World History
[Humanities]

Test Items for End of Course Assessment
Test Items
The following questions have been developed to address the Idaho Achievement Standards Content Knowledge and Skills in both social studies (History of Human Civilization) and Humanities (Interdisciplinary World History). Test construction will vary according to the district decision to offer World History as a social studies course or as an interdisciplinary social studies / humanities course.

Percentage / Cut Scores
The test developers have recommended the following percentages to determine student proficiency in scoring correct answers for Introduction to World History:

- 90% - 100% = Advanced Proficient
- 70% - 89.9% = Proficient
- 60% - 69.9% = Basic
- Below 59.9% = Below Basic

Questions regarding the administration of this end-of-course exam can be directed to:
Dr. Carolyn Mauer, Bureau of Curriculum and Accountability or
Dr. Dan Prinzing, Social Studies Coordinator
Idaho Department of Education
208-332-6800

Part I: Social Studies Standards - History of Human Civilization

Directions: For items 1-6, indicate whether the following statements about the Industrial Revolution are true or false. Record your answer by filling in A for True and B for False on the answer sheet provided.

1.___ No plans, no sanitary codes, and no building codes were reasons for poor living conditions during the Industrial Revolution. (A)

2.___ People moved to the city during the Industrial Revolution because there was ample housing. (B)

3.___ In the cities the rich and the poor lived in the same part of the city. (B)

4.___ The average life span in the city was longer than that in the country. (B)

5.___ Most early factories were located near rivers. (A)

6.___ During the Industrial Revolution, it was realized that coal was a renewable resource. (B)
**Directions:** For items 7-16, match the appropriate continent from Column B to the appropriate early community from Column A. Record your answer by filling in the circle corresponding to your selection on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the item number in Column A and your answer on your answer sheet match. Some items in Column A and your answer on your answer sheet match.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. ___ Sumer (B)</td>
<td>A. Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ___ Tenochtitlan (A)</td>
<td>B. Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ___ Timbuktu (D)</td>
<td>C. Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ___ Athens (C)</td>
<td>D. Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ___ Mohenjo-Daro (B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. ___ Yangzhou (B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. ___ Rome (C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. ___ Cuzco (A)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. ___ Nile River Valley (D)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. ___ Babylon (B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Directions:** For items 17-21, match the forms of government from Column B to the appropriate definition from Column A. Record your answer by filling in the circle corresponding to your selection on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the item number in Column A and your answer on your answer sheet match.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. ___ Government run by religious leaders (B)</td>
<td>A. Democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. ___ Government in which ruling power belongs to a few people (D)</td>
<td>B. Theocracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. ___ Government in which the people hold the ruling power (A)</td>
<td>C. Monarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. ___ Government in which a king or queen exercises central power (C)</td>
<td>D. Oligarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. ___ Government where a single person has total control (E)</td>
<td>E. Dictatorship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. Republic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Directions:** For items 22-31, match the revolutionary movement from Column B to the appropriate leader or figure from Column A. Record your answer by filling in the circle corresponding to your selection on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the item number in Column A and your answer on your answer sheet match. Some answers in Column A will be used more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22. ___ Thomas Jefferson (C)</td>
<td>A. Lat. American Revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. ___ Toussaint-Louverture (A)</td>
<td>B. French Revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. ___ Simon Bolivar (A)</td>
<td>C. American Revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. ___ Robespierre (B)</td>
<td>D. Russian Revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. ___ Jose San Martin (A)</td>
<td>E. Glorious Revolution (England)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. ___ John Locke (E)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. ___ Father Hidalgo (A)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. ___ Louis XVI (B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. ___ James II (E)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. ___ William and Mary (E)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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Directions: For items 32-51, select the best answer from the alternatives provided. Record your answer by filling in the circle corresponding to your selection on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the question number in this exam and on your answer sheet match.

32. Why was Mesopotamia an ideal location for the first cities to be established?
   a) its location on a fertile plain between two rivers
   b) surrounding mountains provided protection from enemies
   c) annual precipitation was ideal for crops
   d) it was near to oceans for trade routes

33. What geographic feature caused China to develop in isolation from the west?
   a) vast oceans
   b) unnavigable rivers
   c) high mountains
   d) dense forests

34. What technological advancement in agriculture allowed people to stay in one place and form cities?
   a) the invention of the sickle
   b) the domestication of animals
   c) the domestication of plants
   d) the discovery of irrigation

35. In a feudalistic society, the responsibility of the serfs was:
   a) to provide protection from enemies
   b) to serve as an agricultural work force
   c) to conduct religious rites
   d) to collect taxes

36. Why was ancient Indian society organized into a caste system?
   a) to promote equality among all citizens
   b) to match people's abilities to specific jobs
   c) to provide an incentive for people to work hard
   d) to preserve the privileges enjoyed by those at the top of society

37. How did the triangle trade network between Britain, Africa and the Americas economically impact Africa?
   a) it destroyed their economy by losing the most productive members of society
   b) it brought badly needed technological advances
   c) it discouraged potential imperial expansion from Europe and North America
   d) it brought wealth and prosperity to the majority of African societies

38. What prevented science from advancing in Europe during the middle ages?
   a) a lack of institutions of higher learning in the fields of science
   b) religious beliefs prohibited scientific explanation
   c) a lack of scientific textbooks
   d) political instability caused by constant wars
39. Which is an example of how the five pillars of Islam influence the conduct of a follower's life?
   a) giving money to a homeless person
   b) making a yearly pilgrimage to Jerusalem
   c) fasting on Sundays
   d) praying three times daily while facing toward Medina

40. What was one role of religion in ancient Greek society?
   a) to enslave the masses
   b) to preserve a class structure
   c) to explain natural events
   d) to legitimize a leader

41. Which of the following is the reason why the Puritans moved from England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony?
   a) better paying jobs
   b) free land
   c) religious freedom
   d) better access to raw materials

42. One reason why Bantu speaking people may have emigrated from west-central Africa to south and eastern Africa is:
   a) overpopulation
   b) avoid hostile neighbors
   c) avoid slave traders
   d) political and religious persecution

43. The Renaissance cities of London, Venice, Rome, Paris and Amsterdam all had significant population increases as a result of:
   a) the black plague
   b) the discovery of the Americas
   c) new inventions such as the printing press
   d) new trade routes with Asia

44. The abundance of gold in the Andes Mountains of South America led to a conflict between what two groups in the 1500's:
   a) Spanish and Aztecs
   b) Aztecs and Incas
   c) Spanish and Incas
   d) Portuguese and Aztecs

45. Which type of government recognizes the rights of its people?
   a) monarchy
   b) dictatorship
   c) authoritarian
   d) democracy
46. Where did the roots of American democracy originate?
   a) the ancient city-state of Athens
   b) the Roman empire
   c) Great Britain
   d) France

47. Democracy developed in Greece as a result of which of the following problems?
   a) women dissatisfied with government
   b) unfair tax system
   c) slaves formed 1/3 of the population and they wanted a voice
   d) wealthy oligarchy ignoring the peasant class

48. Direct democracies no longer exist in the world due to
   a) the population growth
   b) the rise of socialism
   c) the rise of communism
   d) multi-lingual population

49. In American democracy, public works and services are primarily funded by
   a) private donations
   b) loans from other countries
   c) tax revenue from citizens
   d) loans from private industries

50. Martin Luther King Jr.'s civil rights marches are an example of how citizens' actions:
   a) can affect and change laws
   b) can promote interracial cooperation
   c) can usurp authority and break laws
   d) can cause social divisiveness such as segregation

51. Which of the following contributed to America's emergence from the Great Depression?
   a) America's entrance into WWII
   b) isolationist policy
   c) loans from European countries
   d) the increased production of agriculture

Your responses to all remaining test items will be recorded by writing
Stop! your answer on the written response sheet.
Directions: Answer the following question using complete sentences and paragraphs. Your answer will be evaluated on its content, organization, and relevance to the question. Record your answer on the written response sheet provided. A suggested time limit is indicated. This essay is worth six points.

52. Essay (Allow 15 minutes to write this essay):

What is our responsibility as world citizens to respond to human rights violations that occur in different areas of the world? Use specific examples of human rights violations and suggest a course of action that should be taken. (23 points)

Possible Topics:
Ethnic cleansing in Bosnia, Armenian genocide, Holocaust, Cambodian Killing Fields, South African apartheid, Treatment of Native Americans, Japanese Internment Camps

Scoring Rubric - Essential Elements:
1. Content (accuracy of response)
   a. example of human rights violations
   b. action taken
2. Organization (sentence and paragraph structure)
3. Style (grammar, punctuation, spelling)
4. Relevance to the question
Part II: Humanities Standards – World History

**Directions:** For items 1-3, select the best answer from the alternatives provided. Record your answer by filling in the circle corresponding to your selection on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the question number in this exam and on your answer sheet match.

1. Which modern day country is known today for its famous cave wall drawings?
   a. China
   b. Turkey
   c. Greece
   d. France

2. Which artifact would often portray everyday Greek life and extraordinary myths?
   a. a gold crown wreath
   b. a statue
   c. a Greek vase painting
   d. a mosaic floor

3. Which ancient artifact outlines both legal and religious values?
   a. an Egyptian funeral mask
   b. the Torah
   c. the Lascaux paintings
   d. a Greek vase
Directions: For items 4-13, match the appropriate world religion from Column B to the appropriate sacred artifact or architecture from Column A. Record your answer by filling in the circle corresponding to your selection on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the item number in Column A and your answer on your answer sheet match. Each item in Column B may be used more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Wailing Wall (C)</td>
<td>A. Buddhism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mosque (E)</td>
<td>B. Christianity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Cow (D)</td>
<td>C. Judaism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Star of David (C)</td>
<td>D. Hinduism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Qu’an (E)</td>
<td>E. Islam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Ganges River (D)</td>
<td>F. Confucianism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Buddha Statue (A)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Cross (B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Yin-yang symbol (F)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Synagogue (C)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Directions: For items 14-15, select the best answer from the alternatives provided. Record your answer by filling in the circle corresponding to your selection on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the question number in this exam and on your answer sheet match.

14. The Romans borrowed artistically from what other ancient civilization?
   a. Byzantine
   b. Greek
   c. Russian
   d. Chinese

15. The mosaic method of creating design from small pieces of enamel, glass, or stone best represents which ancient civilization?
   a. Persian
   b. Russian
   c. Chinese
   d. Byzantine
Directions: For items 16-28, indicate whether the following statements about are true or false. Record your answer by filling in A for True and B for False on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the item number in Column A and your answer on your answer sheet match.

16. ___The Hagia Sophia is the first example of a round dome. (B)

17. ___Artists in developing societies often depict scenes of war and conquest. (A)

18. ___The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem depicts a round dome placed on a rectangular building. (A)

19. ___Islamic art uses various images of God. (B)

20. ___A minaret is a tower attached to the outside of a mosque. (A)

21. ___Calligraphy is a well-known art form in the Muslim culture, as well as the Chinese. (A)

22. ___The Great Mosque of Córdoba extensively uses the influence of the Roman arch. (A)

23. ___The medieval gothic style employs low ceilings and round arches very similar to Roman architecture. (B)

24. ___The concept of spiritual mystery is very important to Gothic religious views and architecture. (A)

25. ___To Genghis Khan, founder of the Mongol Empire, fine artwork was a sign of bad taste. (B)

26. ___Marco Polo witnessed several cultural contributions of the Chinese, such as paper, currency, gold, and jewels. (A)

27. ___Trade between Asia and Europe in the middle ages had little effect upon the way people thought and acted. (B)

28. ___A civilization, such as the Mongol Empire, Aztec Empire, or Inca Empire, is often best known and remembered for the artistic treasures the culture creates. (A)
Directions: For items 29-40, indicate whether the following statements about the are true or false. Record your answer by filling in A for True and B for False on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the item number in Column A and your answer on your answer sheet match.

29. ___ The Cathedral of Notre Dame of Amiens achieves aesthetic perfection because of its grandeur, its architectural achievements, and its intricate use of sculpture and glasswork. (A)

30. ___ A medieval church was located at the center of the town and symbolized the heart of medieval life. (A)

31. ___ The structure of a medieval church had little bearing on societal values and beliefs. (B)

32. ___ Stained glass in medieval churches told stories so that the literate could worship without being able to read. (B)

33. ___ The Madonna and child theme had not yet appeared in medieval art. (A)

34. ___ Pope Gregory the Great was a key figure in creating Gregorian Chant. (B)

35. ___ During the Reformation, much artwork was destroyed. (A)

36. ___ The Ming dynasty proved to have a disastrous effect on art and culture in China during the 15th century. (A)

37. ___ Chinese paintings and porcelain pieces illustrate life in China, in part a result of the land’s isolationism during the Ming dynasty. (A)

38. ___ The Taj Mahal is a monument built by a ruler for his wife. (A)

39. ___ Emerging from the 17th century Japanese culture, the haiku became the form for long, narrative poetry. (B)

40. ___ Artists from 18th century Europe refused to paint war scenes. (B)
**Directions:** For items 41-49, match the **artist** from Column B to the appropriate **work** from Column A. Record your answer by filling in the circle corresponding to your selection on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the item number in Column A and your answer on your answer sheet match.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41. ___ <em>David Copperfield</em> and <em>Tale of Two Cities</em> (L)</td>
<td>A. Winslow Homer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. ___ “Moonlight Sonata” and “Ode to Joy” (J)</td>
<td>B. Claude Debussy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. ___ <em>Symphony Fantastique</em> (F)</td>
<td>C. Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. ___ “The Nutcracker” and “Swan Lake” (C)</td>
<td>D. Vicent van Gogh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. ___ “The Gleaners” (E)</td>
<td>E. Jean-François Millet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. ___ “Breezing Up” (A)</td>
<td>F. Hector Berlioz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. ___ “Rouen Cathedral” (I)</td>
<td>G. Pierre Auguste Renoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. ___ “The Scream” (K)</td>
<td>H. Henri Rousseau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. ___ “Starry Night” (D)</td>
<td>I. Claude Monet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. Ludwig van Beethoven</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K. Edward Munch</td>
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<td>L. Charles Dickens</td>
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</tbody>
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**Directions:** For items 50-55, select one of the three descriptive terms: “A” for classical style; “B” for romantic style or “C” for neither. Record your answer by filling in the circle corresponding to your selection on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the item number in Column A and your answer on your answer sheet match.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50. ___ Restless (B)</td>
<td>A. Classical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. ___ Rational (A)</td>
<td>B. Romantic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. ___ Poor taste (C)</td>
<td>C. Neither</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. ___ Ornate (B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. ___ Tranquil (A)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. ___ Unintelligent (C)</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
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**Directions:** For items 56-60, select the best answer from the alternatives provided. Record your answer by filling in the circle corresponding to your selection on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the question number in this exam and on your answer sheet match.

56. ___ A natural outgrowth of 19th century nationalism, individual countries showed their patriotism by creating
   a. artistic quilt blocks, representing ethnic groups
   b. large armies
   c. patriotic jewelry
   d. national anthems

57. ___ Which 19th century composer wrote music for huge symphony orchestras that often included immense choirs as well as instruments?
   a. Chopin
   b. Wagner
   c. Schumann
   d. Schubert

58. ___ Which subject is not commonly found in 19th century visual art?
   a. abstract images
   b. scenes of war
   c. landscapes
   d. portraits

59. ___ The late 19th century technique in painting that revolutionized the way images are creating by blurring the close-up image is called:
   a. romanticism
   b. realism
   c. impressionism
   d. post-modernism

60. ___ What did the Crystal Palace symbolize?
   a. modern engineering and beauty
   b. the decadence of the late 19th century
   c. British Imperialism
   d. socialism
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS EXAM BOOKLET

**Directions:** For item 61, indicate whether the following statement is true or false. Record your answer by filling in A for True and B for False on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the item number in Column A and your answer on your answer sheet match.

61. ___ The United States was the only country that created war posters during the WWI era. (B)

**Directions:** For items 62-63, select the best answer from the alternatives provided. Record your answer by filling in the circle corresponding to your selection on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the question number in this exam and on your answer sheet match.

62. ___ In addition to modern warfare, the first World War changed the face of war through the introduction of
   a. mixed armies  
   b. dictatorship  
   c. the newspaper  
   d. **photography**

63. ___ The era surrounding the two World Wars is portrayed in art with what techniques?
   a. photography  
   b. **use of the elements of art to portray pain**  
   c. elimination of all recognizable objects  
   d. creation of “ugly” art
Directions: For items 64-70, indicate whether the following statements are true or false. Record your answer by filling in A for True and B for False on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the item number in Column A and your answer on your answer sheet match.

64. ___ A controversial line exists between using art to portray emotion and using it as propaganda. (A)
65. ___ Post-WWI art becomes increasingly abstract. (A)
66. ___ Most of the war poets indicated a high level of support of the wars through their poetry. (B)
67. ___ In America a war monument only shows the good outcomes of war. (B)
68. ___ The use of atonal music brought a new element of harsh sounds to the listener’s ear. (A)
69. ___ Twentieth century music and art emphasize the idea that art must be pleasant and pretty. (B)
70. ___ After the atom bomb, artists abandoned many 19th century techniques and subjects to portray truth as they now saw it. (A)
**Directions:** For items 71-80, match the **definition** from Column B to the appropriate **art term** from Column A. Record your answer by filling in the circle corresponding to your selection on the answer sheet provided. Be sure the item number in Column A and your answer on your answer sheet match.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71. ___ expressionism</td>
<td>(C) A. an “anti-art” movement, using found objects as subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. ___ atonal</td>
<td>(G) B. the use of psychic elements combined with consciousness, creating a super-reality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. ___ avant-garde</td>
<td>(I) C. a style of art in which the artist’s expression of emotions is the main concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. ___ chance music</td>
<td>(H) D. literally meaning “wild beast,” a derogatory term used to describe the Post-Impressionists who used bright colors in a wild manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75. ___ abstract art</td>
<td>(J) E. a style of painting that represents common people in common pursuits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. ___ cubism</td>
<td>(F) F. an early twentieth-century style of painting that uses geometric shapes as underlying primary forms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77. ___ surrealism</td>
<td>(B) G. having no fixed tonal center or sense of “key”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78. ___ dada</td>
<td>(A) H. music that uses sounds and “noises” that occur in a room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79. ___ fauvism</td>
<td>(D) I. a movement that explores new or experimental ideas in the arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. ___ minimal art</td>
<td>(K) J. art that employs ideas through symbolic forms</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>K. a movement to reduce music and visual art to a single basic color, idea, or sound</td>
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</table>