Part I

Answer all questions in this part.

Directions (1–30): For each statement or question, record on your separate answer sheet the number of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

Base your answer to question 1 on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1697</td>
<td>Spain cedes the western third of Hispaniola to France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1791</td>
<td>Toussaint L'Ouverture leads rebellion of slaves and free blacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1794</td>
<td>Jacobin government in France declares an end to slavery in all French colonies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1797</td>
<td>Toussaint L'Ouverture assumes command of French armies in Saint Domingue (Haiti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>20,000 French troops arrive in Saint Domingue to reclaim French authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Withdrawal of the last French troops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>Haitian Declaration of Independence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In the early 1800s, the French government took action in Saint Domingue (Haiti) to
(1) protect investments in French colonies in the Americas
(2) safeguard King Louis XVI's government
(3) return enslaved blacks to Africa
(4) support Toussaint L'Ouverture's rebellion

2 Which feature is shown on a political map?
(1) climate
(2) languages spoken
(3) boundaries
(4) mineral deposits

3 Which action best represents what a historian should do when considering primary source evidence about a historical event?
(1) reject the use of eyewitness accounts
(2) take into account different points of view
(3) emphasize the importance of religious values
(4) accept summaries written by journalists

4 The Scientific Revolution popularized the idea that
(1) understanding is the result of observation and experimentation
(2) Earth is the center of the solar system
(3) church doctrine should be the source of new ideas
(4) scientific research should be supervised by political authorities

Base your answer to question 5 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...The Irish Potato Famine left as its legacy deep and lasting feelings of bitterness and distrust toward the British. Far from being a natural disaster, many Irish were convinced that the famine was a direct outgrowth of British colonial policies. In support of this contention, they noted that during the famine's worst years, many Anglo-Irish estates continued to export grain and livestock to England.

— Digital History, University of Houston

5 Which conclusion about Irish views on the potato famine is best supported by this passage?
(1) The Irish potato famine resulted in several natural disasters.
(2) The exporting of grain overseas was the sole cause of the Irish potato famine.
(3) British colonial policies worsened the effects of the Irish potato famine.
(4) Ireland did not produce any grain and livestock during the Irish potato famine.
6 Camillo di Cavour is to unification of Italy as Otto von Bismarck is to unification of
(1) Venezuela  (3) France
(2) Germany   (4) Serbia

7 Social Darwinism and the ideas expressed in the “White Man’s Burden” were used by Europeans to justify their policies of
(1) pacifism   (3) isolationism
(2) communism (4) imperialism

Base your answer to question 8 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . As late as the 1870s, only 10% of the continent was under direct European control, with Algeria held by France, the Cape Colony and Natal (both in modern South Africa) by Britain, and Angola by Portugal. And yet by 1900, European nations had added almost 10 million square miles of Africa—one-fifth of the land mass of the globe—to their overseas colonial possessions. Europeans ruled more than 90% of the African continent . . .

— Saul David, “Slavery and the ‘Scramble for Africa,’” BBC British History in Depth

8 Which event most directly influenced the change referred to in this passage?
(1) outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion
(2) meeting of the Berlin Conference
(3) signing of the Munich Pact
(4) collapse of the Ottoman Empire

9 • Building factories and infrastructure
• Outlawing the wearing of veils by women and fezzes by men
• Modernizing education and government
• Replacing Arabic script with Latin alphabet

Under the rule of which leader did these changes occur?
(1) Emperor Meiji
(2) Kemal Atatürk
(3) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)
(4) Benito Mussolini

10 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. ________________________________
   A. Alexander Kerensky’s provisional government is toppled.
   B. Vladimir Lenin comes to power.
   C. Czar Nicholas II is executed.
   D. Civil war breaks out.

   (1) Causes of the Russo-Japanese War
   (2) Outcomes of the Congress of Vienna
   (3) Results of the Versailles Treaty
   (4) Effects of the Bolshevik Revolution

Base your answer to question 11 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Figures for Ukraine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 What is a key reason for the shift in the Ukrainian population between 1926 and 1939?
(1) Stalin’s policies of collectivization and forced famine
(2) establishment of a Jewish homeland in British Palestine
(3) spread of influenza throughout the Soviet Union
(4) Russia’s involvement in World War I
The term **totalitarianism** can best be defined as the
(1) belief that change and progress are beneficial
(2) practice of using faith and religious doctrine to maintain followers
(3) idea that all aspects of life are controlled by the state
(4) method for privatizing industry and property

Base your answer to question 13 on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . .It is inevitable, perhaps, that the present activity in Japanese shipping should be linked with the military program and the drive for expansion both on the mainland of Asia and in the waters to the south. Witness the recent statement of the Japanese Minister of Communications, when he characterized the industry as the “vanguard [trailblazers] of advancing Japan,” describing its development as important to “national economy, national defense and the improvement of the country’s international accounts.” . . .


**13** Based on this excerpt, which conclusion is most valid?
(1) Japanese military and industrial needs were tied to expansion.
(2) Development of shipping was not a high priority for Japan.
(3) Most Japanese needs were being satisfied by existing resources.
(4) Japan’s island position promoted the fishing industry.

**14** Neville Chamberlain visited Munich in 1938 to negotiate the fate of Sudetenland. Which policy is most closely associated with Chamberlain’s action?
(1) appeasement
(2) nonalignment
(3) reparations
(4) colonialism

**15** The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan were established to
(1) put down the Hungarian Revolution
(2) contain communism
(3) end the Soviet blockade of Berlin
(4) destroy the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

**16** What is one of the primary differences between a market economy and a command economy?
(1) A command economy has less government control.
(2) A command economy offers more consumer choices.
(3) A market economy has less private ownership.
(4) A market economy has more business competition.

**17** Which two nations were created as a result of religious tensions?
(1) India and Pakistan
(2) Israel and Egypt
(3) Brazil and Colombia
(4) Vietnam and Burma

**18** In Cambodia, Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge modeled their agrarian society on
(1) Mao Zedong’s Great Leap Forward in China
(2) Leonid Brezhnev’s doctrine of détente
(3) Mohandas Gandhi’s Quit India program
(4) Lech Walesa’s Solidarity movement in Poland

**19** One way in which Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union and F.W. de Klerk of South Africa are similar is that each leader
(1) sought to increase his country’s nuclear arsenal
(2) pursued a foreign policy of isolation from the rest of the world
(3) initiated reforms that led to significant political change
(4) opposed the presence of international observers during elections in his country

**20** Which global problem is best illustrated by the late 20th-century conflicts in Rwanda, Kosovo, and Sudan?
(1) violation of human rights
(2) proliferation of chemical weapons
(3) disagreement over national borders
(4) lack of water resources
21 From a Mexican perspective, what was one argument against adopting the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)?

(1) Mexican industries would be able to increase their exports to the United States.
(2) Greater economic cooperation would enhance democratic reform in Mexico.
(3) The economies of Canada and the United States would grow more slowly than the economy of Mexico.
(4) Mexican farmers might be put out of work because United States farmers would be able to produce food at much lower costs.

Base your answer to question 22 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Mention Africa in polite company, and those around you may grimace, shake their heads sadly, and profess sympathy. Oh, all those wars! Those diseases! Those dictators!

Naturally, that attitude infuriates Africans themselves, since the conventional view of Africa as a genocide inside a failed state inside a dictatorship is, in fact, wrong . . .

The bane [misfortune] of Africa is war, but the number of conflicts has dwindled. Most of the murderous dictators like Idi Amin of Uganda are gone, and we’re seeing the rise of skilled technocrats who accept checks on their power and don’t regard the treasury as their private piggy bank. The Rwandan cabinet room is far more high-tech than the White House cabinet room, and when you talk to leaders like Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia, you can’t help wondering about investing in Liberian stocks . . .

— Nicholas D. Kristof, New York Times, Upfront Magazine, April 19, 2010 (adapted)

22 Which statement is best supported by this passage?

(1) The number of wars in Africa has grown.
(2) African countries lack skilled technocrats.
(3) Dictatorships are on the rise in Africa.
(4) Some positive political changes are taking place in Africa.

Base your answers to questions 23 and 24 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of Population in Urban Areas</th>
<th>% of Population in Rural Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>26.41</td>
<td>73.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>26.94</td>
<td>73.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>27.46</td>
<td>72.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>27.99</td>
<td>72.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>28.51</td>
<td>71.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>29.04</td>
<td>70.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>30.48</td>
<td>69.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>31.91</td>
<td>68.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>33.35</td>
<td>66.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>34.78</td>
<td>65.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>36.22</td>
<td>63.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>37.66</td>
<td>62.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>39.09</td>
<td>60.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>40.53</td>
<td>59.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

— Chinese Government’s Official Web Portal

23 Which factor in China is the most likely cause of the population trend shown in this chart?

(1) famine due to the establishment of communes
(2) employment opportunities
(3) spread of disease
(4) one-child policy

24 Which potential problem is faced by the government of China due to the trend shown in this chart?

(1) a shortage of recruits for the military
(2) declining labor supply in cities
(3) a growing percentage of the population living in rural areas
(4) overcrowding in urban areas
25 Based on the information shown on this map, the term Arab Spring can be defined as:

1. regional protests against government leaders
2. a geopolitical alliance for North African and West Asian countries
3. public support for military crackdowns
4. terrorist attacks conducted by al-Qaeda

26 Locke and Rousseau, as writers during the Enlightenment, expanded the concept of

1. total war
2. self-sufficiency
3. natural law
4. divine right

27 Simón Bolívar, Ho Chi Minh, and Jomo Kenyatta are significant historical figures because they all

1. instituted theocratic reforms
2. formed international peacekeeping alliances
3. established worldwide trade networks
4. led independence movements

28 The purpose of Lenin’s New Economic Policy in the Soviet Union and Deng’s Four Modernizations in China was to

1. eliminate elements of a free-market economy
2. establish isolationist policies
3. improve agricultural and industrial production
4. discourage investments by foreigners
| Immediately after the publication of the present decree, all suspects within the territory of the Republic and still at large, shall be placed in custody. The following are deemed suspects: — those who, by their conduct, associations, comments, or writings have shown themselves partisans [supporters] of tyranny or federalism and enemies of liberty; . . . — Law of Suspects, France, 1793 | Anyone who, by speech, writing, or any other act, uses or exploits the wounds of the National Tragedy to harm the institutions of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, to weaken the state, or to undermine the good reputation of its agents who honorably served it, or to tarnish the image of Algeria internationally, shall be punished by three to five years in prison and a fine of 250,000 to 500,000 dinars. — Decree Implementing the Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation, Algeria, 2006 |

29 Both of these excerpts reflect an intent to  
(1) support human rights  
(2) limit government’s power  
(4) expand democracy  
(3) eliminate dissent

30 According to the Algerian Decree, people may be punished for harming or weakening Algeria’s  
(1) trade  
(2) media  
(3) religion  
(4) government