

Entrance Exam in History

2019 TEST

Time to complete – 120 minutes

Variant 1

Part I (exercises A1-A21)

Please select the ONE correct answer

A-1. Herodotus called Ancient Egypt the “gift of the Nile” because:

- 1) the flooding of the river produced fertile soil
- 2) the Nile was the main connecting river in Egypt
- 3) Egypt’s earliest populations arrived using the river
- 4) fishing was ancient Egyptians’ main occupation

A-2. The events described in the myth of Theseus and the Minotaur took place

- 1) on the Island of Pylos
- 2) on the Island of Rodos
- 3) in the Mycenae
- 4) on the Island of Crete
- 5) on Fera Island

A-3. The reason for the adoption of the law on land of the Gracchi brothers:

- 1) the departure of the plebs from Rome
- 2) the defeat of Rome in the battle with Carthage
- 3) the decline of Rome as a military power
- 4) the lack of slaves in Rome and their high cost

A-4. In the 1st, 2nd and 3rd centuries, a portion of the territory of Western and Central Asia was occupied by:

- 1) the Syrian, Parthian and Bactrian Kingdoms
- 2) the Assyrian and Median Kingdoms
- 3) the Parthian and Kushan Empires
- 4) the Rome Empire and Armenian Kingdom

A-5. Which of the following tribes were NOT Germanic?

- 1) the Jutes
- 2) the Creeks
- 3) the Goths
- 4) the Vandals
- 5) the Burgundians

A-6. Avicenna is the author of:

- 1) the Shahnameh poems
- 2) texts on algebra
- 3) The Canon of Medicine
- 4) The 1,001 Nights series of stories

A-7. "Babur" is:

- 1) tentative land ownership in Arab countries
- 2) the title of governors in the Ottoman Empire
- 3) the founder of the Grand Mogul dynasty
- 4) a land tax in Iran
- 5) a historical region of India

A-8. Who led the peasant revolt in France in the middle of the 14th century?

- 1) Wat Tyler
- 2) Joan of Ark
- 3) Guillaume Cale
- 4) John II of France

A-9. Indicate the final centuries of the intensive development of trade along the Great Silk Road?

- 1) 7th - 8th centuries
- 2) 10th - 12th centuries
- 3) 9th - 13th centuries
- 4) 16th - 17th centuries
- 5) 14th - 15th centuries

A- 10. Who were called the Geuzen in the Netherlands?

- 1) members of the Council of Troubles
- 2) supporters of Catholicism
- 3) opponents to Spanish rule
- 4) nobles who sided with Spain

A-11. Who said the following: "If you wish to build a solid state, equalize as much as possible, don't allow grandiose wealth or extreme poverty to coexist"

- 1) Adam Smith
- 2) Cardinal Richelieu
- 3) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- 4) Charles Montesquieu

A-12. The Montagnards and the Girondists were the names of whom during the French Revolution:

- 1) various departments in France
- 2) groups in the National Assembly
- 3) representatives of the Second and Third Estates
- 4) allies and opponents of republicanism

A-13. The Tokugawa Shogunate ruled Japan in:

- 1) 1603-1868
- 2) 1337-1453
- 3) 1526-1858
- 4) 1224-1483

A-14. The following persons were involved in the development of transportation in the 19th century:

- 1) Etienne Marten, Henry Bessemer
- 2) Robert Fulton, George Stephenson
- 3) Thomas Edison, Pavel Yablochkov
- 4) Samuel Morse, Alexander Graham Bell

A-15. The first state to win independence in Latin America:

- 1) Cuba
- 2) Venezuela
- 3) Haiti
- 4) Brazil

A-16. Homesteads were:

- 1) lands held by plantation owners in the South
- 2) territories that Spain conceded to the USA
- 3) reservations for the Native American population
- 4) land plots set aside for American settlers, either free of charge or at a discount

A-17. The “100 Days” reform in China ended with:

- 1) the expulsion of colonizers
- 2) the defeat of the reformers
- 3) the creation of the Kuomintang Party
- 4) the proclamation of the People’s Republic of China

A-18. The reparation plan developed for Germany after World War I was:

- 1) the Dawes Plan
- 2) Treaty of Guarantee
- 3) the Schlieffen Plan
- 4) the Kellogg-Briand Pact

A-19. The Declaration on Liberated Europe was presented at:

- 1) the Tehran Conference
- 2) the Potsdam Conference
- 3) the Crimea Conference
- 4) the Moscow Conference

A-20. The signing of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992 led to:

- 1) the end of the war in Afghanistan
- 2) the breakup of Yugoslavia
- 3) the end of civil war in Algeria
- 4) the creation of the European Union

A-21. Which of the following countries is NOT considered an “Asian Tiger”?

- 1) South Korea
- 2) Singapore
- 3) Malaysia
- 4) Hong Kong
- 5) Taiwan

Part II (tasks B1-B10)

Select several answers

Your answer may be a figure or a sequence of figures

B-1. Select the states founded by the Crusaders. Please put the correct number in the boxes below:

- 1) Kingdom of Thessalonica
- 2) Latin Empire
- 3) Kingdom of Naples
- 4) County of Edessa
- 5) Kingdom of Cilicia
- 6) County of Tripoli

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B -2. Connect the artist with his work:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| a) Michelangelo | 1) The Sleep of Reason Produces Monsters |
| b) Velazquez | 2) Battle of the Centaurs |
| c) Rembrandt | 3) Portrait of Innocent X |
| d) Goya | 4) Belshazzar's Feast |

Write the figures in the boxes below under the correct letters:

A	B	C	D

B-3. Who of the following authors produced works during the 19th century?

- 1) Alexander Grin
- 2) Daniel Defoe
- 3) Jacob Grimm
- 4) Edgar Allan Poe
- 5) James Fenimore Cooper
- 6) Antoine de Saint-Exupery
- 7) Jonathan Swift

Write the figures in the boxes below:

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B-4. Connect the name of the war to its cause:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1) Ems Dispatch | a) Iraq war |
| 2) a dispute over Christian relics in Jerusalem | b) World War 2 |
| 3) the Gleiwitz Incident | c) Vietnam War |
| 4) the Gulf of Tonkin Incident | d) Franco-Prussian War |
| 5) a capsule with bacillus of Siberian anthrax | e) Crimean War |

A	B	C	D	E

B -5. He was born into a respected creole family, but lost his parents at an early age. He never went to school or university, but two tutors and books helped him become a highly educated individual. His favorite book was Rousseau’s *Social Contract*. He studied law in Madrid and Paris, as well as witnessed the final days of the French Revolution. During a trip to Italy in 1805, at Monte-Carlo Hill in Rome, he took the following vow: “I swear upon the lives of my ancestors, by their god, upon my honor, and by my homeland, that I shall not rest or lay down my arms until the chains of the Spanish state still oppress us.” His father’s inheritance came in handy in the creation of his army of liberation.

Who is being discussed in the text above?

- 1) Francisco de Miranda
- 2) Simon Bolivar
- 3) Jose de San Martin
- 4) Antonio Jose de Sucre

B-6. Identify the contemporaries of the historical figure mentioned in the above question. Write the appropriate figures representing the names in the boxes below:

- 1) George Washington
- 2) Oliver Cromwell
- 3) Alexander Pushkin
- 4) Adam Smith
- 5) Otto von Bismarck
- 6) Napoleon Bonaparte

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B-7. Connect a term with its meaning in regards to the history of the region.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| a) the paeons | 1) founders of the advanced Mesoamerican civilization |
| b) the conquistadors | 2) administrative units founded by the Spanish in Latin America |
| c) captaincy general | 3) a type of dependency of Spanish colonies on colonizers |
| d) encomienda | 4) dependent peasants, ancestral debtors |
| e) olmecs | 5) participants in the European conquests in the New World |

A	B	C	D	E

B-8. A Nobel Prize Laureate, the most famous African American Baptist preacher made the following speech:

“I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: ‘We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal.’

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.”

Who of the following persons could have influenced the speaker?

- 1) Robert E. Lee
- 2) Harriet Beecher Stowe
- 3) Frederik Douglas
- 4) Harriet Tubman
- 5) Abraham Lincoln
- 6) Jefferson Davis

Write the figures in the boxes below:

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B-9. In which of the following countries was slavery (feudalism) abolished in the second half of the 19th century?

- 1) Argentina
- 2) Moldova
- 3) Greece
- 4) Russia
- 5) France
- 6) Egypt

Write the figures in the boxes below:

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B-10. At the time of which events was the meeting held where the aforementioned quote was made?

- 1) the armistice of the Korean War
- 2) Nasser’s reforms in Egypt
- 3) the anti-colonial struggle in Algeria
- 4) the Six Days’ War in the Middle East
- 5) the August Revolution in the Congo
- 6) the creation of NATO

Write the figures in the boxes below:

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