

Global History and Geography 9 Review Questions- Topics #11-13

1. The code of bushido of the Japanese samurai is most similar to

1. belief in reincarnation and karma of Hindus
2. practice of chivalry by European knights
3. teachings of Judaism
4. theory of natural rights of the Enlightenment writers

2. Feudal societies are generally characterized by

1. an emphasis on social order
2. a representative government
3. many economic opportunities
4. the protection of political rights

3. Feudalism in Western Europe was similar to feudalism in Japan in that

1. power was based on class relationships
2. equality among the social classes
3. direct democracy
4. monotheism

The diagram illustrates the social structure of feudal Japan.

4. This pyramid shows that feudal Japan had



1. a classless society
2. a growing middle class
3. high social mobility
4. a well-defined class system

5. A valid generalization about early Japanese culture is that Japan

1. had a strong influence on the development of culture in Korea
2. spread Shinto throughout Asia
3. maintained a uniquely individual culture while borrowing much from other cultures
4. imported almost all of its cultural ideas from China, resulting in nearly identical cultures

6. One similarity between the Ancient African kingdoms of Egypt, Ghana, Mali and Songhai is that all of these kingdoms were located

1. in mountainous terrain
2. in coastal areas
3. on major trading routes
4. in rain forest areas

7. One reason the ancient kingdoms in western Africa prospered was that they

1. were located along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers
2. had no contact with the rest of the world
3. followed the Hindu beliefs of their rulers
4. developed extensive trade in gold, ivory, and salt

8. Mansa Musa's journey to Mecca in the 1300's is evidence that

1. the Crusades had a great influence on western Africa
2. most African leaders were educated in the Middle East
3. European culture was superior to the cultures of western Africa
4. Islam had a major influence on the Mali Empire

9. The contributions of the ancient civilizations of Ghana, Axum, Kush, and Mali demonstrate that

1. industrial technology was needed for African civilizations to develop
2. many African civilizations developed in southern Africa
3. most of the African Continent was unified under a single political system
4. advanced societies developed in Africa before Europeans colonized this region

10. A similarity between the ancient western African kingdoms of Mali, Ghana, and Songhai is that these kingdoms

1. limited the power of their rulers
2. practiced Christianity
3. established economies based on trade
4. isolated themselves from contact with other cultures

11. Which statement explains a cause rather than an effect of the Bantu migration between 500 B.C and A.D. 1500?

1. Techniques for herding and cultivating were spread to other peoples.
2. More than sixty million people now speak a Bantu language.
3. Trading cities developed along the coast of east Africa.
4. Population increases put pressure on agriculture.

12. Traditional animistic beliefs in Africa, Asia, and Latin America are based on

1. a desire for wealth
2. a written tradition
3. an appreciation for the forces of nature
4. a willingness to accept Christianity

13. Which factor contributed to the success of the vast empire created by the Mongols?

1. avoiding contact with the West
2. paying monetary tribute to local rulers
3. employing superior military skills
4. converting conquered peoples to Confucianism

14. The Mongols played a significant role in Russian history by

1. supporting Czar Nicholas II during the Russian Revolution
2. supporting the rule of Ivan the Terrible
3. ending the reign of Catherine the Great
4. isolating Russia from Western Europe during the early Renaissance

15. One important impact of the Mongol expansion across Asia and Europe was the

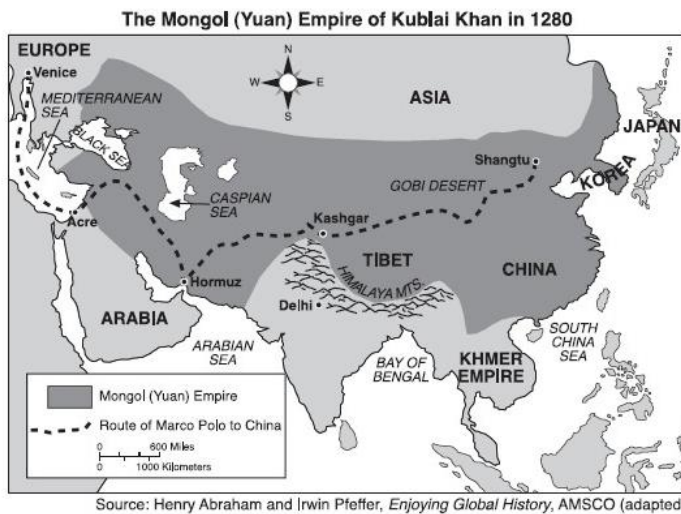
1. increased authority of the Kievan princes
2. rise in trade along the Silk Roads
3. introduction of Hinduism into Chinese culture
4. maritime exploration of the Arabian seacoast

16. *Pax Mongolia* and *Pax Romana* are similar in that they are both periods in history characterized by

1. political instability
2. economic decline
3. increased trade along road networks
4. social isolation

17. What was a long term impact of Marco Polo's trips to China?

1. The Silk Roads replaced the all-water route to Asia.
2. The Chinese forced the Europeans to trade only in Peking.
3. China was isolated from other countries.
4. Trade increased between China and Europe.



18. The information provided by the map indicates that in 1280 the Mongols controlled

1. areas of Africa, Asia, and Europe
2. territory from eastern China to eastern Europe
3. Japan and Korea
4. all of Asia

19. Which statement supports the claim that diversity was an important characteristic of the Mongol Empire

1. All people in the Mongol Empire were Hindu.
2. The Mongol Empire ruled peoples from China, Russia, eastern Europe, and India.
3. Genghis Khan organized a network of communication across the Empire.
4. The Mongol Empire covered only central Asia.

20. What two nations are archipelagoes?

1. Egypt and Israel
2. Japan and the Philippines
3. Spain and France
4. Cuba and Mexico