the week, frequented by 40,000 or 50,000 persons."

The Travels of Marco Polo, c. 1300

1. Which of the following best describes the trade occurring in the passage above?

- A. The Silk Roads were vital to connecting China to European markets.
- B. The Grand Canal encouraged and supported both internal and foreign trade.
- C. The Yuan dynasty severely limited trade in order to halt foreign influence in China.
- D. Foreign trade was restricted in China due to lack of reliable infrastructure and communication.

2. Which of the following made the markets described above accessible to European traders?

- A. Chinese acquisition of territory in the Middle East made land travel safer for Europeans.
- B. Advanced shipbuilding allowed Europeans to circumnavigate Africa and reach Asia safely.
- C. Standardization of global currency facilitated low-risk trade across long distances.
- D. Military alliances between European and Asian empires support free trade between the two regions.

3. The Indian traders described in the passage were most likely to purchase which of the following goods?

- A. silk and porcelain
- B. pigs and cows
- C. cardamom and cinnamon
- D. coffee and pepper

4. Marco Polo recorded the information above while he was a court member of what foreign Chinese dynasty?

- A. Ming
- B. Shi
- C. Yuan
- D. Tang

Questions 5-7 refer to the passage below.

"I have longed to make the acquaintance of a 'modern girl,' that proud, independent girl who has all my sympathy! I do not belong to the Indian world, but to that of my sisters who are struggling forward in the distant West. If the laws of my land permitted it, I would be like the new woman in Europe; but age-long traditions that cannot be broken hold us back. Someday those traditions will loosen and let us go, but it may be three, four generations after us."

Raden Adjeng Kartini, Javanese noblewoman in Dutch Indonesia, letter to a friend, Java, 1899

5. Kartini's knowledge of conditions in Europe can be best understood in what context?
- The Indonesian government sponsored expansion of education for girls in the 19th century.
 - Enlightenment ideas spread from Europeans into their colonial empires.
 - Global economic integration was supported by new technologies.
 - Asian populations were wavering because of labor demands in colonies all over the world.

6. Kartini was most inspired by the emergence of what new 19th century ideas?
- Internal rebellions against colonial rule
 - International loan systems
 - Individual rights and universal citizenship
 - Isolationist foreign policies

7. Kartini would be most likely to align with the
- religious nationalism movement.
 - communist movement.
 - anti-slavery movement.
 - early feminist movement.

Questions 8-10 refer to the image below.



Indian troops serving with the British army during World War I pray outside the Shah Jahan Mosque in Woking, Surrey.

8. The image portrays what geopolitical condition of the 20th century?
- Imperialism
 - Socialism
 - Totalitarianism
 - Separatism
9. The troops in this image served for which of the following in World War I?
- The Allies
 - The Zapatistas
 - The Non-Aligned Movement
 - The Triple Alliance

10. The image represents what advantage that Britain and France had over Germany in World War I?
- They had shared religious goals that foster unity.
 - They had better submarine technology.
 - They had colonial subjects to fill their armies.
 - They cared more about the success of their nation.

Questions 11-13 refer to the cartoon below.



11. What World War II event is represented by this cartoon?
- The signing of the Triple Alliance agreement
 - The election of Joseph Stalin as Soviet premier
 - The invasion of France by Axis forces
 - The failed Nazi campaign to conquer Stalingrad
12. Which of the following gives context to Soviet sentiments of surprise surrounding the event depicted in the cartoon?
- The successful German invasion of France
 - The US entrance into World War II
 - The signing of the Nonaggression Pact of 1939
 - The beginnings of civil war in Spain
13. A direct effect of the event depicted in the cartoon was that
- Germany had to defend itself on two fronts.
 - Russia dropped out of World War II.
 - Japan launched a surprise attack on the US.
 - Vichy France was established as a German state.

Questions 14-16 refer to the passage below.

“National integration shall be actively encouraged, whilst discrimination on the grounds of place of origin, sex, religion, status, ethnic or linguistic association or ties shall be prohibited. . . .

[The Constitution shall] encourage inter-marriage among persons from different places of origin, or of different religious, ethnic or linguistic association or ties... .

[It shall be the duty of the State to] promote or encourage the formation of associations that cut across ethnic, linguistic, religious and or other sectional barriers.”

The Nigerian Constitution, 1999

14. Which of the following historical conditions most directly influenced the terms in the passage above?

- A. The Soviet Union offered aid to the new Nigerian government.
- B. Colonial boundaries had created tensions and divisions within Nigeria.
- C. Epidemic diseases were spreading across physical and natural borders.
- D. The Pan-African movement required economic integration of newly independent states.

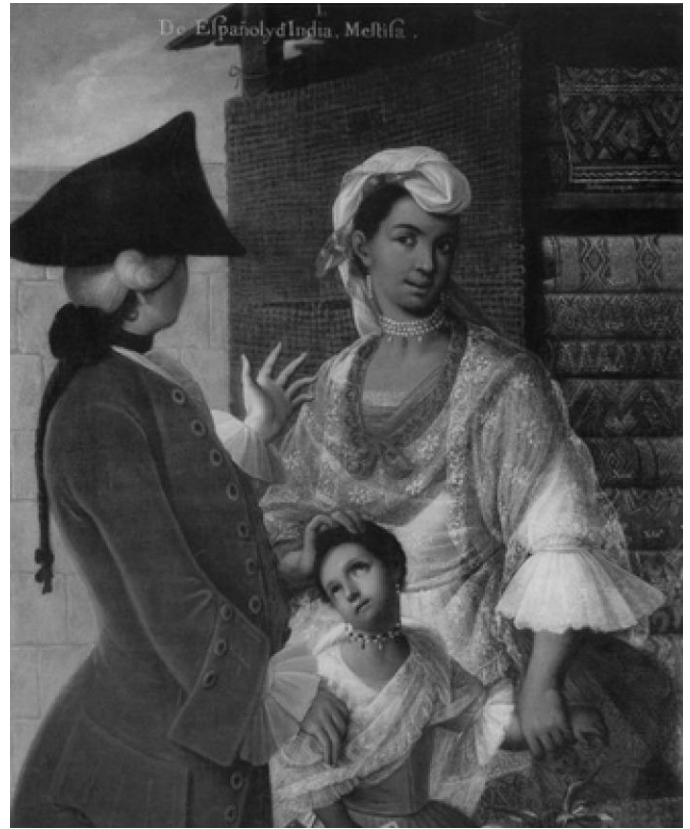
15. Which of the following demonstrates Nigeria’s dedication to national unity and identity?

- A. Encouraging inter-marriage to soothe divisions
- B. Allowing discrimination based on religion
- C. Establishing a common linguistic standard
- D. Promoting separate ethnic neighborhoods

16. The terms in this passage most closely mirror the language included in the

- A. Munich Agreement
- B. American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance
- C. Warsaw Pact
- D. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Questions 17-18 refer to the image below.



17. Which of the following accurately describes a difference in Spanish and British colonization as shown in the image?

- A. The Spanish married and had children with natives.
- B. The British forcibly converted natives to Christianity.
- C. The British drove natives from their homes.
- D. The Spanish encouraged native traditions.

18. Which of these cultural exchanges is depicted in the image?

- A. The child was dressed in traditional native cloths.
- B. The woman adopted European characteristics from her husband.
- C. The man assumed a native name.
- D. The man worked on haciendas.

Questions 19-22 refer to the passage below.

"China is now suffering from poverty, not from unequal distribution of wealth. Where there are inequalities of wealth, the methods of Marx can, of course, be used; a class war can be advocated to destroy the inequalities. But in China, where industry is not yet developed, Marx's class war and dictatorship of the proletariat are impracticable."

Sun Yat-sen, *Capital and State*, 1924

19. Before leading the Kuomintang, Sun Yat-sen was instrumental in overthrowing what last Chinese dynasty?

- A. Qing
- B. Zhou
- C. Song
- D. Sui

20. What world leader would have argued that they were facing issues similar to those described in the passage?

- A. Benito Mussolini of Italy
- B. Vladimir Lenin of Russia
- C. Emiliano Zapata of Mexico
- D. Kim Il-sung of North Korea

21. Sun Yat-sen agreed with Karl Marx on which of the following ideas?

- A. Class war could be an instrument of economic progress.
- B. Proletariat dictatorship was the only solution to inequality.
- C. Unequal distribution of wealth causes all poverty.
- D. Industrialization is the only way to revitalize economies.

22. How did Sun Yat-sen's perspective relate to traditional Confucianist aspects of Chinese society?

- A. He advocated for revolution against nationalist leadership.
- B. He recognized the importance of unity and cooperation for the people of China.
- C. He argued against modernization and industry.
- D. He promoted programs of wealth redistribution.

Questions 23-24 refer to the passage below.

"He is very valiant and has a great liking for warfare and weapons of war, which he has constantly in his hands: we have been eye-witnesses of this because, whenever we were with him, he was adjusting his [swords], testing his [muskets], etc . . . This is the great experience, which he has obtained of warfare over so many years, that he makes it in person and from the first has made him a fine soldier and very skilled, and his men so dexterous that they are little

behind our men in Europe. He has introduced into his militia the use of and esteem for [muskets], in which they are very practiced. Therefore it is that his realm has been so much extended on all sides. . . . All the above mentioned soldiers, who will total some 100,000, receive pay for the whole year."

Father Simon, a European Roman Catholic priest, in a report to the pope on meeting the Safavid Shah Abbas I, 1588

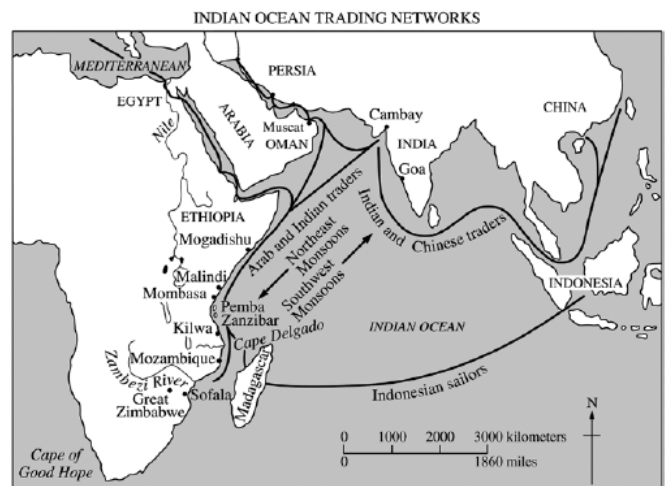
23. What purpose did Father Simon have in describing Shah Abbas I in this way to the pope?

- A. He was encouraging the pope to visit the Safavids.
- B. He was hoping to convince the pope to declare war on the Safavids.
- C. He was warning the pope of the Safavids' military might.
- D. He was planning to interfere on behalf of the persecuted Sunni minority.

24. In what way was this description of the Safavids similar to contemporary empires like the Ottomans and Mughals?

- A. They all wanted to invade Europe.
- B. They all practiced Shia Islam.
- C. They all used gunpowder weapons extensively.
- D. They all planned to colonize Southeast Asia.

Questions 25-27 refer to the map below.



25. Which of the following was a major factor in the movement of Arab and Indian traders in the map above?

- A. The use of Mandarin as a common language between traders facilitated easy interactions.
- B. Monsoon winds occurred in predictable patterns which made travel safer and more reliable.
- C. The expansion of military outposts in the Indian Ocean allowed Arab empires to dominate trade.
- D. A lack of lucrative goods in East Africa limited its inclusion in Indian Ocean trade.

26. Which of the following is NOT an example of a diasporic community developed by the movement depicted in the map above?

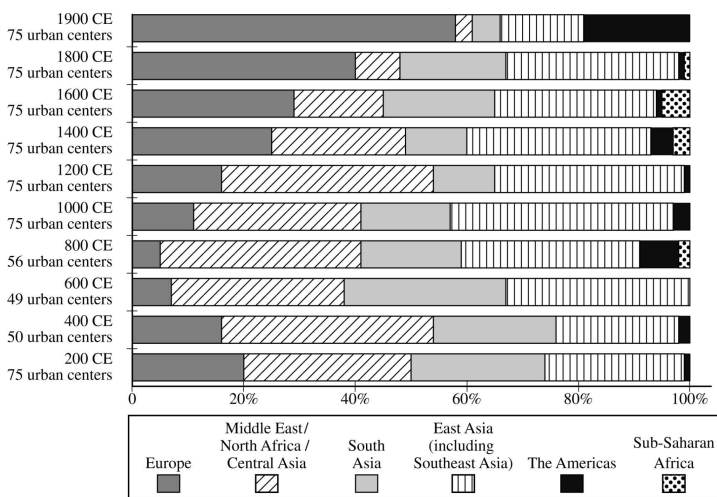
- A. Indians in Goa
- B. Indonesians in Kilwa
- C. Chinese in Cambay
- D. Africans in Oman

27. What Chinese Admiral explored the trade networks depicted above in the 15th century in his seven voyages?

- A. Sundiata Keita
- B. Tokhtamysh
- C. Mongke Khan
- D. Zheng He

Questions 28-31 refer to the passage below.

LOCATIONS OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR CITIES, 200–1900 C.E.



28. The increase in major cities in the Americas between 1800 and 1900 CE can be attributed to

- A. mass religious conversions of Native Americans.
- B. violent wars for independence in Central America.
- C. industrialization and urbanization in the United States.
- D. epidemic disease spreading from Europeans into their colonies.

29. Which of the following best explains why East Asia had more major cities than other regions in 1400 CE?

- A. Indian port cities like Bombay and Goa became centers of the global spice trade.
- B. The flourishing culture and economy of the Ming dynasty encouraged prosperity in China.
- C. The Translation Movement made Baghdad a destination for scholars and traders.
- D. The dissolution of the Timurid Empire allowed native residents to rebuild their cities and homes.

30. What region of the world would have been most likely to see a decrease in major cities between 1600 and 1800 CE due to the Atlantic slave trade?

- A. The Americas
- B. South Asia
- C. Sub-Saharan Africa
- D. East and Southeast Asia

31. The decrease in major cities in the Middle East and Central Asia between 1200 and 1400 CE can be linked to the ruthless consolidation of what empire?

- A. Mongols
- B. Mexica
- C. Gauls
- D. Srivijaya

Questions 32-34 refer to the passage below.

"The Inka [Inca] ruled the greatest empire on earth. Bigger than Ming Dynasty China, bigger than Ivan the Great's expanding Russia, bigger than Songhay [Songhai] in the Sahel or powerful Great Zimbabwe in the East Africa tablelands, bigger than the cresting Ottoman Empire, bigger than the Triple Alliance (as the Aztec Empire is more precisely known), bigger by far than any European state, the Inka dominion extended over a staggering thirty-two degrees of latitude—as if a single power held sway from St. Petersburg to Cairo. The empire encompassed every imaginable type of terrain, from the rainforest of upper Amazonia to the deserts of the Peruvian coast and the twenty-thousand-foot peaks of the Andes in between. 'If imperial potential is judged in terms of environmental adaptability,' wrote the Oxford historian Felipe Fernandez-Armesto, 'the Inka [Inca] were the most impressive empire builders of their day.' "

Charles Mann, 1491: New Revelations of the Americas Before Columbus, 2005

32. Which of the following strategies was vital to the Inca in maintaining the successful empire described above?

- A. Emperors would force conscription of all citizens to sustain loyalty and fealty.
- B. Foreigners within the Inca empire were required to adopt common Inca language, practices, and customs.
- C. The Inca demanded large tributes from conquered neighbors to protect its permanent borders.
- D. The empire was divided into four smaller, more manageable provinces with representatives that answered to a central authority.

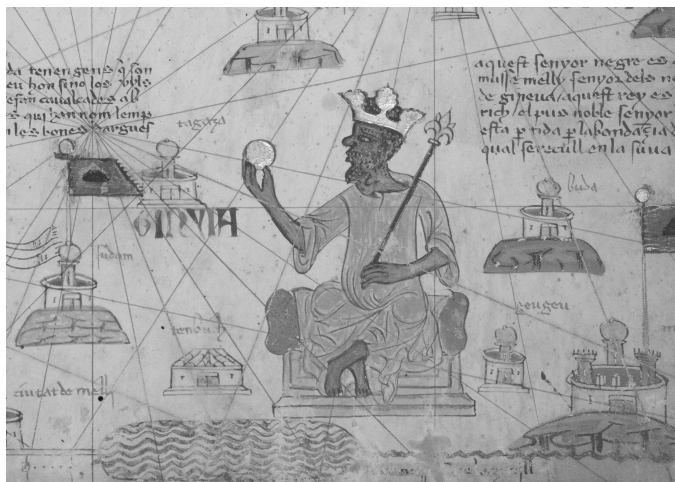
33. How could the Carpa Nan be used as evidence to support the main claim of the passage above?

- A. The Carpa Nan was an irrigation system that supported crop growth on mountain sides.
- B. The Carpa Nan was a system of roads built to connect all parts of the empire.
- C. The Carpa Nan was a universal system of writing used to keep records and histories.
- D. The Carpa Nan was an agricultural system that allowed farmers to cultivate crops on lake beds.

34. What does the author argue is the main reason the Inca civilization was so successful?

- A. They successfully adapted to their natural environment.
- B. They were wealthier than any contemporary empire.
- C. They built long lasting structures and churches.
- D. They waged war against other empires in America.

Questions 35-37 refer to the image below.



This painting of Mansa Musa shows him holding a gold coin and wearing a gold crown. Some of the buildings in the painting have domes that were characteristic of Middle Eastern architecture.

35. The presence of domes with Middle Eastern architecture in Mali in the 14th century can be attributed to

- A. the diffusion of African traditions into Central Asia.
- B. the consolidation of homogenous North African empires.
- C. the development of new maritime technologies in Spain.
- D. the expansion of Islam throughout Afro-Eurasia via trade.

36. According to the image above, which of the following was true of Mali in the 14th century?

- A. Mali only traded with sub-Saharan empires.
- B. Indian Ocean ports were a vital source of labor in Mali.
- C. Mali was a major hub for the Trans-Saharan gold trade.
- D. European traders exclusively controlled trade in Mali.

37. Which of the following events is often seen as a catalyst for the influx of trade and culture into Mali as shown in the image?

- A. Migration of Bantu people into the Sahara
- B. Christian invasions of the Muslim Swahili city-states
- C. Phoenician standardization of an alphabet
- D. Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca

Questions 38-40 refer to the table below.

Urban Population in England, 1801-1901		
Year	Manchester	Liverpool
1801	328,609	85,627
1821	526,230	137,880
1841	860,413	271,824
1861	1,313,550	392,481
1881	1,866,649	649,613
1901	2,357,150	684,958

38. Which of the following most directly led to the trends depicted in the chart above?

- A. Flourishing colonies abroad enticed British citizens to leave the country.
- B. The growth of cottage industries resulted in widening radii of settlement.
- C. Religious conflicts with neighboring nations caused internal migration.
- D. People were moving from rural areas into urban areas during this time period.

38. What 18th century event best supplies the historical context of the trends in the chart?

- A. Industrial Revolution
- B. Russian Revolution
- C. Green Revolution
- D. Velvet Revolution

40. Which of these was a direct effect of the trends depicted in the chart above?

- A. Farmers had to compete for small parcels of land.
- B. The British military enlisted more soldiers.
- C. Industries expanded due to growing workforces.
- D. Revolutionary ideas led to the end of monarchy.

Questions 41-43 refer to the passage below.

"The evil-disposed in these districts [of England] began to rise, saying, they were too severely oppressed; that at the beginning of the world there were no slaves, and that no one ought to be treated as such. . . . This they would not longer bear, but had determined to be free, and if they labored for their lords, they wanted to be paid for it. A crazy priest in the county of Kent, called John Ball, who for his absurd preaching, had been thrice confined in prison, inflamed those ideas. He would say: 'Are we not all descended from the same parents, Adam and Eve? and what can the lords show, or what reasons give, why they should be more the masters than ourselves?'"

Jean Froissart, account of a peasant revolt in England, 1381

41. Which of the following most accurately identifies Froissart's attitude toward peasants in the passage above?

- A. empathetic
- B. indifferent
- C. hostile
- D. encouraging

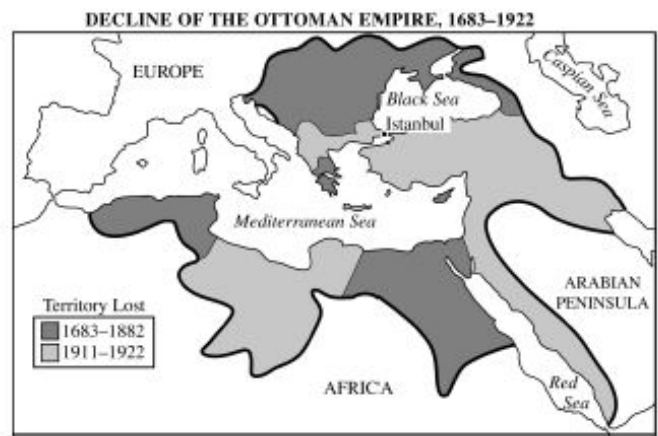
42. According to the passage, which of these was a central justification for peasant revolts in the late 14th century?

- A. religious beliefs
- B. lack of arable land
- C. exponential population growth
- D. industrial developments

43. Peasant revolts were largely unsuccessful during this time period because nobles needed peasants to work through labor shortages caused by which of the following?

- A. the desalination of farmland
- B. the emigration of religious zealots
- C. the emergence of capitalism
- D. the spread of epidemic diseases

Question 44-46 refer to the map below.



44. The Ottoman Empire's loss of territory depicted in the map above can be attributed to

- A. the movement of labor migrants into North Africa.
- B. the growth of nationalism and internal rebellion.
- C. the decline of Sub-Saharan salt trade.
- D. the European competition to colonize Africa.

45. How did the Ottoman Empire try to counteract the processes causing the territory loss shown in the image?

- A. They tried to institute sharia law on all citizens to promote unity.
- B. They tried to reform the government and industrialize.
- C. They tried to secure military reinforcements from European allies.
- D. They tried to exile revolutionary leaders.

46. The Ottoman Empire officially ended in 1922 after their military defeat in

- A. the Opium Wars.
- B. the Cold War.
- C. World War I.
- D. World War II.

Questions 47-50 refer to the passage below.

"Generally speaking, the strength or weakness of a country is dependent on the wealth or poverty of its people, and the people's wealth or poverty derives from the amount of available products. The diligence of the people is a major factor in determining the amount of products available, but in the final analysis, it can all be traced to the guidance and encouragement given by the government and its officials. . . . Your subject respectfully recommends that a clear-cut plan be established . . . to determine the priorities under which industries may be encouraged. . . . If the people are adequately wealthy, it follows naturally that the country will become strong and wealthy. . . . If so, it will not be difficult for us to compete effectively against major powers."

Okubo Toshimichi, "On the Role of the State in Industrialization," 1874

47. The passage is arguing that the Japanese government should
- solicit foreign investment and global cooperation in Japan
 - encourage Japanese citizens to work harder to support economic growth
 - sponsor industrialization to help Japan compete with economic powerhouses
 - nationalize private industries to promote domestic production

48. Which of the following reforms would most directly facilitate the goal promoted by the passage?

- specialized educational programs
- social welfare campaigns
- government subsidies for farmers
- international trade agreements

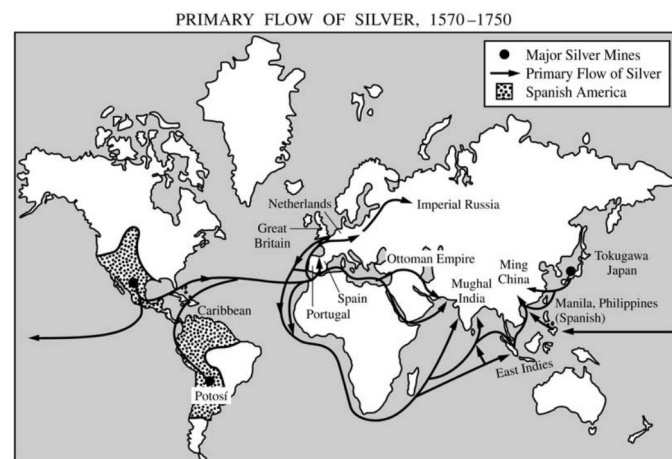
49. Discussions like that of the passage began in Japan after Commodore Matthew Perry did which of the following?

- Perry brought Christianity to Japan.
- Perry forced isolationist Japan to open their ports.
- Perry brokered agreements between Japan and other Asian nations.
- Perry introduced factory technology to Japan.

50. The movement to end the Tokugawa Shogunate in pursuit of the goal discussed in the passage was referred to as the

- Meiji Restoration
- Cultural Revolution
- Scientific Revolution
- Tanzimat Reforms

Questions 51-53 refer to the map below.



51. Which of the following economic conditions was the primary driver of the flow of silver depicted in the map?

- American supply of and Asian demand for silver
- African supply of and American demand for slaves
- American supply of and European demand for raw materials
- Asian supply of and global demand for tea

52. The flow of silver depicted above was facilitated by

- the spread of Islam in the Indian Ocean basin.
- the development of ships such as the caravel.
- the forced conversion of natives to Christianity.
- the flourishing spice trade in Southeast Asia.

53. The Price Revolution occurred due to what economic condition caused by the flow of silver shown above?

- African slave markets lost momentum.
- The Chinese maintained economic stability despite dynastic transitions.
- The Japanese underwent rapid industrialization.
- The unrestricted influx of silver caused hyperinflation on a global scale.

Questions 54-56 refer to the passage below.

“Who made man the exclusive judge, if women partake with him the gift of reason? In this style, argue tyrants of every denomination, from the weak king to the weak father of a family; they are all eager to crush reason.... Do you not act a similar part, when you force all women, by denying them civil and political rights, to remain immured [confined against their will] in their families groping in the dark? For surely, sir, you will not assert that a duty can be binding which is not founded on reason. . . ? Let there be, then, no coercion established in society, and the common law of gravity prevailing, the sexes will fall into their proper places.

Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*, 1792

54. Mary Wollstonecraft’s main argument is that

- women should have equal opportunities to men.
- the French peasants should overthrow the king.
- education should be accessible to all.
- women should forfeit their rights to their fathers.

55. Wollstonecraft published *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* during what intellectual movement?

- The American Revolution
- The Enlightenment
- The Great Game
- The Scramble for Africa

56. Which of the following would most likely support Wollstonecraft's criticism of kings in the passage?

- A. Louis XVI
- B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- C. George III
- D. Leopold II

Questions 57-58 refer to the passage below.

"It appeared that the Laws of the Chinese Empire forbid the importation of opium into China and declare that all Opium which may be brought into the country is liable to confiscation. The Queen of England desires that Her Subjects who may go into foreign countries should obey the Laws of those countries; and Her Majesty does not wish to protect them from the just consequences of any offenses which they may commit in foreign parts. But, on the other hand, Her Majesty cannot permit that Her Subjects residing abroad should be treated with violence, and be exposed to insult and injustice; and when wrong is done to them, Her Majesty will see that they obtain redress."

British Foreign Secretary Lord Palmerston,
Letter to the Minister of the Emperor of Chinese, 1840

57. British sentiments in the passage above can be best described as

- A. shocked that the Chinese were mobilizing their military.
- B. worried that they will lose access to Chinese markets.
- C. upset that the Chinese were denying British trade.
- D. scared that China would declare war.

58. The Chinese government responded to this letter with

- A. an agreement to reopen all trade immediately.
- B. continued prevention of opium importation.
- C. a boycott of all British goods.
- D. immediate escalation of conflicts into total war.

Questions 59-62 refer to the passage below.

"Learned men of various kinds and from every country, as well as adherents of many different religions and creeds, assembled at his court and were admitted to converse with him. Night and day people did nothing but inquire and investigate... His Majesty collected opinions of every one, especially of those who were not Mohammedans [Muslim]...and collected everything which people can find in books, with a talent of selection peculiar to him and a spirit of inquiry opposed to every Islamic principle. Thus...as the result of all the influences which were brought to bear upon him, there grew...the conviction in his heart that there were sensible men in all religions and abstemious thinkers and men endowed with miraculous powers among all nations."

Badaiini's History, section on Akbar the Great

59. How does the passage characterize Akbar's approach to religious diversity?

- A. Akbar both tolerated other religions and sought to understand them.
- B. Akbar was discriminatory against other religions.
- C. Akbar only allowed Muslims to serve in the government.
- D. Akbar did not want religion to have an effect on his government or life.

60. What is the author's perspective on Akbar in the passage?

- A. The author portrays Akbar negatively due to his lack of respect for Islamic tradition.
- B. The author believes Akbar is not educated enough to understand other religions.
- C. The author is impressed by Akbar and portrays him positively.
- D. The author believes that Akbar depended too much on the ideas and influence of advisors.

61. What other empire maintained policies most similar to that of Akbar as described in the passage?

- A. Ottoman Empire
- B. Spanish Empire
- C. Khmer Empire
- D. Safavid Empire

62. Akbar is remembered for unifying various kingdoms in India into what imperial state around 1600?

- A. Mauryan Empire
- B. Gupta Empire
- C. Mughal Empire
- D. Delhi Empire

Questions 63-66 refer to the map below.

"The Silk Road was not a road, but a network. The central Asian sections of the trade routes were expanded around 114 BCE by the Han dynasty, largely through the missions and explorations of Zhang Qian, but earlier trade routes across the continents already existed."

Susan Whitfield, *Life Along the Silk Road*, 2001

63. The trade described in the passage was largely facilitated by

- A. the sedentary transition of agrarian societies
- B. the unification of large empires such as the Han.
- C. consolidation of nomadic tribes in West Asia.
- D. advanced ship and naval technology.

64. Which of the following was NOT a motivation for participating in trade along the Silk Roads?

- A. The Americas wanted access to horses and cows.
- B. Europeans wanted easier access to silk.
- C. The Han dynasty wanted to expand into Central Asia.
- D. The Roman Empire had expanded their influence into territories on the Silk Road routes.

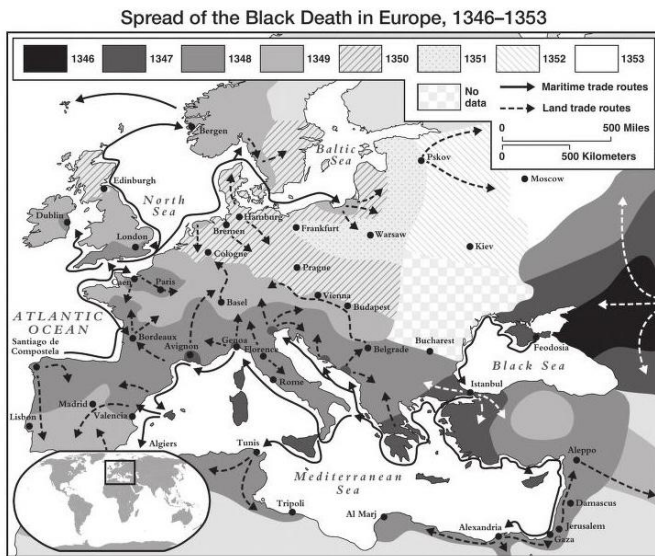
65. Which of the following traditions was transported from India into China by Silk Road trade?

- A. Christianity
- B. Buddhism
- C. Islam
- D. Shintoism

66. The Silk Roads differed from trade routes across the Indian Ocean in that

- A. the Silk Road relied on scheduling monsoon cycles off the coast of East Africa.
- B. Indian Ocean trade connected Europe to Asian markets.
- C. Indian Ocean trade was dominated by land-based empires.
- D. the Silk Road was a land-based trading network.

Question 67-69 refers to the map below.



67. Which of the following is the main cause of the Black Death spreading through Europe according to the map?

- A. The pollution caused by early industry
- B. The immigration of Africans into Western Europe
- C. The movement of rodents by maritime trade
- D. The consolidation of feudal lands by greedy nobles

68. The map above could be used to support which of the following conclusions?

- A. The Swahili city-states were not afflicted by the plague.
- B. The plague was introduced to Europe via the Mediterranean Sea.
- C. Silk Road trade suffered due to the spread of the plague,
- D. Colonizers carried the plague to the Americas.

69. Which of the following is NOT a direct impact of the spread of the plague as shown in the map above?

- A. challenges to religious traditions
- B. decline of feudalism
- C. significant population loss
- D. long-term economic prosperity

Questions 70-73 refer to the image below.



The Assumption of Mary on parchment, *The Nagara Maryam*

70. The image above could be used to support which of the following assertions?

- A. European crusaders were successful in spreading Christianity into East Africa.
- B. Africans combined their traditional beliefs with Islam to create new syncretic practices.
- C. Printing press technology developed in Africa before it was brought to Europe.
- D. Bantu migrations introduced sub-Saharan Africans to new cultures in North Africa.

71. The commission of the *Nagara Maryam* by an emperor demonstrates what 18th century historical trend?

- A. Government subsidies support industrial growth.
- B. Global diffusion of language led to syncretism.
- C. Art flourished due to patronage and sponsorships.
- D. Enlightenment ideas led to democratic trials.

72. The nation that produced the image above was largely untouched by European colonization of Africa due to their adoption of what faith?

- A. Buddhism
- B. Christianity
- C. Islam
- D. Sikhism

73. What nation is most likely to have produced this image?

- A. Ethiopia
- B. Mali
- C. Zimbabwe
- D. Tanzania

Questions 74-75 refer to the passage below.

“We shall not repeat the past. We shall eradicate it by restoring our rights in the Suez Canal. This money is ours. The canal is the property of Egypt.”

Gamal Abdel Nasser, 1956

74. What 20th century historical theme is most present in the statement above?

- A. fascism
- B. absolutism
- C. isolationism
- D. nationalism

75. Nasser made this statement amid a competition for political influence in the Middle East between

- A. China and Japan.
- B. Britain and France.
- C. Afghanistan and Iran.
- D. the United States and the Soviet Union.

Tiebreaker

This question will only be scored if there is a tie for placement on the exam. **This is a required question, but there is no penalty for a wrong answer to this question.**

Write your answer legibly in the space provided on your scantron.

According to 20th century academic studies, how much silver was exported from Spanish and Portuguese colonies in the New World during the 16th century? Give your answer in metric tons.