

Final Mastery Test

Part A Directions Write the correct term from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. Scientists called _____ study the beginnings and the behavior of people.
2. The Chinese teacher, _____, taught that a ruler should govern by good example.
3. An early Southwestern culture known as the _____ built canals to provide water for crops and for drinking.
4. In the T'ang dynasty, China had a ruling class made up of _____.
5. Catherine the Great improved education and allowed more _____ freedom.
6. In 1774, representatives from 12 colonies agreed to _____ British goods.
7. Henry Bessemer invented a way to remove impurities from _____ to make steel.
8. Mexican priest _____ helped lead Mexico to independence.
9. During the _____ of Paris, the city was surrounded and its supplies were cut off.
10. Japan defeated _____ in a war that ended in 1895.
11. After being exiled by the czar, _____ overthrew the government and became the first Communist leader in Russia.
12. The Treaty of _____ made Germany pay for World War I damages.
13. German citizens broke down the _____ in 1989.
14. _____ was sent to prison in South Africa for 26 years.
15. The _____ is a trade agreement that includes Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

Word Bank

anthropologists
Berlin Wall
boycott
China
Confucius
Hohokam
iron
Lenin
Miguel Hidalgo
NAFTA
Nelson Mandela
religious
scholars
siege
Versailles

Final Mastery Test, *continued*

Part B Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

16. _____ led the Hebrews out of slavery in Egypt.
A Sargon I **B** Moses **C** Hammurabi **D** Abraham
17. The ancient Greek philosopher _____ wrote *The Republic*.
A Aristotle **B** Aristophanes **C** Socrates **D** Plato
18. The years from 1050 to about 1500 are the late Middle Ages, or _____ times.
A ancient **B** medieval **C** modern **D** Renaissance
19. Johan Gutenberg is known because he _____.
A was a famous sculptor **C** printed the first book in Europe
B was a famous painter **D** brought back many goods from China
20. Much of Spain was united after Ferdinand married _____ of Castile.
A Isabella **B** Catherine **C** Maria Theresa **D** Elizabeth
21. _____ believed the government should protect people's rights.
A Hobbes **B** Rousseau **C** Locke **D** Montesquieu
22. The _____ helped factory owners transport their products.
A cotton gin **B** telegraph **C** locomotive **D** telephone
23. _____ and his army captured Santiago, Chile, in 1817, and Lima, Peru, in 1821.
A José San Martín **B** Miguel Hidalgo **C** José Morelos **D** Simón Bolívar
24. After the _____, France gave up provinces that were near Germany.
A Franco-Prussian War **C** Austro-Prussian War
B Napoleonic Wars **D** 1848 German Revolution
25. A private company ruled _____ before the British took control in 1858.
A Italy **B** India **C** Cambodia **D** Belgium
26. Bloody Sunday took place in 1905 in _____.
A Sarajevo **B** Paris **C** Geneva **D** St. Petersburg
27. After World War II, the _____ separated the United States and the Soviet Union.
A Great Wall **B** Iron Curtain **C** Grand Canal **D** Maginot Line
28. The _____ gave economic and military help to nations trying to defeat the Communists.
A KGB **B** Warsaw Pact **C** Iron Curtain **D** Truman Doctrine
29. Ho Chi Minh and _____ agreed to divide Vietnam.
A France **B** the United States **C** China **D** the Soviet Union
30. Until 1979, Iran was ruled by a(n) _____.
A Shah **B** migrant **C** campesino **D** ayatollah

Final Mastery Test, *continued*

Part C Directions Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B for each set. Write the letter of the correct answer on each line.

Column A

- _____ **31.** This religious leader preached to Persians.
- _____ **32.** This soldier led the Carthaginians in the Second Punic War.
- _____ **33.** The Kremlin was rebuilt by this Russian leader.
- _____ **34.** This Catholic ruler married the queen of England.
- _____ **35.** The name taken by Siddartha Gautama.
- _____ **36.** This composer is called the “Father of the Symphony.”
- _____ **37.** The Declaration of Independence listed more than 20 complaints against this king.
- _____ **38.** This was the last battle of the American Revolutionary War.

Column B

- A** Buddha
- B** Hannibal
- C** Haydn
- D** George III
- E** Ivan the Great
- F** Philip II
- G** Yorktown
- H** Zoroaster

Column A

- _____ **39.** Karl Marx believed that workers could improve their situation only by this kind of revolution.
- _____ **40.** This area now includes Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.
- _____ **41.** Under this type of government, the government controls the economy of a nation.
- _____ **42.** This is the nickname for the National Socialist German Workers’ Party.
- _____ **43.** After the collapse of the Soviet Union, this man was elected president of the new Russian republic.
- _____ **44.** This plan was designed to reform China’s economy.
- _____ **45.** In this type of economy, the government lets manufacturers produce what they want.

Column B

- I** Boris Yeltsin
- J** Four Modernizations
- K** free-market
- L** French Indochina
- M** Nazi
- N** socialism
- O** violent

Final Mastery Test, *continued*

Part D Directions Write the answer to these questions. Use complete sentences.

46. How was Roman art different from Greek art?

47. What were the three West African empires that became powerful between A.D. 400 and A.D. 1586?

48. What did the discoveries of the Arab scholar Jabir lead to?

49. What is the origin and meaning of the word *science*?

50. What did the conquistadors do to the Incas?

51. Name two things a nation needs to become industrialized.

52. Who fought in the Russian Civil War?

53. What are two things that the United Nations tries to prevent?

54. What is the term used to describe the international computer network?

55. What happened to North and South Vietnam after the United States pulled its troops out?

Final Mastery Test, *continued*

Part E Directions Write the correct term from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- 56.** A group's _____ includes its attitudes, values, and customs.
- 57.** The _____ is the region between the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers.
- 58.** Scientific reasoning was used to study society during the Age of _____.
- 59.** Napoleon I was crowned and named by _____.
- 60.** In 1810, _____ led a revolt to free New Granada from Spanish control.
- 61.** _____ was once a British colony called Burma.
- 62.** The Austrian emperor sent Franz Ferdinand on a trip to improve relations with the _____.
- 63.** Benito Mussolini formed the _____ in Italy in 1919.
- 64.** The _____ is another name for the European Recovery Program.
- 65.** In 1997, the economy of _____ collapsed.

Word Bank

culture
fascist party
Fertile Crescent
Marshall Plan
Myanmar
Napoleon
Reason
Serbs
Simón Bolívar
Thailand