

History (sample)

The entering exam consists the testing parts.

Part A

1. The rapid colonization of Africa by the European powers after 1880 was motivated primarily by

- (A) the demand for slaves to cultivate New World cotton and sugar
- (B) the desire for new markets, raw materials, and strategic advantage
- (C) the need to tap the hydroelectric potential of the African rivers
- (D) the heavy demand for African workers in European factories
- (E) heightened interest by Europeans in tourism and big-game hunting

2. Differences between which two religions contributed to violent conflicts in India during and after the struggle for independence in 1947?

- (A) Hinduism and Buddhism

- (B) Islam and Christianity
- (C) Hinduism and Islam
- (D) Islam and Buddhism
- (E) Hinduism and Jainism

3. Which of the following is the correct chronological order, from earliest to latest, of the origins of the religions listed below?

- (A) Buddhism, Christianity, Islam
- (B) Buddhism, Islam, Christianity
- (C) Christianity, Buddhism, Islam
- (D) Christianity, Islam, Buddhism
- (E) Islam, Christianity, Buddhism

4. The Great Leap Forward in China was primarily designed to do which of the following?

- (A) Achieve rapid industrialization of the Chinese economy.
- (B) Oust the imperial government.
- (C) Promote capitalism within the Chinese economy.
- (D) Strengthen the Chinese so they could expel the Japanese from Manchuria.
- (E) Expand Chinese influence in the Third World

5. The Silk Routes were important in ancient times because they

- (A) facilitated the exchange of goods and ideas between China and the Roman Empire
- (B) allowed gold and silver mined in China to be traded for European furs and wool cloth
- (C) provided trade links between the people of Siberia and the people living on islands in the Bering Sea
- (D) provided a conduit for trade in silk, porcelain, and costly gems between China and Japan
- ☐ (E) allowed carts and carriages to travel on paved roads

across northern Asia as far west as the Caspian Sea

6. In early modern Europe, governments sought to increase national wealth and maintain a favorable balance of trade through government intervention by advocating

- (A) Liberalism
- (B) Capitalism
- (C) Socialism
- (D) Utilitarianism
- (E) Mercantilism

7. When the Portuguese sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and entered the Indian Ocean in the late fifteenth century, they found

- (A) numerous ports under the control of merchants from Genoa.
- (B) colonial domination of ports and sea lanes by the navy of the Ottoman Empire.
- (C) a region where sea trade had not yet developed.
- (D) a region defended and patrolled by fleets of the Chinese navy.
- (E) a network of long distance trade routes dominated by Muslim merchants.

8. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the right of Latin American women to vote?

- (A) It was won when Latin America gained its independence.
- (B) It has typically been won as a result of mass political action and civil disobedience.
- (C) It has been won only where socialist or Marxist governments have come to power.
- (D) It was generally won by the mid-1900's.

9. Early Christians developed the monastic ideal as a means of counteracting

- (A) government interference
- (B) heresy
- (C) competition from Eastern religions
- (D) worldliness
- (E) persecution

10. The chief reason given by Woodrow Wilson for requesting a declaration of war against Germany in 1917 was the

- (A) refusal of Germany to accept the Fourteen Points as a basis for peace negotiations
- (B) need to establish a League of Nations after the war
- (C) resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany
- (D) economic rivalry between the United States and Germany
- ☐ (E) cultural ties between the United States and England

11. Which of the following was characteristic of the physical environments of early river-valley civilizations in the Near East?

- (A) Cool summer temperatures encouraged the production of grain crops.
- (B) Tropical forests along the riverbanks provided the population with most of its food.
- (C) The rivers maintained a steady flow year-round, fed by melting mountain glaciers.
- (D) The rivers flowed through deep mountain valleys, which sheltered early civilizations.
- (E) Rainfall was low, requiring irrigation of crops with river water.

12. "Where it is an absolute question of the welfare of our country,

we must admit of no considerations of justice or injustice, or mercy or cruelty, or praise or ignominy, but putting all else aside must adopt whatever course will save its existence and preserve its liberty.”

The statement above expresses the viewpoint of which of the following?

- (A) Niccolò Machiavelli
- (B) Sir Thomas More
- (C) Desiderius Erasmus
- (D) Dante Alighieri
- (E) John Calvin

13. Most of the noncitizens currently residing in Western European countries originally came to Western Europe to

- (A) consolidate the European Economic Community agreements
- (B) find employment
- (C) do graduate work in the universities
- (D) participate in the democratic political process
- (E) avoid forced military conscription in their native land

14. One purpose of the Marshall Plan of 1948 was to

- (A) rebuild European economies to make communism less appealing
- (B) aid the depressed agricultural economies of Latin American nations
- (C) aid communist nations that would agree to embrace democracy
- (D) give military aid to those nations resisting communist subversion
- (E) help the peoples of Asia establish heavy industries

15. Which of the following best describes the pattern of immigration into Britain's North American colonies during the years 1620 to 1770?

- (A) Largely English in the seventeenth century, non-English in the eighteenth century
- (B) Chiefly of English origin during the whole period
- (C) Largely non-English in the seventeenth century, English in the eighteenth century
- (D) Predominantly from southern and eastern Europe, especially after 1700
- (E) Predominantly from Asia, Africa and Spanish America especially after 1650

16. Which of the following was an important virtue in Confucianism?

- (A) Warlike prowess
 - (B) Filial piety
 - (C) Public charity
 - (D) Poverty
 - (E) Manual labor
- (D) It has been tied to property ownership in most countries.
- (E) It was generally won by the mid-1900's

17. The Monroe Doctrine of 1823 is best summarized by which of the following statements:

- (A) The United States would not permit the continuance of the African slave trade.
- (B) The United States would feel free to intervene in any case where a democratic nation was threatened by a non-democratic one.
- (C) The United States would not allow the creation of any new colonies in the Western Hemisphere, although it

would not interfere with existing ones.

(D) The United States would insist that all nations be given equal access to markets in the Far East.

(E) The United States would not extend diplomatic recognition to any foreign government that came to power by force.

18. A major change brought about by Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, 1933–39, was the

(A) creation of machinery for maintaining full employment

(B) transformation of a business-dominated society into a labor-dominated one

(C) redistribution of population from urban centers to rural areas

(D) development of new attitudes about the role and function of government

(E) destruction of machine politics at the state and city levels

19. From 1870 to 1930, in most of the Western countries the trend in industry was for hours to be generally reduced, while both money wages and real wages rose. What factor was primarily responsible for this trend?

(A) A reduction in profit margins

(B) Minimum wage laws

(C) Restriction of the labor supply

(D) Increased output per hour of work

(E) Right-to-work legislation

20. Social Darwinists such as Herbert Spencer argued that

(A) Competition allows individuals to develop their talents and meet their needs.

(B) Competition and cooperation are equally important in building a productive and compassionate society.

(C) Human societies progress through competition, since the strong survive and the weak perish.

(D) Human societies progress through cooperation, a natural instinct that should be encouraged.

(E) God predetermines that some members of society are fated to succeed and some members are fated to fail.

Answers (Part A):

1	B
2	C
3	A
4	A
5	A
6	E
7	C
8	D
9	D
10	C
11	E
12	A
13	B
14	A
15	A
16	B
17	C
18	D
19	D
20	C