

AP World History
Review Session
600 – 1450 C.E.
Sample Questions

1. During the Medieval period, the dominant ethnic group in Eastern Europe was the

- a) Vikings
- b) Slavs
- c) Normans
- d) Carolingians
- e) Russians

Answer: B

2. Feudal states arose in both Europe and China directly as a result of

- a) The decline of the Roman and Byzantine Empires.
- b) The fragmentation of central government units.
- c) Poor living and unsanitary conditions in larger towns and cities.
- d) Economic changes brought about by new technologies.
- e) Religious ideology which legitimized the rule of warlords.

Answer: B

3. Feudalism and manorialism were different in which of the following ways?
- a) While feudalism was employed in Europe and China, Japan and India adopted manorialism instead.
 - b) Trade and commerce were more important in the feudal system.
 - c) Feudalism was a political system while manorialism was an economic system.
 - d) Advances in agricultural technology had a more positive impact on feudalism than on manorialism.
 - e) While feudalism involved the exchange of military services, only manorialism involved a social hierarchy.

Answer: C

4. The split between Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims occurred as a result of

- a) Divergent interpretations of religious texts.
- b) Conflict over the translation of liturgy into native languages.
- c) Disagreement over leadership succession issues.
- d) A rift between more fundamentalist and more liberal branches of Islam
- e) Disagreement of the role and the location of the annual pilgrimage.

Answer: C

5. One major difference between the Inca and the Aztec civilizations was
- a) While the Inca were agrarian, the Aztecs were nomadic.
 - b) The Aztecs built religious monuments while the Inca did not.
 - c) Incans were monotheistic while the Aztecs worshipped many gods.
 - d) The Aztec developed a system of writing while the Inca did not.
 - e) Inca society was not built on expansion while Aztec civilization was.

Answer: D

6. The three major mercantile city-states in medieval Italy were

- a) Genoa, Sicily, Rome
- b) Genoa, Pisa, Venice
- c) Pisa, Genoa, Marseilles
- d) Vienna, Genoa, Rome
- e) Florence, Goa, Venice

Answer: B

7. Which of these is a true statement about Mongol invasions between 1100 and 1500 C.E.?

- a) While Mongols were able to convert Russia to Islam, they failed to spread Muslim beliefs throughout India
- b) Mongols adopted elements of Chinese culture, which were then spread to other parts of Asia.
- c) Mongol invasions were successful in China and Japan, but unsuccessful in Korea.
- d) Mongol rule in Russia helped build a successful overland trade route and a strong economy based on trade.
- e) Akbar was one of the most important leaders of Persia under Mughal rule.

Answer: B

8. In the 1100s, manorialism began to end in European nations for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- a) The development of a money-based economy.
- b) The formation of towns and cities.
- c) Peasant rebellions against nobles.
- d) Severe floods that destroyed fields and crops.
- e) The impact of the Black Death.

Answer: D

9. In the mid-1300s, Mansa Musa created a strong centralized Islamic government in

a) Great Zimbabwe

b) Kush

c) Ethiopia

d) Axum

e) Mali

Answer: E

10. Which of the following is NOT a true statement about the Holy Roman Empire?

- a) The empire was Europe's largest political unit during the Middle Ages.
- b) The empire did not have one common language or nationality.
- c) The empire granted citizenship to men in some conquered territories.
- d) The empire had a decentralized government with strong local autonomy.
- e) The empire split into Germany, Austria and Italy in the late 1300s.

Answer: E

11. Which of these scientific and cultural achievements are incorrectly matched with the civilization in which they developed?

- a) Gunpowder and papermaking – China
- b) Poetry and algebra – Islam
- c) Cyrillic alphabet and engineering – Rome
- d) Geometry and drama - Greece
- e) Astronomy and calendar – Maya

Answer: C

12. Which of the following did NOT play a role in the Crusades?

- a) Militaristic and expansionistic European monarchies.
- b) Turkish conquest of Jerusalem.
- c) The promise of salvation to Christian crusaders.
- d) The desire of nobility to become more involved in trade.
- e) The establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.

Answer: E

13. Which of these statements about women's rights before 800 C.E. is accurate?

- a) Hindu law and custom extended property rights to women in the upper castes only.
- b) Confucianism gave women a limited role; however, they could become members of the meritocracy.
- c) Women in the Jewish faith were allowed to hold positions in the religious hierarchy, but they could not own land or divorce.
- d) According to Islamic law, women could own property, inherit belongings, and have dowries.
- e) With increased urbanization and expanded trade routes, women in pre-modern societies gained additional rights and responsibilities.

Answer: D

14. During the Middle Ages, in which of these societies did invasion and migration NOT play a significant role in social, cultural, and economic change?

- a) Great Zimbabwe
- b) Byzantium
- c) Kievan Russia
- d) Mali
- e) Song China

Answer: E

15. Which of the following reflects a similarity between Arabic settlements of the eighth century and Viking settlements of the ninth century?
- a) Both established villages along the rivers of Russia.
 - b) Both reached areas of present-day northern France.
 - c) Both diminished intellectual activity in the regions they settled.
 - d) Both groups created temporary settlements.
 - e) Both groups established settlements in Western Europe.

Answer: E

16. Which of the following is true of Pacific Ocean trade during the period 600-1450 C.E.?

- a) European traders carried on active trade with Pacific islanders.
- b) It was dominated by Malay sailors.
- c) Pacific islanders concentrated on regional trade.
- d) It included active trade between Mongol China and Japan.
- e) Pacific islanders carried on trade with East Asia.

Answer: C

17. Which of the following was the most isolated from world trade during the period 600-1450 C.E.?

- a) Russia
- b) Japan
- c) China
- d) East Africa
- e) India

Answer: B

18. In the period between 600 and 1450, which of the following roles were pursued by many Indian and European women?

- a) Workers in domestic industries and field workers.
- b) Political activists and public speakers.
- c) Long-distance merchants and guild leaders.
- d) Scholars and physicians.
- e) Religious leaders and legislative representatives.

Answer: A

19. By 1450, Islam had spread to all of the following regions EXCEPT:

- a) Western Europe.
- b) East Asia.
- c) The Middle East.
- d) India.
- e) East Africa.

Answer: B

20. In the period between 600 and 1450

- a) Agriculture increased the aboriginal population of Australia.
- b) North American nations north of Mexico were more settled than the natives of Mesoamerica.
- c) North American and Mesoamerican societies were connected by trade.
- d) Asian trade networks reached to the islands of Oceania.
- e) Metallurgy was more advanced in Polynesia than in Mesoamerica and South America.

Answer: C

21. Which is true of the Mongol Empire?

- a) It was responsible for spreading Buddhism to Japan.
- b) It was based upon tribute.
- c) The Mongols displayed their efficient administrative skills in Persia.
- d) It imposed harsh rule over Russia.
- e) It broadened the Chinese civil service examinations.

Answer: B

22. Which of the following is true concerning trade in Eurasia and the Americas in the period 600 to 1450?
- a) Both involved overland and oceanic trade.
 - b) Trade in Eurasia moved along an east-west axis, while that in the Americas moved along a north-south axis.
 - c) Only Eurasian trade involved the exchange of gemstones.
 - d) Both involved the interchange of major religions.
 - e) Both involved nomadic peoples as trade facilitators.

Answer: B

23. Which of the following groups of women saw their roles change most profoundly in the period between 600 and 1450?

- a) European women
- b) Islamic women
- c) Hindu women of India
- d) African women
- e) Latin American women

Answer: B

24. The Mongols

- a) Failed in their campaign against Southwest Asian territories
- b) Brought foreign administrators into China
- c) Expanded their rule into Japan in the thirteenth century
- d) Persecuted Christians within their empire.
- e) Encouraged intermarriage between themselves and the Chinese

Answer: B

25. Which of the following was the most industrialized during the period 1000 to 1450?

- a) Russia
- b) England
- c) China
- d) India
- e) Persia

Answer: C