Demo Test in History 2022

To be completed within 120 minutes
Maximum score – 100 points

Part I (Tasks A1−A21)
Please select one correct answer.

A-1. In ancient times, the Great Wall of China was meant to protect Northern China from *(2 points)*:
1) the Assyrians;
2) the Huns;
3) the Philistines;
4) the Persians.

A-2. The expression "Jericho trumpet" has to do with *(2 points)*:
1) the ancient Jews' conquest of Palestine;
2) the construction of the temple in Jerusalem;
3) the formation of a new folk orchestra;
4) David's victory over Goliath.

A-3. What were the implications of the Battle of Gaugamela? *(2 points)*
1) Darius III defeated the army of Alexander the Great;
2) Greek states gained independence;
3) Alexander the Great captured Egypt;
4) Persian army was defeated.

A-4. The main reason underlying Rome's struggle with Carthage was its desire to *(2 points)*:
1) become a free state;
2) capture the Black Sea coast;
3) establish power throughout the Mediterranean;
4) propagate Roman religion in the new territories.

A-5. Clovis and the noble Franks converted to Christianity because they *(2 points)*:
1) captured the Papal States on the Apennine Peninsula;
2) wanted to learn how to read and write;
3) wanted to join the ranks of Roman nobility;
4) wanted to use the church in order to strengthen their power.

A-6. The following region was a part of the Byzantine Empire in the 6th century CE *(2 points)*:
1) Gaul;
2) Britain;
3) Normandy;
4) North Africa.

A-7. Medieval craft workshops were established for the following purpose *(2 points)*:
1) to fight the seigneur;
2) to engage fugitive peasants in their work;
3) to ensure the safety of trade routes;
4) to ensure protection from external competition.

A-8. Name the key Crusader state established on the coast of Palestine? *(2 points)*
1) The County of Edessa;
2) The County of Tripoli;
3) The Kingdom of Jerusalem;
4) The Principality of Antioch.

A-9. Which of these events took place <u>later</u> than others *(2 points)*:
1) the first Zemsky Sobor in Russia;
2) the establishment of the parliament in England;
3) the establishment of the Estates-General in France;
4) the Courts Convocation in the Kingdom of Castile.

A-10. Which country in Africa converted to Christianity in the Middle Ages? *(3 points)*
1) Ghana;
2) Mali;
3) Ethiopia;
4) Sudan.

A-11. Who is the author of this excerpt *(3 points)*: "All politicians would agree that excessive prosperity of common people is detrimental to the proper upkeep of their duties… They are like mules who are used to carrying weights every day. They get in bad shape from too much rest rather than too much work. But the amount of work must be adequate to the mule's physical strength. The same principle should apply to people..."?
1) Thomas Müntzer;
2) John Locke;
3) Thomas More;
4) Armand Richelieu.

A-12. The following idea inspired by the Age of Enlightenment was fixed in the US Constitution *(3 points)*:
1) separation of powers;
2) wealth equality;
3) the need to establish enlightened absolutism;
4) voting rights for all social groups.

A-13. Starting from the mid 18th century, people of various specializations started to join the ranks of the samurai in Japan. This was a sign of *(3 points)*:
1) further development of the feudal society;
2) the dissolution of the class system;
3) democratization of society;

4) progress in handicraft.

A-14. Which of the following artists was an impressionist painter? ***(3 points)***
1) J-F. Millet;
2) E. Delacroix;
3) P-A. Renoir;
4) G. Bizet.

A-15. The Battle of the Nations (the Battle of Leipzig) took place ***(3 points)*****:**
1) on June 18, 1815;
2) on September 7, 1812;
3) on October 19, 1813;
4) on December 2, 1805.

A-16. The term for dictatorship regime imposed by a small dominant strata in Latin America is ***(3 points)*****:**
1) anarchism;
2) caudillism;
3) bonapartism;
4) clericalism.

A-17. Which empire collapsed as a result of World War I ***(3 points)*****:**
1) The British Empire;
2) The Portuguese Empire;
3) The Ottoman Empire;
4) The Holy Roman Empire.

A-18. Which event had prompted the Kuomintang and communists in China to join forces and establish a United Front? ***(3 points)***
1) several ports in Southern China got seized by the European forces;
2) the country was under a threat of fascist dictatorship;
3) socio-economic transformation was called for;
4) Japan made an attack on Central China.

A-19. The Second Front in World War II was created ***(3 points)*****:**
1) on June 6, 1944 in Northern France;
2) on November 8, 1942 in North Africa;
3) on September 6, 1943 in Southern Italy;
4) on August 23, 1941 in Romania.

A-20. The US anti-war movement in the 1960s had to do with ***(3 points)*****:**
1) the establishment of NATO;
2) the beginning of the Vietnam War;
3) the first nuclear weapon tests;
4) the global split into two political systems.

A-21. What is the key idea behind Brezhnev Doctrine? ***(3 points)***

1) rapprochement between East and West;
2) containment and roll-back of imperialism;
3) limited sovereignty for socialist countries;
4) economic restoration of Eastern Europe.

Part II (Tasks B1−B10)

Please select all correct answers.

In this section, the correct answer can be one digit or a sequence of digits.

B-1. Select all terms which can be used to describe poets belonging to the medieval chivalric romance movement. Select all correct answers from the list. Write down the appropriate numbers in the table: ***(4 points)***

1) goliards;
2) trouvères;
3) guelphs;
4) minnesingers;
5) troubadours;
6) taborites.

B-2. Align the dates with the events ***(4 points)*****:**

A) The War of the Spanish Succession	1) 1932 −1945
B) The Taiping Rebellion	2) 1701−1714
C) The Second Empire in France	3) 1919 −1946
D) Manchukuo	4) 1852−1870
E) The League of Nations	5) 1850−1864

Write down the right digits under the corresponding letters in the table.

Your answer:

A	B	C	D	E

B-3. Which of the following documents appeared in the 17−18th centuries in the course of revolutionary processes in various countries? ***(4 points)***

1) The Domesday Book;
2) The Salic Law;
3) The Common Sense;
4) The Grand Remonstrance;
5) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
6) The Magna Carta;
7) The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

Write down the appropriate digits in the table:

B-4. Align the terms and their meaning. Write down the numbers which stand for the meaning of the terms in the appropriate order *(4 points)*:

A) The Hussites	1) a political faction in France;
B) The Levellers	2) a partisan group in the Netherlands;
C) The Girondists	3) a reformist religious movement in the Czech Republic;
D) The Geuzen	4) followers of a religious teaching in Iran;
E) The Bábis	5) a radical political movement in England.

A	B	C	D	E

B-5. He is often referred to as the "Father of Europe". He was born in 1888 in Cognac. During WWI and WWII, he strived to solidify the military efforts of France and England and gained a strong reputation in the European political arena. In 1920−1923, he contributed to the work of the League of Nations as a Deputy Secretary-General, but then decided to retire from political life and focus on his family business. In 1946−1950, when he was a part of the committee charged with the modernization of the French economy, he came up with an idea to establish an international organization that would oversee coal and steel production across the entire Europe. **Who is this person?** ***(5 points)***

1) Robert Schuman;
2) Konrad Adenauer;
3) Jean Monet;
4) Paul-Henri Spaak.

Write down the number for the person in question:

_____

B-6. Select the events from the list that took place in the same decade when the European Coal and Steel Community was established. Write down the appropriate numbers in the table *(5 points)*:

1) The Korean War;
2) The Eisenhower Doctrine;
3) The Carnation Revolution in Portugal;
4) Germany joining NATO;
5) The Bangladesh Liberation War;
6) the first Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs;
7) The Hungarian Uprising.

B-7. Determine the chronological sequence of events. Write down the sequence of numbers in the table *(5 points)*:

1) The Crimean War;
2) The American Civil War;
3) The Proclamation of the German Empire;
4) The Young Turk Revolution;
5) The Sepoy Mutiny in India;
6) The Xinhai Revolution.

B-8. Select all Asian and African leaders of national liberation movements in the 20th century from the list. Write down appropriate numbers in the table. *(5 points)*

1) António Agostinho Neto;
2) Wilhelm Tell;
3) José Martí;
4) Ho Chi Minh;
5) Samora Machel;
6) Francisco de Miranda.

B-9. In January 1949, in search of an economic alternative to the Marshall Plan, the USSR initiated the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, an intergovernmental organization designed for coordination of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the socialist countries. Even though the organization was disbanded in June 1991, some structures created under the auspices of Comecon exist to this day and are still operational**. Select appropriate organizations from the list. Write down the right numbers in the table. *(5 points)***

1) Intersputnik;
2) International Bank for Economic Co-operation;
3) European Atomic Energy Community;
4) Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;
5) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
6) International Investment Bank.

B-10. The Nobel Prize in Literature has been awarded annually since 1901. As of 2020, 117 prizes were awarded. Select all Nobel Prize winners from the list of authors below. Write down the appropriate numbers in the table. *(5 points)*

1) Rabindranath Tagore;
2) Franz Kafka;
3) Winston Churchill;
4) James Joyce;
5) Boris Pasternak.
