

Global History Assessment

History · Answer Key · 20 Questions

1. Which ancient civilization developed the cuneiform writing system?

A) Sumerians

B) Egyptians

C) Phoenicians

D) Indus Valley

E) Hittites

2. The Edict of Milan, issued in 313 AD, primarily accomplished which of the following?

A) Established a new Roman capital

B) Ended the persecution of Christians

C) Formally dissolved the Senate

D) Declared war on the Goths

3. Which explorer is credited with leading the first expedition to circumnavigate the globe?

A) Christopher Columbus

B) Vasco da Gama

C) Ferdinand Magellan

D) Amerigo Vespucci

4. What was the primary goal of the Boxer Rebellion in China?

A) To overthrow the Qing Dynasty

B) To expel foreign influence and colonial presence

C) To spread democratic ideals

D) To promote industrialization

5. The 'Reign of Terror' was a violent period occurring during which historical event?

A) The American Revolution

B) The Russian Revolution

C) The French Revolution

D) The Meiji Restoration

6. Which empire was led by Mansa Musa, known for his massive gold reserves?

A) Mali Empire

B) Songhai Empire

C) Ghana Empire

D) Axum Empire

7. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) officially ended hostilities in which conflict?

- A) The Crimean War
- B) The Napoleonic Wars

C) World War I

- D) World War II

8. What was the 'Silk Road' primarily used for during the Classical and Post-Classical eras?

- A) Diplomatic negotiations

B) Trans-continental trade of luxury goods

- C) Migration of nomadic tribes
- D) Postal delivery system

9. Which invention by Johannes Gutenberg significantly accelerated the spread of ideas during the Renaissance?

- A) Steam engine
- B) Spinning jenny

C) Movable type printing press

- D) Telescope

10. In which city did the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution primarily take place?

- A) Moscow

B) St. Petersburg

- C) Kiev
- D) Warsaw

11. The Aztec Empire was centered in which modern-day country?

- A) Peru

B) Mexico

- C) Guatemala
- D) Brazil

12. What was the main purpose of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885?

- A) To end the slave trade

B) To partition African territories among European powers

- C) To resolve borders after the Franco-Prussian War
- D) To promote European tourism

13. Which document, signed in 1215, limited the power of the English monarch?

- A) The Bill of Rights
- B) The Magna Carta**
- C) The Petition of Right
- D) The Habeas Corpus Act

14. The 'Great Schism' of 1054 resulted in the permanent split between which two branches of Christianity?

- A) Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox**
- B) Protestant and Catholic
- C) Anglican and Puritan
- D) Lutheran and Calvinist

15. Which Enlightenment thinker advocated for the separation of powers in government?

- A) John Locke
- B) Thomas Hobbes
- C) Baron de Montesquieu**
- D) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

16. The 'Meiji Restoration' in Japan marked the transition from feudalism to what?

- A) A military dictatorship
- B) An industrial, modernized state**
- C) A stateless society
- D) A communist regime

17. Which city served as the capital of the Byzantine Empire?

- A) Rome
- B) Constantinople**
- C) Athens
- D) Alexandria

18. The 'Triangular Trade' involved the exchange of goods and people across which ocean?

- A) Indian Ocean
- B) Pacific Ocean
- C) Atlantic Ocean**
- D) Arctic Ocean

19. Which of the following was a primary cause of the Fall of the Western Roman Empire?

A) Economic prosperity

B) Invasions by Germanic tribes

C) The rapid rise of Islam

D) A sudden drop in global temperature

20. What is the historical significance of the Neolithic Revolution?

A) The discovery of iron tools

B) The transition from hunting and gathering to agriculture

C) The invention of the wheel

D) The first written law code