

## Chapter 12 Practice Test

### Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following describes the role pastoral societies played in world history before the Mongol Empire?
- A) They preserved the lifestyle of gathering and hunting societies.
  - B) They spread their polytheistic religions to neighboring civilizations.
  - ☒ C) They created a series of nomadic empires and controlled major trade routes.
  - D) They introduced new political models that reshaped the states of older civilizations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Why did pastoral societies emerge only in the Afro-Eurasian world and not in the Americas?
- A) The environments in the Americas were not suitable for pastoral societies.
  - B) The settled societies in the Americas lacked the necessary military prowess.
  - ☒ C) There was a lack of large animals that could be domesticated in the Americas.
  - D) There were no agricultural societies with which to trade in the Americas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A characteristic feature of pastoral societies was their
- A) productivity.
  - B) stratification.
  - ☒ C) mobility.
  - D) wealth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the following describes pastoral societies' relationship with agricultural societies?
- A) Pastoral societies were self-sufficient and did not interact with agricultural societies.
  - ☒ B) Pastoral societies sought food stuffs, manufactured goods, and luxury items from agricultural societies.
  - C) Pastoral societies paid tribute to agricultural societies in order to avoid war.
  - D) Pastoral societies were often raided by the professional armies of agricultural societies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In comparison to the Mongol conquests of Persia and China, Mongol rule in Russia
- A) did not use local elites to govern.
  - ☒ B) was not accompanied by Mongol occupation.
  - C) penetrated to the village level.
  - D) created a mixed race population.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following was a long-term effect of the Black Death on European society?
- A) Shrinking employment opportunities for women
  - ☒ B) The weakening of serfdom
  - C) Better relations between landowners and workers
  - D) A lack of interest in technological innovation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following was an obstacle to the creation of large empires among pastoralists?
- A) Lack of charismatic leaders
  - B) Lack of horses and weapons
  - ☒ C) Internal rivalry between clans
  - D) Ignorance of mounted warfare
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Like the Arabs and the Persians, the Turks between the tenth and fourteenth centuries
- A) forced the Chinese Empire to pay them tribute.
  - B) created short-lived empires that disintegrated when the ruler died.
  - C) consistently maintained the lifestyle of pastoral nomads.
  - ☒ D) converted to Islam and introduced the religion to the areas they conquered.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following was a nomadic empire that served as a model for the Turks and the Mongols?
- A) Abbasid
  - B) Yuan
  - C) Almoravid
  - ☒ D) Xiongnu
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following facilitated the creation of the Mongol Empire?
- ☒ A) The territories the Mongols invaded were experiencing internal divisions.
  - B) The technology of the Mongols was superior to that of their adversaries.
  - C) Chinggis Khan had a precise blueprint for world conquest.
  - D) The tribal values and loyalties of the Mongols functioned as a powerful unifying ideology.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following describes the transformation of the Turkic people from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries?
- A) They changed from military leaders of confederations to slave soldiers in the Mongol Empire.
  - B) They changed from rulers of agrarian civilizations to creators of steppe empires.
  - ☒ C) They changed from polytheistic worshippers to followers and carriers of a monotheistic Islam.
  - D) They changed from sedentary farmers to pastoral nomads.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which of the following resulted from Mongol rule over Russia?
- A) The rise of Kiev to renewed prominence in Russian history
  - ☒ B) The adoption by Russian princes of the Mongols' diplomatic rituals and court practices
  - C) The dispatch of a Byzantine army that reconquered the region
  - D) The collapse of Orthodox Christianity and its replacement by Roman Catholicism in Russia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Which of the following was a way in which the Mongols contributed to the globalization of the Eurasian world?
- ☒ A) In providing a secure environment for traders, they facilitated long-distance international commerce.
  - B) Their immunity to several deadly diseases allowed them to maintain long-distance trade routes even as agricultural societies along them succumbed to epidemics.
  - C) Their promotion of Islam as the only true faith in the empire gave the whole empire a shared culture.
  - D) The Mongol conquest of Vietnam and Japan allowed these two regions to fully integrate into the Eurasian trade networks for the first time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which region gained the most from the exchanges of ideas and technologies facilitated by the Mongol Empire?
- A) China
  - ☒ B) Europe
  - C) Sub-Saharan Africa
  - D) The Middle East
- ☒ 15. Refer to Map 11.1 in the textbook. Which country was not conquered by the Mongols despite repeated invasions?
- A) Persia
  - B) Russia
  - C) Korea
  - ☒ D) Japan
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following contributed to Temujin's rise to power and recognition as Chinggis Khan of the Great Mongol Nation?
- A) The formation of alliances based on kinship ties
  - B) The support of the clan of his father, who was a powerful chief
  - ☒ C) The incorporation of warriors from defeated tribes into his own forces
  - D) The defeat of Egyptian forces in Palestine

- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following is an example of the Mongol rulers' policy toward people in the conquered territories?
- ☒ A) Chinese and Muslim officials were allowed to hold advisory positions in government.
  - B) Conquered people were forced to convert their land into pastureland for Mongol herds.
  - C) A policy of segregation made conquered people a permanent underclass.
  - D) Conquered people were barred from the military.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. What aspects of Chinese civilization did Mongol rulers in the Yuan dynasty adopt?
- A) The traditional Chinese examination system
  - ☒ B) The use of traditional Confucian rituals
  - C) The disdain towards merchants
  - D) The practice of foot binding
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. What role did Mongol women play in the administration of the Mongol empire?
- A) They ran the Bureau of Colonial Affairs.
  - B) They ruled independently in various parts of the empire.
  - C) They led armies in many of the invasions throughout Eurasia.
  - ☒ D) They advised on government policies and court decisions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The most difficult and protracted of the Mongols' many conquests was in
- A) Persia.
  - B) Russia.
  - ☒ C) China.
  - D) Japan.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. What happened to the Mongols in Persia in the fourteenth century?
- A) Rebel forces led by Persian generals drove the Mongols back to their homeland in the steppes.
  - B) The Ottoman Empire defeated the Mongols and enslaved them.
  - ☒ C) The Mongols assimilated into Persian society.
  - D) The Mongols were made serfs of Persian lords.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Mongol rule in Russia facilitated the rise to power of which city?
- ☒ A) Moscow
  - B) Kiev
  - C) Riazan
  - D) Sarai

- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Why was promoting international commerce important to the Mongols?
- A) They were active traders.
  - ☒ B) They wanted to extract wealth from civilizations by taxing trade.
  - C) Most of what they produced was in high demand in distant markets.
  - D) They wanted to create a global market for their products.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Which of the following is an example of the types of exchanges facilitated by Mongol rule over much of Eurasia?
- A) The establishment of a formal alliance between the Mongol Empire and the Holy Roman Empire
  - B) The diplomatic dialogues between Christian and Muslim rulers that finally brought an end to the Crusades
  - C) The merging of the Silk Roads with the trans-Saharan slave trade
  - ☒ D) The sharing of intelligence information between Persia and China
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Which of the following was a feature of Mongol rule?
- A) Persecution of merchants
  - B) Hostility towards commerce
  - ☒ C) Tolerance of all religions
  - D) Treatment of conquered people as equals
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Which of the following is a reason Western Europe was not conquered by the Mongols?
- ☒ A) Western Europe lacked adequate pasture for Mongol herds.
  - B) Western Europe successfully resisted the Mongol invasions.
  - C) The Black Death had already devastated the Mongol army by the time they reached Western Europe.
  - D) European rulers formed an alliance with the Mongols against Islam.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Which of the following is an example of the ideas and techniques exchanged within the Eurasian network facilitated by Mongol rule?
- A) The incorporation of the Mongol supreme sky god Tengri into the Hindu pantheon of gods
  - ☒ B) The transmission of the Chinese practice of acupuncture to the Middle East
  - C) The use by Turkic rulers of the Muslim title of sultan
  - D) The reform movement to purify Islam among the Sanhaja Berber pastoralists
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. The Mongol Empire played a significant role in world history because it
- A) introduced a new alphabet that became the basis for most of the languages in Eurasia.
  - B) created a new religion that is still practiced throughout Central Asia.
  - C) developed a hybrid civilization that blended together Persian, Chinese, and European culture.
  - ☒ D) brought together the nomadic peoples of inner Eurasia and the agricultural civilizations of outer Eurasia.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. In what way were Europeans in the sixteenth century similar to Mongols in the thirteenth century?
- A) Both were more economically developed than the Chinese and Islamic civilizations.
  - B) Both had their wealth plundered by surrounding civilizations.
  - ☒ C) Both were on the periphery of the major established civilizations.
  - D) Both possessed a naval technology that gave them a military advantage on the seas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. As a corrective to past views of pastoral peoples, recent interpretations of their role in world history have drawn attention to their
- ☒ A) development of cultures centered on horses, camels, or cattle.
  - B) lack of technological innovation.
  - C) inability to adapt to inhospitable environments.
  - D) destruction of cross-cultural exchange.

## Chapter 12 Practice Test

### Answer Section

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads
2. ANS: C PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads
3. ANS: C PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads
4. ANS: B PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads
5. ANS: B PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases
6. ANS: B PTS: 1 TOP: Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
7. ANS: C PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads
8. ANS: D PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads
9. ANS: D PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads
10. ANS: A PTS: 1 TOP: Section: Breakout: The Mongol Empire
11. ANS: C PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads
12. ANS: B PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases
13. ANS: A PTS: 1 TOP: Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
14. ANS: B PTS: 1 TOP: Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
15. ANS: D PTS: 1 TOP: Section: Breakout: The Mongol Empire
16. ANS: C PTS: 1 TOP: Section: Breakout: The Mongol Empire
17. ANS: A PTS: 1 TOP: Section: Breakout: The Mongol Empire
18. ANS: B PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases
19. ANS: D PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases
20. ANS: C PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases
21. ANS: C PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases
22. ANS: A PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases
23. ANS: B PTS: 1 TOP: Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
24. ANS: D PTS: 1 TOP: Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network

25. ANS: C PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases| Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
26. ANS: A PTS: 1 TOP: Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
27. ANS: B PTS: 1 TOP: Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
28. ANS: D PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Breakout: The Mongol Empire| Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
29. ANS: C PTS: 1 TOP: Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
30. ANS: A PTS: 1  
TOP: Section: Reflections: Changing Images of Pastoral Peoples



B   6.        B   12.        A   17.        B   23.        C   29.

  C   1.        C   7.        D   24.

  A   13.        B   18.        A   30.

  D   8.  
  C   2.

  D   19.        C   25.

  D   9.  
  C   3.

  B   14.        C   20.        A   26.

  A   10.  
  B   4.

  D   15.        C   21.        B   27.

  C   11.

  C   16.        A   22.  
  B   5.

  D   28.