WHAP 2010 – Fall Midterm Notecards

1.1. What was the negative impact of the discovery of gold on Portugal?

A. Portugal failed to develop internal industries because the supply of gold allowed the

Portuguese to purchase manufactured goods from other European countries

1.2. Extensive adaptation of Chinese culture in other regions is called

D. Sinification

1.3. Which of the following was NOT a drawback to the West’s emergence as a global power?

B. the West did not begin to establish key maritime and commercial links until after 1600

1.4. What was the difference in the military organization of Byzantine and western Roman Empires?

B. the Byzantine Empire recruited men from the Middle East

2.1. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the decline of the Abbasid dynasty by the ninth century

C.E.?

C. the collapse of the cities

2.2. Why were the practices of seclusion and veiling seen as essential in Islamic society?

E. women were believed to be possessed of insatiable lust from which men had to be protected

2.3. Which of the following accounts in part for the decline of the Italian Renaissance ca. 1500?

C. French and Spanish monarchs invaded the peninsula, cutting down on political independence.

2.4. What was the impact of the introduction of American crops into Europe?

C. The introduction of corn and potato led to major population growth in Europe.

3.1. The key theme of Polynesian culture from the seventh century to 1400 was

D. spurts of migration and conquest that implanted Polynesian culture beyond the initial base in

the Society islands

3.2. Inca roads proved a powerful empire-building tool because

B. They allowed the Incan government to communicate easily with all parts of the empire and to

send troops rapidly to problem spots in the empire

3.3. Which of the following sequences lists the major developments of Western civilization in proper

sequence?

C. Renaissance, Protestant Reformation, absolute monarchy, Enlightenment

3.4. Which of the following statements concerning the extent of the Tang empire is most accurate?

D. the Tang built an empire that was far larger that of the early Han, an empire whose

boundaries in many directions extended beyond the borders of modern China

4.1. Which of the following was NOT a sign of vitality in the medieval western culture following the

Roman Empire’s fall?

C. the development of a purely secular society

4.2. What was the nature of trade between eastern and western Europe in the seventeenth century?

A. Western Europe introduced grain in increasing amounts from eastern Europe in return for are

objects and manufactured goods

4.3. All of the following Chinese traditions and achievements began under the Han dynasty EXCEPT

A. Confucian philosophy.

4.4. What was one of the primary differences between Northern and Italian Renaissance?

B. Northern humanists focused more on religion that their Italian counterparts

5.1. Which of the following was NOT a religious proposition advanced by Martin Luther?

B. Priests should practice celibacy.

5.2. The Roman Empire

A. tolerated local political and religious diversity.

5.3. As a result of what treaty did the French lose their colony in North America to the British?

B. Treaty of Paris, 1763

5.4. The Mongol military forces were

E. Entirely cavalry

6.1. The title jinshi was reserved for those who

D. passed the most difficult exams on all of Chinese literature

6.2. In 1271, Kublai Khan changed the name of the Mongol dynasty in China to

D. Yuan

6.3. Which of the following were the lowest in official Chinese social hierarchy (aside from the “mean

people”)?

D. Merchants

6.4. Which of the following is an important legacy of the Phoenicians?

E. Their development of an Alphabetic writing system was adapted by the Greeks.

7.1. Why were the encomiendas discontinued by the 1620’s?

A. the Spanish crown was unwilling to see the growth of new nobility and the decline of the

Indian population made them less attractive to descendants of conquerors

7.2. Which of the following did NOT occur as a result of the Aztec rise to power?

D. The abandonment of human sacrifice

7.3. Chronologically which even happened first in history?

C. Fall of the Han Dynasty

7.4. The Qin dynasty differed from the Zhou in that

C. it was more centralized.

8.1. Which of the following statements about feudalism is most accurate?

C. Although it inhibited the development of strong central states, some kings were able to use

feudalism to build their own power.

8.2. The Indian caste system served to an extent as a political institution by

B. enforcing rules about social behavior.

8.3. The Gupta empire was primarily different from the Maurya in size. What was another significant

difference?

A. Its dependence on local governances.

8.4. Which of the following statements concerning Muhammad’s flight to Medina is NOT correct?

D. Muhammad fled from Mecca with nearly one quarter of the city’s population.

9.1. The term prehistory refers to the period before

A. writing

9.2. What was the impact of the eighteenth century reforms on slavery in Brazil?

D. Brazil was as profoundly based on slavery in the late eighteenth century as it had ever been

9.3. Adam Smith’s economic theory advocated

C. That governments avoid regulation in favor of the operation of individual initiative and

market forces.

9.4. What accounted for the majority of the population loss suffered by Native Americans after the

European arrival?

C. epidemic diseases

10.1. The British were able to oust the French from India following the

D. Seven Years’ War

10.2. The Chinese explained rebellions, civil wars, and invasions as

B. the ruler’s loss of the Mandate of Heaven

10.3. Which of the following statements concerning Bedouin society is NOT accurate?

A. Clans were commonly congregated together in larger tribal groupings

10.4. How did Islam and Hinduism differ?

A. Islam stressed the egalitarianism of all believers, while Hinduism embraced a cast-based

social system

11.1. What was the unique outcome of the Western crusade of 1204? (4th crusades)

C. The crusaders attacked and conquered Constantinople, temporarily establishing a Western

kingdom there

11.2. What was the political impact of Calvinism?

D. Calvinists sought the participation of all believers in church administration, which had the

political implications of encouraging the idea of a wider access to government

11.3. The Edict of Nantes, issued in France in 1598

A. granted tolerance to Protestants and helped end the French civil wars of religion

11.4. Which of the following best describes both the Roman and Han empires?

C. The cost of defending imperial frontiers led to economic and political crises.

12.1. Following the assertion of Vietnamese independence from China in the tenth century, what

aspects of Chinese culture were retained by the Vietnamese rulers?

B. the Chinese administration system based on the Confucian examination system

12.2. The period of political disorder and chaotic warfare that followed the Qin-Han era is referred to as

the

B. Era of Division

12.3. Following Chinggis Khan’s death, what was the provision for the administration of the empires?

A. It was divided into for regional kingdoms, or khanates, ruled by his sons and grandsons

12.4. What was the movement within Islam that emphasized mysticism and charismatic worship?

D. Sufism

13.1. After the Peloponnesian War, the Macedonians took control of Greece and spread Greek culture

throughout much of the known world under the leadership of

E. Alexander the Great

13.2. What was a result of the conflict over the use of religious images in the Orthodox Church?

A. after a long and complex battle, icon use was gradually restored, while the tradition of state

control over church affairs was also reasserted

13.3. Indian Ocean Trade

C. saw mariners utilize the geographic forces of the Indian Ocean.

13.4. Which of the following statements concerning the Ottoman Empire is MOST accurate?

C. The expansionist power of the Ottoman Empire was very real, but the focus on conquest and

administration overshadowed wider commercial ambitions

14.1. Which of the following were characteristic of most early civilizations?

D. Urban centers, growing populations, and writing systems

14.2. What was one of the major differences between African civilizations and other post-classical

societies?

B. African civilizations were built somewhat less clearly on prior precedent than was the case in

other post-classical societies.

14.3. Which of the following issues was a cause for the split between the Roman Catholic and Orthodox

churches after 1504?

E. the Roman Catholic practice of requiring celibacy for its priests

14.4. What city did the Aztecs establish ca. 1325 on a marshy island in Lake Texcoco?

D. Tenochtitlan

15.1. European women’s roles increased in stature during the high middle ages. What development

helped the status of more women?

D. Recognition for their ability to participate in the economy

15.2. What region of the Americas was claimed by Portugal?

D. Brazil

15.3. Both the Aztecs and the Incas

E. Were tribute empires

15.4. What was unique about the development of states in the Iberian Peninsula?

E. Spain and Portugal developed effective new governments with a special sense of religious

mission and religious support.

16.1. Silk Road trade

E. established links between the empires of Han China and Rome.

16.2. In characterizing the period from 1450 to 1750 in the West, which of the following statements is

most accurate?

A. what was once an agricultural society had become a predominately manufacturing economy

16.3. Which of the following descriptions of Pure Land Buddhism is NOT accurate?

B. It stressed meditation and the appreciation of natural and artistic beauty

16.4. Unlike his father, the second Sui emperor favored

A. the Confucian scholar-gentry

17.1. The Mexica placed so much emphasis on human sacrifice because

C. Their military successes in the fourteenth century convinced them of the power of

Huitzilopochtli’s favor

17.2. Which of the following statements concerning Korean bureaucracy under the influence of China is

most accurate?

C. Korea established a Confucian examination system of the Chinese model, but admission to

the bureaucracy was determined almost exclusively by birth rather than test scores.

17.3. After 200 C.E., an increasing number of people in Asia, Europe, and North Africa began to adapt

faiths characterized by

D. monotheism.

17.4 The eastern portion of the Roman empire experienced less decline than the west for all of the

following reasons EXCEPT

B. the east resisted the spread of Christianity.

18.1. Mounted troops in Japan owing loyalty to the military elite were called

B. Samurai

18.2. The emergence of agriculture, or the Neolithic Revolution, cased all of the following EXCEPT

E. the disappearance of hunter-gatherer communities.

18.3. Which of the following occurred as a result of the development of agriculture in societies that

previously relied on hunting and gathering?

C. Population density increased.

18.4. The Treaty of Tordisillas of 1494 divided the world into spheres of influence belonging to

A. Portugal and Spain

19.1. What was the most significant impact of the period of the Mongol rule on Russia?

B. The period of Mongol rule reinforced the isolation of Russia from western Europe and the

developments of the Renaissance and Reformation

19.2. All of the following are effects of Islam entering India

I. Start translating the written text into common languages

II. Increases achievements in science and math

III. More people convert to Buddhism

IV. International trade increases

V. Hindus call for more devotion to the religion

B. I and V

19.3. Why was the moldboard plow an essential element in the production of and agricultural surplus in

Western Europe in the eighth century?

A. It made it possible to aerate the soil and break up networks of weeds

B. It made it possible to farm lands that had previously been unsuitable for agriculture due to

rocks and heavy soil.

C. When used with heavy draft animals, it had enough energy to pull through moist northern

soils

D. Its successful use stimulated other agricultural innovations.

E. All of the above

19.4. Athens reached its democratic zenith under the leadership of

C. Pericles

20.1. Chengo Ho (Zheng He) is significant in Chinese culture because he

B. went on many voyages for China to increase tribute payments for China

20.2. Stateless societies in Africa

C. Found it difficult to resist external pressures from more organized states.

20.3. Who was the only woman to assume the title of Emperor of China?

D. Wu Zhao

20.4. In which of the following ways were the Byzantine bureaucracy and the Chinese bureaucracy

similar?

E. both bureaucracies were open to talented commoners, not just aristocrats

21.1. What was the Umayyad attitude to other religions?

E. The Umayyads displayed tolerance towards religions of dhimmi peoples.

21.2. The Aztec innovation in intensive agriculture in the aquatic environments of the lakes of central

Mexico was the development of

A. chinampas

21.3. Greek & Roman agriculture

D. tended to develop large, commercial estates.

21.4. The Greek words meaning “holy inscriptions” or Egyptian writing refers to

A. hieroglyphs.

22.1. Which of the following most accurately defines mercantilism?

B. Mercantilism held that government should promote the internal economy in order to

improve tax revenues and to limit imports from other nations

22.2. Which of the following was a result of the Hundred Years War during the fourteenth and fifteenth

centuries?

A. kings reduced their reliance on feudal forces in favor of paid armies

22.3. Which of the following statements concerning the status of women during the era of the daimyos

is the most accurate?

C. while daughters of the bushi often received some martial training, under the daimyos women

were excluded from inheritance and treated as defenseless appendages of their warrior fathers

and husbands

22.4. Which of the following does NOT represent a similarity between the spread of civilization in

eastern and western Europe?

C. northern political units rapidly dominated the political sophistication of civilization areas of

Asia and North Africa

23.1. Which of the following statements best describes the indigenous religion of much of sub-Saharan

Africa?

D. Animistic religion-belief in the power of natural forces personified as deities-characterized

much of Africa.

23.2. In comparison to Medieval culture, renaissance culture was

A. more concerned with things in this world

23.3. Islam means

B. “submission”

23.4. The spread of Buddhism to China is an example of

A. cultural diffusion.

24.1 All of the following Chinese traditions and achievements began under the Han dynasty EXCEPT

D. Confucian philosophy.

24.2. One key difference between the fall of Rome and the fall of Han Chin is that

B. Han China entered a state of chaos which had three large kingdoms, but Rome survived in its

eastern realm for more than a thousand years.

24.3. The ultimate goal in both Hinduism and Buddhism is to escape the cycle of reincarnation, but in

what was do their goals differ?

E. For Buddhists, it is spiritual independence while for Hindus it is a spiritual union.

24.4. Why did the Mongols not pursue the conquest of western Europe?

C. The death of Khagan Ogedei in Karakorum precipitated a struggle for succession involving the

khan of the Golden Horde.