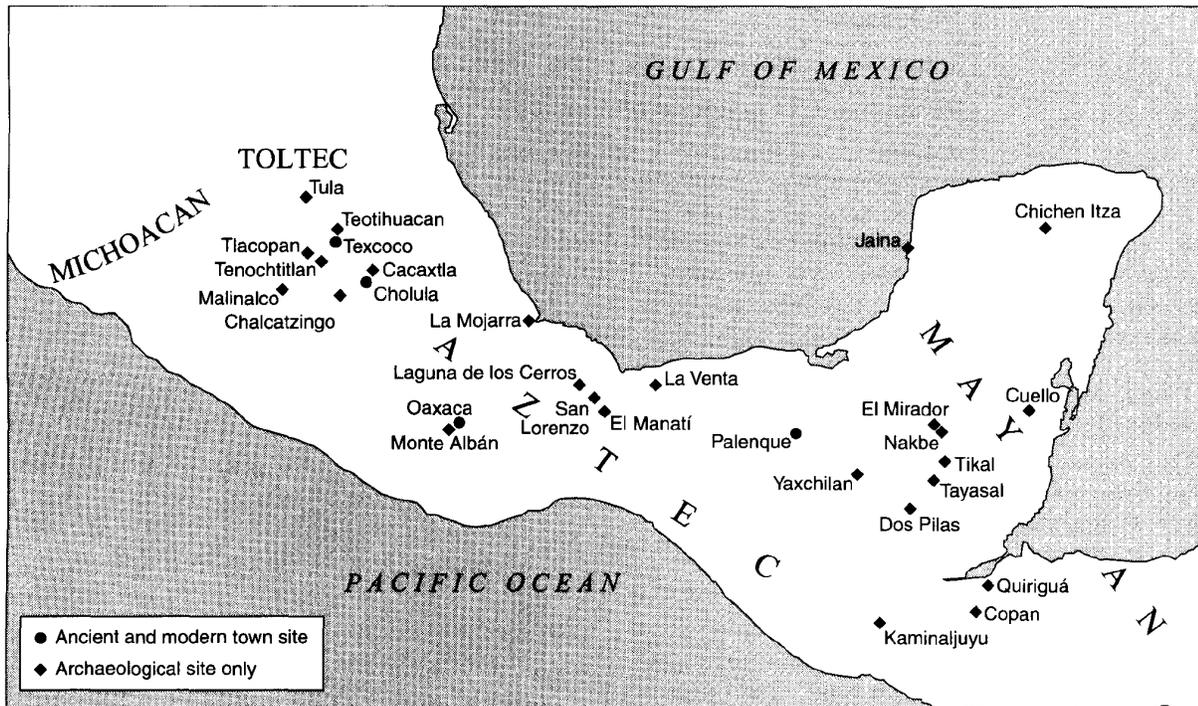


1. One way in which the people of the Tibetan kingdom and the people of the Inca Empire are similar is that they
    - A) developed coastal ports
    - B) adapted mountainous terrains
    - C) designed ships to conduct global trade
    - D) introduced camel caravans as their primary form of transportation
  
  2. One way the Incas adapted their environment was by
    - A) building a network of roads through the mountains
    - B) growing rice as a major agricultural product
    - C) establishing an encomienda system
    - D) creating floating gardens
  
  3. Which factor most influenced the development of diverse cultures in pre-Columbian South America?
    - A) trade agreements
    - B) geographic features
    - C) imported religious ideas
    - D) peasant revolts
-

4. Base your answer to this question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Wonders of the Ancient World*, National Geographic Society (adapted)

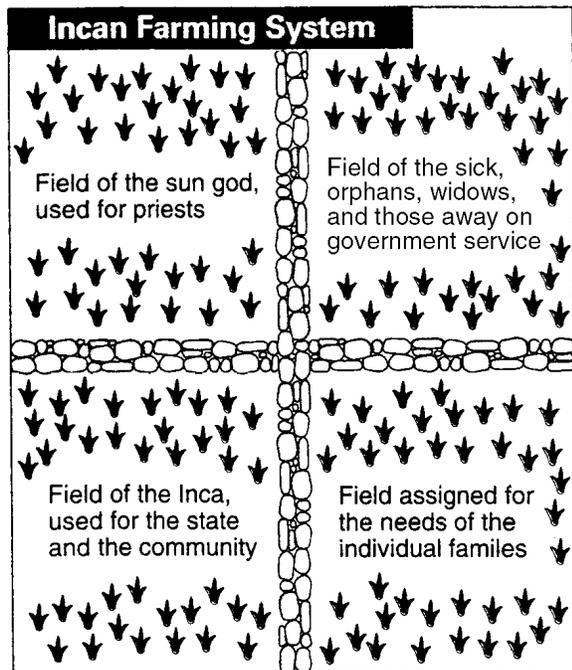
Which title best describes this map?

- A) Mesoamerican Cultural Areas
- B) South American Urban Areas
- C) Creation of the Spanish Viceroyalties
- D) Outposts of the Inca Empire

5. Which geographic feature had the greatest influence on the development of the Inca Empire?

- A) deserts
- B) irregular coastline
- C) river valleys
- D) mountains

6. Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below.



All land belonged to the community. Farmers grew crops in different fields.

Source: Ellis and Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

This diagram shows the Incas had a farming system that

- A) provided crops for the entire society
- B) left much of the land unfarmed
- C) set aside fifty percent of the crops for those who farmed the fields
- D) grew crops only for priests and government officials

7. Which technological advancement helped unify both the Roman and the Inca Empires?

- A) astrolabe
- B) road system
- C) gunpowder
- D) wheeled carts

8. A study of Aztec, Maya, and Inca agricultural systems would show that these civilizations

- A) relied on mechanized agricultural techniques
- B) carried on extensive food trade with each other
- C) adapted to their environments with creative farming techniques
- D) relied on a single-crop economy

9. The archaeological evidence found at the Mesoamerican sites of Tenochtitlan and Machu Picchu suggests that these societies

- A) consisted of hunters and gatherers
- B) were highly developed and organized cultures
- C) practiced a monotheistic religion
- D) followed a democratic system

10. How did the Inca adapt to their physical environment?

- A) They built large fishing fleets to feed their populations.
- B) They built footbridges that connected their roads across the Andes.
- C) They established extensive trade agreements with Europe.
- D) They raised cattle and horses on the pampas.

11. Inca terrace farming and Aztec floating gardens are examples of

- A) the ability of civilizations to adapt to their region's physical geography
- B) slash-and-burn farming techniques
- C) Mesoamerican art forms symbolizing the importance of agriculture
- D) colonial economic policies that harmed Latin American civilizations

12. Which statement about the Aztec and Inca civilizations is a fact rather than an opinion?

- A) The Incas had a culture that was superior to the Aztec culture.
- B) Inca temples and Aztec calendars are the best examples of advanced science and technology.
- C) Religion, art, and science were better in Aztec and Inca cities than they were in European cities.
- D) Both the Incas and the Aztecs had large urban areas with governmental and religious buildings.

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13. In which way have the Andes Mountains and the Amazon rain forest affected the development of Latin America?

- A) promoting international unity
- B) increasing cultural diversity
- C) encouraging trade agreements
- D) strengthening political alliances

14. Which generalization about the geography of Latin America is accurate?

- A) Geographic features prevented foreign imperialism.
- B) Harsh climatic conditions have prevented the development of large-scale agriculture.
- C) The lack of geographic barriers facilitated the development of transportation and communication systems.
- D) Great variations in latitude and land forms resulted in a diversity of climates.

15. "The challenges of the Andes helped the Incas develop a thriving civilization."

Based on this statement, what does the author believe?

- A) Language and religion are important to national unity.
- B) Cultural diversity flourishes in areas of agricultural prosperity.
- C) People can overcome the limitations of their environment.
- D) Natural resources are necessary for economic independence.

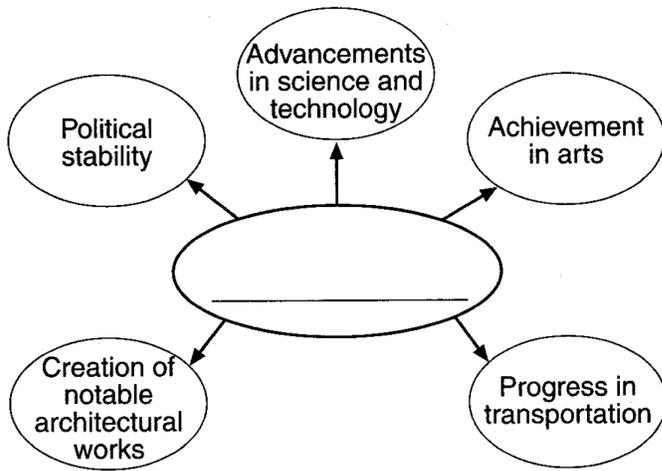
16. One effect that mountain ranges, rain forests, and river systems have had on Latin America has been to

- A) encourage cultural diffusion
- B) limit the development of transportation and communication systems
- C) permit the nations of the area to use a single form of government
- D) allow the development of large amounts of arable land

17. A study of the achievements of pre-Columbian Mesoamerican cultures would show that they

- A) sustained dense populations through intensive agriculture
  - B) engaged in an extensive exploration of the Pacific Ocean
  - C) built vehicles with wheels to transport goods
  - D) developed rice paper and wood-block printing
-

18. Base your answer to this question on the graphic organizer below and your knowledge of Social Studies.



Which title best completes this graphic organizer?

- A) Characteristics of the Inca Golden Age
- B) Reasons for the Reconquista
- C) Results of Lenin's New Economic Plan
- D) Features of the Marshall Plan

19. Base your answer to this question on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.



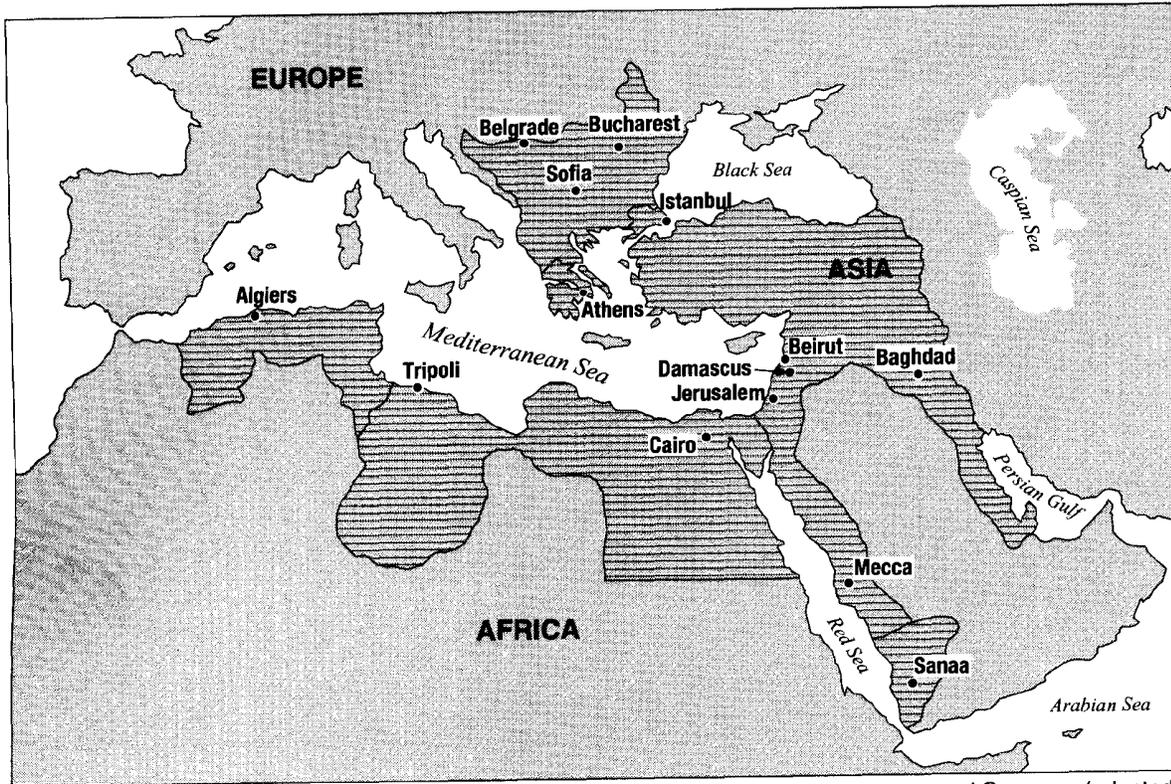
Source: Wilson G. Turner, *Maya Designs*, Dover Publications

Which element of civilization is most clearly shown in this Maya artwork?

- A) urbanization
- B) a system of education
- C) a code of laws
- D) social classes

20. Base your answer to this question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

1814



Source: Glenn E. Hughes et al., *Practicing World History Skills*, Scott, Foresman and Company (adapted)

Which empire included all of the lined areas shown on this 1814 map?

- A) Holy Roman
- B) Russian
- C) Ottoman
- D) Austro-Hungarian

21. Which phrase best completes the partial outline below?

I. Achievements of the Incas

- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Kept records using quipus
- C. Built stone structures without using mortar

- A) Cast bronze statues
- B) Created a system of terrace farming
- C) Invented a foot stirrup
- D) Developed chariots

22. A major agricultural advancement of the Incas was the

- A) domestication of cattle
- B) use of a steel plow
- C) terracing of mountains for farming
- D) development of floating gardens

23. The ancient cultures of both the Incas and the Chinese adapted to the physical geography of their region by

- A) developing terrace farming on hillsides
- B) building chariots to protect their open plains against invaders
- C) becoming maritime traders
- D) constructing harbors to encourage exploration

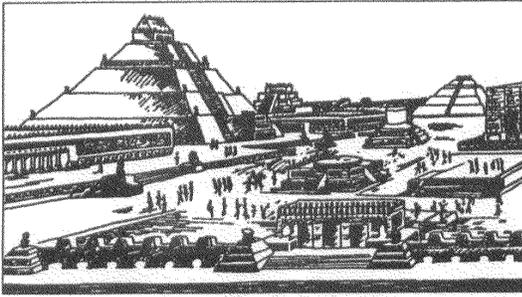
24. The Aztec use of the calendar and the Maya writing system both illustrate that pre-Columbian cultures in the Americas

- A) traded extensively with Africa
- B) flourished prior to European contact
- C) declined because of invasion and disease
- D) converted others to Islam

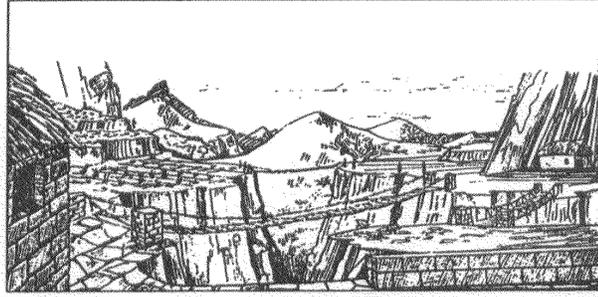
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25. Base your answer to the following question on the illustrations below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Aztec Civilization (A.D. 1200 to 1535)**



**Inca Civilization (A.D. 1200 to 1535)**

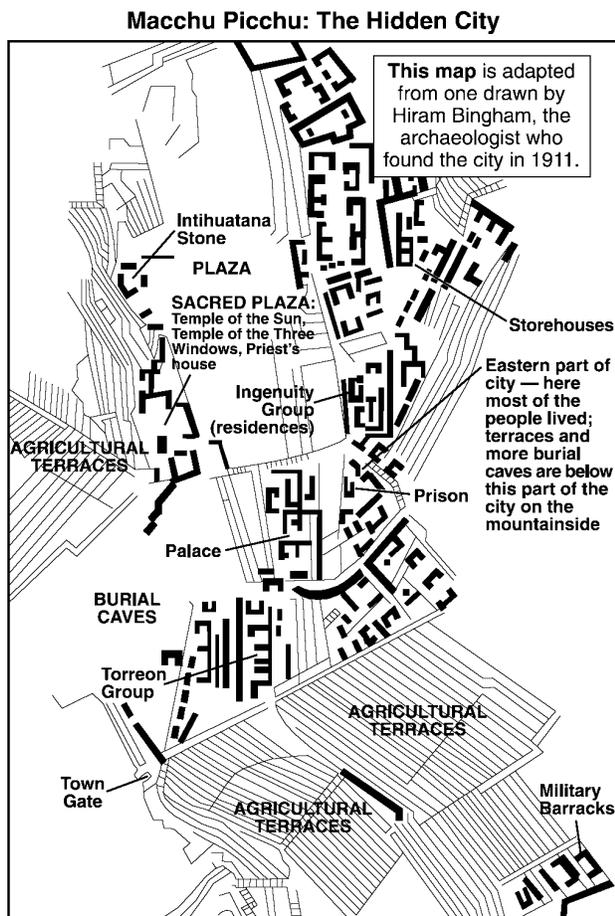


Source: Sue A. Kime, *World Studies: Global Issues and Assessments*, N & N Publishing, 1995 (adapted)

These illustrations suggest that early Latin American civilizations

- A) were based on European societies
- B) used advanced technology to build complex structures
- C) incorporated early Roman architectural design
- D) were strongly influenced by Renaissance humanism

26. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

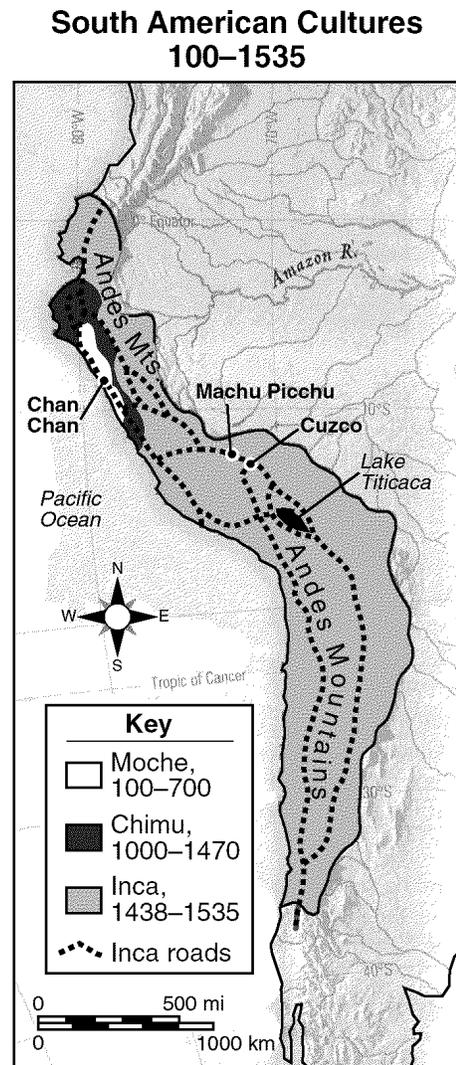


Source: *Latin American History on File*, Media Projects, Inc., 1996 (adapted)

Which conclusion about the Inca city of Machu Picchu can be drawn from the map?

- A) Religious activities were prohibited in this city.
- B) The city was a ceremonial site, not a place of permanent settlement.
- C) Community planning and an organized way of life are not evident in this city.
- D) The city had a government with laws, leadership, and a military force.

27. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



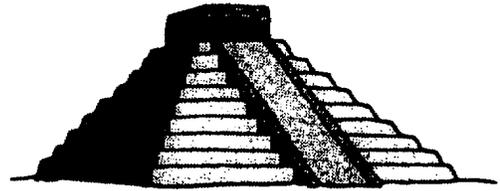
Source: *World History: Patterns of Interaction*, McDougal Littell

Which conclusion about Incan society could be drawn from the map?

- A) An extensive road system connected all parts of the Empire for trade.
- B) Their trade depended on many seaports.
- C) Tropical climatic conditions existed throughout the empire.
- D) A similar language unified the Inca civilization.

28. One similarity of the Aztec, Maya, and Inca empires is that they
- A) developed in fertile river valleys
  - B) maintained democratic political systems
  - C) coexisted peacefully with neighboring empires
  - D) created complex civilizations
29. The Aztec, Inca, and Maya civilizations all achieved great progress in developing
- A) a written language and great literature
  - B) strong naval forces
  - C) the arts and architecture
  - D) a monotheistic religion
30. Historians are interested in studying Maya ruins in Mexico, the haiku poetry of Japan, and the music of Chopin because such cultural and intellectual developments
- A) reflect the values of that society
  - B) illustrate the economic status of individuals in that society
  - C) help to explain the role of geography in that society
  - D) reveal the political structure of that society

31. Base your answer to the following question on the diagrams below and on your knowledge of social studies.



A study of these structures will show that the ancient civilizations who built these structures

- A) practiced monotheism
  - B) originated along major rivers
  - C) used advanced technology
  - D) respected human rights
32. In Latin America, the Maya and the Aztec civilizations were similar in that they
- A) showed little evidence of urbanization
  - B) lacked a strong central government
  - C) developed complex mathematical and calendar systems
  - D) used military weapons superior to those of Europeans
33. Which characteristic was common to ancient civilizations in Egypt, Sumer, China, and Mexico?
- A) monotheist religion
  - B) written forms of communication
  - C) influence of European cultures
  - D) nomadic lifestyle
34. The Incas, the Romans, and the Mongols were similar in that each
- A) developed systems of writing
  - B) extended control over neighboring peoples
  - C) established industrial economies
  - D) adopted democratic political systems

- 
35. A lasting impact of the pre-Columbian civilizations of Latin America was that these cultures
- A) influenced art and architecture of later societies
  - B) encouraged social mobility through education
  - C) developed a complex system of trade with Europe
  - D) developed the first representative democracies in Latin America
36. A study of Mayas, Aztecs, and Incas would show that these ancient American civilizations
- A) produced few cultural achievements
  - B) lived at peace with their neighbors
  - C) welcomed the new technology brought by European explorers
  - D) rivaled the accomplishments of early Middle Eastern cultures
37. A study of the Maya, Aztec, and Inca civilizations of Latin America would show that these civilizations
- A) developed advanced and complex societies before the arrival of the Europeans
  - B) established extensive trade with Pacific Rim nations
  - C) were strongly influenced by their contact with Asian and African civilizations
  - D) were relatively large, but not well organized
38. Which idea was shared by the ancient Maya, Aztec, and Inca civilizations?
- A) practicing rituals to please the gods
  - B) equality among the social classes
  - C) direct democracy
  - D) monotheism
39. One way in which the civilizations of the Sumerians, the Phoenicians, and the Mayas were similar is that each
- A) developed extensive writing systems
  - B) emphasized equality in education
  - C) established monotheistic religions
  - D) encouraged democratic participation in government
40. Which characteristic is common to the Maya, Aztec, and Inca civilizations?
- A) advancement of scientific knowledge
  - B) origin in the Andes Mountains
  - C) equality of all members of society
  - D) territorial expansion without warfare
-