The test consists of 100 questions that cover all the required areas of study in history at Bowie State University for a history major. These are world civilization, African American, U.S., Africa, and Europe. Other areas on the test include a few questions on philosophy, geography, and government because these areas are also required for a history major at the university. The latter areas will be examined as they relate to history. For example, questions on philosophy will be in the area of intellectual history, questions on geography will regard geographical history, and questions on government will concern politics and political institutions within a historical framework. All the questions are designed to examine a basic prescriptive knowledge in history. Listed below are some sample questions.

1. Which of the following statements correctly gives the origins of the term, bourgeois?
   a. It is a term invented by Karl Marx for use in the *Communist Manifesto*.
   b. It is the term started by French revolutionaries in the 1790s to distinguished wealthy businessmen from the aristocracy.
   c. It is a medieval term and refers to the people who lived within the walls, or the *bourg*.
   d. It is the term used by European merchants when France and other European states built trading empires.
   e. None of the above

2. What is the historical context of the assassination of Julius Caesar?
   a. It occurred at the beginning of the decline of the Roman Empire.
   b. It occurred during a revolution against the Empire when the plebeians tried to set up a republic.
   c. It occurred at the end of the Republic when successful generals, like Caesar, were establishing an empire.
   d. It occurred during the chaos of the Punic Wars in response to Caesar’s defeat by Hannibal of Carthage.
   e. None of the above

3. Which of the following is not an outcome of World War II?
   a. The Soviet army occupied Eastern Europe.
   b. The Americans occupied and rebuilt Japan.
   c. The United Nations was formed to replace the defunct League of Nations.
   d. The British government was financially bankrupt.
   e. The French built the Maginot Line as a defensive measure against future German aggression.

4. Which country did not participate in the Scramble for Africa during the 1880s?
   a. the United States
   b. Germany
   c. France
   d. Belgium
   e. Britain

5. Who among the following is not a king in English history/British history?
   a. Henry II who reigned during the 12th century
   b. Henry the VIII who reigned during the 16th century
   c. Louis XIV who reigned during the 17th century
   d. George IV who reigned during the 19th century
   e. George VI who reigned during the 20th century
6. The literal translation of *hidalgo* (petty noble from Spain) is:
   a. pig herder  
   b. son of nobody  
   c. pork grower  
   d. son of somebody  
   e. none of the above

7. “Dia de la raza” is better known in the United States as:
   a. Columbus Day  
   b. the day of atonement (November 11)  
   c. Good Friday  
   d. Mardi Gras (also “carnival”)  
   e. Christmas

8. According to Ivan Sertima and others, the colossal heads sculpted by the ancient Olmecs:
   a. are evidence of an African presence  
   b. illustrate their muscular power in transporting heavy loads  
   c. demonstrate their quasi-Christian religious beliefs in eternal life  
   d. are a fraud perpetrated by modern-day Eurocentric scholars on showing that the glories of some civilizations (including Kemet) owed a great deal to influences from outer space (i.e. aliens)  
   e. none of the above

9. The most prominent victim of the killings in El Salvador in recent times was:
   a. President Salvador Allende  
   b. Archbishop Oscar Romero  
   c. President Jacobo Arbenz  
   d. Tupac Amaru II (Gabriel Condorcanqui)  
   e. Montezuma

10. The bishop of the city of Rome is also known as:
    a. the apostle  
    b. one of the twelve apostles  
    c. the Pope  
    d. the author of the four Gospels  
    e. the Father of the Church

11. All of the following have contributed to the decline of the Roman Empire in the West EXCEPT:
    a. serious economic problems  
    b. attacks by “barbarians”  
    c. lead poisoning  
    d. Islam  
    e. unstable governance, especially regarding the succession of emperors

12. To a large extent the economies of ancient Greece and Rome were based on:
    a. slave labor  
    b. the work of the ruling classes  
    c. hard-hitting businessmen and mechanics  
    d. soldiers (hoplites and centurions)  
    e. none of the above
13. Which Near Eastern Empire was the nemesis of the Greeks during the fifth century BC?
   a. the Assyrian  
   b. the Babylonian  
   c. the Persian  
   d. the Phoenician  
   e. the Roman  
14. Prior to the Age of Steam, what natural phenomenon affected trade between Asia and East Africa?
   a. the zephyr  
   b. the monsoons  
   c. the trade winds  
   d. the Gulf Stream  
   e. the Jet Stream  
15. Which of the following was not once a colony within the British Empire?
   a. Kenya  
   b. Hong Kong  
   c. Maryland  
   d. New Zealand  
   e. Japan  
16. The period known as the Dark Ages in European history covers approximately what time in history?
   a. the twelfth and thirteenth centuries AD  
   b. the third and fourth centuries AD  
   c. the ninth and tenth centuries AD  
   d. the second and first centuries BC  
   e. none of the above  
17. Who among the following was not a prime minister in British history?
   a. Winston Churchill  
   b. Lord North  
   c. William Ewart Gladstone  
   d. Benjamin Disraeli  
   e. Sidney Greenstreet  
18. Which city was never part of the British Empire?
   a. New York City  
   b. London  
   c. Delhi  
   d. Casablanca  
   e. Jerusalem  
19. One of the accomplishments of the Congress under the Articles of Confederation was the land policy as designated in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. This set the policy to establish future states rather than future colonies in the American territory west of the Appalachian Mountains. Five future states were formed from this land. Which of the following is not one of those five states?
   a. Missouri  
   b. Ohio  
   c. Illinois  
   d. Indiana  
   e. Michigan
20. This ruler was responsible for uniting Upper and Lower Egypt and initiating the 1\textsuperscript{st} dynasty of Ancient Egypt.
   a. Djoser
   b. Menes
   c. Kaa
   d. Mentuhotep
   e. Anwarutep

21. This person was the architect of the Step Pyramid in Ancient Egypt and would be remembered by future generations for his expertise in the area of medicine.
   a. Pesehet
   b. Amenhotep I
   c. Imhotep
   d. Anwarutep
   e. Tutmosis I

22. Beginning around 1600 B.C.E. copies of this religious text were written on papyrus scrolls and buried with the deceased to aid in their spiritual journey in the afterlife.
   a. Pyramid Texts
   b. Coffin Texts
   c. Book of the Dead
   d. Dead Sea Scrolls
   e. None of the above

23. In the New Kingdom, this famous woman was co-regent with Tuthmosis III and eventually became ruler of Ancient Egypt.
   a. Sobekneferet
   b. Cleopatra
   c. Nefertiti
   d. Hatshepsut
   e. None of the above

24. This legendary figure is credited with consolidating and strengthening the kingdom of Mali.
   a. Sundiata Keita
   b. King Tenkamenin
   c. Mansa-Musa
   d. Sonni Ali
   e. None of the above

25. Which city is not associated with the Italian Renaissance?
   a. Andalusia
   b. Florence
   c. Venice
   d. Milan
   e. Rome

26. Which Christian denomination did not originate during the 16\textsuperscript{th} century Reformation?
   a. Methodism
   b. Calvinism
   c. Lutheranism
   d. Presbyterianism
   e. Anabaptism
27. Which of the following was not a major civilization during the BC period?
   a. Egypt under the Pharaohs
   b. China during the Qin Dynasty
   c. India during the Mauryan Dynasty
   d. the Hittite kingdom
   e. Japan under the Shoguns

28. What is meant by the term, Hellenistic?
   a. It refers to that cultural era in history brought about by Alexander’s conquests of civilizations in the Ancient Near East.
   b. It refers to the Greek civilization during the reign of Queen Hellen.
   c. It refers to the Classical Age of Greek civilization centered on the polis.
   d. It refers to the Greek civilization on Minoan Crete during the Bronze Age.
   e. None of the above

29. Which of the following pairs of terms have a similar, nearly identical, meaning?
   a. patrician and plebeian
   b. polis and city-state
   c. patriarch and pueblo
   d. artisan and artesian
   e. demagogue and demigod

30. Which of the following was not a city-state during the Classical Age of Greece?
   a. Alexandria
   b. Athens
   c. Sparta
   d. Thebes
   e. Corinth

31. Who among the following is not a historically significant philosopher during the BC period?
   a. Socrates
   b. Plato
   c. Aristotle
   d. Aquinas
   e. Epicurus

32. The Columbian Exchange refers to:
   a. Christopher Columbus’s land negotiations with the Native Americans he encountered.
   b. the interaction between Native Americans and Europeans in the New World resulting in the transfer of various diseases among peoples
   c. Lewis and Clark’s voyage down the Columbia River
   d. the secret treaty of 1874 between Columbia and the U.S. that dealt with the rights of Latin American states in the western hemisphere
   e. None of the above

33. Francisco Pizarro:
   a. defeated the Aztecs.
   b. defeated the Mayas.
   c. defeated the Incas.
   d. defeated the Spanish.
   e. None of the above
34. Roger Williams:
   a. founded Maryland on the premise of religious tolerance.
   b. was a dissenter who was exiled by Puritan leaders in Massachusetts.
   c. married Anne Hutchinson who then founded Pennsylvania.
   d. was known for his hatred of Native Americans.
   e. none of the above

35. Bacon’s Rebellion involved:
   a. backcountry farmers who resented wealthy elites in eastern Virginia.
   b. South Carolina slaves who rose up in rebellion against their masters.
   c. Metacom, an angry Native American, who despised English involvements in the fur trade.
   d. Canadians who rose up to throw off French authority in Canada during the War of 1812.
   e. None of the above

36. In 1960, African Americans began challenging segregated lunch counters by:
   a. creating all-black businesses that would serve whites.
   b. staging sit-ins and refusing to leave when they were not served.
   c. filing lawsuits in federal court to force restaurants to serve them.
   d. physically assaulting white owners who denied them service.
   e. None of the above

37. During the Freedom Rides incident:
   a. southern whites adopted the tactics of the civil rights movement and peacefully blocked buses.
   b. only the presence of federal troops prevented violence.
   c. white mobs attacked black freedom riders but left white ones alone.
   d. local police collaborated with the white mobs that attacked the buses.
   e. None of the above

38. During the Civil Rights movement’s March on Washington in 1963:
   a. speaker after speaker denounced the Kennedy administration for its inaction.
   b. black marchers attacked white hecklers.
   c. Congress announced that it had approved a bill that outlawed segregation in southern states.
   d. Martin Luther King electrified the crowd with his “I Have a Dream” speech.
   e. None of the above

39. In 1865, who issued Special Order #15?
   a. Abraham Lincoln
   b. William T. Sherman
   c. Booker T. Washington
   d. Morris Brown
   e. Ulysses S. Grant

40. What amendment to the U.S. Constitution outlawed slavery?
   a. Fifteenth
   b. Fourteenth
   c. Thirteenth
   d. Tenth
   e. None of the above
41. Reconstruction ended because of which compromise?
   a. the Three-Fifths Compromise
   b. the Missouri Compromise
   c. the Compromise of 1850
   d. the Washington Compromise
   e. the Compromise of 1877

42. As a result of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*:
   a. public education was made equal for both black and white citizens
   b. universities could no longer deny admission to anyone based on race or gender
   c. employers reserved the right to deny employment on the basis of race and gender
   d. the “separate but equal” doctrine was born
   e. affirmative action was upheld on the basis of race and gender

43. Which of the following was not used to disfranchise Black voters?
   a. poll taxes
   b. literacy tests
   c. violence
   d. amending the Constitution to nullify the 14th and the 15th amendments
   e. the so-called grandfather clause

44. Descartes’ method of doubt begins by calling into question claims about the world which are based on the evidence of:
   a. rational intuition
   b. the senses
   c. the Internet
   d. revelation
   e. none of the above

45. For John Locke, the primary qualities are similar to what today are called:
   a. subjective, or observer-dependent, qualities
   b. objective, or observer-independent, qualities
   c. the first qualities anyone ever knows
   d. the primary source of horoscope information
   e. none of the above

46. Which of the following is a principal philosophical objection to materialism (physicalism)?
   a. that you ought to do unto others as you would have them do unto you
   b. that my conscious experience and awareness of myself cannot be explained by the ‘bumping together of atoms’
   c. that materialism cannot account for any of my behaviors
   d. that materialism leads to atheism
   e. none of the above

47. The main question of ethics is:
   a. What can I know?
   b. How ought I to live?
   c. What is illogical?
   d. What are the fundamental features of the universe?
   e. None of the above
48. The representational theory of knowledge (Descartes, Locke) maintains that we only know about the physical world:
   a. through a divine revelation
   b. through the ideas of physical objects that are in the mind
   c. through representatives in the House of Commons
   d. through eternal truths
   e. none of the above

49. The cave analogy illustrates:
   a. the path from Athens to Sparta
   b. the path from good to evil
   c. the path from ignorance to knowledge
   d. the path from civil disobedience to justice
   e. none of the above

50. For David Hume causality is not found among our impressions and ideas. It can only be explained by:
   a. real causality
   b. divine intervention to recreate the world at every moment
   c. a habit of custom of the mind
   d. intuition
   e. sense experience of cause and effect

51. Identify the body of water that separates the continents of North America and South America from Western Europe and Africa.
   a. the Caspian Sea
   b. the Indian Ocean
   c. the Pacific Ocean
   d. the Atlantic Ocean
   e. none of the above

52. Social scientists define the region known as the Middle East differently. However, countries in that region would include:
   a. Nigeria, Israel and Syria
   b. Egypt, Turkey and Iraq
   c. Turkey, Kenya and Iraq
   d. India, Yemen and Egypt
   e. Algeria, Israel and Pakistan

53. The nearly perfect energy source is:
   a. coal
   b. natural gas
   c. petroleum
   d. nuclear fusion
   e. none of the above

54. The following political or social term can be traced back to ancient Rome rather than to ancient Athens:
   a. monarchy
   b. democracy
   c. senator
   d. tyrant
   e. aristocrat
55. All of the following methods were used by the ruling class in Rome to maintain control over the plebeians EXCEPTION:
   a. cheap or free entertainment, such as the circus
   b. adoption of reforms to calm the plebeians
   c. distribution of free land to plebeian soldiers after many of their conquests
   d. hired thugs to assassinate some of their most effective leaders
   e. handing power over to the plebeian class

56. The capital of the Carthaginian Empire was in the area that corresponds to present-day:
   a. Israel
   b. Southern Spain
   c. Tunisia
   d. the island of Sicily
   e. Crete

57. Ponce de Leon is the conquistador often given credit for the “discovery” of:
   a. Florida
   b. anabolic steroids, known to the Spaniards as the “fountain of youth”
   c. Puerto Rico
   d. San Juan
   e. “la isla del encanto,” by whatever name

58. By the Treaty of Tordesillas, the Pope:
   a. divided the world between Portugal and Spain
   b. canonized Archbishop Romero
   c. sent armed missionaries to redeem the indigenous population of the Americas and spread the doctrine of salvation
   d. tried to make peace with Queen Elizabeth and other Protestant rulers
   e. brought religious peace to the Holy Roman Empire

59. Between 1791 and 1804 a struggle for freedom and independence was fought:
   a. in Haiti
   b. in Jamaica
   c. all across the Andes
   d. by the last of the Incas
   e. in Brazil

60. All of the following were major sources of wealth in Brazil during the colonial days EXCEPTION:
   a. sugar
   b. gold diamonds
   c. brazilwood
   d. potatoes
   e. none of the above

61. All these powers were in charge of at least parts of Brazil, at one time or another, during the colonial period EXCEPTION:
   a. England
   b. the Netherlands
   c. Spain
   d. Portugal
   e. None of the above
62. In 1076 this band of Muslims invaded Ghana, took control of the capital, and began to establish the religion of Islam.
   a. Hyksos
   b. Carthaginians
   c. Almoravids
   d. Moors
   e. Zoroastrians

63. At this famous university in early West Africa, students studied grammar, geography, law, literature, and surgery.
   a. University of Salamenea
   b. University of Sankore
   c. University of Thebes
   d. University of Kumbi Saleh
   e. University of Samarkan

64. In the 15th century, the first European merchants to become heavily involved in the slave trade were:
   a. Dutch
   b. French
   c. English
   d. Portuguese
   e. Scots

65. This Spanish priest, in 1517, encouraged the immigration of African slaves to the New World.
   a. Bishop John Hawkins
   b. Bishop Bartolomeo de Las Casas
   c. Charles II
   d. Jean Baptiste du Sable
   e. None of the above

66. Spain granted the privilege of carrying slaves to her colonies in the New World with the much sought-after:
   a. Cacheo
   b. Middle Passage
   c. Asiento
   d. Cobocean
   e. Pimiento

67. In 1672, the British became major traders in the Atlantic slave trade when this company was chartered.
   a. East India Company
   b. West Indies Company
   c. Royal African Company
   d. African Slave Trade Company
   e. None of the above

68. The first Africans to arrive in North America arrived on a Dutch vessel at:
   a. Plymouth, Virginia
   b. Baltimore, Maryland
   c. Plymouth, Rhode Island
   d. Jamestown, Virginia
   e. Charleston, South Carolina
69. People accused of witchcraft in colonial-era New England:
   a. were almost always burned at the stake.
   b. were usually women who in some ways had disobeyed Puritan beliefs about the proper role of
      women in society.
   c. were usually young girls who had engaged in dancing, or some other un-lady-like activity.
   d. were usually men who truly believed in Satan.
   e. None of the above

70. The mercantile system refers to:
   a. Confederate policies regarding cotton exports during the Civil War.
   b. the Zimmerman letter that brought on the Spanish-American War.
   c. the economic relationship between the American colonies and Britain.
   d. Cold War politics.
   e. the economic policies propounded by captains of industry during the late nineteenth century.

71. Which of the following statements is not true about the French and Indian War?
   a. It resulted in the French ceding Canada to the British.
   b. It resulted in the Spanish gaining control of Louisiana.
   c. In the long run, it helped precipitate increased tensions between American colonists and Britain.
   d. It was, in part, brought on by George Washington’s military blunder at Fort Necessity.
   e. It resulted in France gaining Canada from Britain.

72. The Stamp Act:
   a. was part of the Missouri Compromise.
   b. successfully limited the circulation of counterfeit stamps in small towns on the western frontier
      during the late 1800s.
   c. helped fuel anti-British sentiments among many colonists prior to the American Revolution.
   d. reaped huge profits for nineteenth-century traveling salesmen known as Whigs.
   e. None of the above

73. The Boston Massacre:
   a. resulted from the Regulator Movement that opposed the Whiskey Tax.
   b. led to the creation of a Stamp Act Congress.
   c. had no real impact beyond Boston. In other words, it really was not newsworthy in the other
      colonies.
   d. occurred two days after the Revolutionary War ended.
   e. None of the above

74. During the American Revolution:
   a. the battle of Saratoga was pivotal because it helped draw the French into the conflict.
   b. the British avoided at all costs the use of ex-slaves as soldiers.
   c. George Washington encouraged all of his soldiers to use guerilla tactics.
   d. Philadelphia and New York were never occupied by British forces.
   e. None of the above

75. Nathan Bedford Forrest was infamous for:
   a. providing poor leadership at the battle of Gettysburg, which caused General Lee to lose the battle.
   b. inventing the spinning jenny, a cotton picking device.
   c. hunting down Nat Turner.
   d. serving as the Ku Klux Klan’s first prominent leader.
   e. None of the above
76. The Niagara Movement was organized by:
   a. W.E.B. DuBois
   b. Booker T. Washington
   c. Harriet Tubman
   d. Ida B. Tarbell
   e. Frederick Douglass

77. Who gave the speech known as the “Atlanta Compromise” and urged black people to accept segregation for now?
   a. W.E.B. DuBois
   b. Booker T. Washington
   c. Frederick Douglass
   d. Martin Luther King, Jr.
   e. George Washington Carver

78. Who was the founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association?
   a. W.E.B. DuBois
   b. James Weldon Johnson
   c. Marcus Garvey
   d. Henry McNeal Turner
   e. Nat Turner

79. Who was the founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History?
   a. Carter G. Woodson
   b. Ralph Ellison
   c. Malcolm X
   d. Marcus Garvey
   e. Lerone Bennett, Jr.

80. The “Double-V” campaign stood for:
   a. victory over the Germans as well as victory over discrimination.
   b. victory over the Germans as well as over the Japanese.
   c. selling a billion dollars worth of war bonds.
   d. victory of achieving freedom, justice and equality.
   e. None of the above

81. Who gave a speech at the Democratic National Convention in 1964 that gained support for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party’s challenge to the regular delegates?
   a. Ella Baker
   b. Fannie Lou Hamer
   c. Sojourner Truth
   d. Frances E.W. Harper
   e. James Meredith

82. Who popularized the slogan “black power”?
   a. Malcolm X
   b. Stokely Carmichael
   c. John Lewis
   d. Jesse Jackson
   e. George Jackson
83. All of the following are reasons why Blacks left the South in large numbers during World War I, EXCEPT:
   a. disfranchisement
   b. desegregation
   c. violence
   d. lack of economic opportunities
   e. none of the above

84. ______________________ sea breeze occurs.
   a. During the day
   b. During the night
   c. When it rains
   d. During storms
   e. None of the above

85. On September 21, the sun is vertically overhead at:
   a. the equator
   b. the poles
   c. 23.5° North
   d. 23.5° South
   e. none of the above

86. In order to equalize air pressure imbalances, air moves from:
   a. high pressure to high pressure
   b. high pressure to low pressure
   c. low pressure to low pressure
   d. low pressure to high pressure
   e. none of the above

87. The Greenhouse Effect is related most closely to:
   a. increases in atmospheric carbon dioxide
   b. nutrient enrichment of water through concentrations of fertilizer in agricultural runoff
   c. the conversion of sulfur oxide into sulfuric acid (acid rain) in the atmosphere
   d. the return of heated water to the environment
   e. increasingly colder temperatures in Antarctica

88. Which of the following is not an aspect of material culture?
   a. furniture
   b. tools
   c. folk songs
   d. musical instruments
   e. books

89. On a regional basis, the greatest discrepancy between population growth and food production has been in:
   a. Africa
   b. Asia
   c. Europe
   d. Latin America
   e. North America
90. Which of the following statements is not true regarding the Greek polis?
   a. The polis provided a small, intimate group where the individual found his identity by being an active participant of the group.
   b. In the polis the long-held customs of a small group of people became the laws of the citizens.
   c. Peer pressure within the small community of the polis enforced conformity among the citizens.
   d. The polis flourished during the Hellenistic Age, and Alexandria is an example of this.
   e. The polis flourished during the 5th century BC, and Athens is an example of this.

91. Rome’s history as the Republic coincides with which of the following?
   a. the Arab conquest of North Africa
   b. the Tang Dynasty in China
   c. the decline of the Gupta Dynasty in India
   d. the Classical Age of the Greek polis and the Hellenistic Era
   e. the height of the West African empires of Ghana and Mali

92. Which of the following is not true regarding the historical legacy of Caesar Augustus?
   a. Augustus ended the political anarchy of the Late Republic and initiated the Pax Romana.
   b. Augustus presided over Rome’s constitutional transformation from an oligarchic republic to a constitutional monarchy, which began rule by an emperor.
   c. Augustus got the army out of Roman politics, which brought a period of stability lasting 200 years.
   d. Augustus established a system of effective provincial governors that kept the empire strong for 200 years.
   e. Augustus ended the persecutions of the Christians and accepted the Church as a legal institution.

93. Which of the following is not given by Kenneth Scott Latourette and other historians as a reason for why Christianity became the dominant religion within the Roman Empire?
   a. the life and career of Jesus as a suffering savior who provides meaning in life and personal salvation
   b. an inclusiveness that made an overt appeal to marginalized groups like women and slaves
   c. Paul’s decision to carry the Gospel to non-Jews
   d. the use of the Inquisition to pressure pagans to convert
   e. legalization of the Christian Church by the emperors

94. Which of the following religions are not correctly associated with the countries?
   a. Hinduism & India
   b. Buddhism & China
   c. Islam and Arabia
   d. Christianity & Italy
   e. Zoroastrianism & Russia

95. Which of the following statements is true about Hinduism?
   a. Hinduism’s chief god is Buddha.
   b. Hinduism is a religion that is primarily found in China.
   c. Hinduism posits the idea that the material realm is unreal while the spiritual realm is real.
   d. Hinduism’s greatest teacher is Confucius.
   e. None of the above

96. Which of the following spiritual leaders is not correctly associated with the religion?
   a. Jesus and Christianity
   b. Muhammad and Islam
   c. Moses and Judaism
   d. Confucius and Hinduism
   e. Joseph Smith and Mormonism
97. In Chinese history what was the Silk Road?
   a. It was the overland trade route across Central Asia that linked Han China with the Greco-Roman World.
   b. It was the avenue that led from the outer court to the Forbidden City where the emperor resided.
   c. It was the path that Buddha followed in his conversion from Hinduism to Buddhism.
   d. It was the overseas trade route that connected China and Japan.
   e. It was the ceremonial route of coronation for the Chinese emperors as they entered Beijing.

98. Approximately when did Islam appear in history?
   a. two centuries before the life of Jesus
   b. during the height of the Roman Empire
   c. after the collapse of the Roman Empire in the West and the reduction of the empire in the East into what is called the Byzantine Empire
   d. about a century prior to the launching of the Crusades
   e. at the same time that the Mongols spread westward from China

99. Which of the following religious leaders lived after the time of Christ?
   a. Muhammad
   b. Zoroaster
   c. Buddha
   d. Confucius
   e. Moses

100. The so-called Five Pillars of the Faith are part of which religion?
    a. Judaism
    b. Islam
    c. Christianity
    d. Hinduism
    e. Buddhism