

Introductory test of history

TEST

Time-limit – 120 minutes

Part I (tasks A1-A21)

You need to choose only one right answer

A1. What type of writing was common in ancient Egypt:

- 1) hieroglyphic writing
- 2) cuneiform
- 3) pictographic writing
- 4) runic writing

A2. Which of the following cities was the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire?

- 1) Alexandria
- 2) Constantinople
- 3) Rome
- 4) Antioch

A3. The form of government in the ancient era, which Aristotle characterized as "monarch authority, meaning the benefits of one ruler":

- 1) oligarchy
- 2) ochlocracy
- 3) democracy
- 4) tyranny

A4. As «Middle Ages» traditionally called the period:

- 1) I - IX cc.
- 2) V - XV cc.
- 3) III - XI cc.
- 4) V - XII cc.

A5. Read the part of historical source and indicate to which historical event it relates:

«City residents, passing themselves into the hands of the judge, came out to meet the Latins with crosses and holy images of Christ, as it is done in solemn and festive occasions. But this spectacle did not soften the souls of the Latins, nor did they subdue their gloomy and furious spirit: they did not spare not only private property, but, having exposed their swords, robbed the sacred things of the Lord and sounded the pipes to drive the horses to attack. I do not know

where to begin and how to finish the description of all that these wicked people have committed? It's horrible! Holy Images shamelessly trampled! O grief! The relics of the holy martyrs are thrown into the places of all abominations!».

- 1) The capture of Jerusalem by the Crusaders in 1097.
- 2) The conquest of Constantinople by the Ottomans in 1453.
- 3) The capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders in 1204.
- 4) The fall of Granada in 1492.

A6. Which of the mentioned events does NOT refer to the period of the Religious Wars in France (1562-1598)?

- 1) Bartholomew's Night
- 2) Convening of the First General States
- 3) The murder of Henry III
- 4) Adoption of the Edict of Nantes

A7. In which country supporters of the doctrine of Jean Calvin were called huguenots:

- 1) In England
- 2) In Switzerland
- 3) In France
- 4) In Austria

A8. Which of the mentioned events of modern history happened last:

- 1) Unification of Italy
- 2) Creation of the USA
- 3) Napoleon's I exile to the island of st. Helena
- 4) Execution of Charles I in England

A9. It is NOT a distinctive feature of liberalism:

- 1) Priority of personal freedom
- 2) Control over prices by the state
- 3) Protection and guarantee of private property
- 4) Free-trade

A10. Which country took part in tripple union, established in 1882:

- 1) Italy
- 2) Russia
- 3) Great Britain
- 4) France

A11. In which war was the famous Tsushima naval battle happened:

- 1) First Baklan war 1912-1913
- 2) Spanich-American war 1898
- 3) Russo-Japanese war 1904-1905
- 4) Franco-Prussian war 1870-1871

A12. To which peace treaty is this fragment referred to:

«A) Japan, recognizing the independence of Korea, renounces all rights, titles and claims to Korea, including the islands of Quelpart, the port of Hamilton and Daghelet.

b) Japan renounces all rights, titles and claims for Formosa and Pescadores islands.

c) Japan renounces all rights, titles and claims to the Kurile Islands and to that part of the island of Sakhalin and the adjacent islands, the sovereignty over which Japan acquired under the Portsmouth Treaty on 5 September, 1905.»:

- 1) Moscow Peace Treaty on 12 March, 1940
- 2) Treaty of Versailles on 28 June , 1919
- 3) San Francisco Peace Treaty on 8 September , 1951
- 4) Saint-Germain Peace Treaty on 10 September, 1919

A13. Name the remarkable statesman of the XX century, who in 1940-1945 led the movement "Fighting France":

- 1) L. Blum
- 2) F. Mitterrand
- 3) E. Daladier
- 4) C. de Gaulle

A14. Name in the list above the first in time event of World War II:

- 1) Germany's attack on the USSR
- 2) "Battle for Britain"
- 3) Allied Landing in Normandy
- 4) Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor

A15. Name the city subjected to nuclear bombing:

- 1) Tokyo
- 2) Nanjing
- 3) Seoul
- 4) Nagasaki

A16. This politician gave in 1946 in Fulton a speech, which is associated with the beginning of the Cold War:

- 1) H. Truman
- 2) W. Churchill
- 3) F.D. Roosevelt
- 4) A. Eden

A17. Name a country which was not a permanent member of the UN Security Council:

- 1) USSR
- 2) India
- 3) China
- 4) Great Britain

A18. When was the caribbean crisis:

- 1) 1956
- 2) 1964

- 3) 1958
- 4) 1962

A19. In which country did the «Solidarity» trade union act:

- 1) Poland
- 2) Czechoslovakia
- 3) GDR
- 4) Albania

A20. The US invasion of Iraq to overthrow the government of Saddam Hussein occurred in:

- 1) 2001
- 2) 1991
- 3) 2003
- 4) 2005

A21. One of the consequences of the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia in 1999:

- 1) Adoption of the resolution by the UN Security Council condemning the bombing
- 2) Significant cooling in relations between Russia and the United States
- 3) France's return to NATO military structures
- 4) Proclamation of state sovereignty by Croatia

Part II (tasks B1-B12, B13-B14)

You need to choose several right answers

The answer to the tasks of this part can be a numeral sequence of numerals.

B1. Arrange historical events in chronological order. Write down the numbers that mark the historical events in the correct sequence in the table.

- 1) Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus
- 2) Unification of Italy
- 3) Westphalian peace
- 4) Establishment of the USA
- 5) Napoleon's I exile to the island of st. Helena

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B2. Name the states formed on the territory of the former Eastern Roman Empire:

Write the answer in the form of a sequence of numbers, for example: 123

- 1) Serbian
- 2) Byzantium
- 3) Ostrogothic
- 4) Bulgarian
- 5) Lombards

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B3. Find a correspondence between statesmen and historical events: for each position of the first column, select the corresponding position of the second column.

STATESMEN

- A) F.D. Roosevelt
- B) J.F. Kennedy
- B) C. de Gaulle
- Г) H. Kohl

HISTORICAL EVENTS

- 1) Unification of FRG and GDR
- 2) Singning of the Treaty Between the USA and USSR on the Elimination of their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles of 1987
- 3) Carribean crisis of 1962
- 4) The US entry into World War II
- 5) Establishment of the Fifth Republic in France

Write down the selected numbers in the table under the appropriate letters.

Answer:

A	Б	B	Г

B4. Below is a list of terms. All of them, except one, refer to varieties of left movements and ideologies.

- 1) *anarchism*; 2) *communism*; 3) *trotskyism*; 4) *Maoism*; 5) *liberalism*; 6) *socialism*.

Find and write down the ordinal number of the term, which is not related to left movements and ideologies.

Answer: _____

Tasks B5-B8

Here is a fragment from the memoirs of one of the greatest statesmen, who participated in important historical events. Read the text and answer the questions.

«Germany does not look at the liberalism of Prussia, but on its power; let Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden be tolerant of liberalism. Therefore, no one will give you the role of Prussia; Prussia must collect its forces and keep them to a favorable moment, which has already been missed several times. The boundaries of Prussia in accordance with the Vienna Agreements do not favor the normal life of the state ;not through speeches and majority decisions will the great questions of the day be decided—that was the great mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by iron and blood»

B5. Name the consequences of the policy of a statesman to whom these words belong:

- 1) Russia's revision of the conditions of the Paris peace, which ended the Crimean War
- 2) Establishment of the German Empire
- 3) Recognition of the independence of Greece by the Ottoman Empire
- 4) Activation of the Polish national movement in Russia
- 5) The loss of France by Alsace and Lorraine
- 6) Non-interference of European powers in the US Civil War

Write the answer in the form of a sequence of numbers, for example: 123

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B6. Name the countries with which Prussia waged wars, when this statesman was in power:

- 1) Russia
- 2) Austria
- 3) Great Britain
- 4) The Netherlands
- 5) Denmark
- 6) France

Write the answer in the form of a sequence of numbers, for example: 123

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B7. Name historical events, references to which are contained in the above passage:

- 1) The Paris Congress of 1856.
- 2) Adoption of the first all-German constitution.
- 3) All-European Conference of 1814-1815, which ended the period of the Napoleonic wars.
- 4) The Seven Years' War of 1756-1763.
- 5) Partitions of Poland.
- 6) Activity of the Frankfurt National Assembly.

Write the answer in the form of a sequence of numbers, for example: 123

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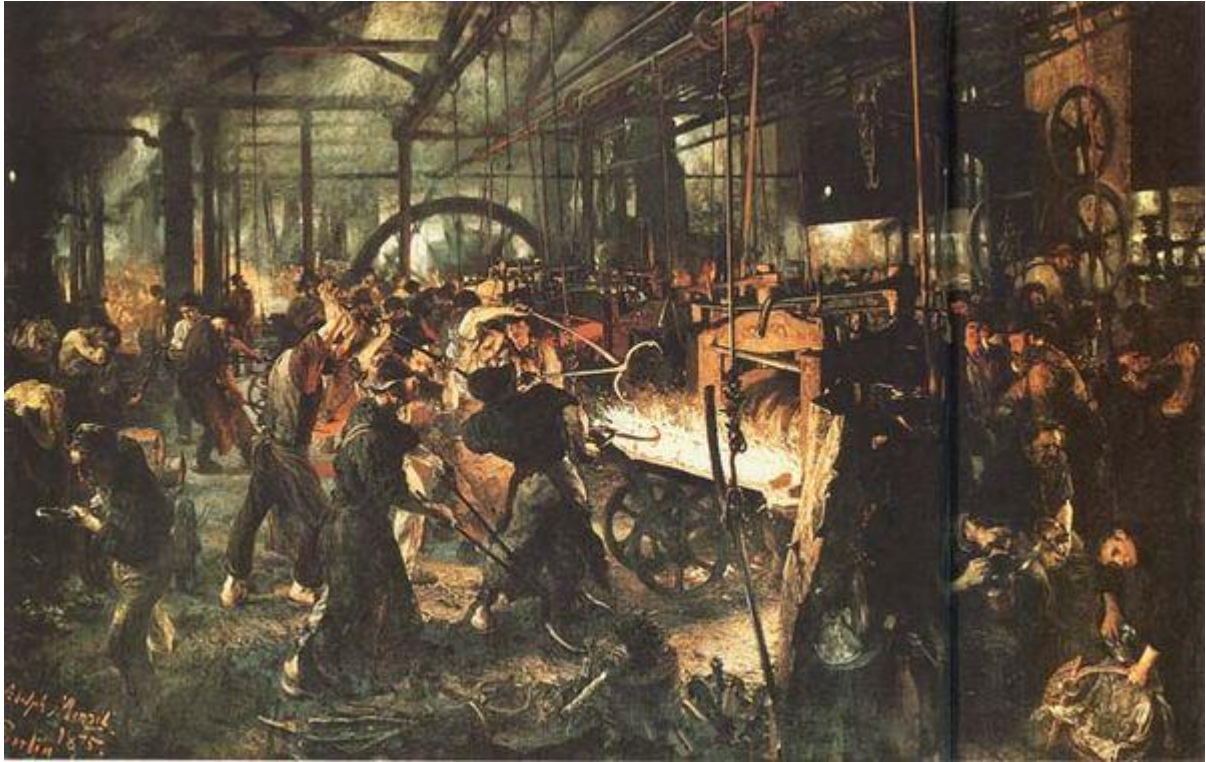
B8. Choose from the list those historical figures who were contemporaries of the author of the cited document:

- 1) G. Washington
- 2) Victoria (Queen of Great Britain)
- 3) O. Cromwell
- 4) Catherine II
- 5) A. Lincoln
- 6) Napoleon III

Write the answer in the form of a sequence of numbers, for example: 123

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Look at the picture "Iron-Rolling Plant" by Adolf von Menzel and complete the tasks B9-B12



B9. Name the concepts from the list that relate to the era of human development, reflected in the picture of Adolf von Menzel:

- 1) industrial revolution
- 2) the cold war
- 3) urbanization
- 4) the proletariat
- 5) enclosure

Write the answer in the form of a sequence of numbers, for example: 123

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B10. Name the social changes, which occurred in the era captured in this picture:

- 1) reduction of rural population and urban growth
- 2) elevation of the landed aristocracy
- 3) mass ruin of artisans
- 4) growth of property stratification in society
- 5) entry of workers into the middle class

Write the answer in the form of a sequence of numbers, for example: 123

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B11. Choose from the list below three ideological movements, the final design of which occurs in the era, reflected in the picture:

- 1) neoconservatism
- 2) maoism
- 3) liberalism

- 4) nationalism
- 5) green policy
- 6) marxism

Write the answer in the form of a sequence of numbers, for example: 123

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B12. Which statements, relating to the era, reflected in the picture, are true? Choose three statements.

- 1) The development of industrial capitalism contributed to the reduction of social tension in society.
- 2) With the growth of industrial enterprises, the number of urban population decreased.
- 3) The desire of workers to protect their rights led to the formation of trade unions.
- 4) One of the consequences of the development of industrial capitalism was the formation of monopoly associations.
- 5) The era of the industrial revolution was the time of the beginning of world economic crises
- 6) Germany is the homeland of industrial revolution.

Write the answer in the form of a sequence of numbers, for example: 123

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B13. Name actions in the domestic and foreign policies of the state leader, to which this message is addressed:

«...You, Mr. President, challenged us. Who asked you to do this? By what right have you done this?

You, Mr. President, do not announce quarantine, but advance an ultimatum and threaten that if we do not obey your demands, then you will use force. Think about what you say! And you want to convince me that I agree with this? What does it mean to agree with these requirements? This would mean to be guided in their relations with other countries not by reason, but to indulge in arbitrariness. You are no longer appealing to reason, but want to intimidate us.

The Soviet government believes that the violation of the freedom to use international waters and the international airspace is an act of aggression pushing mankind to the abyss of a world nuclear missile war. Therefore, the Soviet government can not instruct the captains of the Soviet courts following in Cuba to abide by the orders of the US naval forces blocking this island...».

- 1) Fight against racial segregation
- 2) Resolution of the Caribbean crisis
- 3) Withdrawal of troops from Vietnam
- 4) Legalization of trade unions
- 5) Ban on testing nuclear weapons in three areas - in the air, on land and under water.
- 6) McCarthyism

Write the answer in the form of a sequence of numbers, for example: 123

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B14. Look at the photo, which shows one of the symbols of the Cold War, and name the years when it appeared and when it was destroyed:



- 1) 1948
- 2) 1961
- 3) 1962
- 4) 1987
- 5) 1989
- 6) 1990

