

**The BYZANTINE EMPIRE (divided into 3 parts)**

**PART 1: The BYZANTINE EMPIRE - INFLUENCE ON RUSSIA**

*(The Byzantine Empire influenced the development of early [Kievan] Russia – Russia adopted the Eastern Orthodox religion, the Cyrillic alphabet, and different styles of art [mosaics] and architecture [domes] through contact with missionaries from the Byzantine Empire [this is an example of cultural diffusion])*

Which group introduced the Cyrillic alphabet, Orthodox Christianity, and domed architecture to Russian culture?

- (1) Mongols (3) Jews
  - (2) Vikings **(4) Byzantines**
- 806-12

Kievan Russia adopted the Eastern Orthodox religion, the Cyrillic alphabet, and different styles of art and architecture through contact with

- (1) traders from South Asia
  - (2) conquering invaders from Mongolia
  - (3) crusaders from western Europe
  - (4) missionaries from the Byzantine Empire**
- 805-9

Which empire had the greatest influence on the development of early Russia?

- (1) Roman (3) Egyptian
  - (2) Byzantine** (4) British
- 105-8

The Eastern Orthodox Church and the Cyrillic alphabet originated in the Byzantine Empire. What does the practice of this religion and the use of this alphabet in Russia indicate?

- (1) Russia was conquered by the Byzantine Empire.
  - (2) Russia's leaders eliminated the influence of the Mongols.
  - (3) Russia was influenced by cultural diffusion.**
  - (4) Russia's geographic isolation led to cultural diversity.
- 102-10

Which development in Russian history led to the other three?

- (1) Orthodox Christianity was adopted in Russia.
  - (2) Trade developed along rivers linking Russia and the Byzantine Empire.**
  - (3) The Cyrillic alphabet became the basis of Russian written language.
  - (4) Russian rulers took the title of czar, or caesar.
- 801-10

Which cultural element spread from the Byzantine Empire to early Russia?

1 Latin language

2 democratic ideas

**3 Orthodox Christianity**

4 silk cloth

101-9

An important contribution of the Byzantine Empire to Russia is the establishment in Russia of

**1 Orthodox Christianity**

2 representative democracy

3 a free-market economy

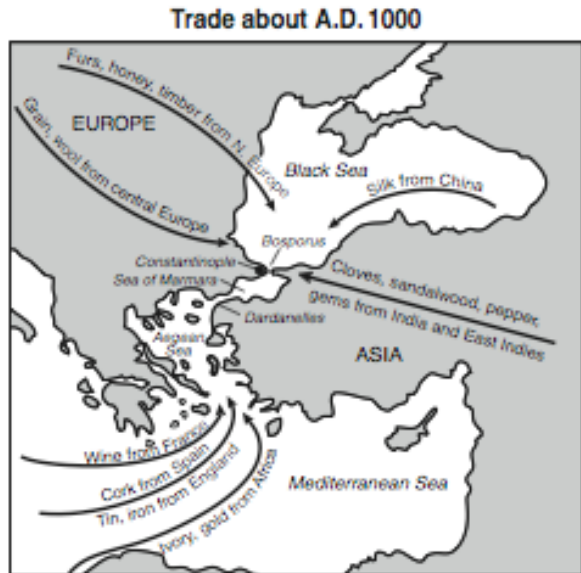
4 a jury system

800-5

**PART 2: The BYZANTINE EMPIRE - TRADE**

*(Constantinople's location on the Bosphorus Strait was one reason that the Byzantine Empire was able to control key trade routes between Europe and Asia.)*

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



Source: Farah and Karls, *World History, The Human Experience*, Glencoe/McGraw-Hill (adapted)

Based on the information provided by this map, which statement about Constantinople is accurate?

(1) Africans traded more goods in Constantinople than in any other area.

(2) Constantinople was a city located on the Mediterranean Sea.

(3) Gold was the primary commodity that China sent to Constantinople.

**(4) Constantinople was an important trading center.**

807-11

Constantinople was a thriving city in the 1200s mainly because of its location on a major trade route between

- (1) China and southern Africa
- (2) the Atlantic Ocean and the Baltic Sea
- (3) the Inca Empire and the Aztec Empire

**(4) Asia and eastern Europe**

607-8

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

. . . The circumference of the city of Constantinople is eighteen miles; one-half of the city being bounded by the continent, the other by the sea, two arms of which meet here; the one a branch or outlet of the Russian, the other of the Spanish sea. Great stir and bustle prevails [dominates] at Constantinople in consequence of the conflux [meeting] of many merchants, who resort thither [come there], both by land and by sea, from all parts of the world for purposes of trade, including merchants from Babylon and from Mesopotamia, from Media and Persia, from Egypt and Palestine, as well as from Russia, Hungary, Patzinakia, Budia, Lombardy and Spain. In this respect the city is equalled only by Bagdad, the metropolis of the Mahometans. . . .

— Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela, Manuel Komroff, ed., *Contemporaries of Marco Polo*, Boni & Liveright

This author would most likely agree with the idea that the

- (1) size of Constantinople limited trade
- (2) cities of western Europe were more impressive than Constantinople
- (3) location of Constantinople contributed to its prosperity**
- (4) government of Constantinople failed to provide order

606-12

Constantinople's location on the Bosphorus Strait was one reason that the Byzantine Empire was able to

- (1) conquer the Russian city of Moscow
- (2) spread Judaism throughout western Europe
- (3) control key trade routes between Europe and Asia**
- (4) unite the Eastern Orthodox and Roman

Catholic Churches

106-9

Constantinople became the center of the Byzantine Empire because

- (1) the pope had made it the capital of the Christian world
- (2) it was a religious center for Muslims
- (3) its location made it the crossroads of Europe and Asia**
- (4) it was geographically isolated from surrounding empires

103-7

One reason for the growth and success of 9th-century cities such as Baghdad, **Constantinople**, and Ch'ang-an (Xian) was that they

- (1) were part of the Roman Empire
- (2) tolerated religious diversity
- (3) traded only with people from their immediate region
- (4) were located on major trade routes**

802-6

During the 1400s, the cities of Venice, **Constantinople**, and Canton achieved prominence because their

- (1) locations were favorable for trade**
- (2) pleasant climates led to an increase in population
- (3) democratic governments attracted trade
- (4) military power led to industrialization

801-14

### **PART 3: The BYZANTINE EMPIRE – MISCELLANEOUS**

*(questions not related to the Byzantine Empire's influence on Russia or trade)*

- *After the western Roman Empire fell to Germanic invaders in the 5th century A.D., the eastern part of the empire maintained a stable government and eventually became known as the Byzantine Empire*
- *Justinian's Code [created by Emperor Justinian] adapted Roman principles of justice and served as a model for European legal systems*
- *The Byzantine Empire preserved Greek and Roman [Greco-Roman] culture*
- *The Hagia Sophia – the Church of the Holy Wisdom [rebuilt by Justinian]*
- *The fall of the Byzantine Empire to the Ottoman Turks (1453) prompted Spain and Portugal to seek new trade routes to East Asia – This is a turning point in history*

The golden ages of the Roman, **Byzantine**, and Ottoman Empires can be attributed in part to

- (1) cultural isolation
- (2) stable governments**
- (3) command economies
- (4) distinct social classes

807-47

What is considered one of the Byzantine Empire's greatest contributions to western European society?

- (1) spreading Hinduism throughout the region
- (2) supporting the Catholic Church
- (3) defeating the Mongols at Kiev
- (4) preserving Greek and Roman culture**

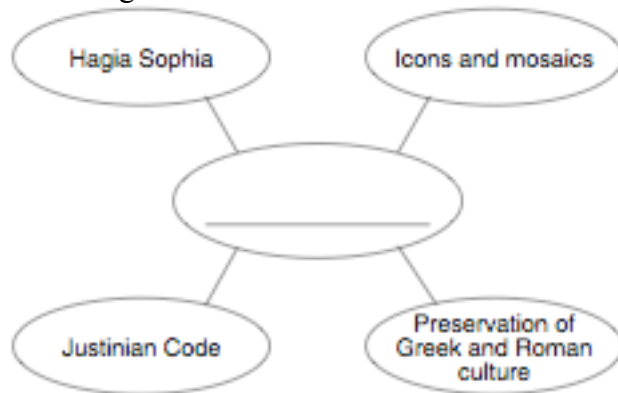
107-5

One of the major achievements of Byzantine Emperor Justinian was that he

- (1) established a direct trade route with Ghana
- (2) defended the empire against the spread of Islam
- (3) brought Roman Catholicism to his empire
- (4) preserved and transmitted Greek and Roman culture**

806-14

Base your answer to the following question on the graphic organizer below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which title best completes this graphic organizer?

- (1) Arab Accomplishments
- (2) Achievements of Meso-American Civilizations
- (3) Russian Law and Architecture
- (4) Byzantine Achievements**

606-7

The Justinian Code is considered a milestone because it

- (1) preserved many ancient Chinese legal decrees in writing
- (2) served as a model for European legal systems**
- (3) became the first democratic constitution
- (4) united Muslim and Roman thought

106-10

Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

- I. \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Fall of Constantinople
  - B. Voyages of Columbus
  - C. Posting of Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses
  - D. Collapse of communism in the Soviet Union

(1) Importance of Revolution

(2) War and Rebellion

**(3) Turning Points in History**

(4) Effects of Economic Change

605-46

Which action would best complete this partial outline?

- I. Byzantine Heritage
- A. Blended Christian beliefs with Greek art and philosophy
  - B. Extended Roman engineering achievements
  - C. Preserved literature and science textbooks
  - D. \_\_\_\_\_

**(1) Adapted the Roman principles of justice**

(2) Used a senate as the chief governing body

(3) Led crusades to capture Rome from the Huns

(4) Helped maintain Roman rule over western Europe

804-16

The Twelve Tables, **Justinian's Code**, and the English Bill of Rights are similar in that each addresses the issue of

(1) social mobility

(2) economic development

**(3) the individual and the state**

(4) the importance of religion

604-44

After the western Roman Empire fell to Germanic invaders in the 5th century A.D., the eastern part of the empire eventually became known as the

**(1) Byzantine Empire**

(2) Carthaginian Empire

(3) Islamic Empire

(4) Persian Empire

104-10

One way in which the Twelve Tables, **the Justinian Code**, and the Napoleonic Code were similar is that they

(1) emphasized social equality

**(2) provided a written set of laws**

(3) established democratic governments

(4) proposed economic goals

802-48

What is a major contribution of the Byzantine Empire to global history?

**(1) preservation of Greek and Roman culture**

(2) construction of the pyramids

(3) expansion of equal rights

(4) invention of writing

602-13

The fall of the Byzantine Empire to the Ottoman Turks (1453) prompted Spain and Portugal to

**(1) seek new trade routes to East Asia**

(2) extend religious tolerance to Muslim peoples

(3) reform their political systems

(4) expand the Catholic Inquisition into the Middle East

602-19

The Byzantine Empire made its most important contribution to later civilizations by

(1) recognizing the Pope as the head of the Byzantine Church

**(2) preserving much of Greco-Roman heritage**

(3) establishing trade routes to the Americas

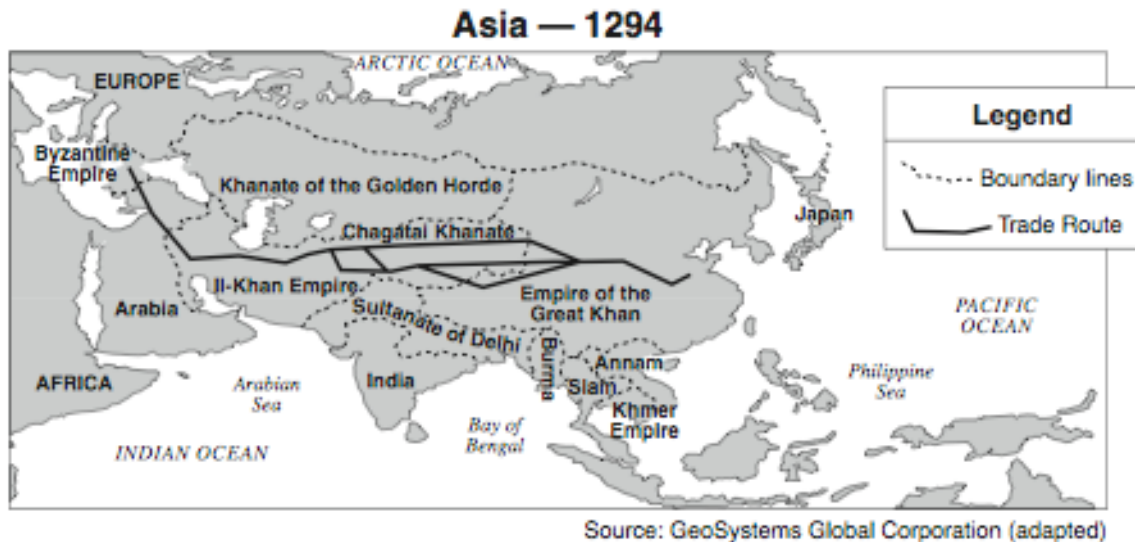
(4) encouraging the spread of Buddhism

601-12

The MONGOLS

- *A map is likely – N.B. the extent of the Mongol Empire can be described in a variety of ways [i.e. “The Mongol Empire controlled a large portion of Asia,” “the Mongols controlled territory from eastern China to eastern Europe,” “it was the largest unified land empire in history,” “The Mongol Empire ruled peoples from China, Russia, eastern Europe, and India”*
- *Kublai Khan and Genghis Khan extended Mongol influence to other parts of Asia*
- *The Mongols employed superior military skills to create a vast empire*
- *As a result of the Mongol invasions of Russia, the Russian people were cut off from most of western Europe*
- *Russian leaders adopted the idea of strong, centralized control of the empire from the Mongols*
- *The Mongols adapted to a difficult physical environment (the steppes)*
- *The expansion of the Mongol empire resulted in significant increases in trade and travel between Europe and Asia*
- *The purpose of the Great Wall was to protect the Chinese from the nomadic tribes [e.g. the Mongols] of northern and central Asia*

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



Which group of people ruled much of Asia during the period shown on this map?

- (1) Mongol
  - (2) Indian
  - (3) Japanese
  - (4) European
- 807-18

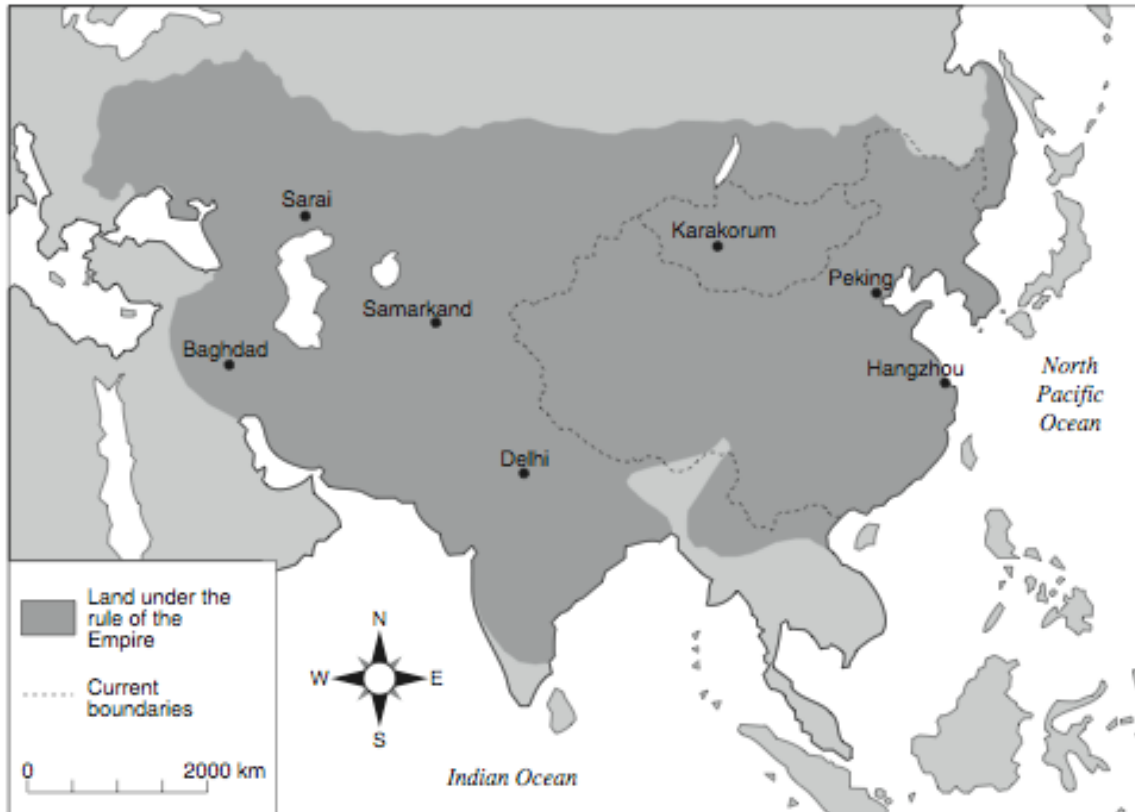


One similarity in the rule of Julius Caesar, **Genghis Khan**, and Catherine the Great is that each leader

- (1) required the use of Latin throughout the empire
- (2) engaged in territorial expansion**
- (3) introduced the use of gunpowder in warfare
- (4) encouraged the spread of independence movements

606-44

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



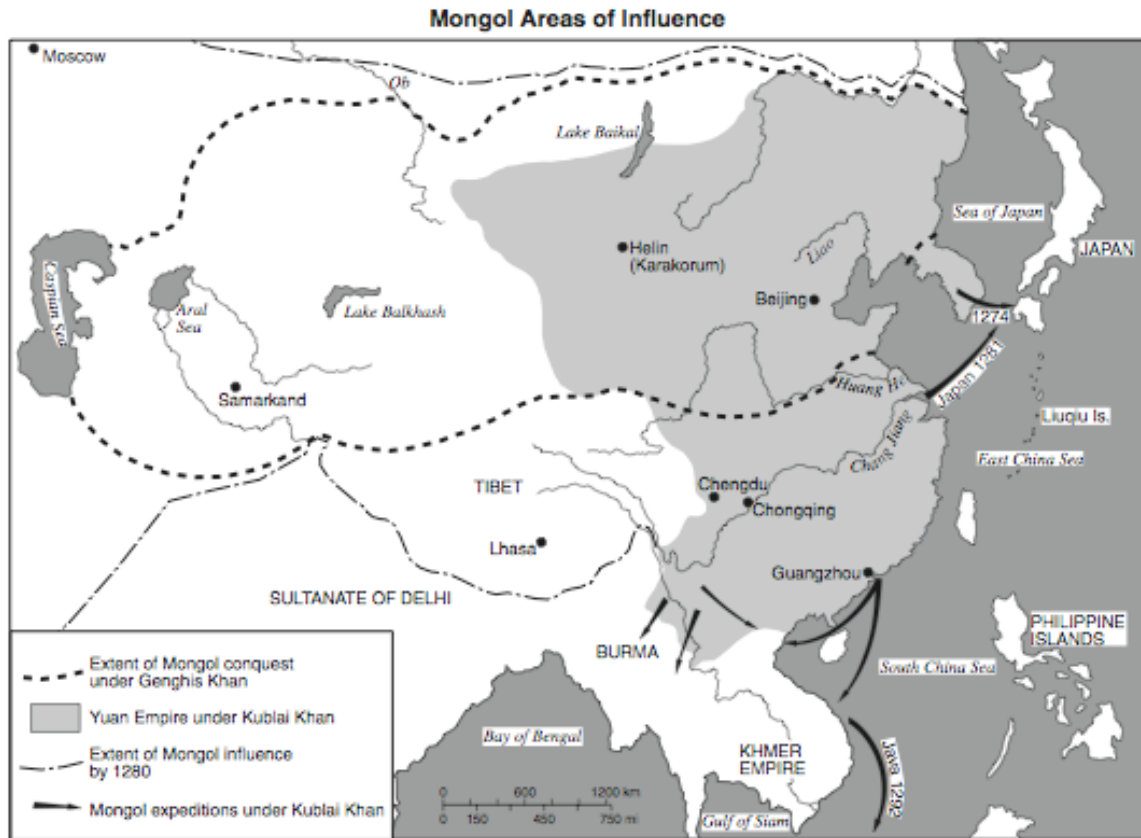
Source: <http://www.artsmia.org/arts-of-asia/china/maps/> (adapted)

Which empire is the focus of this map?

- (1) Mongol**
- (2) Songhai
- (3) Roman
- (4) Persian

606-48

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



Source: John K. Fairbank, *China: A New History*, Harvard University Press, 1992 (adapted)

Which statement about the Mongols is supported by the information in the map?

- (1) The Yuan dynasty kept China isolated from outside influence.
  - (2) Most of the Chinese people lived in the river valleys.
  - (3) Kublai Khan and Genghis Khan extended Mongol influence to other parts of Asia.**
  - (4) The city of Samarkand was part of the Yuan Empire.
- 605-12

What was one influence of Mongol rule on the history of Russia?

- (1) Contact with kingdoms in western Europe greatly increased.
  - (2) The Chinese writing system was introduced and adopted.
  - (3) Most Russians converted from Orthodox Christianity to Islam.
  - (4) Russian leaders adopted the idea of strong, centralized control of the empire.**
- 605-15

Some historians suggest that as a result of the Mongol invasions of Russia, the Russian people were

- (1) united with the Ottomans
- (2) converted to Christianity
- (3) freed from serfdom
- (4) cut off from most of western Europe**

804-7

- In less than 50 years, it was the largest unified land empire in history.
- In 1279, it was the first foreign group to gain complete control of China.
- It made the caravan routes across Asia safe for trade and travel.
- When attempting to conquer Japan in 1274 and 1281, its fleets were destroyed by storms.

Which empire is most closely associated with these statements?

- (1) Persian
- (2) Gupta
- (3) Ottoman
- (4) Mongol**

104-14

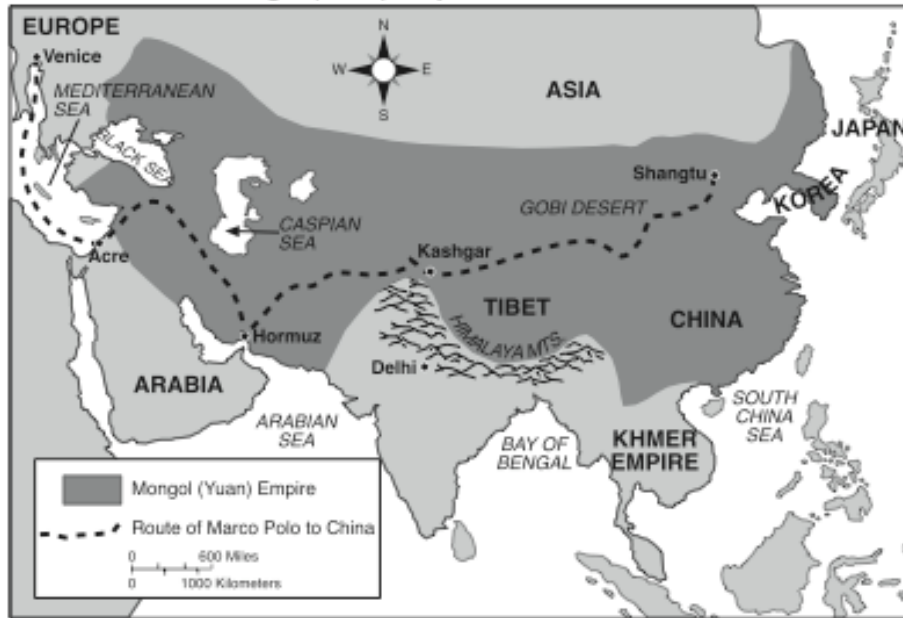
One similarity between the Mongols of Central Asia and the Incas of South America was that both societies

- (1) developed cash-crop farming
- (2) based their wealth on the slave trade
- (3) adapted to difficult physical environments**
- (4) practiced monotheistic religions

803-10

Base your answers to the following two questions on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The Mongol (Yuan) Empire of Kublai Khan in 1280



Source: Henry Abraham and Irwin Pfeffer, *Enjoying Global History*, AMSCO (adapted)

The information provided by the map indicates that in 1280 the Mongols controlled

- (1) areas of Africa, Asia, and Europe
- (2) territory from eastern China to eastern Europe**
- (3) Japan and Korea
- (4) all of Asia

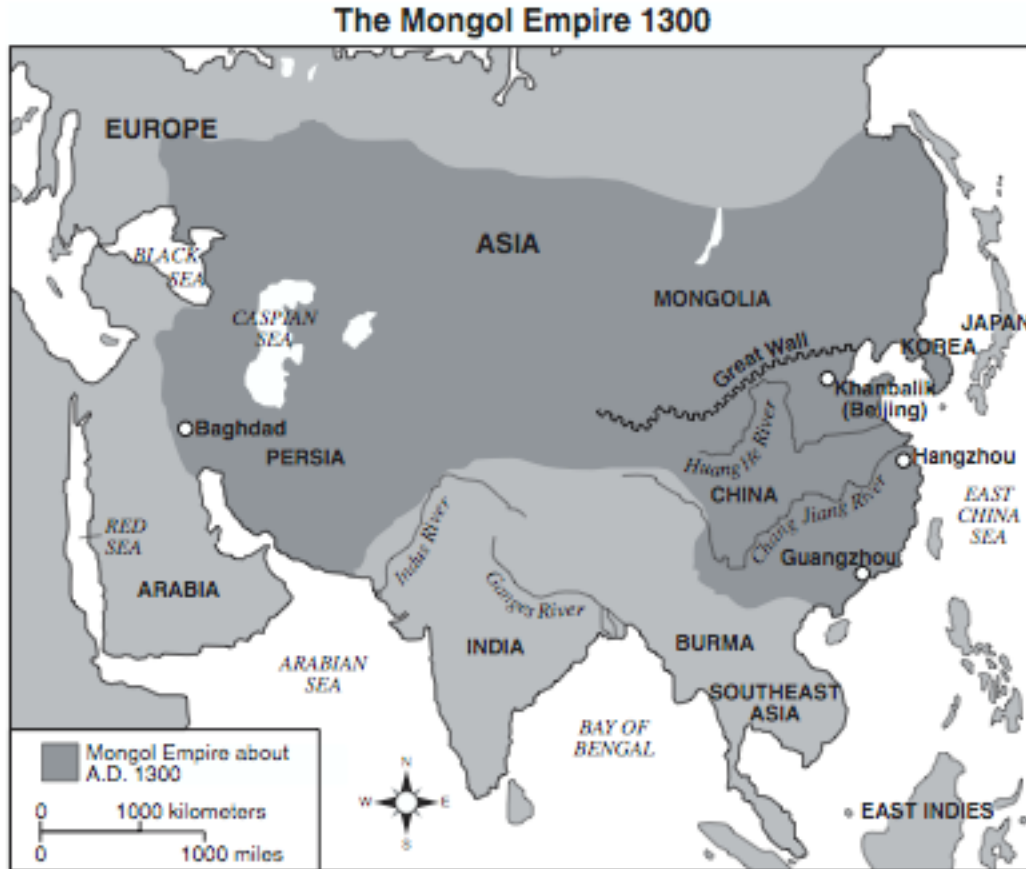
603-7

What was the effect of the extensive Mongol Empire on the people who lived in Europe and Asia in the 1200s?

- (1) development of a common language
- (2) adoption of Confucian ideas and practices
- (3) expansion of Japanese cultural traditions
- (4) significant increases in trade and travel**

603-8

Base your answers to the following two questions on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: H. Braun, L. Forman, H. Brodsky, *Reviewing Global History and Geography*, AMSCO (adapted)

The purpose of the Great Wall was to

- (1) **protect the Chinese from the nomadic tribes of northern and central Asia**
- (2) supply food from the south to Khanbalik (Beijing)
- (3) control the flood waters of the Huang He and the Chang Jiang rivers
- (4) protect the port city of Guangzhou

103-9

Which statement is best supported by the information on this map?

- (1) By 1300, the Mongol Empire had reached the Red Sea.
- (2) The Mongol Empire controlled India and Japan by 1300.
- (3) By 1300, most of Europe had been conquered by the Mongols.
- (4) **The Mongol Empire controlled a large portion of Asia by 1300.**

103-10

- Developed a tribute system
- Reestablished trade along the Silk Roads
- Created an empire from Eastern Europe to the Pacific coast of Asia

Which group was responsible for the results described above?

- (1) Huns
- (2) Japanese
- (3) Koreans
- (4) Mongols**

802-7

Which factor contributed to the success of the vast empire created by the Mongols?

- (1) avoiding contacts with the West
- (2) paying monetary tribute to local rulers
- (3) employing superior military skills**
- (4) converting conquered peoples to Confucianism

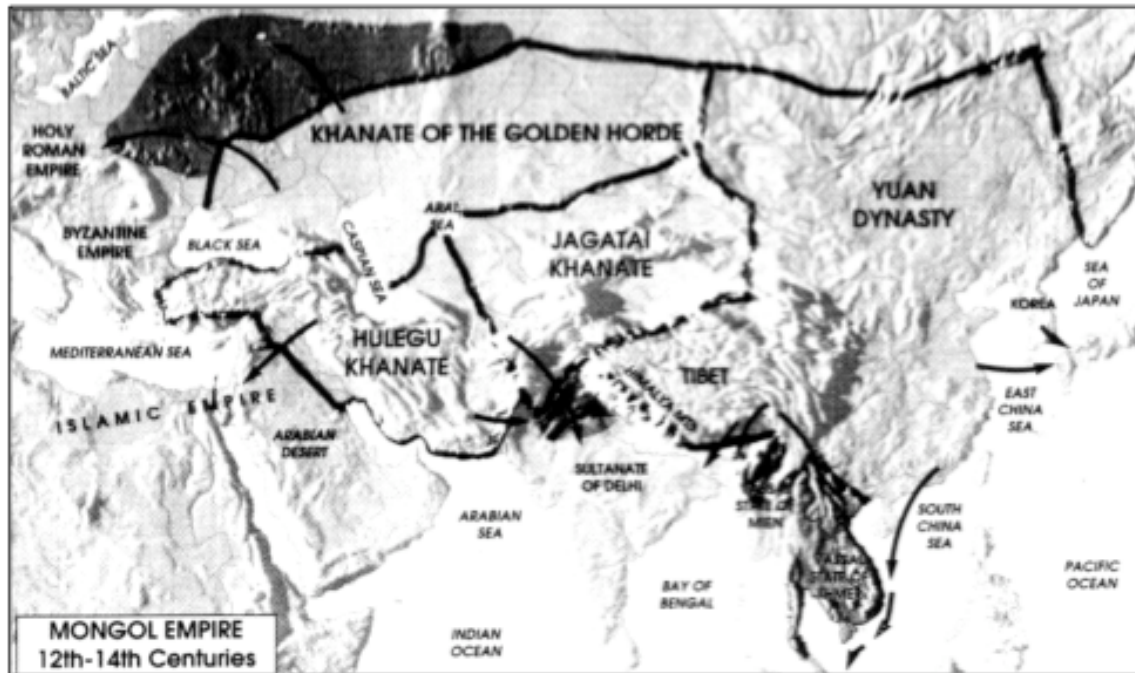
602-14

Which statement supports the claim that diversity was an important characteristic of the Mongol Empire (1200–1350)?

- (1) All people in the Mongol Empire were Hindu.
- (2) The Mongol Empire ruled peoples from China, Russia, eastern Europe, and India.**
- (3) Genghis Khan organized a network of communication across the Empire.
- (4) The Mongol Empire covered only central Asia.

101-17

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



The map shows that the Mongol Empire stretched across

- (1) Africa and Southeast Asia
  - (2) North America and Europe
  - (3) Europe and Asia**
  - (4) South America and Asia
- 600-9

### **MARCO POLO AND IBN BATTUTA**

- *The travels of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta resulted in increased trade between Europe and China and an increased interest in different cultures*
- *The writings of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta serve as primary sources about trade and culture*

One way in which the travels of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta are similar is that they resulted in

- (1) an increased interest in different cultures**
  - (2) the development of slavery
  - (3) a reduction in trade
  - (4) the discovery of East Asia
- 108-11

What was one long-term impact of Marco Polo's visit to China?

- (1) The Chinese began construction of the Great Wall.
- (2) The principle of divine right was introduced to China.
- (3) Christianity rapidly spread throughout the Yuan Empire.

**(4) Europeans increased trade with China.**

107-12

What was a long-term impact of Marco Polo's trips to China?

- (1) The Silk Roads replaced the all-water route to Asia.
- (2) The Chinese forced the Europeans to trade only in Peking.
- (3) China was isolated from other countries.

**(4) Trade increased between China and Europe.**

606-16

Historians value the writings of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta because they

**(1) serve as primary sources about trade and culture**

- (2) provide the basis for European holy books
- (3) include advice on how to be a democratic ruler
- (4) present unbiased views of life in Africa and Asia

106-16

The travels of Marco Polo and of Ibn Battuta were similar in that these travels

- (1) led to nationalistic movements
- (2) helped to spread the ideas of religious leaders

**(3) stimulated the expansion of trade**

- (4) supported democratic forms of government

105-12

The travels of Marco Polo resulted in the

- (1) introduction of gunpowder to China
- (2) decline of Mongol rule in China

**(3) expansion of trade between China and Europe**

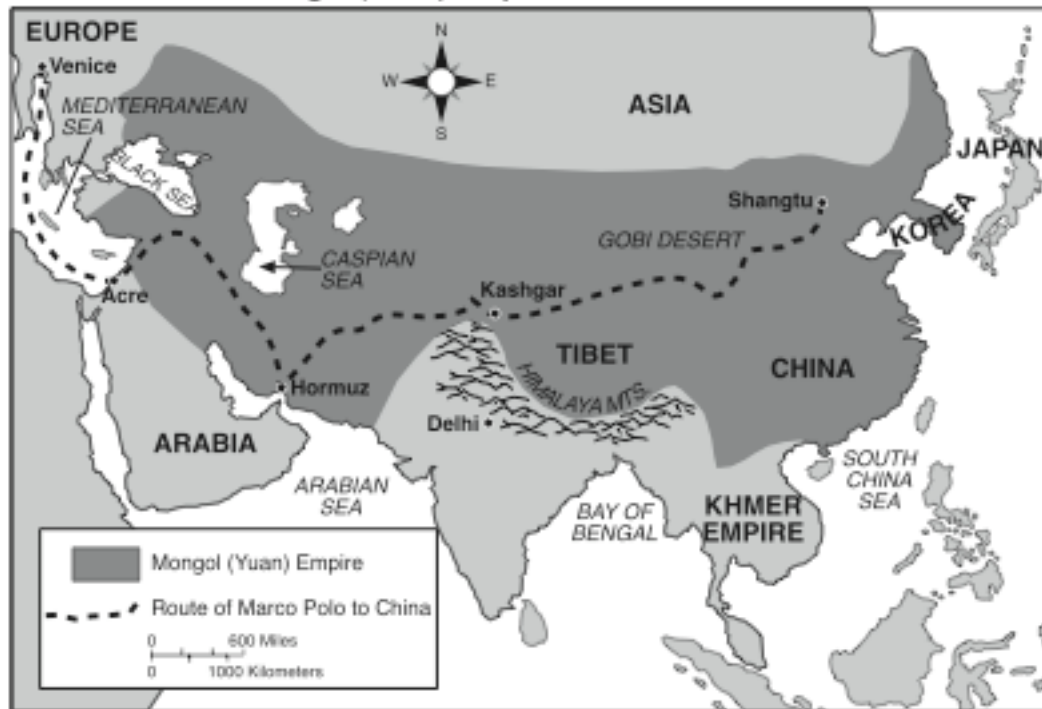
- (4) use of Confucian teachings in Europe

104-13



Base your answers to the following two questions on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The Mongol (Yuan) Empire of Kublai Khan in 1280



Source: Henry Abraham and Irwin Pfeffer, *Enjoying Global History*, AMSCO (adapted)

The information provided by the map indicates that in 1280 the Mongols controlled

- (1) areas of Africa, Asia, and Europe
  - (2) territory from eastern China to eastern Europe**
  - (3) Japan and Korea
  - (4) all of Asia
- 603-7

What was the effect of the extensive Mongol Empire on the people who lived in Europe and Asia in the 1200s?

- (1) development of a common language
  - (2) adoption of Confucian ideas and practices
  - (3) expansion of Japanese cultural traditions
  - (4) significant increases in trade and travel**
- 603-8

Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo were similar in that both

- (1) ruled over vast empires that included diverse peoples
  - (2) produced written records of their extensive travels**
  - (3) converted thousands of people to Christianity
  - (4) fought to free their people from Mongol rule
- 603-14

The journals of early travelers such as **Ibn Battuta** of Morocco, Zheng He of China, and Mansa Musa of Mali are examples of

**(1) primary sources describing observations of the travelers**

(2) works of fiction intended to describe the adventures of the travelers

(3) secondary sources that record the travelers' interpretations of history

(4) outdated resources for historical research

602-11

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

**The Kingdom of Mali (c. 1300)**  
Ibn Battuta

The [people] possess some admirable qualities. They are seldom unjust, and have a greater abhorrence [hatred] of injustice than any other people. There is complete security in their country. Neither traveler nor inhabitant in it has anything to fear from robbers or men of violence.

Which point of view about the culture of Mali does Ibn Battuta express in this passage?

(1) It was considered more primitive than those of the rest of the world.

(2) It was heavily influenced by European culture.

**(3) It was centered around peace and justice.**

(4) It was generally concerned with establishing democratic principles.

800-6

### *The Golden Age of Islam*

*(a MAP is likely [regarding the spread of Islam] / advancements in math, science, and medicine / preservation of Greek and Roman culture / achievements of Islamic civilization spread to Western Europe after the Crusades*

A major contribution of the Golden Age of Islam was the

(1) development of mercantilism

(2) creation of the first polytheistic religion

(3) spread of democratic ideals

**(4) advancement of mathematics and science**

106-13

Which statement about the Golden Age of Islam is a fact rather than an opinion?

- (1) Islamic art was more abstract than Greek art.
- (2) Muslims were the best early mathematicians.
- (3) Islamic society preserved Greek and Roman culture.**
- (4) Muslim artists had more talent than European artists.

805-10

The Golden Age of Muslim culture was best known for its

- (1) attempts to colonize North America
- (2) frequent conflicts between Christians and Jews
- (3) advances in mathematics, science, and medicine**
- (4) policies to reduce trade between the Middle East and China

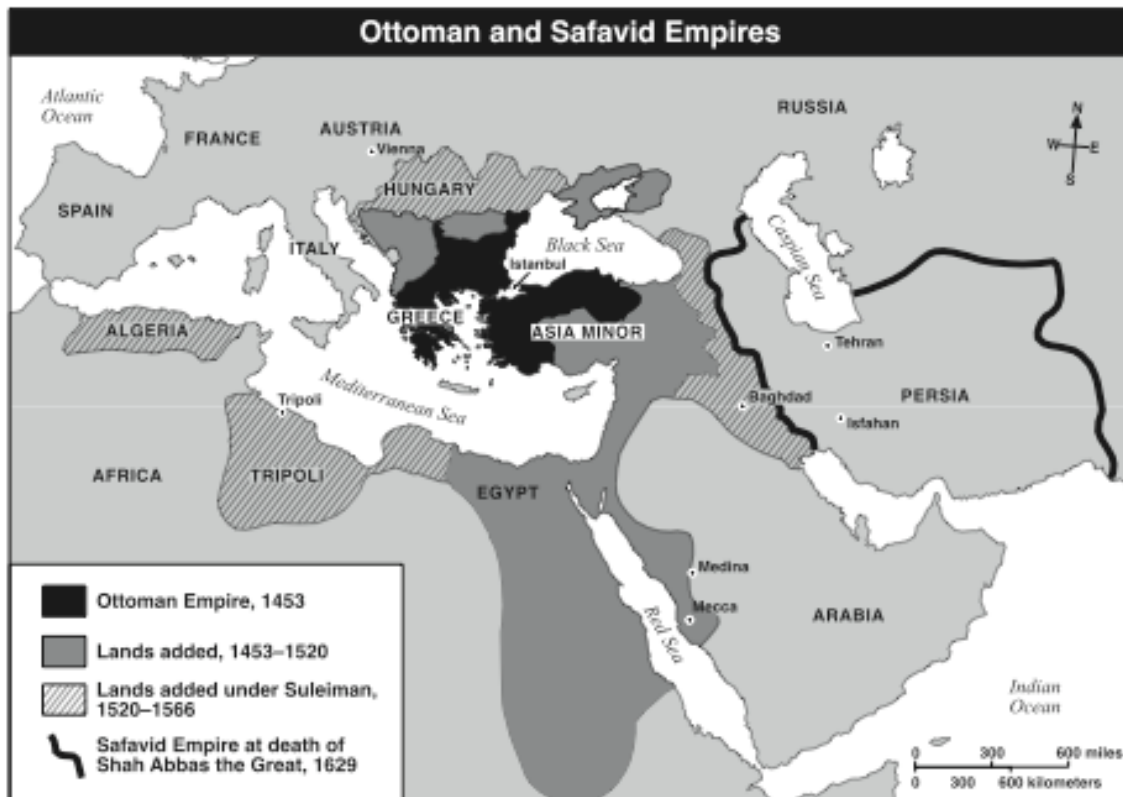
605-10

Many achievements of Islamic civilization reached European society by way of the

- (1) Crusades and eastern Mediterranean trading networks**
- (2) merchant guilds and the Industrial Revolution
- (3) Middle Passage and the Columbian Exchange
- (4) conquests of the Germanic tribes and trade along the Silk Road

804-10

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



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

Which generalization is best supported by the information in this map?

- (1) The Ottoman Empire controlled the largest amount of territory by 1453.
- (2) The Safavid Empire controlled parts of western Europe by 1629.
- (3) By the 1500s, the Ottoman Empire controlled parts of the Middle East, North Africa, and eastern Europe.**
- (4) The Mediterranean Sea served as a cultural barrier between Asia Minor and North Africa.

804-12

Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____ A. Development of medical encyclopedias B. Development of algebra and astronomical tables C. Production of cotton textiles and woolen carpets D. Production of literature, calligraphy, and geometric art
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- (1) Achievements of Feudal Societies
- (2) Inventions During the Neolithic Revolution
- (3) Issues of the Protestant Reformation
- (4) Contributions of the Islamic Civilization**

604-8

The spread of Islam into the kingdoms of Ghana and Mali resulted from

- (1) imperialism
- (2) ethnocentrism
- (3) cultural diffusion**
- (4) self-determination

103-18

- Indian scholars contributed to mathematics by developing the decimal system and the concept of zero.
- **Arab mathematicians** transmitted **the decimal system** and **the concept of zero** to the Western world.

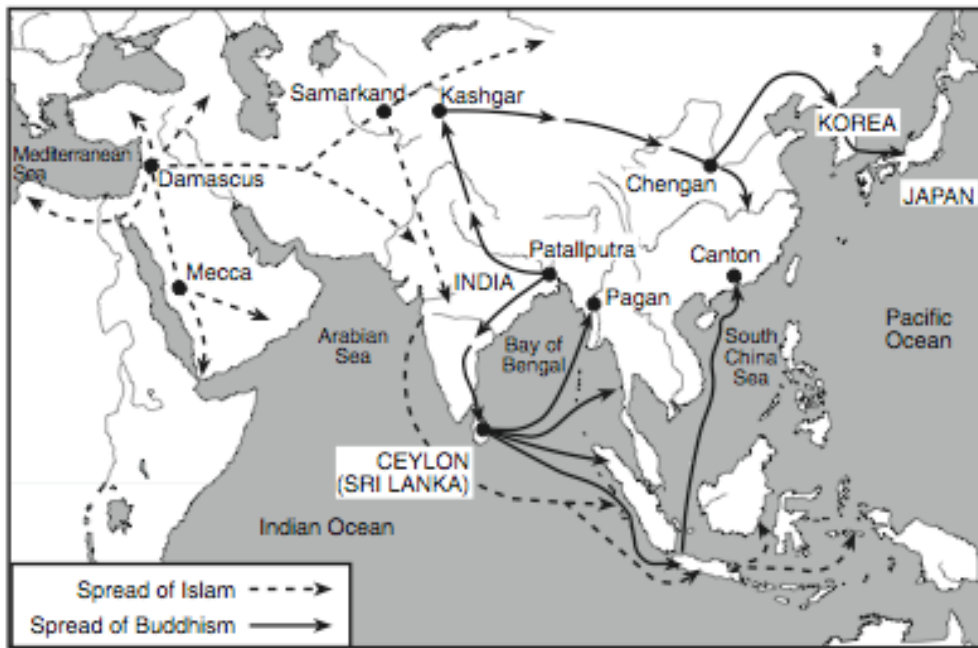
Based on these statements, which conclusion is valid?

- (1) Indians and Arabs developed the first civilizations.
- (2) Through contact, ideas were exchanged and then spread.**
- (3) Trade is an inefficient way to spread ideas.
- (4) Western civilization had few ideas to share with Indians and Arabs.

101-4

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

**The Spread of Islam and Buddhism, 200 B.C. — A.D. 1450**



Which area was most affected by the spread of both Islam and Buddhism in the period from 200 B.C. to A.D. 1450?

**(1) Indian subcontinent**

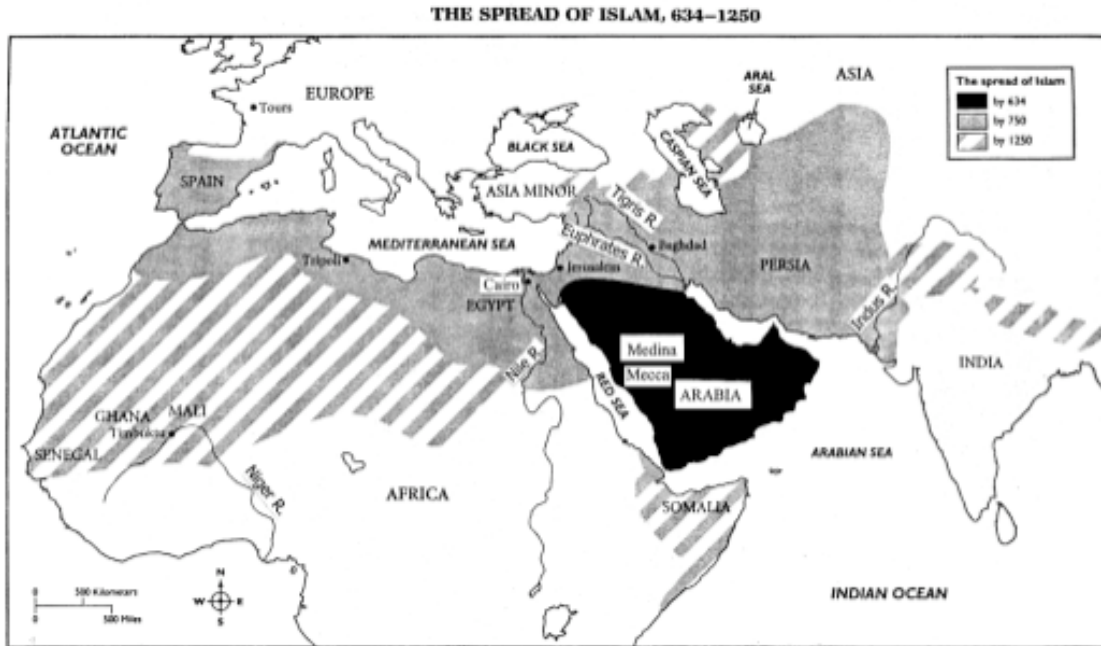
(2) Japanese islands

(3) Arabian peninsula

(4) coastal China

101-15

Base your answers to the following two questions on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



What is the best conclusion based on the information provided by the map?

- (1) **Islam has become the dominant religion in many diverse cultures over time.**
- (2) Islam was very slow to expand from its original development in Persia.
- (3) Islam spread to regions that had cultures similar to those of Arabia.
- (4) Islam’s influence is rapidly decreasing in the modern world.

800-9

According to the map, by A.D. 750 Islam had spread from

- (1) Mecca to Asia Minor
- (2) Cairo to Tours
- (3) Senegal to India
- (4) **the Indus River to Spain**

800-10

The contributions of the Golden Age of Islamic civilization include

- (1) **advances in mathematics**
- (2) irrigation systems
- (3) polytheistic beliefs
- (4) gunpowder and guns

600-7