

# Entrance Examination in History

TEST 2023

To be completed within 120 minutes

Variant 2

## Part I (A1–A21)

Please select one correct answer.

**A-1. Which Persian king built the Royal Road to connect major cities?**

- 1) Cyrus II
- 2) Xerxes the Great
- 3) Darius I
- 4) Artaxerxes II

**A-2. Which was the decisive battle of the Greco-Persian Wars?**

- 1) The Battle of Plataea
- 2) The Battle of Thermopylae
- 3) The Battle of Salamis
- 4) The Battle of Marathon

**A-3. Which city-state in Ancient Greece had two kings instead of just one?**

- 1) Thebes
- 2) Corinth
- 3) Sparta
- 4) Athens

**A-4. What did Rome call its foreign possessions – the conquered lands and countries?**

- 1) Satrapies
- 2) Provinces
- 3) Vassal states
- 4) Colonies

**A-5. Who did the Franks defeat at the Battle of Tours in 732?**

- 1) Romans
- 2) Lombards
- 3) Vandals
- 4) Arabs

**A-6. Where and how were books of special value kept in the Middle Ages?**

- 1) In libraries, on shelves
- 2) In monasteries and royal palaces, chained to shelves
- 3) In special basements, in wooden boxes
- 4) Buried in the ground, in special ceramic vessels

**A-7. Who was Ibn Sina (Avicenna)?**

- 1) A famous Arabic Quranic scholar
- 2) A great mathematician
- 3) A great medical scholar
- 4) A great Arab poet

**A-8. The Medici family in Florence was famous for:**

- 1) Putting an end to the Reconquista
- 2) Being ardent patrons of culture
- 3) Promoting centralization in Italy
- 4) Introducing democracy in the city

**A-9. Who said the following words during the Hundred Years' War: "Of the love or hatred God has for the English, I know nothing, but I do know that they will all be thrown out of France, except those who die there. God will grant the French victory over the British!":**

- 1) The Black Prince
- 2) William the Conqueror
- 3) Joan of Arc
- 4) The Duke of Burgundy

**A-10. Which historical figure from the list lived earlier than all others?**

- 1) Tsar Ivan IV the Terrible
- 2) Emperor Justinian
- 3) Louis XIV
- 4) George Washington

**A-11. Which countries took part in the partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth?**

- 1) Prussia and England
- 2) Austria and the Ottoman Empire
- 3) France and England
- 4) Russia, Austria, and Prussia

**A-12. The last major battle in which Napoleon led the French army took place at:**

- 1) Austerlitz
- 2) Waterloo
- 3) Friedland
- 4) Leipzig

**A-13. The following state became a monarchy after Latin America gained independence in the first quarter of the 19th century:**

- 1) Argentina
- 2) Mexico
- 3) Brazil
- 4) Venezuela

**A-14. Abolitionism stands for:**

- 1) A black liberation movement
- 2) A social and political movement advocating the abolition of all powers of the state
- 3) A nationwide movement to abolish black slavery in the USA
- 4) A US movement advocating the abrogation of the Fugitive Slave Act in the North

**A-15. Which famous economist was the first to suggest we should trust the "invisible hand" of the market?**

- 1) Robert Owen
- 2) David Ricardo
- 3) Adam Smith
- 4) Henry George

**A-16. Which reform from the list was NOT part of the Meiji military reforms?**

- 1) Introduction of universal military service
- 2) Elimination of the samurai privileges
- 3) Introduction of the Bushido code as the core of military doctrine
- 4) Army rearmament with European weapons

**A-17. The so-called Russian Seasons were a major event in the cultural life of Europe in the early 20th century. The first Russian Seasons took place in:**

- 1) Paris
- 2) London
- 3) Berlin
- 4) New York

**A-18. Which plan adopted in 1924 included the provision of international loans to finance the restoration of the German economy?**

- 1) The Marshall Plan
- 2) The Dawes Plan
- 3) The Barbarossa Plan
- 4) The Schlieffen Plan

**A-19. Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill met in Tehran in November–December 1943 to:**

- 1) Develop a lend-lease plan
- 2) Develop a plan to occupy Japan
- 3) Develop a plan to liberate China
- 4) Reach an agreement about opening a second front

**A-20. Which of the following became the ruling party in India after it proclaimed its independence?**

- 1) The Republican Party
- 2) The Indian National Congress
- 3) The Janata Party
- 4) The Communist Party

**A-21. The Test Ban Treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water was signed in Moscow in:**

- 1) 1963
- 2) 1965
- 3) 1970
- 4) 1973

## **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. After the Fourth Crusade, Byzantium ceased to exist as a state for more than half a century. Several rump states were formed on the territory of the former empire. Select all relevant options from the list. Write down relevant digits in the table:**

- 1) The Duchy of Athens
- 2) The Latin Empire
- 3) The Nicene Empire
- 4) The Republic of Venice

- 5) The Kingdom of Cyprus
- 6) The Empire of Trebizond

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**B-2. Align the dates with the events:**

- |                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| A) The Hundred Years' War             | 1) 1562–1598 |
| B) Hussite Wars                       | 2) 1455–1485 |
| C) Religious wars in France           | 3) 1337–1453 |
| D) The War of the Roses               | 4) 1740–1748 |
| E) The War of the Austrian Succession | 5) 1419–1434 |

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

Your answer:

A	B	C	D	E

**B-3.** In the 17th century, Europe saw the emergence and rise of a new cultural movement commonly known as the Enlightenment. Germany was one of the countries that experienced a social uplift, more notably in the second half of the 17th century, that gave birth to a number of outstanding poets, philosophers, and musicians. **Have a look at the list and select the thinkers associated with the German Enlightenment.**

- 1) Gotthold Lessing
- 2) Thomas Hobbes
- 3) Benjamin Franklin
- 4) Johann Winckelmann
- 5) Immanuel Kant
- 6) Friedrich Schelling
- 7) Friedrich Schiller

**Write down appropriate digits in the table:**

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

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| A) Sepoys      | 1) Regular infantry units in the Ottoman Empire              |
| B) Shoguns     | 2) Leaders of mercenary military units in the Italian states |
| C) Mamluks     | 3) Hired soldiers in colonial India                          |
| D) Condottieri | 4) Military rulers in Japan                                  |
| E) Janissaries | 5) Military class in medieval Egypt                          |

A	B	C	D	E

**B-5.** November 7, 2022 marked 155 years since the birth of this Polish and French scientist, teacher, and winner of the Nobel Prizes in physics and chemistry. She became the first woman professor at the Sorbonne. Together with her husband, she discovered radium and polonium.

**What was the name of this person?**

- 1) Maria Goeppert-Mayer
- 2) Dorothy Hodgkin
- 3) Marie Skłodowska–Curie
- 4) Rosalyn Sussman Yalow

**Write down the number of the person in question.**

**B-6. Have a look at the list below and find the events which took place in the same decade when the first man was sent into space. Write down relevant digits in the table:**

- 1) The Cuban Missile Crisis
- 2) The Chernobyl Disaster
- 3) The construction of the Berlin Wall
- 4) The assassination of US President J. Kennedy
- 5) The signing of the Schengen Agreement
- 6) The Six-Day War
- 7) General de Gaulle's resignation as President of France

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

- 1) The creation of the League of Nations
- 2) The creation of the First International
- 3) The Year of Africa
- 4) The Second Boer War
- 5) The Battle of Stalingrad

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**B-8.** Established in 1968, the Club of Rome is an international public organization that brings together the representatives of global political, financial, cultural, and scientific elites. This club provided impetus to new areas of scientific research, including global modeling, global issues, life values, and prospects for further development of humankind. **Who were the founders of this club? Write down the numbers in the table.**

- 1) Bertrand Russell
- 2) Aurelio Peccei
- 3) Alexander King
- 4) Joseph Rotblat
- 5) David Rockefeller
- 6) Mikhail Millionshchikov

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**B-9.** In the early 2010s, a wave of anti-government protests, uprisings, and armed rebellions swept throughout North Africa and the Middle East. These events are now commonly referred to as the Arab Spring. In which countries did these events result in the overthrow of existing governments by May 2012? Select relevant countries from the list. Write down the numbers in the table.

- 1) Syria
- 2) Morocco
- 3) Tunisia
- 4) Lebanon
- 5) Egypt
- 6) Yemen

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**B-10.** The Nobel Peace Prize is annually awarded for outstanding peacemaking endeavours. This is one of the five Nobel Prizes established by Alfred Nobel in his will written on November 27, 1895 in Paris. From 1901 to 2021, the Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to 109 persons and 25 organizations. **Have a look at the list below and select the organizations that have won the Nobel Peace Prize. Write down the numbers in the table.**

- 1) The World Bank
- 2) Doctors Without Borders
- 3) Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs
- 4) The European Union
- 5) The Organisation of African Unity

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