1. Which of the following crops did NOT grow in the drained East Anglian lands?

    a. flax
    b. oilseeds
    c. hemp
    d. oats
    e. maize

2. Which event precipitated German efforts to "tame" their landscape?

    a. the St. Mary Magdalene's flood
    b. the eruption of Mount Etna
    c. the famine of 1708
    d. the declaration of the Kingdom of Prussia
    e. the end of the Thirty Years' War

3. James Watt is MOST associated with the

    a. steam engine
    b. telegraph
    c. cotton gin
    d. locomotive
    e. photograph

4. From which mountains does Los Angeles water come?

    a. Cascades
    b. Sawtooths
    c. California Coast Range
    d. Olympics
    e. Sierra Nevadas

5. Historian John McNeill links the damming of the Piave to

    a. Italy's turn to Fascism
    b. the Italian colonization of North Africa
    c. the creation of Italian pasta
    d. Europe's adoption of steam power
    e. the sinking of Venice

6. Which of the following water projects was NOT part of the LMEST?

    a. China's Grand Canal
    b. the Panama Canal
    c. the Kiel Canal
    d. the Aswan Damn
    e. the Suez Canal

7. Which of the following examples BEST supports the Wittfogel Thesis?

    a. the contemporary salinization of Egypt's land
    b. the Soviet decision to abandon its plans to re-reroute rivers
    c. the consequences of diverting inflow into saline lakes
    d. the refusal of Bedouins to follow modern laws
    e. the creation of Pakistani national identity

8. Pedalogical characteristics are those relating to

    a. tree rings
    b. soil
    c. pollen
    d. salt water
    e. marine animals

9. Which region did the General Draining Act target?

    a. Lincoln
    b. Cent
    c. Oxford
    d. Essex
    e. East Anglia

10. How many more people lived in London than Amsterdam in 1600 CE?

    a. 80,000
    b. 120,000
    c. 100,000
    d. 140,000
    e. 60,000

11. Why did medieval London build aqueducts?

    a. Local water supplies were over polluted.
    b. The city council wanted to attract immigrants.
    c. The standing army required large amounts of water.
    d. City administrators believed water would ward off disease.
    e. Water was needed to power large mills.

12. How was the New River similar to older Roman aqueducts?

    a. It used the same viaduct architecture.
    b. It included an extensive underground pipe system.
    c. It had multiple channels for drainage.
    d. It relied on gravity for its functioning.
    e. It was built with terracotta.

13. Which action did laws expressly forbid people did perform in the New River?

    a. collect drinking water
    b. clean clothing
    c. power water mills
    d. draw water for washing
    e. row a boat

14. Who played the key role in the reengineering of German hydrology?

    a. Wilhelm II
    b. Rudolf
    c. Fredrick the Great
    d. Henry
    e. Otto IV

15. Why did German hydrological engineering require a formalized approach?

    a. Local engineers were using antiquated techniques.
    b. Large investments were needed to fund the biggest projects.
    c. Earlier attempts shifted floodwater to other areas.
    d. Initial approaches caused widespread environmental destruction.
    e. Uncoordinated projects introduced invasive species.

16. What caused the "Great Stink" in London?

    a. polluted waters
    b. ironworks facilities
    c. pig slaughterhouses
    d. coal-burning plants
    e. open-air sewers

17. Which danger did German laborers face during waterwork construction?

    a. starvation
    b. flooding
    c. wildlife attacks
    d. dangerous machinery
    e. malaria

18. How did German hydrological engineering affect the environment?

    a. It collapsed the local riverbanks.
    b. It eliminated some parasitic species.
    c. It increased the risk of landslides.
    d. It introduced peat into the ecosystem.
    e. It destroyed complex ecosystems.

19. Which movement responded to the changes brought by German hydrological engineering?

    a. Romanticism
    b. Neoclassicism
    c. imperialism
    d. modernism
    e. Impressionism

20. The term "Industrial Revolution" typically refers to the

    a. adoption of mechanized labor
    b. invention of the hydroelectric dam
    c. rise of constitutional government
    d. end of ungulate-based agriculture
    e. rise of corporations

21. Why is the term "LMEST" preferable to the term "Industrial Revolution" in describing energy consumption?

    a. Energy sources transitioned gradually rather than suddenly.
    b. Energy consumption was directed towards agriculture rather than machines.
    c. Energy consumption resulted in political rather than economic changes.
    d. Energy consumption primarily came from agriculture rather than industry.
    e. Energy was produced through human-based practices rather than by machines.

22. By approximately which percentage did water usage increase between 1700 and 1800 CE?

    a. 140%
    b. 100%
    c. 160%
    d. 120%
    e. 80%

23. Which of the following conclusions do global water usage patterns between 1700 and 2000 CE BEST support?

    a. The percentage of water used for agriculture increased after 1970.
    b. Agricultural water consumption was highest during the early modern period.
    c. Municipal water consumption did not drive large changes to water consumption.
    d. The majority of total water consumption was driven by industrial purposes after 1900.
    e. Total water withdrawals have stagnated since 1990.

24. The Owens Dry lake is located near

    a. Las Vegas
    b. Phoenix
    c. Dallas
    d. Los Angeles
    e. Tucson

25. MOST water consumption in 1700 CE was used for
    a. public sanitation
    b. laundry
    c. industrial purposes
    d. irrigation
    e. livestock maintenance

26. Where was the FIRST hydroelectric dam constructed?
    a. Wisconsin
    b. Minnesota
    c. California
    d. Illinois
    e. New York

27. Italy turned to hydroelectric power to
    a. address its lack of fossil fuels
    b. mass manufacture textiles
    c. drain disease-ridden marshes
    d. bolster the fascist state
    e. power new ironworks

28. Which river provided a transportation conduit for Venice?
    a. Piave River
    b. Tiber River
    c. Oglio River
    d. Arno River
    e. Po River

29. How did the dam on the Piave River impact it?
    a. Textile waste polluted the river.
    b. The upstream portion of the river rose by several feet.
    c. The river was divided into numerous channels.
    d. The riverbanks collapsed.
    e. The river current decreased.

30. Which outcome was the result of the adoption of hydroelectric dams in Italy?
    a. The government established the first environmental bureau.
    b. The government passed a logging ban for trees close to the impacted rivers.
    c. The government industrialized the wine industry.
    d. The government removed limits on iron production.
    e. The government passed an import ban on agricultural products.

31. Industrialists identified the Merrimack River as a good location for
    a. aqueduct infrastructure
    b. textile mills
    c. irrigation canals
    d. ironworks
    e. oil rigs

32. Industrial processes created new demand for
    a. pepper
    b. iron
    c. copper
    d. silk
    e. rubber

33. Why were cholera outbreaks common near the Merrimack River?
    a. The population dumped sewage into the river.
    b. Many mosquitos bred in swamps near the river.
    c. An open oil well contaminated the water source.
    d. The factories spread slaughterhouse remains into the river.
    e. The population consumed contaminated fish.

34. Which canal connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Indian Ocean?
    a. Erie Canal
    b. Kiel Canal
    c. Grand Canal
    d. Panama Canal
    e. Suez Canal

35. Muhammad Ali's agricultural plans focused on
    a. silk
    b. indigo
    c. bananas
    d. cotton
    e. pepper

36. Which country financed the construction of the second Aswan Dam?
    a. Spain
    b. Soviet Union
    c. France
    d. United States
    e. United Kingdom

37. How did the Aswan Dam affect the quality of Egyptian soils?
    a. It removed the possibility of soil salinization.
    b. It removed nutrients from the soil.
    c. It dumped low-quality silt on the riverbank.
    d. It introduced new invasive plant species.
    e. It mixed in sand from the desert.

38. What caused schistosomiasis outbreaks in Egypt during the contemporary period?

    a. Irrigation canals became breeding grounds for disease-carrying organisms.
    b. Soil nitrates caused algae blooms that spread the disease.
    c. Textile runoff contaminated water wells.
    d. Crop increases attracted wild predators with the disease.
    e. Human waste polluted fresh water sources.

39. What percentage of Egyptian food is currently imported?

    a. 15%
    b. 17%
    c. 13%
    d. 11%
    e. 19%

40. Which city was based around the Indus River?

    a. Harappa
    b. Jerusalem
    c. Thebes
    d. Uruk
    e. Babylon

41. How did Pakistan address soil salinization?

    a. They switched to ungulate-based practices.
    b. They built tubewells.
    c. They grew different crops.
    d. They placed limits on agricultural production.
    e. They dammed the local river.

42. Before the British arrival, Punjabi identity was

    a. linked to their religion
    b. based on kinship
    c. centered on a national identity
    d. rooted in their nomadic traditions
    e. linked to their agricultural practices

43. Which dam is the world's largest?

    a. Daniel Johnson Dam
    b. Aswan Dam
    c. Hoover Dam
    d. Three Gorges Dam
    e. Zeya Dam

44. Which historian considers the period from 1935 to 1955 to be the "big dam era"?

    a. John McNeill
    b. Karl Wittfogel
    c. Johann Herder
    d. Martin Melosi
    e. Jared Diamond

45. The Chinese government sponsored the Three Gorges Dam project to

    a. eliminate their dependency on foreign oil
    b. become the world's largest producer of rice
    c. drain the Yellow River
    d. begin large-scale infrastructure in the desert
    e. demonstrate control over social affairs

46. What is the output of a typical coal-burning plant in the United States?

    a. 800 megawatts
    b. 700 megawatts
    c. 400 megawatts
    d. 500 megawatts
    e. 600 megawatts

47. How did the Three Gorges Dam affect the upstream portion of the river?

    a. It eliminated certain native species.
    b. It drained the local marshland.
    c. It caused increased landslides.
    d. It provided land for displaced residents downstream.
    e. It embedded the soil with more nutrients.

48. Which civilization developed an extensive system of pastoralism?

    a. Umayyad
    b. Hun
    c. Rome
    d. Mongol
    e. Mughal

49. Which nomadic tribe view their herds as an expendable resource?

    a. Mongol
    b. Pokot
    c. Bedouin
    d. Tuareg
    e. Maasai

50. The Neolithic Revolution arose as humans widely adopted

    a. agriculture
    b. polytheism
    c. despotism
    d. seafaring
    e. nomadism