1. The geographic features of the African Continent are partly responsible for the
   (A) use of French or English as the official language of many African nations
   **(B) diversity of cultures found in Africa**
   (C) decline of the slave trade in the 19th century
   (D) recent advances in technology in African nations

2. Which period of European history do the phrases "White Man's Burden" and "Scramble for Africa" refer to?
   (A) Age of Discovery
   **(B) Age of Imperialism**
   (C) World War II
   (D) Cold War Era

Base your answers to questions 3 through 5 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: I am offended by the term "Dark Continent." It implies that only ignorance and barbarism were here before European explorers and settlers invaded the continent, bringing their "enlightened" ways.

Speaker B: This hemisphere might have been a "New World" to Europeans, but it certainly was not a "New World" to the Incas, Aztecs, and other Indian Nations whose worlds were destroyed by the brutal greed of the Europeans.

Speaker C: Defeat at Dienbienphu resulted in French withdrawal from the region. I was glad to see them go. The French exploited our land, resources, and people. And now, American involvement in the region frustrates our nationalist ambitions. It will lead to more military conflict.

Speaker D: Upon arrival, we found a primitive people living in a primitive land. We built roads and bridges, sanitation systems, schools, and hospitals. We helped eliminate starvation and poverty. I feel no guilt about our past and continued presence in the region.

3. The statement by Speaker A could best be used to support the idea that
   (A) geographers have often disagreed on terminology
   (B) **terminology and labeling can often lead to misconceptions and stereotyping**
   (C) the colonial experience was welcomed by most native peoples
   (D) African economies are based on subsistence agriculture

4. Which speaker expresses an opinion that is different from the other three?
   (A) A
   (B) **B**
   (C) C
   (D) D
5 The statements of all four speakers relate to
   (A) socialism            (B) isolationism       (C) imperialism     (D) feudalism

6 Base your answer to the following question on
   the charts below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which conclusion about the world population in the next 25 years is supported by the information in these charts?

(A) Technological improvements will cause a population decline through Asia.
(B) Developed nations will be home to a majority of the world's population.
(C) Efforts to curb population growth in developing nations will be successful.
(D) Africa may experience problems with overpopulation.
Base your answers to questions 7 and 8 on the poem below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . you, African, suffered like a beast  
Your ashes strewn to the wind that roams the desert,  
Your tyrants built the lustrous, magic temples  
To preserve your soul, preserve your suffering.  
Barbaric right of fist and the white right to whip,  
You had the right to die, you could also weep.  
—Patrice Lumumba, "Dawn in the Heart of Africa"

7 The tyrants referred to in the poem were

(A) communist revolutionaries who took over the newly independent African governments
(B) the European governments that had divided the continent of Africa into colonies
(C) tribal chieftains who fought each other to control African lands
(D) merchants who sought to expand the drug trade in colonial Africa

8 This African poem is discussing the evils of

(A) imperialism  (B) communism
(C) nationalism  (D) regionalism

9 The cultures in North Africa are more closely associated with Middle Eastern cultures than with the cultures of the rest of Africa mainly because

(A) the geography of Africa has limited contact between North Africa and the rest of Africa
(B) only North Africa was part of the Roman Empire
(C) most of the people of North Africa have emigrated from Asia
(D) sub-Saharan Africa has been subject to European imperialism

10 Since the African National Congress came to power in South Africa in 1994, its primary aim has been to

(A) establish one-party rule in South Africa
(B) unite the people of South Africa in a democratic republic
(C) restore Dutch influence on South African culture
(D) create a homeland for white separatists

11 Genocide in Rwanda, apartheid in South Africa, and labor camps for dissidents in the Soviet Union are all examples of

(A) war crimes
(B) acts of international terrorism
(C) violations of human rights
(D) civil disobedience

12 Future economic development of sub-Saharan Africa will most likely be centered around Africa's

(A) handicraft traditions
(B) mineral resources
(C) rich agricultural soil
(D) highly developed transportation systems

13 Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Nelson Mandela both won Nobel Peace Prizes for their opposition to

(A) the practice of apartheid in South Africa
(B) European imperialism in North Africa
(C) international sanctions against South Africa
(D) foreign religious influences in Africa

14 Which religious belief is shared by the followers of Shinto in Japan and of animism in Africa?

(A) Only one universal, all-powerful God exists.
(B) Social status in a subsequent life depends on behavior in this life.
(C) Spirits are found in all natural things.
(D) Waging holy wars is an appropriate way to spread religious beliefs.
15 Base your answer to the following question 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. . . ."

**Source:** Saul David, "Slavery and the Scramble for Africa," BBC British History in Depth

Which event most directly influenced the change referred to in this passage?

(A) outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion

(B) **meeting of the Berlin Conference**

(C) signing of the Munich Pact

(D) collapse of the Ottoman Empire

16 Many modern-day African nations have had difficulty uniting their people because the people

(A) have strong tribal ties

(B) are still loyal to the former colonial power

(C) do not wish to remain in Africa

(D) are unwilling to accept authority figures

17 Which problem in the savanna regions of Africa is caused by population pressures and overuse of the land?

(A) rain forest destruction

(B) **desertification**

(C) air pollution

(D) flooding

18 Mansa Musa's journey to Mecca in the 1300s is evidence that

(A) the Crusades had a great influence on western Africa

(B) most African leaders were educated in the Middle East

(C) European culture was superior to the cultures of western Africa

(D) **Islam had a major influence on the Mali Empire**

19 In Africa, an effect of topography and climate has been to

(A) encourage rapid industrialization of the interior

(B) prevent the development of kingdoms

(C) promote large-scale trade between Africa and Asia

(D) **promote the growth of diverse societies**

20 A major problem currently facing the Republic of South Africa is the

(A) continuation of attacks from neighboring Zimbabwe

(B) move toward the creation of a theocratic state

(C) **struggle for power between different groups within South Africa's black majority**

(D) continued international economic embargo against South Africa

21 Recent archaeological studies suggest the theory that

(A) the earliest humans evolved in the Rift Valley in Africa

(B) farming societies developed before hunting and gathering societies

(C) all the continents were settled at about the same time

(D) the wheel was used by all ancient societies

22 Which region was most affected by decisions made at the Berlin Conference of 1884?

(A) Latin America

(B) South Asia

(C) East Asia

(D) **Africa**
23 The actions of Jomo Kenyatta, Kwame Nkrumah, Léopold Senghor, and Julius Nyerere were most closely associated with

(A) a rise in nationalism in several African countries
(B) the end of apartheid in South Africa
(C) a resurgence of colonialism in east Africa
(D) the revival of Islam in northern Africa

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

25 Which conclusion can be drawn from a study of the early civilizations of Axum, Kush, Mali, and Songhai?

(A) These African societies flourished at the same time.
(B) Farming was more extensive in the Nile River Valley than it was in the Fertile Crescent.
(C) The Neolithic Revolution first occurred in Africa.
(D) These societies had a long and rich history before their first contact with Europeans.

26 Maize and potatoes were grown in Europe.
   Millions of Africans suffered during the Middle Passage.
   Smallpox had devastating effects on indigenous peoples.
   Spanish language is used in much of Latin America.

Which global interaction is illustrated by these statements?

(A) Silk Road trade
(B) Crusades
(C) Columbian Exchange
(D) Scramble for Africa

27 In the Republic of South Africa, the primary goal of the African National Congress (ANC) has been to

(A) eliminate Communist influence
(B) rule as the majority political party
(C) create a united Africa
(D) promote homeland areas for blacks
28 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The situation illustrated in the cartoon was mainly caused by the

(A) policies of the government of the Republic of South Africa toward blacks
(B) abundance of oil resources in the Republic of South Africa
(C) secession of the Republic of South Africa from the United Nations
(D) refusal of the Republic of South Africa to trade with other African nations

29 · Rebellion in the Congo during the 1960's
· Civil war in Nigeria from 1967 to 1970
· Fighting in the Sudan in the 1980's
· Massacres in Rwanda in the 1990's

Which factor was the main reason for these conflicts?

(A) poor food distribution systems
(B) communist interference
(C) demands for land reform
(D) ethnic rivalries

30 Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

This Thomas Nast cartoon shows the

(A) competition between European nations for overseas territories after the Berlin Conference
(B) aggressive action of the Triple Alliance before World War I
(C) spread of communism throughout the world during the 19th century
(D) concern of European nations for the welfare of developing nations at the end of the 19th century

31 Which statement best describes the effects of the geography of Africa?

(A) Geography has encouraged physical mobility throughout Africa.
(B) The geography of Africa has hindered economic development.
(C) The geography of Africa has stimulated political and cultural unity.
(D) The geography of Africa has resulted in most African countries having similar economic and social systems.
32 One of the most important motives for the European “Scramble for Africa” in the late 1800s was that Africa provided a source of

(A) raw materials used in industry
(B) religious inspiration
(C) free labor for the Americas
(D) technologically innovative practices

33 Which name would best complete this partial outline?

I. African Nationalists of the 20th Century
   A. Leopold Senghor
   B. Jomo Kenyatta
   C. Julius Nyerere
   D. ___________________

(A) Atatürk [Mustafa Kemal]
(B) Ho Chi Minh
(C) José de San Martín
(D) Kwane Nkrumah

34 The term "Pan-Africanism" can best be defined as a movement whose purpose is to

(A) promote African unity
(B) support cultural diversity
(C) encourage European investment in Africa
(D) advocate a return to colonial conditions

35 What would a study of the recent civil wars in Cambodia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Rwanda show about these conflicts?

(A) Ethnic conflict was not a factor in the late 20th century.
(B) The United Nations was successful in resolving these disputes.
(C) Genocide was used as a political and military tactic.
(D) Civilians were not affected by these disputes.

36 How did topography and climate affect the history of Africa?

(A) The slave trade declined in western Africa.
(B) Islam spread into southern Africa.
(C) European colonization of central Africa was delayed.
(D) Trade increased between southern and northern Africa.

37 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The Rhodes Colossus

Source: Punch, 1892 (adapted)

Which slogan best reflects the point of view of Cecil Rhodes as shown in this cartoon?

(A) "Imperialism is a Glorious Pursuit."
(B) "Embrace African Diversity."
(C) "Unite All Africans."
(D) "Connecting Constantinople to Cairo."
The titles of these pamphlets, available in 1994 from an American business and financial publication, reflect

(A) a continuation of the international trade sanctions imposed on South Africa in 1985

(B) a renewed interest in investing in South Africa's economy

(C) the hazards associated with overseas economic investment

(D) a belief that the banks and the bond market in South Africa are inferior to those in Europe

The major reason the Pan-African movement has failed in its attempts to unify Africa is that

(A) limited transportation systems remain a problem for Africa

(B) animism is a strongly nationalistic religion in Africa

(C) cultures and governments vary greatly throughout much of Africa

(D) the United Nations opposes regional movements and organizations

Which factor was mainly responsible for the mass killings in Rwanda and Burundi in the mid-1990s?

(A) ethnic conflict

(B) isolationist policies

(C) dictatorial rule

(D) religious fundamentalism
The exchange of goods shown in this map contributed most directly to which of the following?

(A) triangle trade system
(B) golden age of the Aztec Empire
(C) increased interaction between Europe and China
(D) decline of the Spanish Empire
42 Base your answer to the following question on the cartogram below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Based on the information in this cartogram, what is a valid conclusion about arable land in Africa in the 1990s?

(A) The distribution of arable land in Africa is unequal.
(B) Most of the arable land in Africa is located in South Africa.
(C) The arable land in Africa has increased in the 1990s.
(D) Tanzania has a greater percentage of arable land than Senegal has.

43 In the 1980s, global concern for blacks in the Republic of South Africa led many nations to

(A) impose economic sanctions on South Africa
(B) demand that whites return to their European homelands
(C) send troops to South Africa
(D) support policies of apartheid
Which is the most valid statement about the Republic of South Africa that can be made based on the information in the table?

(A) Most of South Africa's trade is with other African countries.

(B) Trade with the United States is not important to South Africa.

(C) South Asia is the single most important producer of manganese in the world.

(D) The export of mineral resources is an important part of the economy of South Africa.
45 Base your answer to the following question on the table below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population of the World’s Largest Urban Areas (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1350 B.C.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thebes, Egypt ........................................ 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis, Egypt ........................................... 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon, Iraq .................................................. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengchow, China ........................................ 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hattushash, Turkey ........................................... 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.D. 1600</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peking, China ................................................ 706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantinople, Turkey .................................... 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agra, India ..................................................... 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairo, Egypt .................................................. 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osaka, Japan ................................................... 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.D. 1980</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, U.S. ............................................... 20,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo, Japan .................................................. 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico City, Mexico ......................................... 15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Paulo, Brazil ........................................... 13,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai, China .............................................. 13,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.D. 2000 (projected)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico City, Mexico ......................................... 31,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Paulo, Brazil ........................................... 25,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo, Japan .................................................. 24,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, U.S. ............................................... 22,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai, China .............................................. 22,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: All figures are estimates. Modern names of countries are used for reference.
Source: World History: Patterns of Civilization

Between 1350 B.C. and A.D. 1600, most urban centers were located in

(A) eastern and western Europe
(B) Asia and Africa
(C) North and Central America
(D) Central and South America

46 The wars that took place in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria in the 1960s and in Rwanda and Somalia in the early 1990s are similar in that these wars were caused in part by disputes

(A) over water sources
(B) over oil and mineral rights
(C) between ethnic groups
(D) between Communist and non-Communist forces

47 In the Republic of South Africa, pass laws were abolished in 1986, segregation in public places was ended in 1990, and the remaining apartheid laws were abolished in 1994. These events were partially the result of the

(A) increasing influence of the white minority government
(B) success of the economic sanctions placed on South Africa by many foreign nations
(C) defeat of Nelson Mandela in the 1994 South African election
(D) United Nations expelling South Africa from the organization

48 Which description best characterizes the city of Timbuktu?

(A) port on the water route to East Asia
(B) major urban and industrial center on the Silk Road
(C) commercial and cultural center of West Africa
(D) inland city of the Hanseatic League

49 The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), concerning Latin America, and the Berlin Conference (1884-1885), concerning Africa, were similar in that each agreement

(A) provided for self-government by the native peoples
(B) declared that in these areas monarchs rule by divine right
(C) divided each area into European-controlled segments
(D) suppressed revolts by native peoples against European imperialists
50 Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Map of Estimated Number of Adults and Children Living with HIV/AIDS as of 2010](source.png)


The data on this map suggests that HIV/AIDS

(A) originated in South and Southeast Asia
(B) is declining in developing societies
(C) **requires global cooperation to solve the problem**
(D) has been restricted to temperate climates

51 One reason the cultures of North Africa developed differently from the cultures of the rest of Africa was that these areas of Africa were separated by the

(A) Congo River Basin
(B) Great Rift Valley
(C) **Sahara Desert**
(D) Arabian Sea
52 Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Many of the political divisions shown on this map were directly related to the

(A) Meiji Restoration  (B) Opium Wars
(C) Berlin Conference  (D) Boer War

53 One way in which Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, and Kenneth Kaunda are similar is that they all

(A) supported the United Nations military action in the Persian Gulf War
(B) played a major role in independence movements in Africa
(C) rejected financial aid from the World Bank
(D) opposed the Pan-African movement

54 Which conclusion is valid concerning the food shortages in some nations of Africa and Asia during the 1970s and 1980s?

(A) Misuse of the land has destroyed many rich food-producing regions.
(B) Too few people in Africa and Asia are involved in food production.
(C) Acid rain has been the major cause of crop failures.
(D) European nations stopped shipping food to these regions.
55 One conclusion that can be reached from the evidence about Mansa Musa’s rule of Mali is that

(A) Christianity was a dominant religion in Africa in ancient times

(B) complex civilizations existed in West Africa before the arrival of Europeans

(C) trade was not necessary for a civilization to survive

(D) the slave trade originated in West Africa

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

Which conclusion about the slave trade in Africa is supported by this map?

(A) Most of the slaves came from eastern Africa.

(B) Few people were taken from Africa to other continents.

(C) Several European countries participated in the slave trade.

(D) The slave trade began in southern Africa.

57 An effect of the African slave trade was that it

(A) decreased tribal warfare

(B) introduced the idea of animism to Africa

(C) contributed to racism in both the Middle East and the Western Hemisphere

(D) preserved traditional extended family patterns
58 Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What does this cartoon suggest about news coverage of world events?

(A) Social concerns are often overemphasized.
(B) Africa's issues are often overshadowed by events in other regions.
(C) Too much time is devoted to European affairs.
(D) Africa's problems can be solved if global powers cooperate.

59 The organization of campaigns in South Africa against the policy of racial separation and segregation are most closely associated with

(A) Jomo Kenyatta  (B) Cecil Rhodes
(C) Nelson Mandela  (D) Kwame Nkrumah

60 After World War II, which action was taken by many African territories?

(A) demanding independence from their colonial rulers
(B) refusing to join international organizations
(C) rejecting most of the technology offered by Western nations
(D) creating a strong, united Africa

61 Discoveries by the Leakeys and other archaeologists have provided evidence that

(A) humans have existed for only 1,000 years
(B) early humans lived in eastern Africa
(C) early humans failed to invent tools
(D) river valleys hindered cultural development

62 A major factor in the development of 20th–century nationalist movements throughout Africa was a common

(A) language throughout most of Africa
(B) goal to end European rule in Africa
(C) ethnic bond among the people of sub-Saharan Africa
(D) religion throughout most of Africa
Africa Practice Questions

63 One similarity between Axum, Kush, and Nubia was that they were
(A) military leaders in the Neolithic Age
(B) rivers along which early trade developed
(C) writers of epic poems about Greek cities
(D) early civilizations in Africa

64 During the 19th century, European imperialism often led to the
(A) development of self-sufficient economies in the colonies
(B) exploitation of the colonial peoples and their lands
(C) rapid industrialization of Africa and Asia
(D) expansion of free-trade systems throughout the world
Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The exchange of goods shown in this map contributed most directly to which of the following?

(A) triangle trade system
(B) golden age of the Aztec Empire
(C) increased interaction between Europe and China
(D) decline of the Spanish Empire

In 1990, the Republic of South Africa released Nelson Mandela from prison. This action symbolized the

(A) effect of urbanization on traditional values
(B) rejection of the civil rights movement in South Africa
(C) effectiveness of international sanctions
(D) failure of the United Nations to influence international policy