

# AP World History Final Exam Review



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1. Which of the following groupings between early societies and their most important rivers is correct?

**A. Mesopotamia – Tigris and Euphrates; Egypt – Indus; Harappan – Nile; China – Huang He.**

**B. Mesopotamia – Nile; Egypt – Tigris and Euphrates; Harappan – Indus; China – Huang He.**

**C. Mesopotamia – Tigris and Euphrates; Egypt – Nile; Harappan – Huang He; China – Indus.**

**D. Mesopotamia – Tigris and Euphrates; Egypt – Nile; Harappan – Indus; China – Yangzi.**

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2. Before 600 C.E., large centralized empires, such as the Han, Persian, and Roman empires, extended their military power by

A. giving more political power to the common people in conquered territories, thus eliminating the need for large armies of occupation.

B. developing supply lines and building infrastructure, including defensive walls and roads.

C. creating open societies inclusive of different religious and cultural practices, thus decreasing the chance of revolts.

D. recruiting their armies entirely from inhabitants of their core territories and excluding members of newly conquered lands.



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3. The picture shows the ruins of a civilization in

- A. Central Asia.**
- B. North Africa.**
- C. Southeast Asia.**
- D. Mesoamerica.**



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4. An Athenian citizen does not put his private affairs before affairs of the state . . . . We alone believe that a man who takes no interest in public affairs is more than harmless--he is useless . . . the power to make laws is given to many rather than a few.

This quotation suggests that the citizens of Athens valued

- A. the right to own private property.
- B. having a voice in their government.
- C. a king who understood their needs.
- D. the freedom to practice their religion.

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**“ What is recorded in the Buddhist scriptures is analogous to the teachings contained in the scripture of Laozi [the founder of Daoism] in China, and it is actually believed that Laozi, after having gone to India, instructed the barbarians and became the Buddha.”**

**Yu Huan, Chinese historian, circa 250 C.E.**

- 5. In the fictionalized account of the origins of Buddhism outlined in the passage above, Yu Huan’s likely purpose was to**
- A. make it easier for his Buddhists readers to convert to Daoism.**
  - B. hint at the existence of an alternate set of Buddhist scriptures that were different from the officially accepted ones.**
  - C. demonstrate the extent of missionary and trade links between China and India.**
  - D. assert the superiority of Chinese culture over non-Chinese cultures.**

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6. What statement best explains the changes in the Roman legions after about 200 CE?

- A. The legions stopped using the traditional phalanx formation that was developed by Greek warriors and instead began to fight with more open lines and swords instead of spears.
- B. The legions no longer protected the Roman frontier as they turned to looting the wealthy provinces of Italy and Greece.
- C. The legions became more dependent on foreign recruits, especially Germans, as fewer Romans volunteered for military service.
- D. The legions became more devoted to individual commanders and not to the Senate and people of Rome.

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“We’ve heard the elders say, ‘When two men become *anda* their lives become one. One will never desert the other and will always defend him.’ This is the way we’ll act from now on. We’ll renew our old pledge and love each other forever.” .....They held a feast on the spot and there was great celebration.

7. The excerpt above from *The Secret History of the Mongols* illustrates the Mongols’ central value of

- A. conquest.
- B. loyalty ties.
- C. hierarchical deference.
- D. feasting and celebration.



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“When they divided Purusha, in how many different portions did they arrange him? What became of his mouth, what of his two arms? What were his two thighs and his two feet called? His mouth became Brahman; his two arms were made into the rajanya; his two thighs the vaishyas; from his two feet the shudra were born.”

Selection from the Rig Veda c. 1700-1100 B.C.E

**8. The preceding passage explains the origins of what in the Ancient world?**

- A. Ancestor worship in China.**
- B. The construction of the Colossus of Rhodes.**
- C. The Hindu Caste System.**
- D. The responsibilities of satraps in Persia.**

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9. Historians believe that statues like this indicate what about early human beings in Western Europe?

- A. Early humans had distorted physical forms.
- B. Early humans often had more than enough food to eat resulting in obesity.
- C. Early humans were skilled weavers and made very elaborate clothing.
- D. Early humans prized women for their fertility.



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Confucius taught five virtues a gentleman should practice every day to live a healthy, harmonious life. To be able under all circumstances to practice five things constitutes perfect virtue; these five things are gravity, generosity of soul, sincerity, earnestness and kindness.

**10. The passage above is an example of**

- A. an individual's ability to influence his or her respective society and region.**
- B. Chinese religion and its ability to unite people circa 600 C.E.**
- C. the new belief systems and cultural traditions that emerged by 600 C.E.**
- D. cultural exchange as a result of interactions between regions.**

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11. Which statement BEST describes Islamic art and architecture?

- A. the Islamic world produced little art and architecture because the Qur'an forbade it.
- B. Islamic architects built mosques but were forbidden to design palaces.
- C. most Islamic art and architecture used only Arab designs and styles.
- D. the architecture of the Islamic world blended Greek, Roman, Persian, and Islamic traditions.

