

WORLD HISTORY

Instruction: You are offered the test items with one correct answer from four proposed ones.

1. Ancient Egyptian civilization was founded in the shore of the
A) Euphrates
B) Tigris
C) Nile
D) Sava

2. Territory which was a center for the Huns Empire in West after the Great Migration
A) Pannonia
B) Gallyia
C) Byzantium
D) Rome

3. What is the name of the code of laws created by Genghis Khan, which regulates the rules of behavior and life of the Mongols?
A) "Great Yasa"
B) "Law of the Fathers"
C) "Manuscript of Power"
D) "Code of Genghis Khan"

4. Who convinced that America`s land is the new continent
A) A. Vespucci
B) F. Magellan
C) Vasco da Gama
D) Ch. Columbus

5. Form of state in which head of state have all power without limits:
A) parliamentary monarchy
B) representative monarchy
C) absolute monarchy
D) parliamentary republic

6. What was capital of Ottaman empire?
A) Antaliya
B) Bursa
C) Ancara
D) Istanbul

7. When was civil war in the USA

- A) 1889-1891
- B) 1876-1878
- C) 1861-1865
- D) 1873-1875

8. On the top of the ancient Persia was:

- A) baron
- B) duke
- C) tsar
- D) count

9. World War I officially ended in

- A) June 28, 1919
- B) June 28, 1920
- C) November 11, 1920
- D) November 11, 1917

10. When Japan started invasion on China?

- A) 1936
- B) 1931
- C) 1939
- D) 1941

11. "New course" in 1933-1941 was proposed by

- A) G. Guver
- B) F. Rousevelt
- C) J. Keins
- D) W. Churchill

12. M. Kemal was at the head of national-liberation movement in:

- A) Turkey
- B) China
- C) India
- D) Iran

13. What was one of the causes of the World War II?

- A) formation of UN
- B) war-military policy of the USA
- C) spreading reformation among all countries
- D) establishing new division of the World

14. Extreme form(-s) of nationalism:

- A) chauvinism, fascism, buddhism, nazism
- B) chauvinism, authoritarianism, racialism, nazism
- C) chauvinism, fascism, racialism, totalitarianism
- D) chauvinism, fascism, racialism, nazism

15. Bipolar system of international relations was based on the opinion of two countries:

- A) USA and China
- B) USSR and Great Britain
- C) USSR and China
- D) USSR and USA

16. Goal of the Munich meeting in September 29-30, 1938

- A) to determine further destiny of Czechoslovakia
- B) to determine further destiny of Germany
- C) to determine further destiny of Italy
- D) to determine further destiny of the whole European countries

17. One of the main features of Cold war:

- A) political confrontation between USSR and Cuba
- B) ideological confrontation between OWT and NATO
- C) ideological confrontation between USSR and the Great Britain
- D) development of cultural relations between communist and western systems

18. Leader of national-liberation movement in India:

- A) M. Kemal
- B) N. Mandela
- C) M. Ghandy
- D) M.L. King

19. Models of market systems of economics:

- A) American, Japanese, Swedish, German
- B) American, Japanese, Swedish, British
- C) American, Chinese, Swedish, German
- D) American, Japanese, Russian, German

20. Types of economic systems:

- A) traditional, industrial, command, mixed
- B) traditional, market, motivated, mixed
- C) traditional, market, command, mixed
- D) agrarian, industrial, command, mixed

21. In January 1848 from rebellion in Sicily was started

- A) revolution in France
- B) revolution in Italy
- C) revolution in Austria
- D) revolution in Germany

22. Why N. Khrushchev's thaw was superficial?

- A) followed multi-party system
- B) not fully destalinization
- C) followed one party system
- D) power fully was based on democracy

23. Tanzimat reform was created by sultan

- A) Abdul Medzhid
- B) Mahmud II
- C) Abdul Aziz
- D) Abdul Hamid

24. Remarkable representatives in politics of the neoconservatism as a synthesis of ideas of traditional conservatism and liberalism

- A) R. Reagan, M. Thatcher, J. Shirak
- B) R. Reagan, M. Thatcher, F. Roosevelt
- C) F. Roosevelt, J. Shirak, M. Thatcher
- D) R. Reagan, F. Roosevelt., J. Shirak

25. Reformational movement in Great Britain and Scotland in the XVI-XVII c.

- A) independents
- B) presvetrians
- C) puritanism
- D) gentry

Instruction: You are offered the test items on the base of text with one correct answer from four proposed ones. Read the text attentively and do the items.

French bourgeois revolution

Stages	July 4, 1789 - August 10, 1792	August 10, 1792 - May 31, 1793	May 31, 1793 - July 27, 1794
Reasons	Defeat on the Seven year War, high taxes, trade and industry crisis	Displeased about keeping constitutional monarchy	Desperate military position, Girondists' politics threat.
Main significances	Seizure of the Bastille	Victory of revolutionary army in anti-French coalition in the battle in Valma	Jacobins came to the authority, 24 June 1793 New Republics Constitution
Results	Transition state power to the hands of bourgeois	French was announced as a Republic, Convents two wings - Girondists and Montagnards	Jacobines' dictatorship fall, directories authority

26. Crucial event at the beginning of the French bourgeois revolution was
- A) Seizure of the Bastille
 - B) Victory of revolutionary army in anti-French coalition in the battle in Valma
 - C) Establishment of Jacobins authority
 - D) Announcement of the New Republic's Constitution on June 24, 1793
27. Second stage of French bourgeois revolution
- A) July 4, 1789 – August 10, 1792
 - B) May 31, 1793 – July 27, 1794
 - C) May 31, 1793 – July 27, 1795
 - D) August 10, 1792 – May 31, 1793
28. Main reason that influenced to the start of the French bourgeois revolution
- A) Ludovico XIV died
 - B) Defeat on the Seven year War, high taxes, trade and industry crisis
 - C) Ludovico XV came to the throne
 - D) Jacobins came to the authority

29. Which wing's representatives were leaders as M.Robespierre, Jean-pol Marat, J.Jac Danton?

- A) East
- B) Left
- C) Right
- D) Girondist's

30. When Jacobins came to the authority, what did they do to keep the power?

- A) Announced Constitutional monarchy
- B) Expanded of inner market
- C) Proclaimed the New Republican Constitution
- D) Announced French bourgeois revolution

Instruction: You are offered test items to matching.

31. Match the following universities and their locations:

A)	University of Alexandria	Turkey
		Morocco
		Egypt
		England
B)	Oxford University	Turkey
		Morocco
		Egypt
		England

32. Match the following dynasty of India and the characteristic of its reign:

A)	Mughal empire	Indo-Islamic architecture continue to prospere
		Dominance over most of the South Asia
		India became dominion of the Great Britan
		India was captured by mongols
B)	Maratha empire	Indo-Islamic architecture continue to prospere
		Dominance over most of the South Asia
		India became dominion of the Great Britan
		India was captured by mongols

33. Match the following treaty and its consequence:

A) Treaty of Nanjing	Germany was officially claimed as guilty for starting the World War I
	China signed unfair treaty with England
	Islands of Atlantic ocean were given to Japan
	Russian empire dominated in Atlantic ocean
B) Treaty of Versailles	Germany was officially claimed as guilty for starting the World War I
	China signed unfair treaty with England
	Islands of Atlantic ocean were given to Japan
	Russian empire dominated in Atlantic ocean

34. Match the following leader of China and his political reform's consequence:

A) Yuan Shikai	Two of three principles were completed
	the President power was strengthened
	the communist power was increased
	China was under 20 years of Civil war
B) Sun Yat-Sen	Two of three principles were completed
	the President power was strengthened
	the communist power was increased
	China was under 20 years of Civil war

35. Match the following state and the model of economic modernization:

A)	South Korea	Labor disciplinary, course on the national growth, synthesis of the western knowledge and traditional civilizational heritage
		Self path of technological progress, concentration of education, parallel urbanization and modernization, growth of national corporations
		State planning and control of development called etatism, the main idea national state of european type, dominance of state paternalism over society, denying of class division of society
		high state regulation of economy with significant part of private sector, concentration on wheat production in agriculture, paying attention on scientific and technical collaboration with foreign countries
B)	Japan	Labor disciplinary, course on the national growth, synthesis of the western knowledge and traditional civilizational heritage
		Self path of technological progress, concentration of education, parallel urbanization and modernization, growth of national corporations
		State planning and control of development called etatism, the main idea national state of european type, dominance of state paternalism over society, denying of class division of society
		high state regulation of economy with significant part of private sector, concentration on wheat production in agriculture, paying attention on scientific and technical collaboration with foreign countries

Instruction: You are offered the test items with one or more correct answers.

36. In the course of seeking new ways of development among Asian and African former colonial-dependent states were defined following cultural and civilizational regions:

- A) Central Asian region
- B) Central and South Africa
- C) European region
- D) North and South America
- E) Central and North Africa
- F) Chinese-Confucian region

37. In 25 year chinese military leader Lui Siu announced himself as an emperor and moved capital to the east to

- A) Guandong
- B) Loyan
- C) Guangzhou
- D) Guanxi
- E) Beijing
- F) Shandong

38. In VII century the most part of the Great Silk Road was controlled by:

- A) arabs
- B) turks
- C) americans
- D) europeans
- E) sogdians
- F) iranians

39. Religious and social movement in late mediaeval Europe which was arise by the crises of agrarian society and was directed on the catholic church reforming

- A) buddhism
- B) contr-reformation
- C) calvinism
- D) daosism
- E) humanism
- F) reformation

40. Determine the main characteristics of the postindustrial society

A) high level of using weapons

B) high level of breeding

C) high level of intellectual skills

D) formation and development of manufactories

E) high quality of informational and computer technologies

F) internet as a crucial part of human society

WORLD HISTORY TEST IS COMPLETED