Test Bank for World History Volume 2 - from 1400 1st Kordas

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World History

Volume 2
from 1400

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OpenStax *World History*, Volume 2, from 1400 Test Bank

Chapter 1: Understanding the Past

Review Questions

Multiple Choice

1. What is history, above all else?

A. a study of only the key people who have influenced the past
B. a path to knowing why we are the way we are*
C. a direct predictor of what will happen in the future
D. a study of how humans have interacted with their environment and climate

Difficulty: Moderate

2. What are two key skills that are developed from studying history?

A. remembering dates and remembering names
B. remembering where things happened and when they happened
C. rote memorization and audience assessment
D. innovative inquiry and creative thinking*

Difficulty: Difficult

3. Which of the following items would be considered a secondary source of information?

A. a map drawn in the 1960s identifying World War II battle sites*
B. a menu from a restaurant
C. song lyrics
D. court transcripts

Difficulty: Easy

4. What is the theory of history that emphasizes studying the deeds and impact of important leaders to paint an accurate picture of the past?

A. great man theory*
B. great leader theory
C. elite-driven theory
D. progressive history theory

Difficulty: Moderate

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5. What belief underlies the field of social history?
A. The study of societies is the only worthwhile method to study history.
B. History is made by all people and not just elites.*
C. Anthropology should be considered a history class.
D. The influence of great men on society is the best way to view historical developments.

Difficulty: Moderate

True/False

6. True or false? The United Nations established a series of universal declarations that conceived of all people as deserving of human rights and dignity.
Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

7. True or false? Sites like Wikipedia and Encyclopedia.com give significant depth to allow for the critical thinking necessary to produce quality work.
Answer: False
Sites like Wikipedia and Encyclopedia.com do not give significant depth in their descriptions of a topic.

Difficulty: Moderate

8. True or false? In history, the term *causation* refers to government policies.
Answer: False
Causation refers to the "why" behind events.

Difficulty: Moderate

9. True or false? The tertiary level of causation includes the results of the historical event.
Answer: False.
The tertiary level is an understanding of the overall cause of the historical event.

Difficulty: Difficult

10. True or false? Michael Sadler and John Thomas Hope argued over whether child labor in factories was a bad thing.
Answer: True

Difficulty: Moderate

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Identification

A. historiography
B. iconography
C. rhetoric
D. great man theory
E. progressive history

11. This is the way words are used or put together in speaking or writing.
Answer: C. rhetoric

Difficulty: Moderate

12. This credits leaders and heroes with triggering history's pivotal events.
Answer: D. great man theory

Difficulty: Easy

13. This refers to the visual images and symbols used in a work of art.
Answer: B. iconography

Difficulty: Moderate

14. This is how other historians have already interpreted and written about the past.
Answer: A. historiography

Difficulty: Easy

15. This refers to how some have viewed history as a straight line to a specific destination.
Answer: E. progressive history

Difficulty: Difficult

Fill in the Blank

16. A _____ is someone who may reside in only one nation but who self-identifies as part of the larger world community.
Answer: global citizen

Difficulty: Moderate

17. A _____ means studying events in roughly the order in which they took place.
Answer: chronological approach

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Difficulty: Easy

18. In the process we call _____, each additional lens revised the great man story of history, adding new key players and viewpoints.
Answer: revisionism

Difficulty: Difficult

19. A _____ interpretation of history focuses on viewing history through a lens of class struggle.
Answer: Marxist

Difficulty: Moderate

20. The _____ is the most immediate reason an event occurred.
Answer: primary cause

Difficulty: Moderate

Short Answer Questions

21. How are people's names presented in the book?
Sample Answer: The book tries to be true to the essence of world cultures by presenting people's names in forms as close as possible to their language of origin. These spelling choices have been made by experts in their field based on current research.

Difficulty: Easy

22. What are primary sources? What are some examples?
Sample Answer: Primary sources are gateways to the past because they are objects or documents that come directly from the time period to which they refer. They might be government documents, menus from restaurants, diaries, letters, musical instruments, photographs, portraits drawn from life, songs, and so on.

Difficulty: Moderate

23. What are secondary sources? What are some examples?
Sample Answer: Secondary sources are ones written or created after the fact. These might be books or articles written by historians or other scholars.

Difficulty: Moderate

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24. Why do some people remain hidden to history, and how can they be included?
Sample Answer: They remain hidden because few records talk about their lives and experiences. Historians can use sources like church records, newspapers, and court hearings to illuminate the lives of the poor and illiterate. Court hearings were one venue in which the words of people from all backgrounds were recorded as they served as witnesses and as accused. Mothers and fathers also sought out those who could write letters for them to get pardons for loved ones convicted of crimes. These kinds of sources shed light on those whose voices were rarely heard, either while they lived or after they died.

Difficulty: Difficult

25. What happened to Indigenous records in Latin America?
Sample Answer: In the case of Latin America, the historical record was significantly altered when the Europeans arrived. Believing that much of the writing of Indigenous people that they found spoke of a religion and culture they meant to replace, the conquerors deliberately destroyed it.

Difficulty: Difficult

26. What was Romanticism, and how did it change culture?
Sample Answer: The Romantics believed there was greatness in everyday life. Even a small flower was worthy of a poem, and the plight of a lowly squire was as important as the worries of the great lord of the manor, for both were essential actors in the human experience. The advent of Romantic art, poetry, music, and novels paved the way for a broad reexamination of what was worth knowing and studying.

Difficulty: Moderate

27. What are social constructs?
Sample Answer: These are ideas that have been created and accepted by the people in a society, such as the concepts of class distinction and gender. Social constructs influence the ways people think and behave.

Difficulty: Difficult

28. What is intellectual history?
Sample Answer: Intellectual history looks at the ideas that drive people to make certain choices and focuses on philosophical questions and the history of human thought.

Difficulty: Moderate

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29. What is historical empathy, and why is it important?
Sample Answer: It is the ability to meet the past on its own terms and without judgment or the imposition of our own modern-day attitudes. To fully embrace the study of the past, the student of history must be able to set aside the assumptions of the modern era. Everyone has a set of biases, generated by the people who influence our lives and the experiences that shape who we become. Historians must spend the time necessary to investigate these biases and understand how they affect their interpretations.

Difficulty: Difficult

30. What role does bias play in historians' work?
Sample Answer: Historians, particularly those trained in recent times, work to eliminate as much bias as they can, but we cannot wholly disconnect ourselves from our environment and beliefs. Bias can even sometimes act as a positive force, allowing us to look at the past in new ways. For example, historians in the 1960s and 1970s began to question their discipline's traditional focus on elites and sought out new sources that highlight the lives of more ordinary people. Driven by a bias in favor of the counterculture and politics of the era, they wanted to know more about what *all* people experienced.

Difficulty: Difficult

31. What did Chinua Achebe write about?
Sample Answer: He wrote about the impact of British missionary work in Nigeria. His writing speaks to both the historic legacy of colonialism and the need for people to see themselves independently and then in relation to others.

Difficulty: Moderate

32. Select an event in history and evaluate the spark, the surrounding issues, and the overall process of motivation, referring to the three identified levels of causation.
Sample Answer: The response would need to identify what is believed to be the primary, then the secondary, and finally the tertiary levels of causation.

Difficulty: Difficult

Long Answer Questions

33. How should a person approach interpreting a source? What are the key questions to ask about a source?
Sample Answer:
- Understand the author, the audience, the intent, and the context.
- Identify what kind of source it is.

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- Who authored the source, and are they reliable or do they have an agenda?
- What is the historical context of the source? How does it relate to other events?

Difficulty: Easy

34. How might different schools of historical thought approach the study of Latin America from the period of European conquest through the independence movements of the 1820s?

Sample Answer:

- The progressive historian might explore the growth of democratic legal systems or people's increased interest in republican forms of government.
- The intellectual historian might consider the Indigenous literature and philosophy of the period.
- The social historian would look at, for instance, what conquered people ate, how they worked, and what they looked for in marriage partners.
- A Marxist historian would examine unfair labor practices and moments of class conflict like rebellion or riot.
- The gender historian would focus on the role that social constructs of gender played in the lives of people in the past.
- The postcolonialist historian would highlight why aspects of colonialism, such as racism and poverty, remain influential after independence.

Difficulty: Difficult

35. Identify how images of the Hagia Sofia reflect the changes in society throughout centuries.

Sample Answer:

- The building's history began in the Byzantine Christian era with Justinian.
- That Christian society was eliminated by the Muslim efforts to expand their territories.
- The changes to the Hagia Sofia reflect the beginning of the Muslim influence.
- One can observe how the Hagia Sofia looks and operates today.

Difficulty: Moderate

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