

Entrance Examination in History

TEST 2022

To be completed within 120 minutes

Variant 2

Part I (A1–A21)

Please select one correct answer.

A-1. When were the first pyramids built in Egypt?

- 1) The Old Kingdom
- 2) The New Kingdom
- 3) The Middle Kingdom
- 4) The Early Dynastic Period.

A-2. Which historical figure is known as the "father of history"?

- 1) Aristotle
- 2) Plato
- 3) Herodotus
- 4) Cicero.

A-3. The Roman Empire was divided into two states in:

- 1) 313 CE
- 2) 395 CE
- 3) 410 CE
- 4) 476 CE.

A-4. Which event took place earlier than others?

- 1) The emergence of the Frankish State
- 2) The fall of the Western Roman Empire
- 3) The beginning of Charlemagne's reign
- 4) The signing of the Treaty of Verdun.

A-5. An outstanding Arab scientist who wrote a medical encyclopedia *The Book of Healing* was:

- 1) Al-Farabi
- 2) Ibn Sina
- 3) Al-Khwarizmi
- 4) Ibn Rushd.

A-6. Which peninsula was occupied by the Mayan civilization?

- 1) Florida
- 2) California
- 3) Labrador
- 4) Yucatan.

A-7. Which of the following are distinctive features of the natural economy?

- 1) A nationwide market
- 2) All necessary products manufactured on the estate grounds
- 3) Products manufactured for sale
- 4) Intensive development of economic ties.

A-8. Which Muslim state emerged in India at the beginning of the 13th century?

- 1) The Celestial Empire

- 2) The Mughal Empire
- 3) The Delhi Sultanate
- 4) The Kushan Empire.

A-9. Which of the following do the Magna Carta and the Golden Bull have in common?

- 1) Focus on limiting the king's power
- 2) Focus on prohibiting feudal strife
- 3) Focus on introducing self-government in cities
- 4) Focus on undermining the Pope's authority.

A-10. What was the slogan of the Reconquista?

- 1) "Let's put up a cross over Granada!"
- 2) "Let's liberate France from the British!"
- 3) "Let's destroy the nobility to the last person!"
- 4) "Let's restore the Holy Roman Empire!"

A-11. In actual fact, Thomas More's "utopia" was not entirely perfect as it retained the following:

- 1) Caste system
- 2) Death penalty
- 3) Slavery
- 4) Focus on war.

A-12. Which country was NOT a part of the Northern Union created in 1699 to fight against Sweden?

- 1) The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth
- 2) Russia
- 3) Saxony
- 4) Prussia.

A-13. What was the main reason behind the "closure" of China during the Qing Empire?

- 1) The desire to preserve Confucianism
- 2) The desire to preserve the traditional foundations of society
- 3) More active campaigns by Muslim preachers
- 4) Active reform initiatives proposed by the Chinese emperors.

A-14. Which event is NOT related to the American War of Independence?

- 1) The Battle of Saratoga
- 2) The Second Continental Congress
- 3) "The Night of Miracles"
- 4) Winter at Valley Forge.

A-15. The struggle to unite stratified Italy in the 1850s–1870s is called:

- 1) Garribaldism
- 2) Risorgimento
- 3) Pan-Italism
- 4) Irredentism.

A-16. The Resolution of Swaraj put forward by the Indian National Congress in the autumn of 1906 included the following:

- 1) New economic requirements to the owners of enterprises
- 2) Ousting of the local government
- 3) A call for terror and violence
- 4) Self-government within the British Empire.

A-17. The WWI Battle of Jutland took place in:

- 1) October 1914
- 2) May 1915
- 3) June 1916
- 4) September 1917.

A-18. Which of the following events took place later than others?

- 1) The signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact
- 2) The Beer Hall Putsch in Munich
- 3) The Night of the Long Knives
- 4) Hitler's appointment as Chancellor of Germany.

A-19. Which event became the inflexion point during World War II?

- 1) The Battle of Moscow
- 2) The Battle of Stalingrad
- 3) The Battle of El Alamein
- 4) The Battle of Midway.

A-20. The contemporary integration in Western Europe was initiated by:

- 1) G. Marshall and O. Young
- 2) F. Mitterrand and H. Kohl
- 3) N. Khrushchev and J. Kennedy
- 4) J. Monnet and R. Schuman.

A-21. What is the name of a permanent UN body responsible for environmental protection?

- 1) FAO
- 2) UNESCO
- 3) UNEP
- 4) WHO.

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. Align the concept with its definition:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| A) Cortes | 1) A ceremony to register a feudal agreement between the lord and vassal |
| B) Nobili | 2) The announcement and execution of sentences made by the inquisition |
| C) Seigneurie | 3) A representative national assembly in the states located on the Iberian Peninsula |
| D) Homage | 4) Land ownership and ownership rights over dependent peasants |
| E) Auto-da-fé | 5) Nobility and certain groups of urban patricians in the Middle Ages |

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

A	B	C	D	E

B-2. Which of the following events are related to the history of the Byzantine Empire?

Select all correct answers from the list. Write down the digits in the table:

- 1) The construction of the Church of Hagia Sophia in the times of Justinian
- 2) Wars with the Slavs
- 3) The Battle of Salamis
- 4) Iconoclasm
- 5) The Carolingian Renaissance.

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B-3. Which of the following historical figures are related to the medieval history of the East?

- 1) Gamal Abdel Nasser
- 2) Sun Yat-sen
- 3) Babur
- 4) Salah ad-Din
- 5) Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
- 6) Ibn Sina.

Write down appropriate digits in the table:

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B-4. Align the events with relevant dates:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| A) The Treaties of Tilsit | 1) 1815 |
| B) The Battle of Trafalgar | 2) 1805 |
| C) The Battle of Borodino | 3) 1807 |
| D) The beginning of the Egyptian campaign | 4) 1798 |
| E) The Battle of Waterloo | 5) 1812 |

A	B	C	D	E

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

- 1) Xinhai Revolution
- 2) The Taiping Rebellion
- 3) The creation of Manchukuo
- 4) The Boxer Rebellion
- 5) The First Opium War.

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B-6. 2019 marked the 250th anniversary since the birth of this geographer, naturalist, traveller, and science popularizer who was friends with kings and presidents of his times. His works make up a whole scientific library encompassing various fields, including physics, geography, biology, as well as more narrow areas like climatology and landscape studies. This scholar was called the 19th-century Aristotle. He was born into a wealthy family of a Prussian officer and Seven Years' War hero. His parents spared no expense for his education and that of his elder brother who became a famous philologist and the founder of linguistics. Until the age of 16, he did not show any aptitude for science; he would often skip his home lessons to go to the park and draw plants, fish, and birds. His travels began when he was still a student. He received personal permission from King Charles IV to visit the Spanish colonies in America. This trip was later called the "second discovery of America": a discovery in terms of science rather than geography. **Who is this person?**

- 1) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
- 2) Charles Darwin
- 3) Alexander von Humboldt
- 4) Carl Linnaeus.

Write down the number of the person in question.

B-7. Align the documents and their country of origin. Write down the digits in the correct order in the table:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| A) The Monroe Doctrine | 1) France |
| B) The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen | 2) Russia |
| C) The Council Code | 3) Japan |
| D) The Bushido Code | 4) Italy |
| E) The Weimar Constitution | 5) USA |
| F) The Lateran Pacts | 6) Germany |

A	B	C	D	E	F

B-8. There are about 200 countries on Earth. One way to categorize them is by the state authorities' attitude to religion. Which of the following countries are theocratic states? **Choose appropriate numbers and write them down in the table.**

- 1) Iran
- 2) Turkey
- 3) Afghanistan
- 4) Egypt
- 5) Morocco
- 6) Saudi Arabia.

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B-9. In 1951, the first step was taken towards building the modern European Union. Several countries signed an agreement to establish the European Coal and Steel Community with an ultimate goal to unify European resources. **Which countries laid the foundation of the modern EU? Write down relevant numbers in the table.**

- 1) Great Britain
- 2) France
- 3) Luxembourg
- 4) Italy
- 5) Spain
- 6) Portugal.

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B-10. The Charter of African Unity was adopted in 1963, which marked the first step in the creation of the Organization of African Unity. This organization played a major role in the decolonization of African countries. **Which other important international documents were signed in the same decade? Write down relevant numbers in the table.**

- 1) The Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water
- 2) The World Charter for Nature
- 3) Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties (SALT-1)
- 4) The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- 5) The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- 6) The Paris Climate Accords.

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