

Entrance Examination in History

TEST 2023

To be completed within 120 minutes

Variant 1

Part I (A1–A21)

Please select one correct answer.

A-1. The phrase "Belshazzar's feast" is related to:

- 1) The Code of Hammurabi
- 2) The Persian capture of Babylon
- 3) The victories of the Assyrian kings
- 4) The capture of Jericho by the Israelites

A-2. What was the name of the great French scientist who founded Egyptology and deciphered the Egyptian hieroglyphs in 1822?

- 1) Heinrich Schliemann
- 2) Jean-François Champollion
- 3) Michael Ventris
- 4) Yuri Knorozov

A-3. Who is considered the founder of Buddhism?

- 1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 2) Siddhartha Gautama
- 3) Mahatma Gandhi
- 4) Zarathustra

A-4. In the history of Rome, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchi are known as:

- 1) Consuls who commanded Roman troops during the Punic Wars
- 2) Military leaders who became famous for their victories over barbarian tribes
- 3) Philosophers and orators
- 4) People's tribunes who tried to initiate reforms

A-5. What did "shield money" mean in medieval England?

- 1) A tax for hiring mercenaries to the army of Henry II Plantagenet
- 2) A tax imposed on the church for maintaining the army
- 3) A monetary fee paid by the owners of knightly fiefs in exchange for personal service in the king's army
- 4) A tax imposed on peasantry for maintaining the army

A-6. What did "commune" stand for in medieval Western Europe?

- 1) An association of merchants
- 2) An association of artisans
- 3) A city governed by a major lord
- 4) An urban community that had acquired self-government rights from feudal lords

A-7. Jan Huss, a Czech philosopher and preacher, advocated for:

- 1) Church reformation
- 2) The abolition of private property
- 3) The introduction of fees for church rites
- 4) Granting civil rights and freedoms to the German people

A-8. Which event took place earlier than others?

- 1) The founding of the Qing Empire
- 2) The publication of the 95 Theses by Martin Luther
- 3) The discovery of America by Ch. Columbus
- 4) The fall of Constantinople captured by the Ottoman Turks

A-9. Which civilization used to live on the Yucatan Peninsula?

- 1) The Aztecs
- 2) The Maya
- 3) The Chibcha/Muisca
- 4) The Incas

A-10. What was the name of the famous Italian Renaissance artist who left numerous sketches of engineering designs from machines and turbines to helicopters and submarines?

- 1) Leonardo da Vinci
- 2) Michelangelo
- 3) Velasquez
- 4) Raphael

A-11. During the Livonian War, the following new state appeared on the political map of Europe:

- 1) The Holy Roman Empire
- 2) The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth
- 3) The United Kingdom
- 4) The Kingdom of Spain

A-12. Who was the author of the program advocating US independence formulated in the Common Sense pamphlet?

- 1) Alexander Hamilton
- 2) Benjamin Franklin
- 3) Thomas Paine
- 4) Thomas Jefferson

A-13. Who were sepoys?

- 1) Indian tenant farmers
- 2) Hindu mercenary soldiers in the British colonial army in India
- 3) Jainism followers
- 4) Land taxpayers in India

A-14. Who is the author of the following words: "We have no eternal allies, and we have no perpetual enemies. Our interests are eternal and perpetual, and those interests it is our duty to follow.":

- 1) Napoleon Bonaparte
- 2) Henry Palmerston
- 3) Emperor Alexander III
- 4) Otto von Bismarck

A-15. What was the name of the British electoral reform movement which was most active in the 1830s–1840s?

- 1) Suffragism
- 2) Populism
- 3) Radicalism
- 4) Chartism

A-16. China's defeat in the Opium Wars resulted in:

- 1) Its active colonization by the Western powers
- 2) The destruction of last remnants of feudalism
- 3) Rapid modernization across the country
- 4) The change of the ruling dynasty

A-17. The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy was formed in:

- 1) 1871
- 2) 1882
- 3) 1912
- 4) 1907

A-18. The appeasement policy carried out by Western countries in the 1930s was evidenced by:

- 1) The signing of the Munich Pact
- 2) The USSR's entry into the League of Nations
- 3) The German-Italian cooperation agreement
- 4) The signing of the Soviet-French mutual assistance agreement

A-19. The Marshall Plan included:

- 1) A nuclear strike on the territory of the Soviet Union
- 2) Economic assistance provided to the European countries
- 3) Strengthening US dominance in Southeast Asia
- 4) The deployment of US military bases in close proximity to the USSR borders

A-20. What was called the White Revolution?

- 1) The modernization policy pursued by the Shah of Iran
- 2) The Kemalist reforms in Turkey
- 3) The 1974 military coup in Portugal
- 4) The 1978 Afghanistan revolution

A-21. Which large-scale global changes are informally called the Third Industrial Revolution?

- 1) Humans being sent into space
- 2) The creation and use of supercomputers

- 3) The transition from analogue to digital technology
- 4) The creation of social networks

Part II (B1–B10).

Please select all correct answers.

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

B-1. Align the dates with the events:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| A) England proclaimed a republic | 1) 1445 |
| B) The fall of the Western Roman Empire | 2) 1517 |
| C) The invention of printing by J. Guttenberg | 3) 1787 |
| D) The start of the Reformation | 4) 476 |
| E) The adoption of the US Constitution | 5) 1649 |

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

A	B	C	D	E

B-2. For Europeans, the 15–17th centuries was the age of discovery of new lands and sea routes. People from many countries from Portugal to Russia took part in geographical exploration. Have a look at the list of historical figures below and select the explorers who discovered new lands. **Write down relevant digits in the table:**

- 1) Semyon Dezhnev
- 2) Blaise Pascal
- 3) Willem Janszoon
- 4) John Cabot
- 5) Francis Bacon
- 6) Jonathan Swift

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B-3. Align the terms and their meaning. Write down the numbers which stand for the meaning of the terms in the appropriate order:

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|---------------|--|
| A) Huguenots | 1) Supporters of Parliament during the English Revolution |
| B) Gentry | 2) Members of a political club in the times of the French Revolution |
| C) Roundheads | 3) French Protestant Calvinists |
| D) Jacobins | 4) Untitled petty nobility in England |
| E) Puritans | 5) English Protestants, Calvin followers in England |

A	B	C	D	E

B-4. Which of the following events took place during the American Revolutionary War?

- 1) The adoption of the Stamp Act
- 2) The War in the Vendée
- 3) The Battles of Saratoga
- 4) The Winter at Valley Forge
- 5) The Battle of Trafalgar
- 6) The Siege of Yorktown

Write down appropriate digits in the table:

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B-5. Determine the chronological sequence of events. Write down the sequence of numbers in the table:

- 1) The Franco-Prussian War
- 2) The First Opium War in China
- 3) The Kemalist Revolution in Turkey
- 4) The Second Balkan War
- 5) The Boston Tea Party

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B-6. July 16, 2022 marked 150 years since the birth of this polar traveler who explored the Northwest Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and discovered the South Pole. He was also the first explorer (together with Oscar Wisting) to visit both geographical poles.

What was the name of this person?

- 1) Robert Peary
- 2) Roald Amundsen
- 3) Fridtjof Nansen
- 4) Semyon Chelyuskin

Write down the number of the person in question.

B-7. Which events took place during the interwar period (between the end of World War I and the beginning of World War II)? Write down relevant digits in the table:

- 1) The signing of the Treaty of Tilsit
- 2) The start of Francoist dictatorship in Spain
- 3) The Beer Hall Putsch in Munich
- 4) The creation of the State of Israel
- 5) The signing of the Rhineland Pact
- 6) The creation of the League of Nations

7) The creation of Manchukuo

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B-8. Which WWII military operations did **NOT** take place in Europe? **Select all relevant options from the list. Write down the numbers in the table.**

- 1) The Hundred Regiments Offensive
- 2) The Siege of Dunkirk
- 3) The Operation Bagration
- 4) The Battle of El Alamein
- 5) The Landing at Rajin
- 6) The Operation Vulture

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B-9. The OSCE is the world's largest regional organization dealing with security issues. It brings together 57 countries located in North America, Europe, and Central Asia. **Which of the following are the main bodies of this organization? Write down the numbers in the table.**

- 1) Ministerial Council
- 2) General Assembly
- 3) International Court of Justice
- 4) Forum for Security Co-operation
- 5) High Commissioner on National Minorities
- 6) Security Council

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B-10. The turn of the 20th century saw a shift from classical traditions to a new artistic outlook. **Which art movements appeared in the first third of the twentieth century? Write down the numbers in the table.**

- 1) Art Deco
- 2) Realism
- 3) Futurism
- 4) Naturalism
- 5) Expressionism

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