

AP World History: Modern Practice Test

Section I

Time: 1 hour, 35 minutes

PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Recommended Time for Part A—55 Minutes

Directions: Each of the incomplete statements or questions is followed by four answer choices. Select the answer choice that best answers the question and fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet provided.

Questions 1 to 3 refer to the following image, a frieze of a Buddhist couple around a stupa with Corinthian columns on either side, India, c. first century CE.



1. What historical process is best illustrated by this frieze?
 - (A) The diffusion of cultural ideas and patterns through military conquest
 - (B) The significance of trade in the weakening of class systems
 - (C) The use of monumental architecture to strengthen political support
 - (D) The spread of religion as a result of trade
2. The combination of Greek culture and Eastern political forms shown in this frieze is illustrative of which of the following periods?
 - (A) Punic
 - (B) Justinian
 - (C) Constantinian

- (D) Hellenistic
3. The adoption of conquered people's ideas, institutions, and traditions by ruling groups is best characterized by which of the following rulers?
- (A) Mohandas Gandhi
 - (B) Caesar Augustus
 - (C) Alexander the Great
 - (D) Chinggis Khan

Questions 4 to 7 refer to the following passage.

At the peak of their power, the domains of the Mongol khans, or rulers, made up a vast realm in which once-hostile peoples lived together in peace and virtually all religions were tolerated. . . . The law code first promulgated by Chinggis Khan ordered human interaction. The result was an important new stage in international contact. From eastern Europe to southern China, merchants and travelers could move across the well-policed Mongol domains without fear for their lives or property. The great swath of Mongol territory that covered or connected most of Europe, Asia, and the Middle East served as a bridge between the civilizations of the Eastern Hemisphere. The caravans and embassies that crossed the Mongol lands transmitted new food, inventions, and ideas from one civilized pool to others and from civilized pools to the nomadic peoples who served as intermediaries. Secure trade routes made for prosperous merchants and wealthy, cosmopolitan cities. They also facilitated the spread of foods [and] inventions . . . a major force for economic and social development and the enhancement of civilized life.

—Robert Guisepi, 1992

4. The legacies or adaptations of legacies from the Mongol empire are varied. Most notably, they include which of the following selections?
- (A) Public libraries
 - (B) Universal health care
 - (C) The game of chess
 - (D) Religious tolerance
5. The Mongol empire used which of the following to integrate its vast, geographically diverse area?
- (A) Emphasis on trade networks
 - (B) Expansion of bureaucracy to reinforce dominance
 - (C) The use of state-sponsored religion to legitimize the government
 - (D) Expansion of an interregional canal system

6. Which of the following was a long-term consequence of the Mongol conquest of Russia in the 1200s?
- (A) Russia was excluded from Western European developments (like the Renaissance).
 - (B) Russia benefited by becoming the administrative center of Mongol political activity.
 - (C) Islam became the dominant religion of Russia.
 - (D) Russia developed a centralized bureaucracy.
7. Which statement most accurately compares the Mongol (post-classical) empire with the Persian (classical) empire?
- (A) Both the Mongols and the Persians allowed conquered peoples to maintain their local traditions and cultures.
 - (B) The Mongols invested in building large-scale monuments, whereas the Persians focused on public works.
 - (C) Both the Persians and the Mongols improved the social, economic, and legal status of women.
 - (D) The Mongols created a new syncretic belief system, but the Persians maintained a traditional monotheistic religion.

Questions 8 to 11 refer to the following passage.

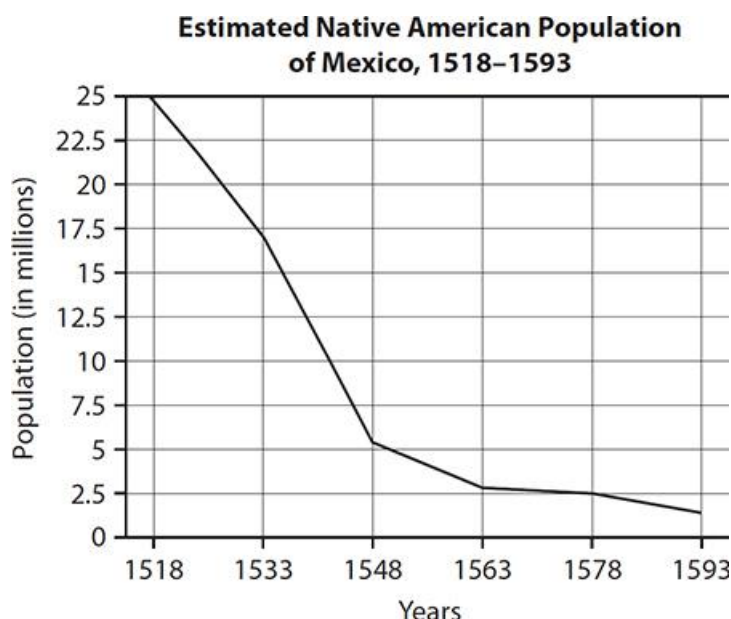
The following is excerpted and adapted from an account by Hulderike Schnirdel, a native of Antwerp, who joined Spaniard Pedro de Mendoza's expedition to South America in 1535. He was present at the founding of Asunción, Paraguay, in 1537, recounted here.

The Citie [Lampere]... had Pits...in the midst whereof pikes were stuck...that we Christians pursuing them...might fall into them. When our Generall John Eyollas, gathering all his Souldiers together, who were not above three hundred, went against their Citie Lampere, they understanding before of our coming, making a stand...with their armie of foure thousand men, furnished with Bowe and Arrowes after their manner, commanded that we should be told, that they would provide us victual and other necessaries, that...we might peaceably return to our companions. But it was neither good for our Generall, nor our selves, that we should consent to their request: For this Nation and Countrie, by reason of the plenty of victual, was also most...commodious for us, especially when in foure whole yeares past, we had not seen a morsell of bread, lively onely with fish and flesh and oftentimes in also great penurie.....[We] commanded to signifie unto them that they should be quiet, and we would become their friends. But they would not....wee discharged our brasse Peeces against them. When they heard and saw so many men fell downe dead, and when neither bullets not Arrowes appeared, but holes onely were seen in their bodies, they...tooke their flight in troopes...to shelter themselves in their

Towne....[M]ore that three hundred men, in that amassed feare, fell into the aforesaid pits, which themselves had digged. Afterward comming to their Citie, we assaulted it, they courageously defending themselves, till the third day.

8. Based on the passage, what was the primary motivation for the Europeans to conquer the city of Lampere?
- (A) To spread Christianity among the indigenous peoples
 - (B) To increase the power of the Spanish crown
 - (C) To gain access to their food and other resources
 - (D) To gain local allies to assist in further conquests
9. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
- (A) Native American vulnerability to disease was the key factor in Spanish conquests in the Americas.
 - (B) Native Americans lacked sufficient numbers to defeat the Spanish conquistadors.
 - (C) Native Americans were reluctant to hurt the invaders, as they believed the Spanish were gods.
 - (D) The key factor in Spanish conquests in the Americas was superior weaponry.
10. Based on the passage, what can one infer regarding the Native Americans?
- (A) They were extremely aggressive and warlike.
 - (B) They had defensive military preparations.
 - (C) They were cowardly and weak.
 - (D) They were poor and malnourished.
11. Based on your knowledge of history, to which social class would a child of Generall Eyolas and one of the Native American women likely belong?
- (A) Mestizos
 - (B) Peninsulares
 - (C) Mulattoes
 - (D) Creoles (Criollos)

Questions 12 to 14 refer to the following graph.



12. Which best accounts for the change in the Native American population shown in the graph?
- (A) Widespread warfare among the Aztecs and neighboring tribes
 - (B) Famine due to poor agricultural practices such as slash-and-burn agriculture
 - (C) Importation of new diseases from contact with Europeans
 - (D) The introduction of slavery into Mexico
13. In the sixteenth century, Europeans were able to conquer and control large numbers of natives in Mexico using which of the following methods?
- (A) Enslaving them
 - (B) Placing them on reservations
 - (C) Legalizing intermarriage
 - (D) Using superior technologies
14. Both the encomienda system in colonial Mexico and the manorial system in medieval Europe depended on which of the following ingredients?
- (A) Support from the Catholic Church
 - (B) Coercive labor
 - (C) An educated merchant class
 - (D) A decentralized government

Questions 15 to 17 refer to the following passage.

“Purusa-Sukta”

Purusa is the lord of the immortals, who grow by means of [ritual] food. When the gods performed a sacrifice with the offering Purusa, spring was its clarified butter, summer the kindling, autumn the oblation.

It was Purusa, born in the beginning, which they sprinkled on the sacred grass as a sacrifice. It made the beasts of the air, the forest and the village. From that sacrifice completely offered, the mantras [Rig-Veda] and the songs [Samaveda] were born. The sacrificial formulae [Yajurveda] were born from it. From it the horses were born and all that have cutting teeth in both jaws. The cows were born from it, also. From it were born goats and sheep.

When they divided Purusa, how many ways did they apportion him? What was his mouth? What were his arms? What were his thighs, his feet declared to be? His mouth was the Brahman, his arms were the Rajanaya [Ksatriya], his thighs the Vaisya; from his feet the Sudra was born. Thus, they fashioned the worlds. The gods sacrificed with the sacrifice to the sacrifice. These were the first rites.

—Hymns excerpted and adapted from the Rig-Veda, oldest surviving literary work, India, 1500–1000 BCE

15. Which element of the Hindu religion can this passage be used to explain?
- (A) The only requirement for salvation being faith
 - (B) The importance of environmental stewardship
 - (C) The importance of sacrifice to the gods
 - (D) The emphasis on karma, or right actions, to achieve enlightenment
16. Which of the following statements is supported by the information in the passage?
- (A) The caste system was a purely social construct that reflected its time period.
 - (B) The caste system was encouraged by regional princes to reinforce social stability.
 - (C) The caste system reinforced Indian identity in the face of Muslim invaders.
 - (D) The caste system was integral to the Hindu religion, transcending historical eras.
17. Which of the following would best contradict the argument that the caste system imposed rigid economic and social roles on Indian society in the period 600 BCE to 600 CE?
- (A) “For there is nothing better for a Kshatriya than a righteous battle.”
 - (B) “The four divisions of human society are created by me [Krishna].”
 - (C) The person traditionally credited with composing the Mahabharata was born to a fisherwoman.
 - (D) The Hindu god Shiva is considered to be simultaneously the creator, the preserver, and the destroyer.

Questions 18 to 20 refer to the following passage.

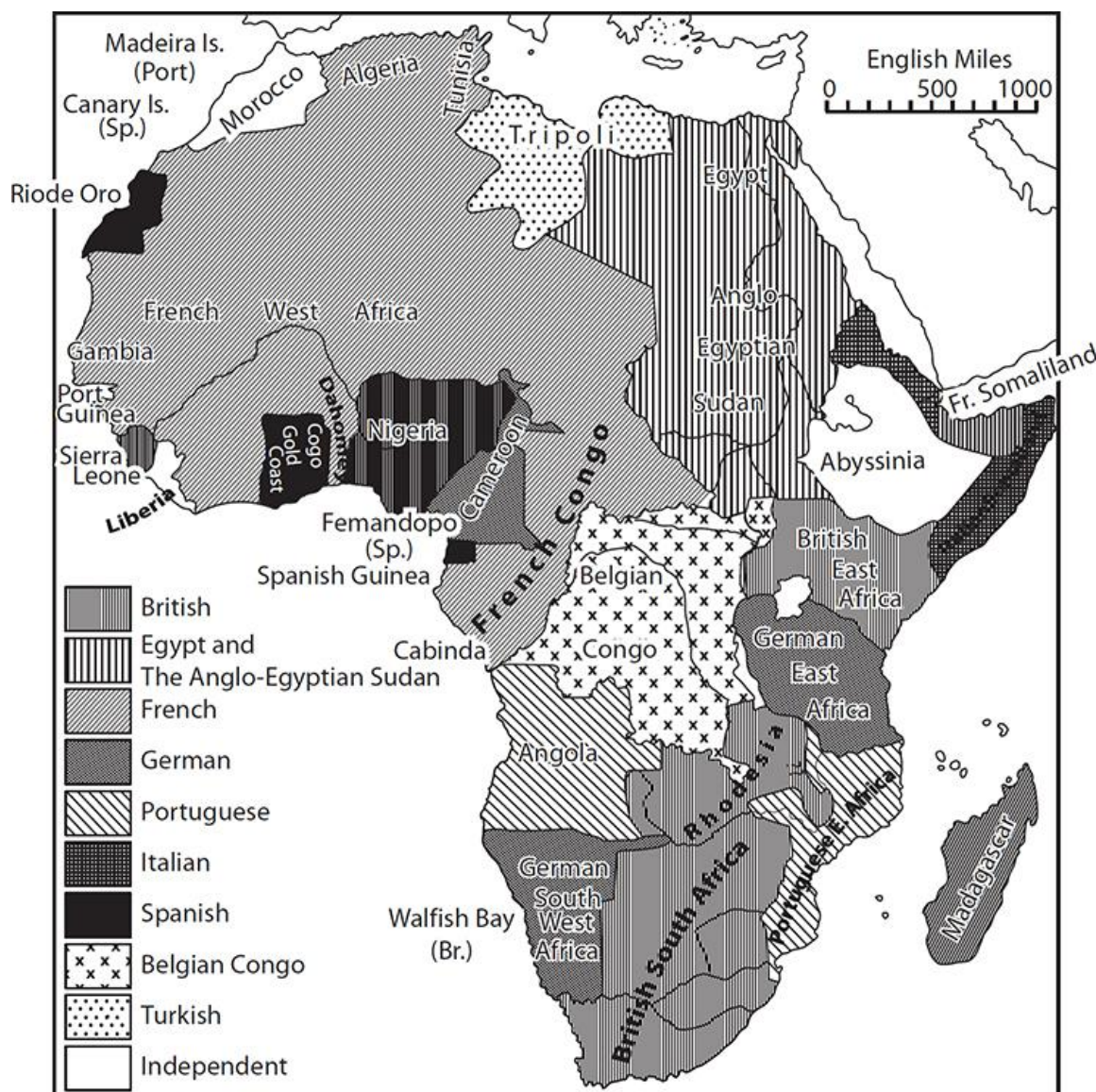
I have, in conformity without resolve, put together some few points concerning the reformation of the Christian estate, with the intent of placing the same before the Christian nobility of the German nation. . . . It is not out of mere arrogance and perversity that I, an individual poor man, have taken upon me to address your lordships. The distress and misery that oppress all the Christian estates, more especially in Germany, have led not only myself, but every one else, to cry aloud and to ask for help. . . . These Romanists have, with great adroitness, drawn three walls around themselves, with which they have hitherto protected themselves, so that no one could reform them, whereby all Christendom has fallen terribly. . . . That the Temporal Power Has no Jurisdiction over the Spirituality . . . That No One May Interpret the Scriptures but the Pope . . . That No One May Call a Council but the Pope. . . . Let us now consider the matters which should be treated in the councils, and with which popes, cardinals, bishops, and all learned men should occupy themselves day and night. . . . It is a distressing and terrible thing to see that the head of Christendom, who boasts of being the vicar of Christ and the successor of St. Peter, lives in a worldly pomp that no king or emperor can equal. What is the use in Christendom of the people called “cardinals”? I will tell you. In Italy and Germany there are many rich convents, endowments, fiefs, and benefices, and as the best way of getting these into the hands of Rome, they created cardinals, and gave them the sees, convents, and prelaties, and thus destroyed the service of God.

—Martin Luther, Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation

18. In his letter, Martin Luther avoided speaking about which of the following topics?
- (A) The wealth of the Church
 - (B) The power of the clergy
 - (C) The sale of indulgences
 - (D) The political nature of the Church
19. Which of the following reformers expressed views similar to those expressed by Martin Luther in his letter?
- (A) Ulrich Zwingli
 - (B) Sir Thomas More
 - (C) Erasmus
 - (D) John Wycliffe
20. In response to the criticisms raised by Martin Luther and other Protestant reformers, the Roman Catholic Church made which of the following moves at the Council of Trent?

- (A) It accepted the doctrine of predestination.
- (B) It rejected saints as intermediaries.
- (C) It accepted scriptures in the vernacular.
- (D) It rejected salvation based on faith alone.

Questions 21 to 23 refer to the following map, depicting the “Scramble for Africa” that was codified at the Berlin Conference of 1884–1885.



21. The political boundaries shown on the map of Africa reflect which of the following white European beliefs?
- (A) Self-determination
 - (B) Manifest Destiny
 - (C) Spheres of influence
 - (D) Racial hierarchies
22. What has changed since this map was drawn?

- (A) Political borders have reverted to their traditional ethnic boundaries.
- (B) Western economic interests have withdrawn from African affairs.
- (C) African nations have successfully adopted stable democratic governments.
- (D) African states have gained independence, but arbitrary colonial borders have persisted, resulting in ethnic violence.

23. Which of the following is a direct legacy of the African colonial experience?

- (A) A lack of economic infrastructures
- (B) A pan-African movement
- (C) A resurgence of mercantilism
- (D) Incorporation into world market systems

Questions 24 to 27 refer to the following passage.

The city of Ghana consists of two towns. One is inhabited by Muslims and has twelve mosques, salaried imams and muezzins, and jurists and scholars. In the environs are wells with sweet water, from which they drink and with which they grow vegetables. . . . The king's interpreters, the official in charge of his treasury and the majority of his ministers are Muslims. Only royalty may wear sewn clothes. All other people wear robes of cotton, silk, or brocade, according to their means. . . . The king adorns himself like a woman, wearing necklaces round his neck and bracelets on his forearms. . . . He sits . . . in a domed pavilion around which stand ten horses. When people who profess the same religion as the king approach him they fall on their knees and sprinkle dust on their heads, for this is their way of greeting him. As for the Muslims, they greet him only by clapping their hands. [The people's] religion is paganism and the worship of idols. . . . On every donkey-load of salt when it is brought into the country their king levies one golden dinar, and two dinars when it is sent out. From a load of copper the king's due is five mithqals, and from a load of other goods ten mithqals. . . . The nuggets found in all the mines of his country are reserved for the king, only this gold dust being left for the people. But for this the people would accumulate gold until it lost its value. Beyond this country lies another called Malal, the king of which was sincerely attached to Islam, while the common people of his kingdom remained polytheists. Since then their rulers have been given the title of al-musulmani.

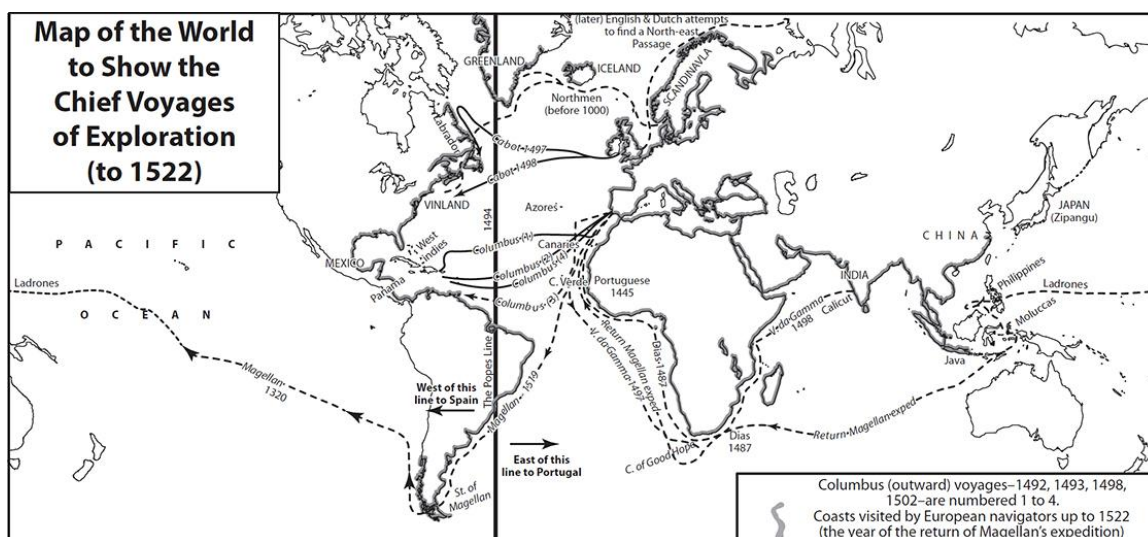
—The Book of Routes and Realms, by Abu Ubaydallah al-Bakri,
eleventh-century Muslim historian and geographer

24. According to the passage, which statement correctly describes the economy of Ghana?

- (A) The king of Ghana's subjects are engaged in salt mining.
- (B) The Ghanians raised cattle for meat and hides.

- (C) The king of Ghana taxed salt and copper imports and exports.
 (D) The Ghanians had a self-sufficient farming economy.
25. What evidence is there in the passage that Ghanians were engaged, directly or indirectly, in trade with Asia?
- (A) They kept horses in their court, which would have come from the Mongols.
 (B) The Ghanian king had adopted the Chinese tradition of the kow-tow.
 (C) The king adorned himself with gold and jewels, probably from India.
 (D) The people in his court wore silk robes.
26. What is the most likely explanation for a Muslim being in charge of the Ghanian treasury?
- (A) To facilitate trade with the predominantly Muslim merchants during this era.
 (B) The king of Ghana had recently become a Muslim.
 (C) Merchants and trade were considered taboo in the traditional pagan religion.
 (D) African kings were merely vassals of the Muslim caliphs.
27. Based on the excerpt, which of the following statements correctly describes Islam's influence in Africa during this time period?
- (A) Imams and muezzins ensured that all Africans adhered to Islamic law.
 (B) Some elites converted to Islam, but lower classes kept their traditional beliefs.
 (C) Muslim merchants refused to do business with anyone who was not Muslim.
 (D) African kings required Muslims to conform to pagan customs at court.

Questions 28 to 32 refer to the following map.



28. According to the map, the earliest Atlantic exploration voyages originated in
- (A) Spain.
 - (B) Portugal.
 - (C) Greenland.
 - (D) Scandinavia.
29. Which historical facts can be explained by the information on this map?
- (A) Eventually, the Dutch controlled the spice trade.
 - (B) Brazilians today speak Portuguese.
 - (C) Canada is divided into English- and French-speaking groups.
 - (D) There is a strong Scandinavian community in North America.
30. Zheng He engaged in oceanic exploration for China as early as 1405, well before the Europeans, yet 1450 is frequently used to mark the beginning of this era. Which statement best explains using the later date?
- (A) Zheng He failed to contact other cultures, so he is widely viewed as a failure.
 - (B) European influence is the most significant, so beginning with the European voyages makes sense.
 - (C) China abandoned exploration early, limiting Chinese impact on a global scale.
 - (D) The era is characterized by colonization, and the islands off the East African coast were colonized in 1450.
31. Which part of the world had previously been omitted from transregional trade networks?
- (A) Southeast Asia
 - (B) Africa
 - (C) Europe
 - (D) The Americas
32. Which historical phenomenon resulted from the events depicted on the map?
- (A) Mercantilism
 - (B) Nationalism
 - (C) Industrialism
 - (D) Communism

Questions 33 to 36 refer to the following passages. Both authors were speaking of the French Revolution.

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was

the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

There were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a plain face, on the throne of England; there were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a fair face, on the throne of France. In both countries it was clearer than crystal . . . that things in general were settled for ever.

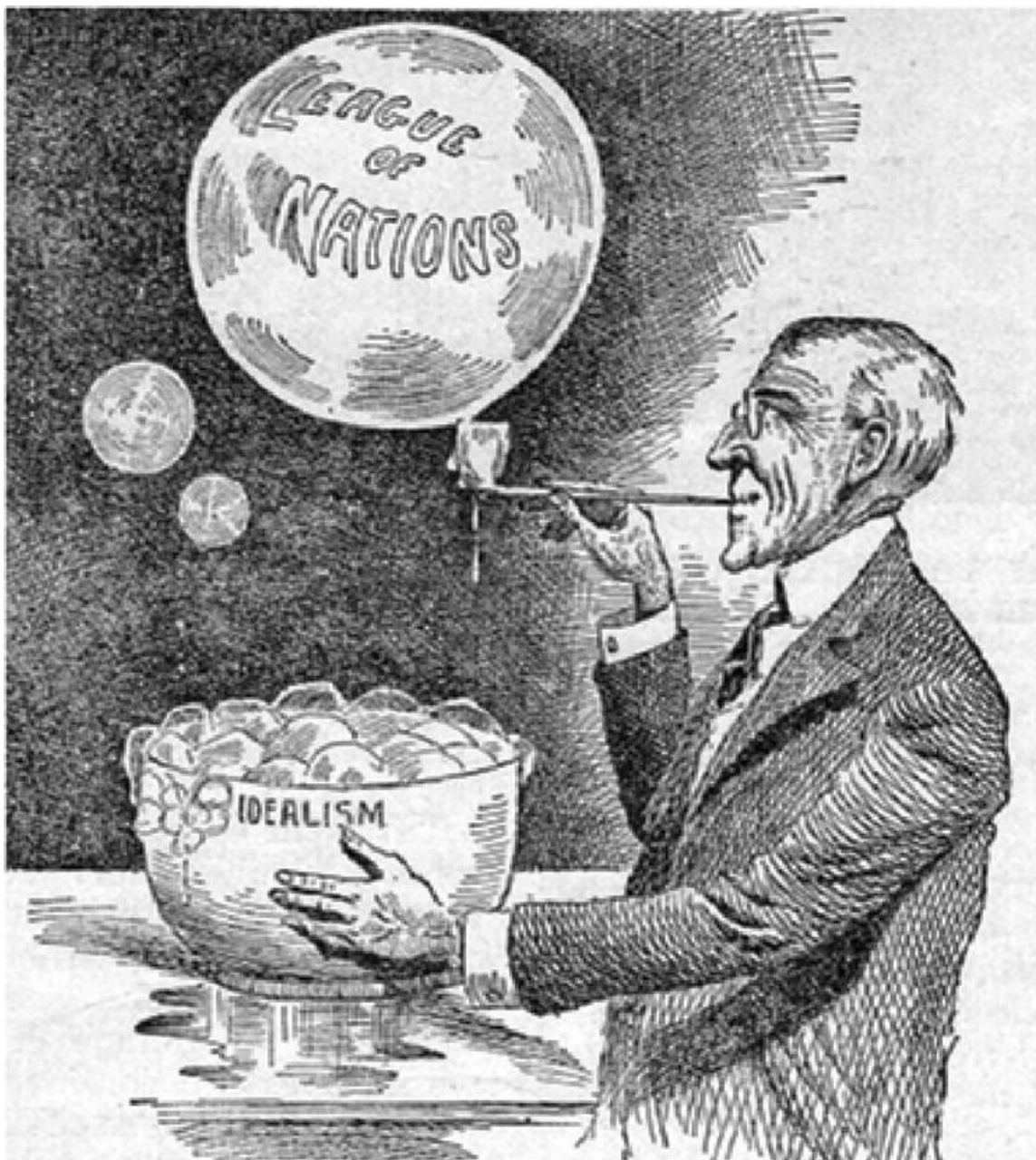
—A Tale of Two Cities, by Charles Dickens

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive. But to be young was very heaven.

—The Prelude, by William Wordsworth

33. Dickens's and Wordsworth's differing views about the French Revolution can be described, respectively, by which of the following adjectives?
- (A) Optimistic, encouraged
 - (B) Understanding, accepting
 - (C) Cynical, enthusiastic
 - (D) Sincere, resigned
34. One similarity between the French Revolution and the American Revolution is that both were responses to which of the following?
- (A) Transformation of the social class structure
 - (B) Unfair systems of taxation
 - (C) New proposed political structures
 - (D) The privileges and influence of religious leaders
35. Most revolutions produce a strong leading figure; the French Revolution allowed which of the following to assume great power?
- (A) King Louis XVI
 - (B) Robespierre
 - (C) Jean Lafitte
 - (D) Lafayette
36. The intellectual foundations of the eighteenth-century political revolutions were based on
- (A) the Reformation
 - (B) mercantilism
 - (C) the Enlightenment
 - (D) the Reconquista

Questions 37 to 39 refer to the following political cartoon showing Woodrow Wilson, published in 1919.



Blowing Bubbles

37. What does the cartoonist intend to suggest in the political cartoon?
- (A) Woodrow Wilson was responsible for the failure of the League of Nations.
 - (B) The forces of conflict were too strong for the League of Nations to overcome.
 - (C) The League of Nations was too fragile to have lasted long.
 - (D) Idealism is necessary to improve the world.

38. Though the League of Nations was short-lived (1919–1946), it set the stage for which of the following?
- (A) NATO
 - (B) The United Nations
 - (C) The alliance system
 - (D) The Marshall Plan
39. Those who argue that the roots of World War II are found in the Treaty of Versailles, which created the League of Nations, point to which of the following?
- (A) The rejection of the League of Nations by the French and the British
 - (B) Germany's resentment at having to accept blame for World War I
 - (C) Italy's resentment at losing the territory it had won
 - (D) The dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire

Questions 40 to 43 refer to the following passage, an account given to a French officer in Algeria in the 1830s by a member of an Arab slave trade caravan.

The Slave Trade

All of you [soldiers], are summoned . . . to hunt the idolatrous Koholanes [a pejorative word for "black Africans"]. . . . The soldiery divided themselves into two companies . . . with orders to attack places without defenses and to carry off the inhabitants as well as seizing all peasants busy cultivating their fields. . . . Whilst waiting for the return of the companies despatched to hunt Negroes, we went every day to the slave market where we bought at the following prices:

A Negro with beard.....10 or 15,000 cowries.

They are not considered as merchandise since one has little chance of preventing them from escaping.

An adult Negress.....10 or 15,000 cowries for the same reasons

An adolescent Negro.....30,000 cowries

A young Negress50–60,000 cowries

The price varies according to whether she is more or less beautiful.

A male Negro child.....45,000 cowries

A female Negro child35–40,000 cowries

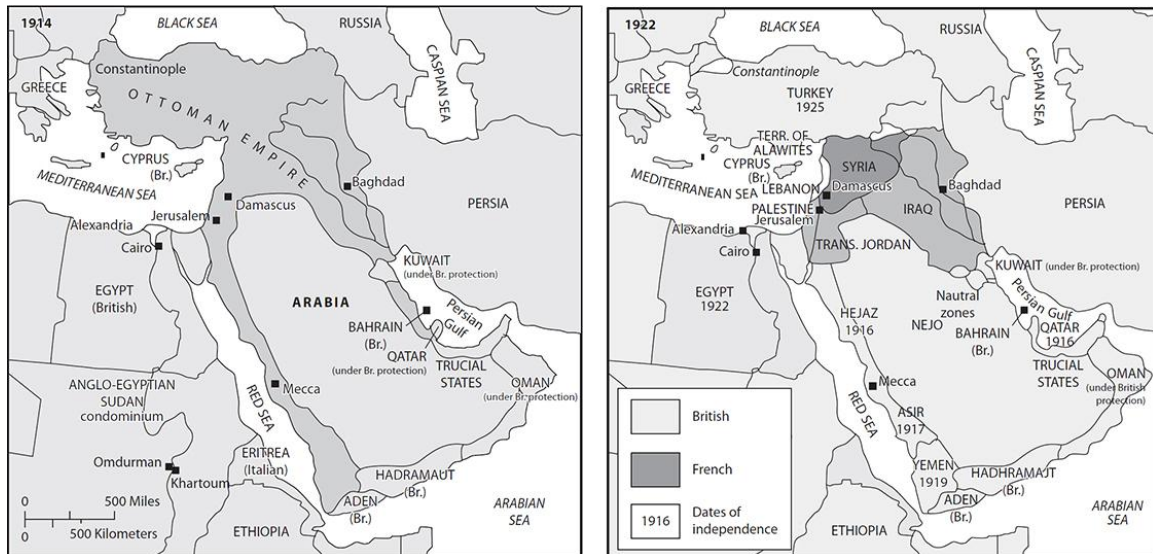
Finally, our caravan which had set out from Algeria with sixty-four camels and only sixteen persons, was now augmented by four hundred slaves, of whom three hundred were women. . . . It was at this point that suddenly a

confused noise of cries and sobs passed from one group of slaves to another and reached our own. . . . Some rolled on the ground, clung to bushes and absolutely refused to walk. . . . They could only be got up with mighty lashes of the whip and by rendering them completely bloody.

40. Which conclusion is supported by the passage?
- (A) Africans passively accepted their capture and subsequent enslavement.
 - (B) North Africans were primarily captured and enslaved by rival African tribes.
 - (C) Population changes from slavery resulted in North African tribes having more men than women.
 - (D) Adult male slaves were most highly valued due to their physical strength.
41. What is the most likely destination for the captured slaves in the excerpt?
- (A) Elites' homes or harems in the Middle East
 - (B) Sugar plantations in Brazil
 - (C) Cotton plantations in North America
 - (D) Slave armies of the Mughal Empire
42. Which statement best supports the argument that religion played a role in the Arab slave trade?
- (A) "Seizing all peasants busy cultivating their fields"
 - (B) "With orders to attack places without defenses"
 - (C) "Four hundred slaves, of whom three hundred were women"
 - (D) "All of you [soldiers], are summoned . . . to hunt the idolatrous Koholanes"
43. How was the Arab trade in Africans different from the Atlantic slave trade?
- (A) Unlike Arab slave merchants, those involved in the Atlantic slave trade were motivated by religion.
 - (B) Slaves taken for the Atlantic slave trade had no prospect of eventual liberty, but slaves taken by Arab merchants did.
 - (C) Slaves taken for the Atlantic trade were predominantly female; slaves taken by Arab merchants were mostly male.
 - (D) Slaves taken by Arab merchants were likely to have a shorter life span than those taken for the Atlantic trade.

Questions 44 to 47 refer to the following maps.

The Middle East Before and After World War I Settlements, 1914–1922



44. The second map shows which of the following?
- (A) The encomienda system of colonial influence
 - (B) The League of Nations' mandate system
 - (C) Territorial changes from the Berlin Conference
 - (D) Cold War influence in the Middle East
45. Which twentieth-century principle of government is violated in these maps?
- (A) Colonialism
 - (B) Self-determination
 - (C) Containment
 - (D) Mercantilism
46. Which best explains why Great Britain, rather than another country, received control over the territory in Palestine?
- (A) The Balfour Declaration
 - (B) The Zimmerman Telegram
 - (C) The Berlin Conference
 - (D) The Non-Aligned Movement
47. What was the impact of the events reflected in these maps?
- (A) The Ottoman Empire retaliated.
 - (B) Italy resented not receiving any territories through this system.
 - (C) Australia eventually achieved independence.
 - (D) Kuwait became part of Iraq.

Questions 48 to 51 refer to the following chart, from a speech entitled "Report on Work of Central Committee," given by J. V. Stalin, March 10, 1939.

**GROSS PRODUCTION OF GRAIN AND INDUSTRIAL CROPS IN
THE U.S.S.R.**

	In millions of centners						1938 compared with 1933 (percent)
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	
Grain.	801.0	894.0	901.0	827.3	1,202.9	949.9	118.6
Raw cotton	7.4	11.8	17.2	23.9	25.8	26.9	363.5
Flax fibre	3.3	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.46	165.5
Sugar beet	109.0	113.6	162.1	108.3	218.6	166.8	153.0
Oil seed	21.5	36.9	43.7	42.3	51.1	46.6	216.7

48. Which statement is supported by the data in the chart?
- (A) The Soviets supported grain production at the expense of consumer goods.
- (B) All commodities had reduced agricultural output in 1938.
- (C) The Soviets had less demand for cotton than for flax fiber.
- (D) Over time, the Soviet Union increased production of all reported commodities.
49. What should one consider when evaluating the point of view of these data?
- (A) Official government statistics are reliable because they are objective.
- (B) Increases in agricultural output were possible only because of German assistance.
- (C) Stalin had an incentive to overstate gains for propaganda and political reasons.
- (D) Soviet kulaks destroyed crops to protest Soviet policy, making the data invalid.
50. Which of Stalin's policies are most responsible for the information on the chart?
- (A) Collectivization
- (B) New Economic Plans
- (C) Five-Year Plans
- (D) The Great Leap Forward
51. What was the effect of Stalin's agricultural policies on the Soviet peasants?
- (A) Forced resettlement to Georgia because it had more arable land
- (B) Resistance through the destruction of crops and widespread famine
- (C) Greater economic stability through the introduction of new types of grain
- (D) Improved social status due to their importance to the Soviet economy

Questions 52 to 55 refer to the following passage. It is the Chinese emperor's response to English King George III's diplomatic envoys, who were seeking expanded trading privileges (1793).

Strange and costly objects do not interest me. If I have commanded that the tribute offerings sent by you, O King, are to be accepted, this was solely in consideration for the spirit which prompted you to dispatch them from afar. . . . As your Ambassador can see for himself, we possess all things. I set no value on objects strange or ingenious, and have no use for your country's manufactures. It behooves you, O King, to display even greater devotion and loyalty in future, so that, by perpetual submission to our Throne, you may secure peace and prosperity.

52. According to the passage, what was the Chinese reaction to the British goods?
- (A) Awe at their technological superiority
 - (B) Fascination with their strangeness
 - (C) Offense at a perceived bribe
 - (D) Interpreting them as an act of submission
53. Why were the Chinese not interested in expanding trading rights with Great Britain?
- (A) The Chinese were angry over Britain's interference in their foreign affairs.
 - (B) The Chinese had a preexisting exclusive trade agreement with the Dutch.
 - (C) They had no interest in the products that Great Britain could provide.
 - (D) They were afraid that the British would gain too much influence within China.
54. How did the Chinese restrict foreign trade during the era 1750–1900?
- (A) European merchants were confined to a few cities designated for foreign trade.
 - (B) Only the Dutch traded with China; other Europeans had to use them as intermediaries.
 - (C) The Chinese imposed extraordinary tariffs on all foreign products.
 - (D) They passed laws intended to persecute and harass foreign residents.
55. What was the impact of European demand for Chinese goods?
- (A) The Portuguese increased their international power and prestige.
 - (B) The British shifted their focus for trade and colonization to Japan.
 - (C) The bulk of the world's silver supply moved to China.
 - (D) The British sought control of the Malacca Strait.

GO ON TO PART B