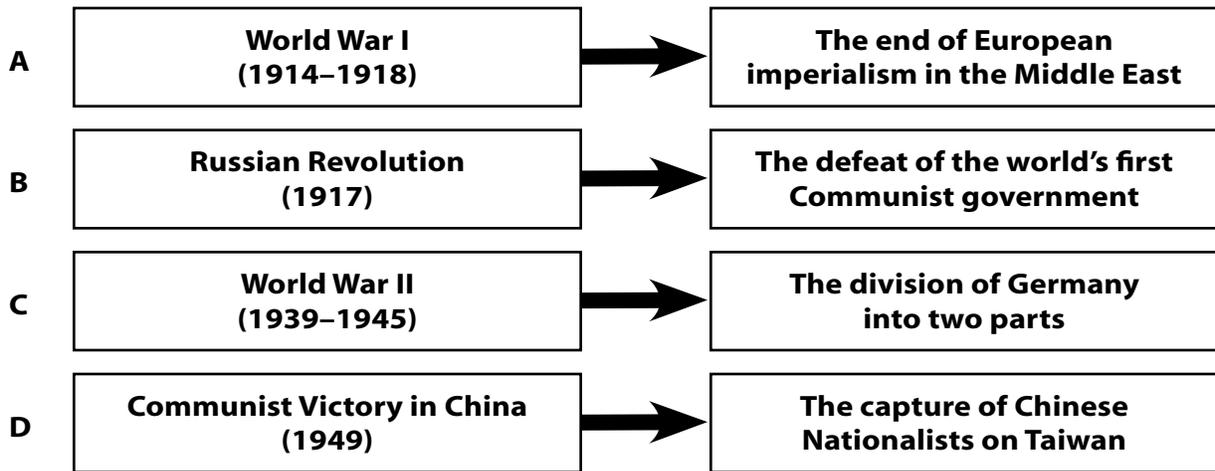


**History 1.** The student understands traditional historical points of reference in world history. The student is expected to:

- (F) Identify major causes and describe the major effects of the following important turning points in world history from 1914 to the present: the world wars and their impact on political, economic, and social systems; communist revolutions and their impact on the Cold War; independence movements; and globalization. **SUPPORTING STANDARD**

**020** Which of the following events is correctly paired with one of its major effects?



**021**

Event	Political Impact	Economic Impact	Social Impact
World War I	Dissolution of the German, Russian and Austro-Hungarian Empires; continuing hostility between Germany and France.	Destruction of property and businesses in Europe; deaths of millions of soldiers and civilians	?

Which of the following best completes the chart above?

- A Mass murder of millions of European Jews
- B Increased influence for surviving European aristocracies
- C Increased pace of social change in Europe
- D The end of overseas imperialism

**History 7.** The student understands the causes and impact of European expansion from 1450 to 1750. The student is expected to:

(E) Explain Ming China’s impact on global trade.

**SUPPORTING STANDARD**

146

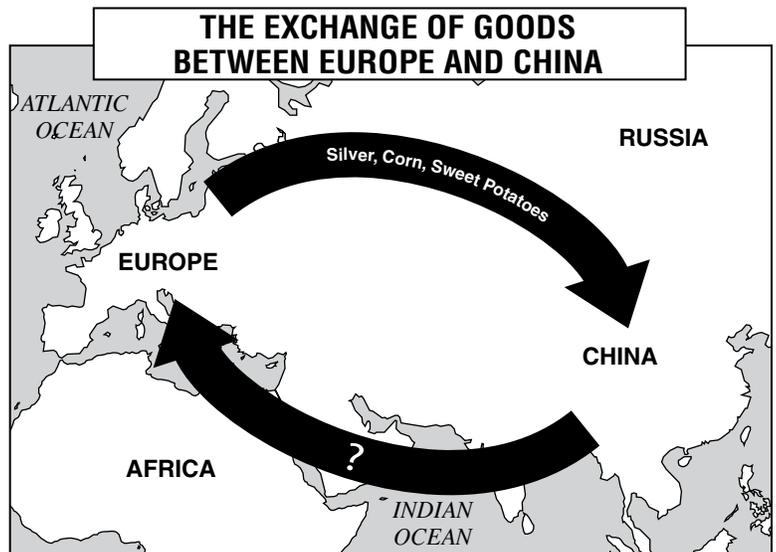
- Ming ceramics and silk have been found in several countries distant from China.
- Foreign silver imported into China allowed the Ming to adopt their first silver standard.
- Ming-sponsored voyages, led by Admiral Zheng He and his armada of 200 ships, crossed the South China Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. They visited Sumatra, Calcutta, and Mogadishu.

What do these statements indicate about Ming China?

- A Admiral Zheng He may have sailed as far as the Americas.
- B Ming China encouraged global trade by exporting its ceramics and silk.
- C Ming ceramics and silk were prized by European explorers.
- D China under the Ming Dynasty became the first civilization to use silver.

147 Which group of items best completes this diagram?

- A gold and salt
- B sugar, rum, and indigo
- C silk, spices, and porcelain
- D slaves and precious gems



148 Which of the following best explains the impact of Ming China on global trade?

- A The merchants of Ming China exported silks, porcelains and other luxury goods.
- B Large amounts of silver were exported to Europe and the Americas by Ming China.
- C Ming rulers established colonies in North and South America.
- D Gold and enslaved peoples from West Africa were brought to China by Ming merchants.

**History 9.** The student understands the causes and effects of major political revolutions between 1750 and 1914. The student is expected to:

(C) Trace the influence of the American and French revolutions on Latin America, including the role of Simon Bolivar. **SUPPORTING STANDARD**

- 194** What influence did the American and French Revolutions have on Simón Bolívar?
- A** They encouraged him to promote religious freedom.
  - B** They inspired him to end foreign rule of Latin America.
  - C** They led him to establish monarchial governments in Latin America.
  - D** They motivated him to promote the economic isolation of Latin America.
- 
- 195** Which Latin American leader was influenced by the American and French Revolutions into leading the fight for the independence of Venezuela?
- A** Simón Bolívar
  - B** Toussaint l’Ouverture
  - C** Miguel Hidalgo
  - D** José de San Martin
- 
- 196** Which sentence expresses an idea from the American and French Revolutions that had an immediate impact on Latin America?
- A** “A balance of power must be maintained in Latin America.”
  - B** “People should be entitled to a government that protects their interests.”
  - C** “The enslavement of African peoples must be put to an end.”
  - D** “A powerful central government is necessary to preserve order.”
- 
- 197** Which leader had the dream of creating a federation among all the newly independent republics of Latin America similar to the United States, with a government established solely to recognize and uphold individual rights?
- A** Simón Bolívar
  - B** Toussaint l’Ouverture
  - C** Miguel Hidalgo
  - D** José de San Martin

- 198** Which statement identifies an important impact of the American and French Revolutions on Latin America?
- A** Latin Americans created a unified state in South America.
  - B** Latin Americans declared their independence from Spain and Portugal.
  - C** Latin Americans abolished slavery throughout South America.
  - D** Latin Americans restricted their trade with Great Britain.

**199**

On August 15, 1805, the young Simón Bolívar swore this oath in Rome before two friends: I swear before you; I swear on the God of my parents; I swear on them; I swear on my honor and I swear on my country that I shall not give rest to my body or soul until I have broken the chains with which Spanish power oppresses us.

In this oath, the South American leader Simón Bolívar most clearly resembles the —

- A** American colonists challenging British rule
- B** French bourgeoisie challenging hereditary privilege
- C** Russian people resisting Napoleon's invasion
- D** British merchants opposing the slave trade

**200**

Americans who live within the Spanish system occupy a position in society no better than that of serfs destined for labor, or at best they have no more status than that of mere consumers. Yet even this status is surrounded with galling [annoying] restrictions, such as being forbidden to grow European crops, or to store products which are royal monopolies, or to establish factories of a type that [Spain] itself does not possess.

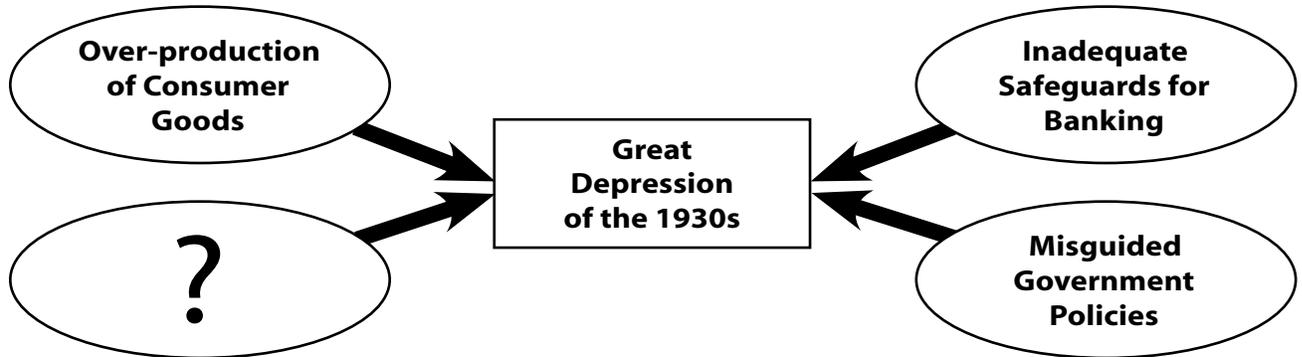
— Simón Bolívar, Letter from Jamaica, September 6, 1815

The system described by Bolívar in this excerpt is most similar to the —

- A** relationship of American colonists with Great Britain before 1776
- B** alliance between a lord and his king during the Middle Ages in Europe
- C** system of labor in England under Queen Victoria
- D** conditions of Russian peasants under Tsarist rule

**History 11.** The student understands the causes and impact of the global economic depression immediately following World War I. The student is expected to:  
 (A) Summarize the international political and economic causes of the global depression.  
**SUPPORTING STANDARD**

240



Which phrase correctly completes this diagram?

- A Farming boom
- B Over-speculation in the stock market
- C Spread of new consumer products such as the car
- D American loans to Germany

241

**CAUSES OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN THE INTER-WAR YEARS**

<b>International</b>	When Americans withdrew loans to Germany, Germans could not make their war reparations payments to Britain and France. The British and French could not pay back debts to the United States. The Depression quickly spread from the United States to Europe and the rest of the world.
<b>Political</b>	World leaders increased tariffs and reduced world trade. They decreased government spending and kept to the Gold Standard. These policies made the Depression worse.
<b>Economic</b>	?

Which of the following correctly completes this chart?

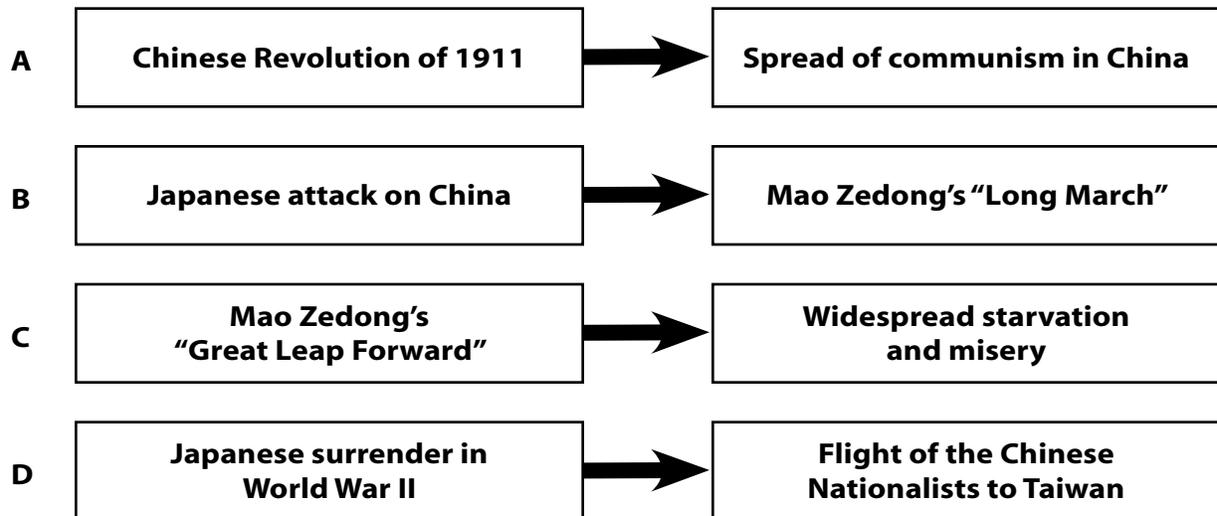
- A Companies were producing more goods than consumers could buy.
- B Prosperity was shared equally by all social groups.
- C Governments were actively pursuing policies that increased world trade.
- D War debts and reparations payments were forgiven.

**History 13.** The student understands the impact of major events associated with the Cold War and independence movements. The student is expected to:

- (B)** Summarize the factors that contributed to communism in China, including Mao Zedong's role in its rise, and how it differed from Soviet communism. **READINESS STANDARD**

- 312** One way in which Soviet and Chinese communism differed was that under Mao Zedong —
- A** greater efforts were made to protect human rights
  - B** government policies promoted closer relations with the West
  - C** communists placed greater emphasis on the role of the peasantry
  - D** children were taught to obey their parents and not the state
- 
- 313** How were Chinese communists able to attain power on mainland China in 1949?
- A** They enjoyed the support of business leaders in Japan.
  - B** Chinese warlords backed Chinese communist leaders.
  - C** American donors funded a strong communist party in China.
  - D** The peasantry supported the dynamic leadership of Mao Zedong.
- 
- 314** The strategy of Mao Zedong differed from that of Lenin in the Soviet Union in that Mao achieved power through —
- A** free and open democratic elections
  - B** years of guerilla warfare
  - C** a repudiation of Marxist principles
  - D** a move toward a free market economy
- 
- 315** One way in which Mao Zedong in China and Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union differed was in Mao's —
- A** efforts to collectivize land in the countryside
  - B** aid to North Korea
  - C** policies to control population growth
  - D** early neglect of industrial production

319 Which event is correctly paired with its impact?



Use the following excerpt to answer questions 320 and 321.

For Mao, China's future required the mass mobilization of the peasantry, the vast majority of Chinese citizens. Mao believed that the application of Marxist-Leninist doctrines would transform their lives. Those social classes that did place the good of the community before their individualistic desire for gain might be reformed, but if that failed, they would be destroyed ... In China, Mao concentrated on the countryside, the poor peasantry, driven to increasing desperation .... No mercy would be shown to those identified as the enemies of the people.

— J.A.S. Grenville, *A History of the World in the Twentieth Century* (1994)

320 Which of the following occurred as a result of these attitudes?

- A The Nationalists were able to rally the support of the landlords against the Communist Party.
- B As many as a million landlords and well-off peasants were killed in villages across China.
- C Mao's followers intensively studied the works of Confucius and other Chinese scholars.
- D Mao Zedong openly abandoned the works of Marx and Lenin.

321 What is this author's view of Mao Zedong?

- A Mao was a master strategist who often acted with excessive caution.
- B Mao was concerned for the sufferings of the peasantry, but the measures he took were unreasonably harsh.
- C Mao's policies in China differed little from those used by Vladimir Lenin in the Soviet Union.
- D Mao differed from traditional Chinese leaders by valuing individual rights over the rights of the community.