



2.4 TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE ROUTES

Questions 7 and 8 refer to the historical document below.

The city of Ghana consists of two towns situated on a plain. One of these towns, which is inhabited by Muslims, is large and possesses twelve mosques, in one of which they assemble for the Friday prayer. There are salaried imams and muezzins, as well as jurists and scholars... Their [Ghanaian] religion is paganism and the worship of idols. When their king dies they construct over the place where his tomb will be an enormous dome of wood.... On every donkey-load of salt when it is brought into the country [from the north] their king levies one golden dinar, and two dinars when it is sent out. From a load of copper the king's due is five mithqals, and from a load of other goods ten mithqals. The best gold found in his land comes from the [southern] town of Ghiyaru, which is eighteen days' traveling distant from the king's town over a country inhabited by tribes of the Soudan whose dwellings are continuous.

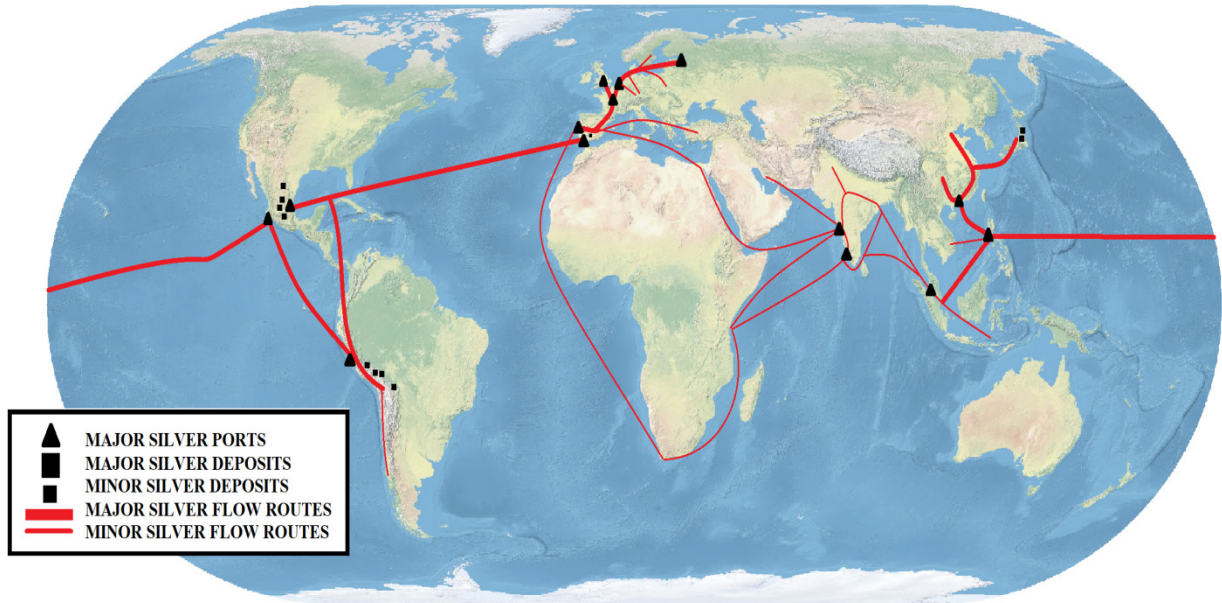
Al-Bakri, Andalusian Muslim historian, from his book *Routes and Realms*
written using travel information of visitors to Ghana, 1067 CE

7. The last half of the document shows that the wealth of Ghana and later West African civilizations such as Mali and Songhai depended on
 - (A) The exchange of salt from the Sahara for gold and copper from regions of West Africa.
 - (B) The trade and migration from the Nile River to lands and states along the Niger River.
 - (C) Exchanges of exotic products of West Africa with manufactured products of the Mediterranean Muslim world.
 - (D) Cattle herding and agriculture of grain crops.
8. Based on the document, historians would support which conclusion?
 - (A) West Africans found little reason or interest in converting to Islam.
 - (B) Muslims controlled the trade in and out of Ghana.
 - (C) The Trans-Saharan trade facilitated the rise of the first states in West Africa.
 - (D) Islam spread to West Africa (Ghana) along the Trans-Saharan trade to the Mediterranean.



4.5 MARITIME EMPIRES MAINTAINED AND DEVELOPED

Use this map for questions 13 and 14.



13. Which conclusion is supported by this map?
- (A) Japan was the source for silver in Asia especially Japan and Korea.
 - (B) Europe receipt of silver was greater than the inflow of silver to China.
 - (C) The Muslim states of the Middle East and South Asia were centers of silver exchange.
 - (D) The Spanish American colonies were the largest suppliers of silver.
14. A new governmental institution which sponsored the flow of silver across the world was
- (A) Joint stock companies such as the English and Dutch East India Companies.
 - (B) Chinese regulation of trade through Canton and insistence of trade only in silver.
 - (C) Government set rates of exchange for silver versus all other commodities.
 - (D) State sponsored pirates and governmentally sanctioned privateers.



5.7 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS & INNOVATIONS IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

Use this passage to answer questions 16–18.

The United Fruit Company, which was incorporated on the 30th day of March, 1899, is engaged primarily in the production and transportation of tropical products, principally bananas, sugar, cacao, and coconuts. It also conducts an extensive freight and passenger business. It owns 1,505,000 acres of land, of which over 350,000 are cultivated. It leases 124,000 acres of land, of which 27,500 are cultivated. It operates 1,200 miles of railroad and over 3,500 miles of telephone and telegraph lines. It owns and operates in Jamaica two of the finest and most modern hotels in conjunction with its passenger business. It owns 32,500 head of cattle and 8,000 horses and mules. It does a mercantile business in Latin America amounting to \$9,800,000 yearly. It has installed and maintains waterworks, sewage systems and electric light plants in various locations. Its steamships are built particularly for service in tropical waters. It has established a system of communication comprising a chain of high-powered radio telegraph stations located in Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama...and the United States.

The Story of the Banana published by the United Fruit Company, 1921

16. The best description for the economic institution described in the passage is a(n)
 - (A) Corporation common to businesses within the United States and Great Britain.
 - (B) Classical business model advocated by Adam Smith in his *Wealth of Nation*.
 - (C) Multi-national corporation.
 - (D) Governmentally management of a business operated for the benefit of society.
17. One benefit of companies such as the United Fruit Company was
 - (A) They provided a better standard of living to foreign countries.
 - (B) They spread foreign influence in smaller countries leading to imperialism.
 - (C) The monopolization of an industry brought lower prices for consumers.
 - (D) The spread of new technologies and industries to less developed countries.
18. The shipment of bananas to markets in the United States and Europe represents
 - (A) The development of consumerism and consumer based industries.
 - (B) Competition and free trade between companies and countries.
 - (C) The replacement of capitalism by state control of private enterprise.
 - (D) The return of mercantilism.



7.1 SHIFTING POWER AFTER 1900

Use this image to answer questions 1–2.



Grand Electric Skull, Jose Guadalupe Posada, Mexican Artist (1900–1913)

- Which description represents the best context for Posada's drawing?
 - The construction of railroads in Mexico under Benito Juarez.
 - The industrial development and modernization of Mexico under Porfirio Diaz.
 - The impact of the Spanish Flu and its deaths on Mexico.
 - The impact of the Mexican Revolution on Mexico.
- Which conclusion seems best supported by Posada's drawing?
 - The large skeleton hypnotizing the Mexicans represents American industrialists.
 - Industrialization in Mexico was the cause of the Mexican Revolution in 1910.
 - Modernization in Mexico took too long, and most Mexicans died before they saw progress.
 - The period of modernization in Mexico under Diaz was costly.



9.8 INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPING IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

Use these two documents to answer questions 17 and 18.

Document 1

Four months after the San Francisco Conference ended, the United Nations officially began, on 24 October 1945, when it came into existence after its Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and by a majority of other signatories. Now, more than 75 years later, the United Nations is still working to maintain international peace and security, give humanitarian assistance to those in need, protect human rights, and uphold international law. At the same time, the United Nations is doing new work not envisioned for it in 1945 by its founders. The United Nations has set sustainable development goals for 2030, in order to achieve a better and more sustainable future for us all. UN Member States have also agreed to climate action to limit global warming. With many achievements now in its past, the United Nations is looking to the future, to new achievements. The history of the United Nations is still being written.

United Nations Website, introduction to their “History” webpage

Document 2

“In the middle of the Cold War, the chances of reaching any consensus had been slim, which is why the UN had stood idle as Soviet tanks rolled into Hungary or US planes dropped napalm on the Vietnamese countryside. Even after the Cold War, divisions within the Security Council continued to hamstring the U.N.’s ability to tackle problems. Its member states lacked either the means or the collective will to reconstruct failing states like Somalia, or prevent ethnic slaughter in places like Sri Lanka.”

American President Barack Obama, comments on the United Nations recorded in Tamil newspapers in Sri Lanka, 2008

17. Both sources compare in what way?
- (A) Both agree that the United Nations has made major contributions since 1945.
 - (B) President Obama is more laudatory about UN successes than the UN’s own website.
 - (C) Both agree that the United Nations has faced major problems and had failures.
 - (D) While both discuss the United Nations, the UN focuses on successes but President Obama notes failures.
18. In comparison to the underlined section of Document 1, President Obama felt that the
- (A) Members of the United Nations can easily reach consensus but refuse to act.
 - (B) Facts of history contradict the statements of the United Nations about its successes.
 - (C) United Nations should have become more involved in the Cold War.
 - (D) Security Council needs enlarging and its powers enhanced.