Chapter 12 Practice Test

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ 1. Which of the following describes the role pastoral societies played in world history before the Mongol Empire?
A) They preserved the lifestyle of gathering and hunting societies.
B) They spread their polytheistic religions to neighboring civilizations.
C) They created a series of nomadic empires and controlled major trade routes.
D) They introduced new political models that reshaped the states of older civilizations.

_____ 2. Why did pastoral societies emerge only in the Afro-Eurasian world and not in the Americas?
A) The environments in the Americas were not suitable for pastoral societies.
B) The settled societies in the Americas lacked the necessary military prowess.
C) There was a lack of large animals that could be domesticated in the Americas.
D) There were no agricultural societies with which to trade in the Americas.

_____ 3. A characteristic feature of pastoral societies was their
A) productivity.
B) stratification.
C) mobility.
D) wealth.

_____ 4. Which of the following describes pastoral societies’ relationship with agricultural societies?
A) Pastoral societies were self-sufficient and did not interact with agricultural societies.
B) Pastoral societies sought food stuffs, manufactured goods, and luxury items from agricultural societies.
C) Pastoral societies paid tribute to agricultural societies in order to avoid war.
D) Pastoral societies were often raided by the professional armies of agricultural societies.

_____ 5. In comparison to the Mongol conquests of Persia and China, Mongol rule in Russia
A) did not use local elites to govern.
B) was not accompanied by Mongol occupation.
C) penetrated to the village level.
D) created a mixed race population.
6. Which of the following was a long-term effect of the Black Death on European society?
   A) Shrinking employment opportunities for women
   B) The weakening of serfdom
   C) Better relations between landowners and workers
   D) A lack of interest in technological innovation

7. Which of the following was an obstacle to the creation of large empires among pastoralists?
   A) Lack of charismatic leaders
   B) Lack of horses and weapons
   C) Internal rivalry between clans
   D) Ignorance of mounted warfare

8. Like the Arabs and the Persians, the Turks between the tenth and fourteenth centuries
   A) forced the Chinese Empire to pay them tribute.
   B) created short-lived empires that disintegrated when the ruler died.
   C) consistently maintained the lifestyle of pastoral nomads.
   D) converted to Islam and introduced the religion to the areas they conquered.

9. Which of the following was a nomadic empire that served as a model for the Turks and the Mongols?
   A) Abbasid
   B) Yuan
   C) Almoravid
   D) Xiongnu

10. Which of the following facilitated the creation of the Mongol Empire?
    A) The territories the Mongols invaded were experiencing internal divisions.
    B) The technology of the Mongols was superior to that of their adversaries.
    C) Chinggis Khan had a precise blueprint for world conquest.
    D) The tribal values and loyalties of the Mongols functioned as a powerful unifying ideology.

11. Which of the following describes the transformation of the Turkic people from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries?
    A) They changed from military leaders of confederations to slave soldiers in the Mongol Empire.
    B) They changed from rulers of agrarian civilizations to creators of steppe empires.
    C) They changed from polytheistic worshippers to followers and carriers of a monotheistic Islam.
    D) They changed from sedentary farmers to pastoral nomads.
12. Which of the following resulted from Mongol rule over Russia?
A) The rise of Kiev to renewed prominence in Russian history
B) The adoption by Russian princes of the Mongols’ diplomatic rituals and court practices
C) The dispatch of a Byzantine army that reconquered the region
D) The collapse of Orthodox Christianity and its replacement by Roman Catholicism in Russia

13. Which of the following was a way in which the Mongols contributed to the globalization of the Eurasian world?
A) In providing a secure environment for traders, they facilitated long-distance international commerce.
B) Their immunity to several deadly diseases allowed them to maintain long-distance trade routes even as agricultural societies along them succumbed to epidemics.
C) Their promotion of Islam as the only true faith in the empire gave the whole empire a shared culture.
D) The Mongol conquest of Vietnam and Japan allowed these two regions to fully integrate into the Eurasian trade networks for the first time.

14. Which region gained the most from the exchanges of ideas and technologies facilitated by the Mongol Empire?
A) China
B) Europe
C) Sub-Saharan Africa
D) The Middle East

15. Refer to Map 11.1 in the textbook. Which country was not conquered by the Mongols despite repeated invasions?
A) Persia
B) Russia
C) Korea
D) Japan

16. Which of the following contributed to Temujin’s rise to power and recognition as Chinggis Khan of the Great Mongol Nation?
A) The formation of alliances based on kinship ties
B) The support of the clan of his father, who was a powerful chief
C) The incorporation of warriors from defeated tribes into his own forces
D) The defeat of Egyptian forces in Palestine
17. Which of the following is an example of the Mongol rulers’ policy toward people in the conquered territories?
   A) Chinese and Muslim officials were allowed to hold advisory positions in government.
   B) Conquered people were forced to convert their land into pasturage for Mongol herds.
   C) A policy of segregation made conquered people a permanent underclass.
   D) Conquered people were barred from the military.

18. What aspects of Chinese civilization did Mongol rulers in the Yuan dynasty adopt?
   A) The traditional Chinese examination system
   B) The use of traditional Confucian rituals
   C) The disdain towards merchants
   D) The practice of foot binding

19. What role did Mongol women play in the administration of the Mongol empire?
   A) They ran the Bureau of Colonial Affairs.
   B) They ruled independently in various parts of the empire.
   C) They led armies in many of the invasions throughout Eurasia.
   D) They advised on government policies and court decisions.

20. The most difficult and protracted of the Mongols’ many conquests was in
   A) Persia.
   B) Russia.
   C) China.
   D) Japan.

21. What happened to the Mongols in Persia in the fourteenth century?
   A) Rebel forces led by Persian generals drove the Mongols back to their homeland in the steppes.
   B) The Ottoman Empire defeated the Mongols and enslaved them.
   C) The Mongols assimilated into Persian society.
   D) The Mongols were made serfs of Persian lords.

22. Mongol rule in Russia facilitated the rise to power of which city?
   A) Moscow
   B) Kiev
   C) Riazan
   D) Sarai
23. Why was promoting international commerce important to the Mongols?
   A) They were active traders.
   B) They wanted to extract wealth from civilizations by taxing trade.
   C) Most of what they produced was in high demand in distant markets.
   D) They wanted to create a global market for their products.

24. Which of the following is an example of the types of exchanges facilitated by Mongol rule over much of Eurasia?
   A) The establishment of a formal alliance between the Mongol Empire and the Holy Roman Empire
   B) The diplomatic dialogues between Christian and Muslim rulers that finally brought an end to the Crusades
   C) The merging of the Silk Roads with the trans-Saharan slave trade
   D) The sharing of intelligence information between Persia and China

25. Which of the following was a feature of Mongol rule?
   A) Persecution of merchants
   B) Hostility towards commerce
   C) Tolerance of all religions
   D) Treatment of conquered people as equals

26. Which of the following is a reason Western Europe was not conquered by the Mongols?
   A) Western Europe lacked adequate pasture for Mongol herds.
   B) Western Europe successfully resisted the Mongol invasions.
   C) The Black Death had already devastated the Mongol army by the time they reached Western Europe.
   D) European rulers formed an alliance with the Mongols against Islam.

27. Which of the following is an example of the ideas and techniques exchanged within the Eurasian network facilitated by Mongol rule?
   A) The incorporation of the Mongol supreme sky god Tengri into the Hindu pantheon of gods
   B) The transmission of the Chinese practice of acupuncture to the Middle East
   C) The use by Turkic rulers of the Muslim title of sultan
   D) The reform movement to purify Islam among the Sanhaja Berber pastoralists

28. The Mongol Empire played a significant role in world history because it
   A) introduced a new alphabet that became the basis for most of the languages in Eurasia.
   B) created a new religion that is still practiced throughout Central Asia.
   C) developed a hybrid civilization that blended together Persian, Chinese, and European culture.
   D) brought together the nomadic peoples of inner Eurasia and the agricultural civilizations of outer Eurasia.
29. In what way were Europeans in the sixteenth century similar to Mongols in the thirteenth century?
   A) Both were more economically developed than the Chinese and Islamic civilizations.
   B) Both had their wealth plundered by surrounding civilizations.
   C) Both were on the periphery of the major established civilizations.
   D) Both possessed a naval technology that gave them a military advantage on the seas.

30. As a corrective to past views of pastoral peoples, recent interpretations of their role in world history have drawn attention to their
   A) development of cultures centered on horses, camels, or cattle.
   B) lack of technological innovation.
   C) inability to adapt to inhospitable environments.
   D) destruction of cross-cultural exchange.
MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads
2. ANS: C  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads
5. ANS: B  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases
6. ANS: B  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
10. ANS: A  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: Breakout: The Mongol Empire
12. ANS: B  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases
13. ANS: A  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
14. ANS: B  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
15. ANS: D  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: Breakout: The Mongol Empire
16. ANS: C  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: Breakout: The Mongol Empire
17. ANS: A  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: Breakout: The Mongol Empire
18. ANS: B  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases
19. ANS: D  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases
20. ANS: C  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases
21. ANS: C  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases
22. ANS: A  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases
23. ANS: B  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
24. ANS: D  PTS:  1  TOP: Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
25. **ANS:** C  **PTS:** 1  
   **TOP:** Section: Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases | Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network

26. **ANS:** A  **PTS:** 1  
   **TOP:** Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network

27. **ANS:** B  **PTS:** 1  
   **TOP:** Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network

28. **ANS:** D  **PTS:** 1  
   **TOP:** Section: Breakout: The Mongol Empire | Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network

29. **ANS:** C  **PTS:** 1  
   **TOP:** Section: The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network

30. **ANS:** A  **PTS:** 1  
   **TOP:** Section: Reflections: Changing Images of Pastoral Peoples
Chapter 12 Practice Test [Answer Strip]

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. D
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. D
16. C
17. A
18. B
19. D
20. C
21. C
22. A
23. B
24. D
25. C
26. A
27. B
28. D