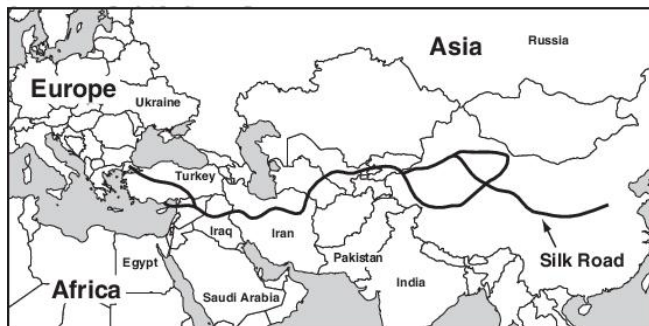


Directions: Please choose the best answer choice for each of the following questions.

1.

Ancient Silk Road Routes

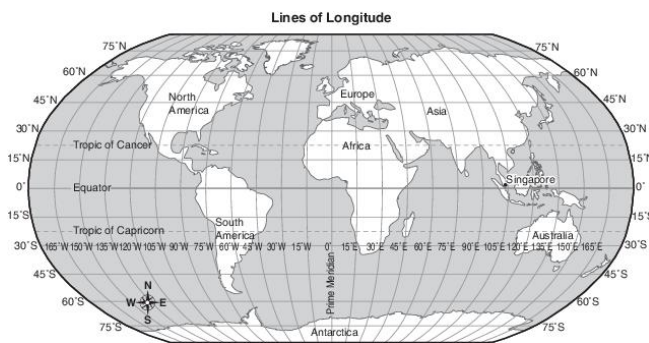


Which countries include areas that ancient travelers passed through as they traveled west from China?

- A. Iran and Turkey
- B. India and Pakistan
- C. Russia and Ukraine
- D. Egypt and Saudi Arabia

2.

What is at the intersection of 30 degrees north and the prime meridian?



- A. Europe
- B. Africa
- C. Asia
- D. the Atlantic Ocean

3.

According to the map, what mountain range is located in South America?

Mountain Ranges of the World



- A. the Himalayas
- B. the Atlas Mountains
- C. the Andes Mountains
- D. the Rocky Mountains

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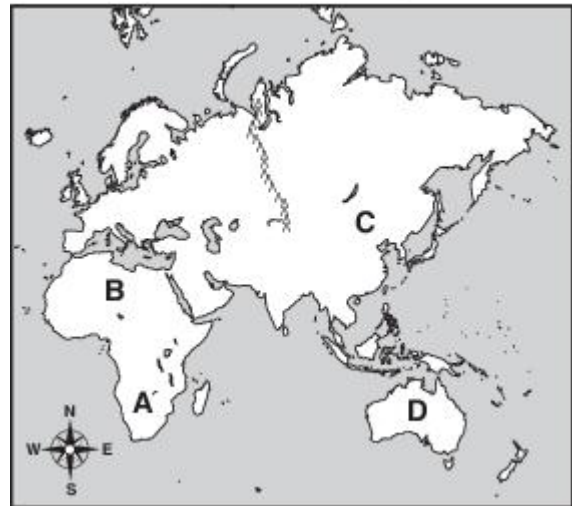
4. According to the map, the Korea Strait sits between which two countries?



- A. Russia and Japan
- B. North Korea and Japan
- C. South Korea and Japan
- D. North Korea and South Korea

- 5.

The Eastern Hemisphere



Which letter labels the Sahara Desert?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D

6.

African Rivers



What body of water is marked with an X on the map?

- A. the Amazon River
- B. the Tigris River
- C. the Indus River
- D. the Nile River

7.

A map of the physical geography of Western Europe is shown below.

Physical Geography of Western Europe

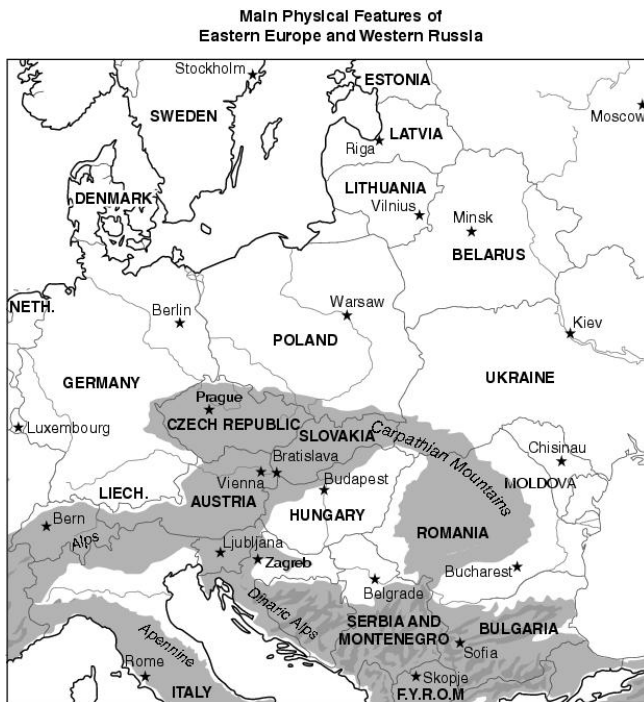


Which river empties into the Bay of Biscay?

- A. the Seine
- B. the Loire
- C. the Rhine
- D. the Danube

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8. This map shows the main physical features of eastern Europe and western Russia.



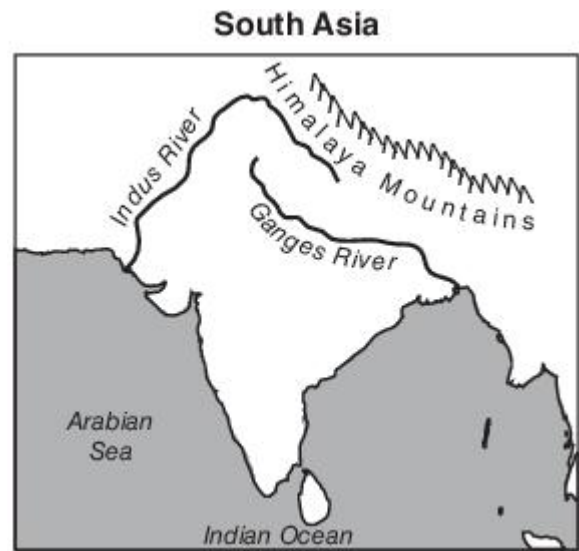
What mountain range runs through Slovakia, Romania, and Ukraine?

- A. the Alps
- B. the Apennines
- C. the Carpathians
- D. the Dinaric Alps

9. What role did the geography of the Roman Empire play in the spread of Christianity? Give three examples that support your answer.

Write your answer in the **Answer Document**. (4 points)

10.

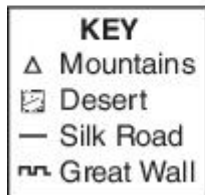
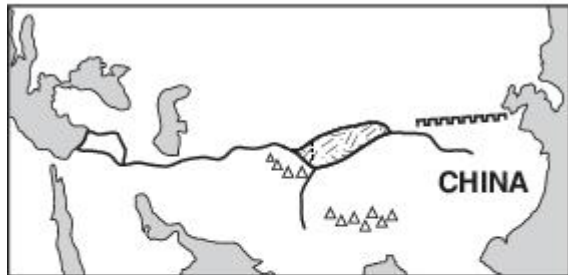


What was the effect of the geographic surroundings on the Indus civilization?

- A. The Indian Ocean supplied water to irrigate farmland.
- B. The Ganges River provided protection from neighboring enemies.
- C. The Arabian Sea prevented trade and contact with neighboring civilizations to the west.
- D. The Himalaya Mountain range acted as a natural defense against invaders from the north.

11.

The Silk Road



Which feature forced traders to divide the Silk Road into two routes?

- A. a man-made wall
- B. a desert
- C. mountains
- D. water

12. What contributed to the advancement of the Sanskrit language in ancient India?

- A. Invaders brought the Sanskrit language to India.
- B. Traders introduced the Sanskrit language to India.
- C. Ancient Indians developed Sanskrit for religious purposes.
- D. Ancient sacred writings of Indian Buddhists were written in Sanskrit.

13. How did the development of furnaces that produced cast iron advance Chinese civilizations?

- A. The iron was used to make weapons for defense.
- B. The iron was used to make agricultural tools.
- C. The iron was used to make wheeled carts.
- D. The iron was used to make jewelry.

14. How did Nubia's physical conditions affect settlement patterns?

- A. Rains from the Red Sea supported settlement in most of the region.
- B. Hot dry deserts limited most settlement to lands near the Nile River.
- C. Small rivers and streams permitted settlement in many different areas.
- D. Cooler mountain ranges encouraged settlement principally in the east.

15. Solomon married a daughter of the pharaoh. What happened as a result?

- A. Egypt invaded and conquered Jerusalem.
- B. Leaders in Jerusalem made laws for Egypt.
- C. Trade between Egypt and Israel increased.
- D. People from Israel became slaves in Egypt.

16. How did the Crusades affect Islamic society?

- A. They weakened the Muslim faith.
- B. They destroyed Muslim lives and property.
- C. They split Jerusalem into old and new sections.
- D. They marked the start of trade with Asian cultures.

17. Archaeologists found a few pieces of Chinese porcelain in the ruins of Great Zimbabwe in Africa.

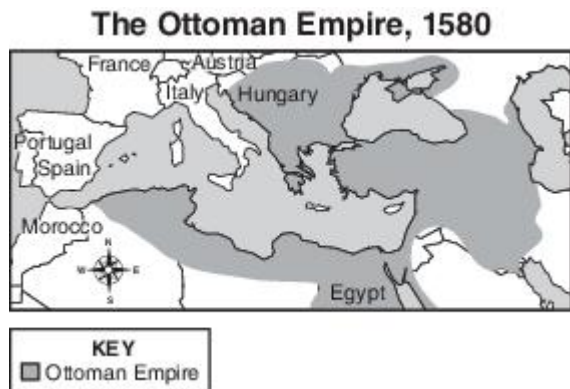
What does that discovery say about Great Zimbabwe?

- A. Great Zimbabwe participated in international trade.
- B. People in Great Zimbabwe made Chinese porcelain.
- C. Great Zimbabwe was settled by people from China.
- D. People in Great Zimbabwe traveled all over the world.

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18. How was the culture of the Byzantine Empire different from that of western Europe?
- The Byzantine Empire practiced Orthodox Christianity.
 - The Byzantine Empire used the Latin language.
 - The Byzantine Empire did not follow Christian teaching.
 - The Byzantine Empire was guided by the pope.

19. Look at the map below.



Based on the map, which present-day countries could be expected to show lasting effects of rule by the Ottoman Empire?

- Italy and Austria
 - Portugal and Spain
 - Hungary and Egypt
 - Morocco and France
20. Which was a major effect of the Crusades on Europe?
- Trade and commerce were reduced.
 - Cultural development was broadened.
 - The role of the Church was weakened.
 - Feudal relationships were strengthened.

21. What was an effect in Europe of increasing contact with Asia during the Middle Ages?
- more religious pilgrimages, such as those to Rome
 - more technological innovation, such as the astrolabe
 - less restriction on women, such as freedom to travel alone
 - less cultural diffusion, such as decreased trade in silks and spices

22. How did the cultural effect of the Silk Road contribute to change in Europe?
- It led to the building of brick roads in Europe.
 - It increased the prosperity of European peasants.
 - It reduced European demand for goods from India.
 - It encouraged Europeans to find a route to India by sea.

23. **Economic Activities of Ancient Egypt**

- I. Economic Activities
- Farming
 - Mining
 - Fishing and Hunting
 - Trade

What would have been the result for ancient Egypt if a severe drought dried up the Nile?

- Foreign trade would have been limited to countries in Africa.
- Productive activities other than mining would largely disappear.
- Agriculture would become more dependent on the use of canals.
- Hunting and gathering would grow with the increase in wild game.

24. How is the United States Senate different from the Senate of the Roman Republic?
- A. U.S. Senators make and interpret laws, but Roman Senators only made laws.
 - B. U.S. Senators must be re-elected every six years, but Roman Senators served for life.
 - C. U.S. Senators select only one president, but Roman Senators selected two consuls.
 - D. U.S. Senators must own land to be elected, but Roman Senators had only an age requirement.
25. Christianity is a lasting influence from which civilization?
- A. Egypt
 - B. Ghana
 - C. Rome
 - D. Songhai
26. During the Middle Ages, Muslim scholars invented algebra, studied eclipses, translated works of Greek philosophy, and wrote an encyclopedia of medicine.
- Which inference can be made from this information?
- A. Muslim society valued learning.
 - B. Muslim society was self-sufficient.
 - C. Muslim society valued science more than the arts.
 - D. Muslim society was so wealthy that few people had to work.
27. Why were tournaments an important part of medieval society?
- A. They avoided armed conflict between lords.
 - B. They were celebrations of chivalry and feudal values.
 - C. They determined who would be a lord and who a vassal.
 - D. They established the succession of power when a lord died.
28. What was the system of feudalism based on?
- A. the idea of natural rights
 - B. the system of debt slavery
 - C. the exchange of land for service
 - D. the belief in divine right of kings
29. Most people in the Middle Ages could not read or write.
- Why were church services conducted in Latin, a language that most people did not understand?
- A. It gave priests power over the people.
 - B. It was the language that Jesus Christ spoke.
 - C. It made Christianity more accessible to the people.
 - D. It was a tradition from the days of the Roman Empire.
30. What European feudal ideal did the Japanese samurai code of *bushido* resemble?
- A. the knight's code of chivalry
 - B. the loyalty of a peasant to his lord
 - C. the barter system of exchange
 - D. the hereditary ownership of land
31. Before the creation of Parliament, who were the only citizens to participate in English government?
- A. the peasants, who worked the land
 - B. the knights, who defended the kingdom
 - C. the townspeople, who paid the king's taxes
 - D. the nobility, who served on the king's council
32. Which statement describes the life of most European peasants in the Middle Ages?
- A. Most had their homes in cities.
 - B. Most worked at a skilled craft.
 - C. Most owned their own property.
 - D. Most were serfs tied to the land.

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33. Which three great Islamic empires emerged between 1300 and 1700?
- A. Berbers, Moors, and Umayyads
 - B. Sunnis, Shi'ites, and Mamluks
 - C. Ottomans, Safavids, and Mughals
 - D. Mongols, Huns, and Visigoths
34. What did a vassal owe to his lord?
- A. military service
 - B. crop cultivation
 - C. debt collection
 - D. lasting friendship
35. What was a difference between European and Japanese feudalism?
- A. Lords were democratically elected, while daimyos were appointed.
 - B. Europe had an unequal class system, while classes in Japan were social equals.
 - C. Kings had more control over nobles, while emperors had little control over daimyos.
 - D. Japan had social mobility, while people in Europe stayed in the class where they were born.
36. What was the purpose of the Justinian Code?
- A. to organize opposition to the Crusaders
 - B. to limit the power of the Byzantine emperor
 - C. to arrange and explain established Roman laws
 - D. to promote the flowering of the arts and sciences
37. Which society most closely resembled Japan during the 13th century?
- A. Byzantine, in the authority of religious leaders
 - B. Islamic, in the absorption of people from many lands
 - C. West African, in the role of drummers and storytellers
 - D. Western European, in the ties between lords and vassals
38. How were plebeians essential to the Roman economy?
- A. They managed most of the land.
 - B. They managed most of the banks.
 - C. They provided most of the farm labor.
 - D. They provided most of the skilled labor.
39. In Europe, what was one important result of contact with the Muslim world?
- A. an increased reliance on reason and philosophy
 - B. an increased reliance on traditional church doctrine
 - C. a decreased reliance on trade
 - D. a decreased reliance on education
40. What was a negative result of the Silk Road exchanges?
- A. destruction of cultural knowledge
 - B. increasing fear of foreign ideas
 - C. deterioration of commerce
 - D. spread of disease

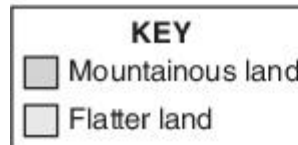
41. How did the growing merchant class affect European cities?
- A. Cities became less populated because merchants were constantly traveling.
 - B. Cities became larger because merchants gathered near markets.
 - C. Cities became more isolated because merchants took their goods to fairs.
 - D. Cities became quieter because merchants controlled all trade.

42. Who held absolute authority in the Ottoman government?
- A. the ulama, or courts
 - B. the sultan, or hereditary emperor
 - C. the diwan, or council
 - D. the grand vizier, or executive overseer

43. Rome allowed many religions, including Judaism, within its Empire. Why did Rome see Christians as disloyal?
- A. because they practiced an ancient religion
 - B. because their religion preached eternal life
 - C. because they refused to honor the emperor
 - D. because they often met each other in secret

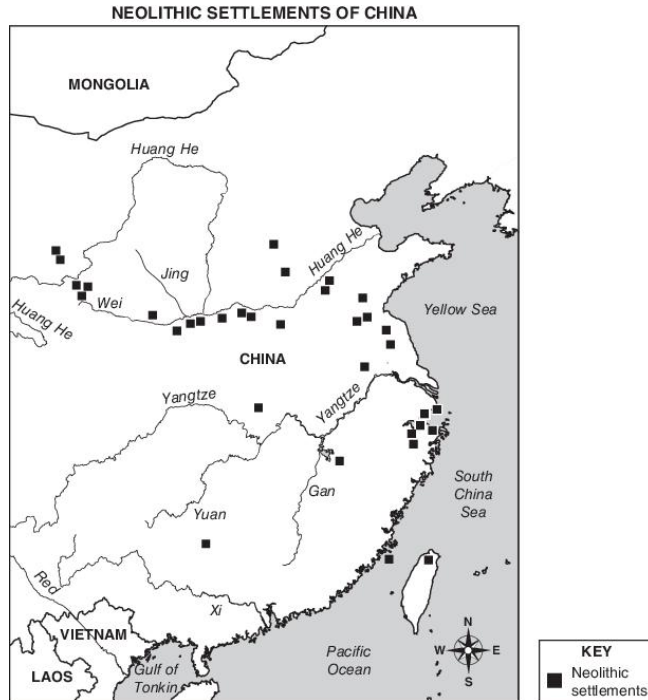
44. Why were most Greek settlements located in coastal regions?

Physical Map of Ancient Greece



- A. Flat areas were at risk of flooding.
- B. Mountains covered much of the interior.
- C. Land away from the sea was better for farming.
- D. Seaport settlements were easy to protect against invaders.

45. A map of China is shown.



Most of the stone-age settlements in China share a common geographic pattern.

What is that pattern?

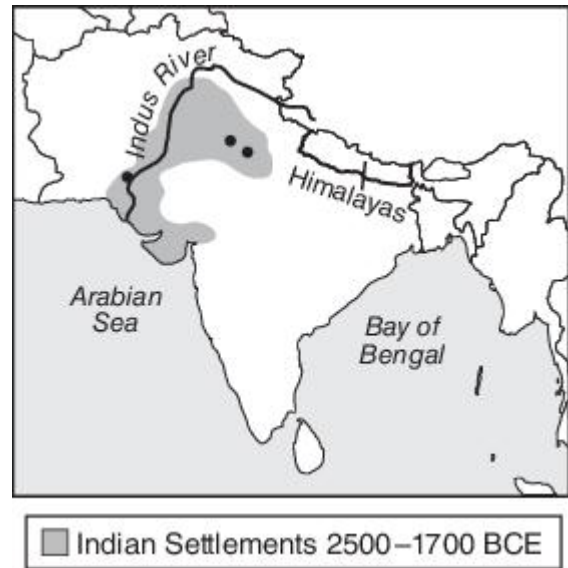
- A. They are near Vietnam.
- B. They are near Mongolia.
- C. They are near the mountains.
- D. They are near bodies of water.

46. In the Indus valley, archaeologists found evidence of ancient poetry. In the Fertile Crescent, archaeologists found evidence of cuneiform literature and law.

Based on these findings, what can be concluded about both the Indus Valley and Mesopotamian civilizations?

- A. Writing was a central part of life in these cultures.
- B. Writing was used creatively rather than practically.
- C. Writing was reserved for religious ceremonies in these cultures.
- D. Writing was reserved for those who had great wealth or education.

47.



Why did ancient Indian settlements occur where they did?

- A. The Arabian Sea provided a means for trade.
- B. The Indus River valley provided good soil for farming.
- C. The Himalayas provided a cool climate for comfort.
- D. The Bay of Bengal provided a natural defense against invaders.

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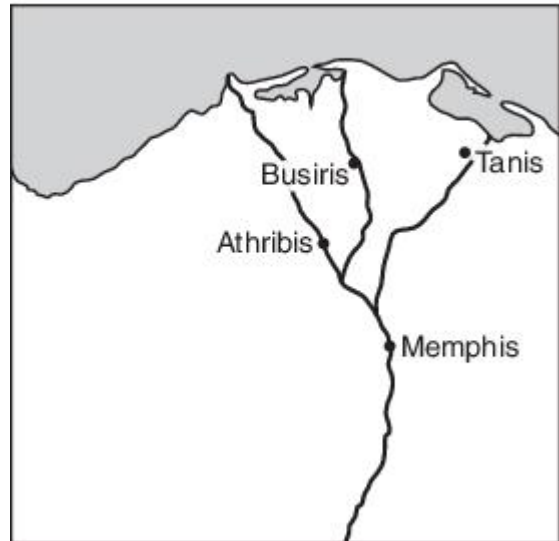
48. **Ancient Chinese River Settlements**



Ancient Chinese societies settled in and south of the Huang He region because the land north of that region was

- A. bordered by the Pacific Ocean.
- B. part of the Gobi Desert.
- C. too close to Mongolia.
- D. the Plateau of Tibet.

49. **Nile Delta Settlements**

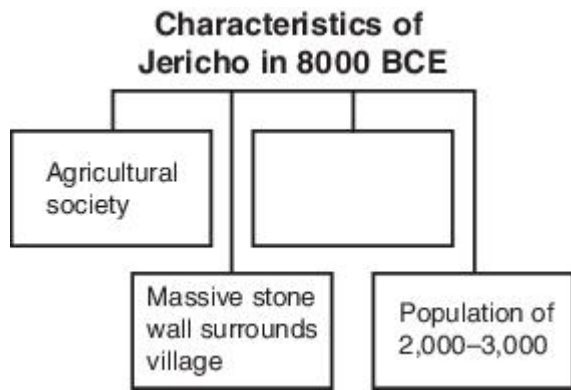


In ancient Egypt, why did settlements grow into cities in the area shown on the map?

- A. The delta was the political center of northern Africa.
 - B. The delta was an important religious and cultural center.
 - C. The location of the delta provided easy access to central Africa.
 - D. The delta was located on trade routes to neighboring communities.
50. How was Egyptian agriculture different from Nubian agriculture?
- A. The Egyptians grew smaller crops.
 - B. The Egyptian plow was pulled by a horse.
 - C. The Egyptian soil was improved by annual floods.
 - D. The Egyptians depended on the river for fresh water.

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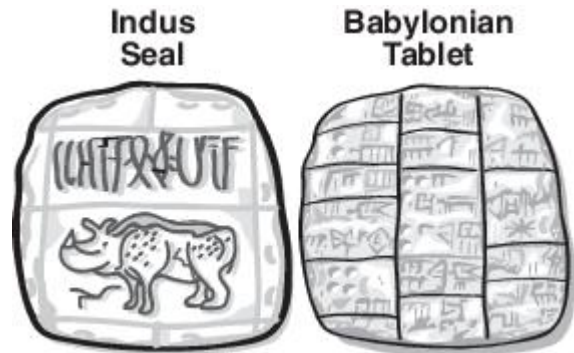
51.



Which characteristic belongs in the group?

- A. Nomadic society
 - B. Irrigation used in farming
 - C. Hunting and gathering society
 - D. Contained few building structures
52. In ancient Egypt, why did priests have more power than merchants?
- A. Priests were considered to be gods.
 - B. Priests were elected to maintain order.
 - C. Priests were the only people who could handle money.
 - D. Priests were believed to have a connection to the gods.
53. How did the growth of Egyptian cities affect the class system?
- A. Many priests became traders.
 - B. Farmers became more powerful.
 - C. More people became skilled artisans.
 - D. Slaves often became government officials.

54. Use the two images below to answer the question.



The Indus seal on the left shows a series of symbols along with a picture of an animal. The Babylonian tablet on the right contains a form of writing called cuneiform. Based on these archaeological findings, what is a similarity in the Indus valley and Babylonian cultures?

- A. They both placed little value on education.
 - B. They both considered record keeping to be important.
 - C. They both were highly advanced in science and technology.
 - D. They both had few natural resources, so they had to trade with others.
55. The Code of Hammurabi of ancient Babylon and the Bill of Rights of the United States are important documents from these two civilizations.

In your **Answer Document**, compare and contrast the Code of Hammurabi and the Bill of Rights.

Identify one similarity between the two documents and explain how the documents are similar.

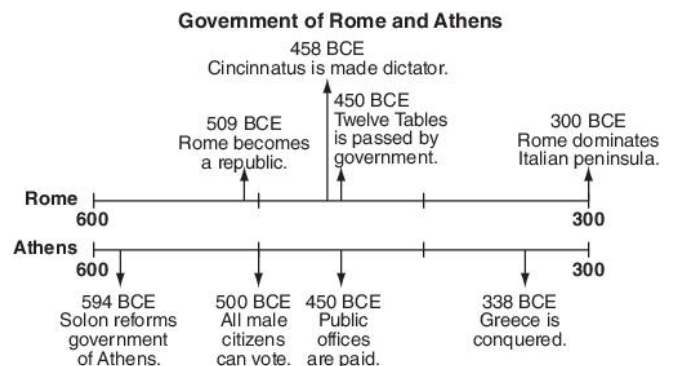
Identify one difference between the two documents and explain how they are different. (4 points)

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56. The civilization that developed in India before 1000 BCE centered around two major cities that were centers of agriculture and trade. Where were these cities located?
- A. in tropical rain forests
 - B. at the edge of deserts
 - C. on high mountain plains
 - D. on the banks of big rivers
57. What factor related to climate helped bring the Indus River Valley civilization to an end?
- A. hurricanes from the Arabian Sea
 - B. monsoons bringing heavy floods
 - C. lack of snowfall in the Himalayas
 - D. gradual rise in temperature
58. Which parts of the religions of ancient Mesopotamia and ancient China are similar?
- A. meditation
 - B. animal worship
 - C. ancestor worship
 - D. one all-powerful god
59. Why was citizenship important in ancient Athens?
- A. Only citizens could own businesses.
 - B. Only citizens could live in the cities.
 - C. Only citizens could govern the city-state.
 - D. Only citizens could defend the nation.
60. What was the role of citizens in the government of Athens after about 500 B.C.E.?
- A. Citizens voted only on local matters.
 - B. Every citizen had a direct vote on all issues.
 - C. Citizens elected representatives to make laws for them.
 - D. Wealthy families made laws for citizens of the lower classes.
61. Which Han Dynasty invention is used today in areas where there are earthquakes?
- A. wheel
 - B. cast iron
 - C. architecture
 - D. seismograph
62. How did ancient Egyptian technology affect the development of specialization?
- A. Farming required less labor, so people began developing other work skills.
 - B. Agricultural technology created the need for more laborers in the farm fields.
 - C. Building technology used to create the pyramids required a small amount of laborers.
 - D. Building the pyramids required a large amount of labor, so people had time to develop work skills.
63. Why was the Silk Road an important trade route?
- A. China and Europe exchanged goods and resources found only in certain areas.
 - B. Europeans traveled the Silk Road looking for an alternative route to the East.
 - C. China was able to exchange cultural ideas with the Americas.
 - D. Europeans used the Silk Road to import gold from Africa.
64. What are some of the inventions that make up ancient China's enduring impact on the world?
- A. calendar, plow, printing press
 - B. compass, paper, porcelain, silk
 - C. aqueduct, arch, concrete, dome
 - D. algebra, astrolabe, triangular sails

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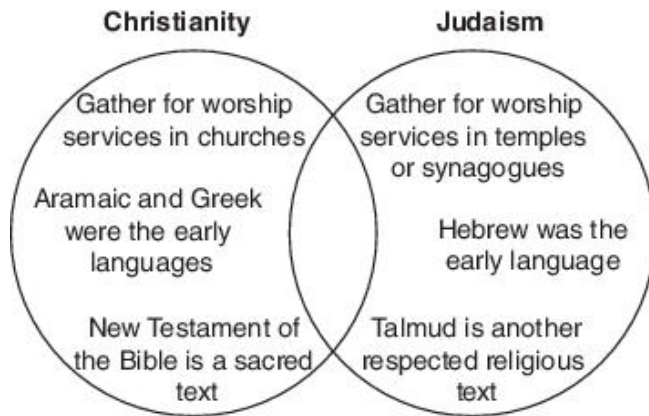
65. Which of the following explains the effect that the Roman road system had on trade?
- Roman merchants used the roads to build extensive trade routes throughout the Empire.
 - The Roman economy became depressed when the roads let cheap imports flood the market.
 - The roads became so popular as trade routes that they completely replaced Roman sea trade routes.
 - The economy slowed when Roman merchants went into debt in order to pay for the construction of the roads.
66. Why did Egypt increase long-distance trade during the reign of Hatshepsut?
- to increase national power and wealth
 - to obtain gold for building pyramids
 - to dispose of supplies of ivory
 - to acquire essential foods
67. How did Rome become an empire after the death of Julius Caesar?
- Marc Antony turned the government over to the army.
 - Octavian (Augustus) took control of the government as the sole ruler.
 - The Senate reclaimed powers it had given up to the plebeians.
 - Many neighboring peoples asked to be represented in the capital.
68. The assemblies of ancient Rome voted on laws. Which person or group in American government is similar to the ancient Roman assemblies?
- Congress
 - President
 - Supreme Court
 - Electoral College
69. How did a reliance on slave labor contribute to the decline of the Roman Empire?
- It caused the Romans to fight wars they could not win.
 - It discouraged the Romans from creating a bigger Empire.
 - It led to high unemployment rates among lower-class freemen.
 - It encouraged the Romans to spend money they could not afford.
70. Roman slaves were typically acquired through warfare. What does this suggest about the nature of Roman slavery?
- Most slaves were foreigners.
 - Slaves could not be bought or sold.
 - Roman citizens could not become slaves.
 - Slavery was not supported by the government.
71. The timeline shows information about government in ancient Rome and ancient Athens.



How were the governments of Rome and Athens similar around 500 BCE?

- They allowed most foreigners to vote.
- They responded to the needs of the poor.
- They gave a group of men a role in government.
- They let women hold certain government positions.

72. Read the Venn diagram.



Which of these could be placed in the middle of the Venn diagram comparing the beliefs of Christianity and Judaism?

- A. Founded around A.D. 30
- B. Originally founded in Palestine
- C. Talmud is the only sacred text
- D. Worship in chapels and churches
73. In which ways did the early teachings of Christianity and Islam differ?
- A. Christianity taught that there was one god, while Islam taught that there was a trinity.
- B. Christianity taught that Jesus was the Savior, while Islam taught that Jesus was a prophet.
- C. Christianity taught that people are equally able to do good and evil, while Islam taught that people inherited sin.
- D. Christianity taught that the Bible is the only sacred text, while Islam taught that both the Koran and the Bible are sacred texts.
74. Which was a common belief of both Hinduism and Buddhism?
- A. All people are children of God.
- B. Salvation is available to all people.
- C. A caste system of social classes is necessary.
- D. People should show compassion toward all living things.

75. Which is a cultural influence of Muslim society on the modern world?
- A. belief in multiple gods
- B. widespread use of the lunar calendar
- C. standardized time zones
- D. pilgrimage to Mecca
76. Which aspect of Hinduism makes it different from Christianity, Buddhism, and Islam?
- A. Hinduism developed in Asia.
- B. Hinduism has no founder or date of origin.
- C. Hinduism includes a variety of different beliefs.
- D. Hindu beliefs come from more than one religious text.
77. In which present-day country did Jesus Christ live and teach?
- A. India
- B. Iran
- C. Israel
- D. Italy
78. How did contact between Greeks and Romans affect religion in the ancient world?
- A. The Greeks began translating their myths into many different languages.
- B. The Romans adopted Greek gods and goddesses under different names.
- C. The Romans began paying more attention to myths than to forms of worship.
- D. The Greeks followed the Roman idea that gods and goddesses act like humans.

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79. How were the ancient Chinese similar to people of other ancient civilizations in where they chose to establish settlements?
- A. They built their cities in high elevations.
 - B. They built their cities on land with rocky soil.
 - C. They built their cities on land near bodies of water.
 - D. They built their cities in places with extreme climates.
80. In what form of government can all citizens take part in making laws?
- A. monarchy
 - B. oligarchy
 - C. direct democracy
 - D. representative democracy
81. How did the Roman Republic try to keep one person from gaining too much power?
- A. Citizens voted directly on issues in government.
 - B. Citizens elected representatives each year.
 - C. Consuls were appointed to office for life.
 - D. Senators had to retire after six years.
82. What are the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution called?
- A. Article I
 - B. Bill of Rights
 - C. Acts of the People
 - D. Declaration of Independence
83. Which BEST describes a communist system of government?
- A. A monarch controls the government but not businesses.
 - B. Citizens share ownership of all businesses and resources.
 - C. Citizens and the government control businesses and resources.
 - D. A small group of leaders controls all the businesses and resources of a nation.
84. Which form of government is MOST LIKELY an oligarchy?
- A. monarchy
 - B. communism
 - C. direct democracy
 - D. representative democracy
85. How do the rights of citizens in a representative democracy differ from the rights of citizens in a monarchy?
- A. Citizens in a representative democracy can avoid paying taxes.
 - B. Citizens in a representative democracy are able to publish their opinions.
 - C. Citizens in a representative democracy are able to own their own property.
 - D. Citizens in a representative democracy are able to choose their own leaders.
86. Many early civilizations did not have enough supplies or raw materials to make all the things people wanted. What is this lack of materials called?
- A. cost
 - B. supply
 - C. capital
 - D. scarcity

87. Since the early 1990s, production of sugar beets has declined in the former Soviet republic of Ukraine.

Which economic reason would have caused the Ukrainian farmers to produce fewer sugar beets?

- A. The supply of sugar beets was low.
- B. The profitability of sugar beets was low.
- C. The production cost of sugar beets was low.
- D. The opportunity cost of sugar beets was low.

88. Which is a barrier to international trade?

- A. a tax on income
- B. a tax on imports
- C. the formation of a free trade region
- D. governmental support for a particular industry

89. Why might the U.S. government place a tariff on certain type of goods?

- A. to help lower the good's cost
- B. to boost sales of the goods in other countries
- C. to protect a particular industry within the United States
- D. to lower the pay of U.S. workers who produce the goods

90. Which of the following BEST describes why a nation would import goods?

- A. to make a profit from the goods imported
- B. to acquire resources or goods that it lacks
- C. to back up the nation's system of currency
- D. to improve the working conditions in factories

91. In 1989, President Bush of the United States and Chairman Gorbachev of the Soviet Union met at the Malta Summit. At the summit, the leaders discussed political matters concerning Western nations and Eastern European nations. This summit helped to end the cold war.

Which statement explains the significance of this meeting?

- A. The summit showed how trade can be used to improve relations between nations.
- B. The summit showed how embargoes can be used to improve relations between nations.
- C. The summit showed how diplomacy can be used to improve relations between nations.
- D. The summit showed how military force can be used to improve relations between nations.

92. Which statement explains the interdependent relationship between the economies of Russia and Germany?

- A. Germany lacks petroleum; Russia sells its petroleum to Germany.
- B. Germany has an educated workforce; Russia has an educated workforce.
- C. Germany manufactures vehicles; Russia purchases vehicles from other countries.
- D. Germany purchases agricultural products; Russia purchases agricultural products.

93. Russia is the world's largest exporter of natural gas. How does natural gas affect Russia's role in the world economy?

- A. Russia needs natural gas for its own developing industries.
- B. Russia can buy foreign goods with the money it makes from natural gas.
- C. Russia has the world's highest gross domestic product because of natural gas.
- D. Russia is highly dependent on other countries for energy sources such as natural gas.

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94. Because of its location, the city of Timbuktu in Mali was a center of trade for which two goods?
- salt and gold
 - camels and salt
 - timber and gold
 - slaves and camels
95. Why did merchants from the Mediterranean, North Africa, and Asia trade for gold from sub-Saharan Africa?
- because African gold was cheaper than gold from anywhere else
 - because gold resources did not exist where the merchants came from
 - because sub-Saharan gold was of better quality than gold from anywhere else
 - because gold resources were the only product available in sub-Saharan Africa
96. After Marco Polo traveled the Silk Road to China, how did his description of the riches of China affect Europeans?
- More traders were inspired to travel to Asia.
 - More religious leaders feared Buddhist influence.
 - Cities in Italy lost their favored position in commerce.
 - Land routes replaced ocean shipping to get to the East.
97. Why was sea trade an important means of spreading people and products from place to place during the Middle Ages?
- Ocean shipping was very risky.
 - Poor roads made overland travel slow and dangerous.
 - Only the nobility traveled widely.
 - Crusaders returning from the East brought back exotic goods.

98. Which statement explains why many cities in Europe grew in size during the late Middle Ages?
- Cities defended people from attacks.
 - Cities provided jobs for most people.
 - Cities were important centers of trade.
 - Cities contributed to the spread of diseases.
99. A chart of some important natural resources found in Poland is shown below.

Natural Resources of Poland

Natural Resource	Annual Production
Hard coal	102 million tons
Brown coal	35 million tons
Copper	26 million tons
Zinc & lead	5 million tons
Sulphur	5 million tons
Rock salt	4.7 million tons
Oil	350,000 tons

According to the chart, what energy source should Poland specialize in exporting?

- oil
- copper
- rock salt
- hard coal

100. Examine the table below.

Items Traded In Kilwa, East Africa

<i>from Africa:</i>	<i>from _____:</i>
Gold	Porcelain
Ivory	Jewelry
Iron	Glass
Copper	Cloth
Rhino horn	Spices

Where did the items listed in the right-hand column come from?

- A. Asia
- B. Africa
- C. Arabia
- D. Europe

Stop! You have finished this exam.