

Entrance Examination in History

TEST 2024

To be completed within 120 minutes

Variant 2

Part I

Please select one correct answer.

1. What type of economy relied solely on nature's provisions?

- 1) Commodity economy
- 2) Hunting and gathering economy
- 3) Subsistence farming
- 4) Plant and animal farming

2. Who was Confucius?

- 1) The founder of Buddhism
- 2) The ruler who built the Great Wall of China
- 3) A Chinese sage who created his own teachings
- 4) The ruler of the kingdom of Qin who united China
- 5) The ruler who united the kingdoms of India under his rule

3. How did the Athenian state differ from states in the Ancient East?

- 1) The power belonged to the demos
- 2) Slaves participated in state governance
- 3) The supreme power was inherited
- 4) Government officials reported to the strategist

4. What were the farmers in Ancient Rome called who rented land for several years for cultivation?

- 1) Tenants
- 2) Sharecroppers
- 3) Coloni
- 4) Serfs

5. Which Arab scientist suggested that the Sun is the center of our universe, with Earth revolving around it?

- 1) Al-Biruni
- 2) Ibn Sina
- 3) Firdowsi
- 4) Al-Farabi

6. When was Temuchin proclaimed the Great Khan over all tribes in a Kurultai and received the title of Khagan?

- 1) 1204
- 2) 1227

- 3) 1206
- 4) 1199

7. What two hostile political groups developed in Italy during the long-term struggle of the popes with the emperors?

- 1) Catholics and Heretics
- 2) Guelphs and Ghibellines
- 3) Moors and Christians
- 4) Ciompie and Popolo Grasso
- 5) White Rose and Red Rose

8. Which event took place earlier than others?

- 1) The fall of the Emirate of Granada
- 2) The emergence of the Mughal Empire
- 3) The defeat of Constantinople by the Crusaders
- 4) The partition of Charlemagne's empire

9. What centuries does the Renaissance date to?

- 1) 12th–13th centuries
- 2) 14th–16th centuries
- 3) 13th–15th centuries
- 4) 12th–17th centuries

10. What was the main reason for China's closed-door policy?

- 1) The desire to conceal technical achievements from the Europeans
- 2) Active reforms proposed by the Chinese emperors
- 3) The desire to preserve the traditional foundations in the society
- 4) Active campaigns by Muslim preachers

11. The first independent state in Latin America on the island of Haiti was proclaimed in:

- 1) 1825
- 2) 1789
- 3) 1804
- 4) 1812

12. What did the policies of British Prime Ministers Benjamin Disraeli and William Gladstone and German Chancellor Otto Bismarck have in common?

- 1) Mass repressions
- 2) Social reforms
- 3) Abandoning the colonization policy
- 4) Discontinuing government intervention in the economy

13. Who is one of the creators (inventors) of photography?

- 1) Louis Daguerre
- 2) Karl Benz
- 3) Isaac Singer

4) Eliphalet Remington

14. Which battle during World War I turned out to be the longest and the hardest?

- 1) The First Battle of the Marne
- 2) The Brusilov Offensive
- 3) The Battle of Verdun
- 4) The Battle of Galicia

15. Which writer, who took part in World War I, condemned violence, wars, and religious fanaticism in his novels?

- 1) Thomas Mann
- 2) Jack London
- 3) Henri Barbusse
- 4) Anatole France
- 5) Herbert Wells

16. What laid the foundation for the formation of the Anti-Hitler Coalition?

- 1) The Atlantic Charter
- 2) German attack on the Soviet Union
- 3) The League of Nations
- 4) The beginning of World War II
- 5) The first meeting of Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin

17. Which organization did the socialist countries create while implementing the Marshall Plan?

- 1) Warsaw Pact
- 2) Comecon
- 3) Comintern
- 4) Cominform

18. What was the name of the national movement in Argentina that advocated for creating a just supra-class state?

- 1) Stalinism
- 2) McCarthyism
- 3) Peronism
- 4) Gaullism

19. What was the result of the signing of the Maastricht Treaty in 1991?

- 1) The introduction of a single European currency
- 2) Simplification of visa control at the borders of EU member states
- 3) The creation of the European Union
- 4) The emergence of the EU Constitution

20. What was the official reason for starting the Desert Storm military operation?

- 1) Armed clashes between Palestinians and Israelis
- 2) Iraq's invasion of Kuwait
- 3) Bribery of top Chinese officials by the Korean military intelligence

4) Riots in Cairo

Part II

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

21. Align the dates with the events:

Write down the answer as a sequence of numbers.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| A) The emergence of the first Arab state | 1) 962 |
| B) The formation of the Holy Roman Empire | 2) 486 |
| C) The formation of the Golden Horde | 3) 632 |
| D) The emergence of the Frankish state | 4) 1370 |
| E) The emergence of the Timurid Empire | 5) 1242 |

22. Which medieval states were ruled by Norman dynasties?

Write down the answer as a sequence of numbers.

- 1) England
- 2) Burgundy
- 3) Visigothic Kingdom
- 4) Sicily
- 5) Rus

23. Align the terms and their meaning. Write down the answer as a sequence of numbers.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| A) Serfs | 1) Hereditary debtors in bondage of landowners in Latin America |
| B) Bauers | 2) Peasants in bondage of feudal lords in medieval England |
| C) Copyholders | 3) Freeholders of small land plots in feudal England who could independently cultivate their land |
| D) Yeomen | 4) Peasants under a feudal lord whose civil and economic rights were extremely limited |
| E) Peons | 5) Peasants or farmers in medieval Germany |

24. Which of the following events took place during the Napoleonic Wars? Write down the answer as a sequence of numbers.

- 1) The Expedition of the Thousand led by Giuseppe Garibaldi
- 2) The dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire
- 3) The Battle of Trafalgar
- 4) Campaign across the Andes led by José de San Martín
- 5) The Treaties of Tilsit
- 6) The Manoeuvre of Tarutino

25. Determine the chronological sequence of events:

- 1) The Glorious Revolution in England
- 2) The adoption of the first Constitution in Japan
- 3) The discovery of Australia
- 4) The abolition of serfdom in Russia
- 5) The Boston Tea Party in one of the British colonies

26. February 8, 2024 will mark the 190th anniversary of this brilliant scientist. Born in Russia into the family of the Tobolsk Gymnasium director, he began his studies there in 1841. The budding genius didn't particularly enjoy studying and even had to repeat a year. Of all the subjects, only mathematics and physics captured his interest. As per the norms of the time, he was expected to continue his education at Kazan University. However, his mother was determined to provide her youngest son with a metropolitan education, leading the family to Moscow in 1849. Encountering bureaucratic hurdles, the young man managed to enroll only in the Physics and Mathematics Department of the Main Pedagogical Institute in St. Petersburg.

In addition to chemistry, he delved into mineralogy, zoology, and botany during his student years. His initial significant research work set the course for his scientific pursuits, and after 15 years of dedicated effort, it culminated in his groundbreaking discovery. This discovery, which laid the foundation for the study of natural sciences today, established the correlation between various properties of elements and the charge of their atomic nucleus. Despite being nominated for the Nobel Prize three times for this achievement, he never received the prestigious accolade. He became the first Russian chemist invited to Britain to participate in the renowned Faraday Lectures.

At home, the scientist enjoyed crafting suitcases and playing chess. In St. Petersburg and Moscow, he earned a reputation as the finest suitcase maker in Russia. A skeptic and a staunch opponent of anything mystical, he advocated for the formation of a commission to investigate mediumistic phenomena.

Who is this person?

- 1) Mikhail Lomonosov
- 2) Alexander Danilevsky
- 3) Dmitri Mendeleev
- 4) Nikolay Zinin

27. Which of the following scientists made discoveries that eventually led to the creation of nuclear weapons? Write down the answer as a sequence of numbers.

- 1) Enrico Fermi
- 2) Frédéric Joliot-Curie
- 3) Nikola Tesla
- 4) Albert Einstein
- 5) Henri Becquerel
- 6) James Maxwell

28. Which of the following events took place in the world during the decade when Deng Xiaoping started his reforms in China? Write down the answer as a sequence of numbers.

- 1) The end of the Vietnam War
- 2) The dissolution of the Soviet Union
- 3) The emergence of the first microprocessors by Intel
- 4) A military coup in Chile
- 5) The formation of SEATO
- 6) Docking of the Soyuz and Apollo spacecrafts

29. December 2023 marks the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is the first global definition of the rights that all people have. When the declaration was being adopted in December 1948 at the plenary session of the UN General

Assembly, it was supported by 48 states out of 58 then UN members. Which countries did not support the document? Write down the answer as a sequence of numbers.

- 1) Saudi Arabia
- 2) UK
- 3) China
- 4) Soviet Union
- 5) Canada

30. In the Middle Ages, the Maghreb was the name of the countries in North Africa located to the west of Egypt. In 1989, an agreement was signed on the establishment of a pan-Arab organization, the Arab Maghreb Union. Which countries are members of this union today? Write down the answer as a sequence of numbers.

- 1) Egypt
- 2) Mauritania
- 3) Lebanon
- 4) Libya
- 5) Morocco
- 6) Syria
- 7) Kuwait