

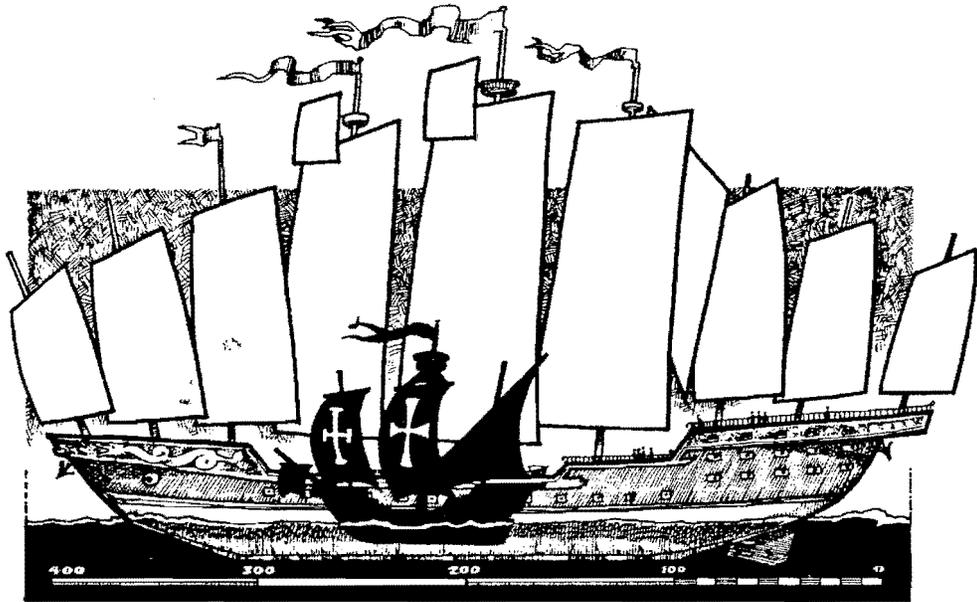
WORLD HISTORY**SECTION I****Time—55 minutes****70 Questions**

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

Note: This examination uses the chronological designations B.C.E. (before the common era) and C.E. (common era). These labels correspond to B.C. (before Christ) and A.D. (anno Domini), which are used in some world history textbooks.

1. Which of the great religious systems below were characterized by monotheism combined with a sacred text and a strong missionary thrust?
 - (A) Buddhism and Confucianism
 - (B) Buddhism and Hinduism
 - (C) Christianity and Judaism
 - (D) Christianity and Islam
 - (E) Islam and Judaism
2. Which of the following is true of both the Roman Empire and the Han Empire?
 - (A) Both empires were heavily dependent on slave labor.
 - (B) Both empires were characterized by long periods of effective centralized governance.
 - (C) In both empires extensive maritime trade was important.
 - (D) In both empires administrative officials were selected by an elaborate system of competitive examinations.
 - (E) Both empires were ruled by wealthy merchant elites.
3. All of the following were part of the Confucian social order EXCEPT
 - (A) loyalty to the ruler
 - (B) filial obedience to one's father
 - (C) respect for the old
 - (D) chastity by wives
 - (E) chastity by husbands
4. Which of the following lived about one thousand years after the other four?
 - (A) Socrates
 - (B) Confucius
 - (C) Muhammad
 - (D) Laozi (Lao-tzu)
 - (E) Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)
5. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects a major difference between Arab expansion in the seventh century and Viking expansion in the ninth century?
 - (A) Arab expansion relied most heavily on diplomacy, while Viking expansion relied most heavily on military might.
 - (B) Viking expansion tended to occur in areas with few large urban centers, while the Arab expansion occurred in areas with comparatively large urban centers.
 - (C) Arab expansion was financed by religious tithing, while Viking expansion was financed by profit from the silk trade.
 - (D) Viking expansion was limited to Ireland, Scotland, Iceland, and Greenland, while Arab expansion was limited to the Arabian Peninsula and Persia.
 - (E) Arab expansion relied heavily on the technology of the cannon, while Viking expansion relied heavily on dragon boats.

6. Which of the following is true of commerce in the Indian Ocean during the time period 1000-1450 ?
- (A) Chinese merchants dominated the trade routes of the Indian Ocean.
 - (B) There was very little commercial activity in the Indian Ocean.
 - (C) Merchants from Europe dominated the trade routes of the Indian Ocean.
 - (D) Following the rise of the Mongols during the thirteenth century, the volume of Indian Ocean commerce fell sharply.
 - (E) Indian Ocean commerce flourished and was conducted by a mixture of Asian, Middle Eastern, and East African merchants.
7. Which of the following lists three places Ibn Battuta, the fourteenth-century Muslim traveler, visited?
- (A) The Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, and Japan
 - (B) The Arabian Peninsula, France, and India
 - (C) India, Mali, and Persia
 - (D) India, Persia, and Poland
 - (E) England, Iraq, and Mali
8. Which of the following had the greatest manufacturing capacity during the time period 1000 to 1450 ?
- (A) Japan
 - (B) India
 - (C) China
 - (D) Western Europe
 - (E) Russia
9. The term "samurai" describes men in feudal Japan who were most like the men in feudal Europe known as
- (A) lords of the manor
 - (B) Catholic bishops
 - (C) serfs
 - (D) knights
 - (E) merchants
10. In the period between 1000 and 1450, which of the following were two occupations pursued by large numbers of African and European women?
- (A) Midwife and healer
 - (B) Military leader and farmer
 - (C) Scribe and tax collector
 - (D) Long-distance trader and merchant
 - (E) Metalworker and textile manufacturer
11. Trade spurred the introduction of both Islam and Hinduism to what is now called
- (A) Japan
 - (B) Brazil
 - (C) Pakistan
 - (D) Indonesia
 - (E) Saudi Arabia
12. Renaissance Italy and the Islamic Middle East after the decline of the 'Abbasid Empire in the mid-tenth century are important examples of which of the following?
- (A) Political unity and cultural creativity
 - (B) Political fragmentation and cultural creativity
 - (C) Political unity and the decline of religion
 - (D) Political fragmentation and the decline of religion
 - (E) Political unity and the rise of secularism
13. Which of the following statements about the Mongol Empire of the thirteenth century is true?
- (A) The invasion of Japan was attempted but was unsuccessful.
 - (B) The number of Buddhists and Muslims in Asia dropped significantly as a result of Mongol persecution.
 - (C) In China the Mongols eliminated the Chinese scholar-official class.
 - (D) The Mongols conquered Constantinople.
 - (E) Ibn Battuta's writings described in detail life in the court of Genghis Khan.



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14. The illustration above shows which of the following about the fifteenth century?
- (A) The relative number of ships produced by the Hangzhou shipyards and the Genoese shipyards
 - (B) The beginning of a long period of Chinese domination of Indian Ocean trade
 - (C) The meeting of Vasco da Gama and Zheng He
 - (D) The relative size of the European caravel and the Ming treasure ship
 - (E) The use of the lateen sail

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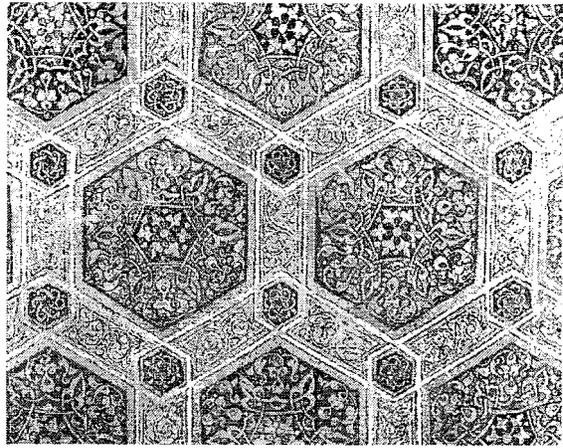
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15. "Sir, many of our people, keenly desirous of the wares and things of your Kingdoms, which are brought here by your people, and in order to satisfy their voracious appetite, seize many of our people, freed and exempt men, and they kidnap even nobles and the sons of nobles, and our relatives, and take them to be sold to the Whites who are in our Kingdoms."

© Basil Davidson, trans., *The African Past* (Curtis Brown, Ltd., 1964)

The quotation above comes from a 1526 letter to a European monarch from a king located

- (A) on the eastern coast of Africa
 (B) on the western coast of Africa
 (C) on the Pacific coast of Central America
 (D) on the Pacific coast of South America
 (E) in the Pacific Islands
16. The economies of the southern colonies of colonial British America developed most like colonial economies in
- (A) Canada
 (B) the Dutch East Indies
 (C) the Caribbean and Brazil
 (D) Ireland and Scotland
 (E) Massachusetts and New York
17. Between 1500 and 1800, Europeans were primarily interested in tropical colonies in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and in the Caribbean because
- (A) large profits could be made from products like sugar, coffee, and pepper
 (B) the major European states were competing with each other for imperial hegemony
 (C) these colonies had strategic military importance
 (D) these areas had small populations and were thus easy to control
 (E) many Europeans were interested in getting away from Europe's wintry climate



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18. The type of wall decoration illustrated above would most commonly be found in a
- (A) stupa
 (B) mosque
 (C) cathedral
 (D) temple
 (E) marketplace

Section I

Questions 19-21 refer to the following passage.

World Economy Theory, 1500-1800

The world economic system that developed after 1500 featured unequal relationships between western Europe and dependent economies in other regions. Strong governments and large armies fed European dominance of world trade. Dependent economies used slave or serf labor to produce cheap foods and minerals for Europe and they imported more expensive European items in turn. Dependent regions had weak governments which made European penetration and slave systems possible.

19. Which of the following is an illustration of this world economy theory?
- (A) China was not massively affected by world patterns in the period.
 - (B) The rise of Protestantism and the Scientific Revolution transformed European cultures.
 - (C) Latin America exported sugar and silver and imported manufactured items.
 - (D) Britain had a relatively weak central government compared to France.
 - (E) Christian missionaries opposed enslaving native peoples.
20. Which of the following would complicate generalizations made from this world economy theory?
- (A) France's absolute monarchy and military conquests
 - (B) Strong governments in the slave-exporting regions of West Africa
 - (C) The role of Dutch trading companies in Southeast Asia
 - (D) The use of slaves and the plantation systems in the Americas
 - (E) European import of sugar and tobacco
21. Which of the following would illustrate an objection to this world economy theory?
- (A) African imports of European guns
 - (B) The use of serfs to produce grain for export in Poland
 - (C) The development of manufacturing in colonial Latin America
 - (D) Import of European art works by planters in the United States south
 - (E) The plantation system in the Caribbean
22. Which of the following was the most important factor in enabling the Spanish to defeat the Aztec Empire?
- (A) The Spanish were able to field larger armies than the Aztecs.
 - (B) The Spanish were able to use their understanding of Aztec culture to create effective propaganda that weakened Aztec resistance.
 - (C) The Spanish were able to exploit discontent within the Aztec state to trigger a revolt of the lower classes against the Aztec ruling class.
 - (D) The Spanish were able to form military alliances with other indigenous peoples who were enemies of the Aztecs.
 - (E) The Spanish were able to devise effective countermeasures to the horse cavalry that formed the bulk of the Aztec army.
23. The first successful revolution in the Caribbean and South America was launched in
- (A) Haiti
 - (B) Argentina
 - (C) Cuba
 - (D) Colombia
 - (E) Jamaica
24. "All things exist as nature dictates. Thus, our Divine Realm is at the top of the world. Though not a very large country, it reigns over the Four Quarters because its Imperial Line has never known dynastic change. The Western barbarians represent the thighs, legs, and feet of the universe."

From Bob Tadashi Wakabayashi, *Anti-Foreignism and Western Learning in Early-Modern Japan: The New Theses of 1825*. (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University, Council on East Asian Studies, 1986). © The President and Fellows of Harvard College, 1986. Reproduced by permission of the Harvard University Asia Center.

In this passage, "our Divine Realm" refers to which of the following countries?

- (A) Saudi Arabia
- (B) Egypt
- (C) Russia
- (D) Philippines
- (E) Japan

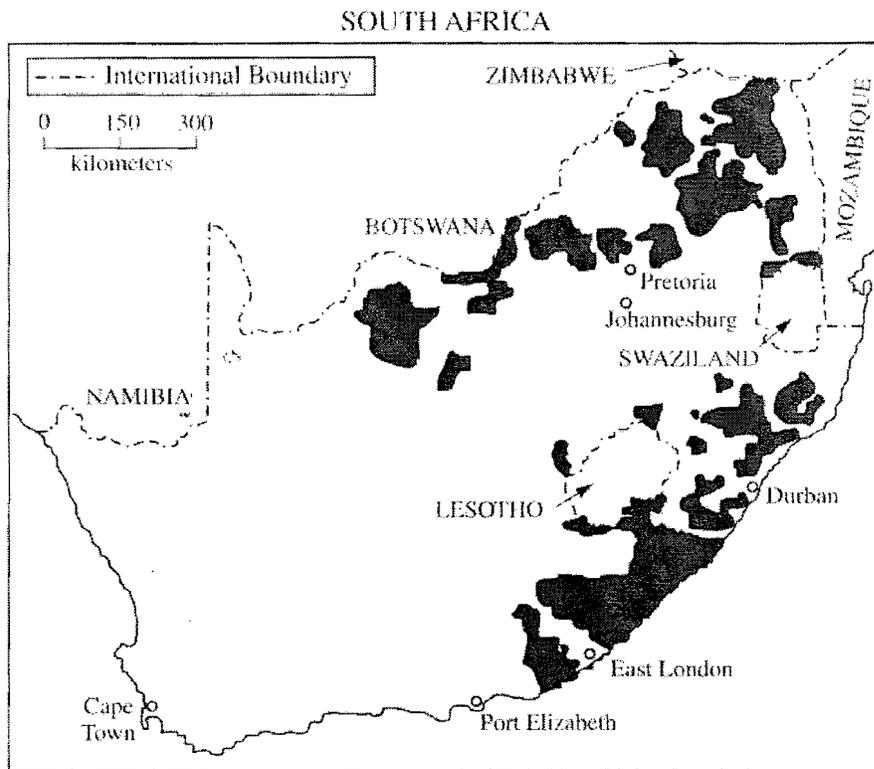
25. All of the following have been African contributions to cultures in the Americas EXCEPT
- (A) African forms of religious observance
 - (B) African musical forms
 - (C) knowledge of how to grow African crops
 - (D) African folklore
 - (E) African monetary systems
26. In the nineteenth century, women's use of bound feet (China), white face paint (Japan), and corsets (western Europe) are examples of which of the following?
- (A) Practices that inhibit female activities
 - (B) The beauty of middle-class women
 - (C) Fashions that spread worldwide
 - (D) The middle class's setting the fashion for all women
 - (E) Women's participation in the workforce
27. Which of the following facilitated European expansion in Asia in the nineteenth century?
- (A) The popularity of democratic values among Asians
 - (B) A general easing of tensions and cooperative expeditions among European powers
 - (C) Europe's development of new military technologies
 - (D) Asians' lack of resistance to European diseases
 - (E) Europe's ability to send numerically superior armies to Asia
28. Which of the following best explains why Japan was more successful than China in resisting imperialist encroachments in the nineteenth century?
- (A) Japan's manipulation of the rivalries among western governments
 - (B) The introduction of democracy by the Meiji Restoration
 - (C) The willingness of Japan's elite to sponsor reform
 - (D) Lack of interest in Japanese markets
 - (E) Abundant natural resources
29. Which of the following policies led to radicalization in both the French Revolution after 1789 and the Russian Revolution after 1917?
- (A) War against foreign enemies
 - (B) Strikes by factory workers
 - (C) Coming to power of the peasantry
 - (D) Creation of a salaried clergy
 - (E) Imposition of socialism
30. "Extraterritoriality" can best be described as which of the following?
- (A) Exemption of foreigners from the laws of the country in which they live
 - (B) Expansion of a country's international borders to natural boundaries
 - (C) Extension of dual citizenship to immigrants
 - (D) Acquisition of new colonies or territories
 - (E) Establishment of a government in exile
31. Anticolonial movements like the Congress Party in India and the Young Turks agreed on which of the following?
- (A) The need for reform in order to resist European imperialism
 - (B) The desire to return their societies to an earlier preindustrial age
 - (C) Their intent to engage in territorial expansion at the expense of their weaker neighbors
 - (D) Their emphasis on purely linguistic nationalism
 - (E) The need to persuade all anticolonial movements to cooperate with European socialist parties



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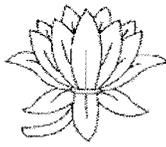
32. Which of the following best describes the lithograph above by German artist George Grosz?
- (A) A propaganda poster prepared for the Nuremberg Rally by the Nazi Party
 - (B) A protest poster against the atrocities of the atomic bomb
 - (C) A representation of a Holocaust victim from Dachau
 - (D) A post-First World War print expressing antiwar sentiment
 - (E) A twentieth-century painting exemplifying the ideas of the Cubists

33. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the Chinese and the Mexican revolutions during the twentieth century?
- (A) Both promoted imperialism.
 - (B) Both were supported by Japan.
 - (C) Both promoted religious education.
 - (D) Both were supported by an elite group of landlords.
 - (E) Both generated land-redistribution policies.
34. Which of the following statements about Africa after 1946 is true?
- (A) Most African colonies gained national independence.
 - (B) The Organization of African Unity resolved the issues that most African states found divisive.
 - (C) Most African countries joined either NATO or the Warsaw Pact.
 - (D) There was little postcolonial conflict in newly independent states.
 - (E) Colonial patterns of trade disappeared.
35. Which of the following countries experienced the most rapid economic growth during the Second World War?
- (A) China
 - (B) Germany
 - (C) Japan
 - (D) The Soviet Union
 - (E) The United States
36. By 1980 most industrialized countries reached a fairly stable population level, but population growth in nonindustrialized countries continued at a very high rate. The most likely explanation for this difference is that
- (A) climatic shifts resulting from global warming have caused population decline in the industrialized countries
 - (B) the “green revolution” was rejected by industrialized countries but embraced by nonindustrial countries
 - (C) farmers in industrialized countries concentrated on growing cash crops for export rather than food crops for domestic consumption
 - (D) pollution in industrialized countries caused a decline in human fertility rates
 - (E) children are a more important source of labor in agricultural than in industrial societies
37. What do Israel, India, and Canada have in common?
- (A) Economies based primarily on the production of raw materials
 - (B) Defense systems dependent on aid from the United States
 - (C) Parliamentary forms of government
 - (D) Two official languages at the national level
 - (E) One predominant state religion

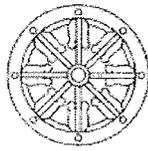


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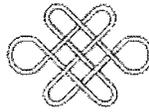
38. The shaded areas on the map above of South Africa indicate
- (A) “Whites only” areas in the country
 - (B) areas of the original Dutch settlements
 - (C) the reserves, sometimes called Bantustans or African “homelands”
 - (D) other independent African nations
 - (E) areas set aside to commemorate the location of Great Zimbabwe



Lotus



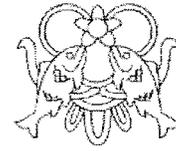
Wheel



Endless Knot



Conch Shell



Pair of Fish

From *History and Life: The World and Its People* by T. Walter Wallbank, Arnold Schrier, Donna Maier, and Patricia Gutierrez-Smith © 1987 by Scott, Foresman and Company. Used by permission of Pearson Education, Inc.

39. The art of which of the following religions would make most frequent use of the five symbols pictured above?
- (A) Confucianism
 - (B) Christianity
 - (C) Judaism
 - (D) Buddhism
 - (E) Islam

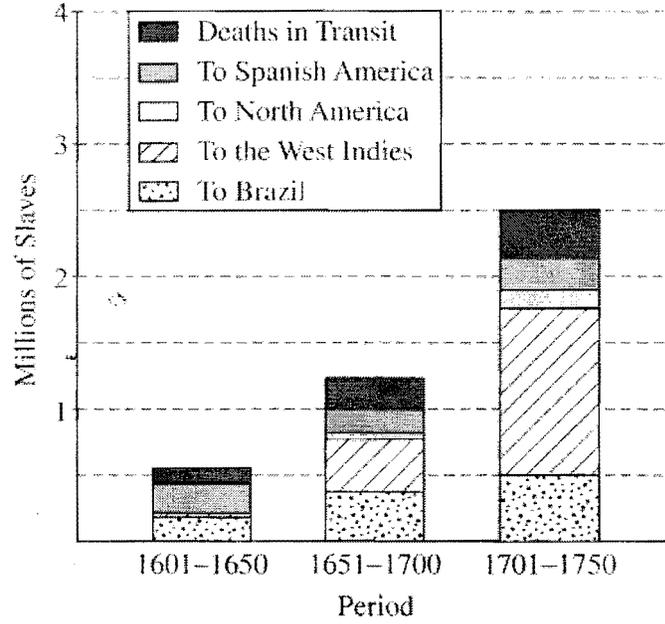
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Section I

40. Which of the following statements regarding the tenets of Islam is accurate?
- (A) Islam is a monotheistic religion.
 - (B) Muslims worship Muhammad.
 - (C) Pilgrimage to Mecca commemorates the birth of Muhammad.
 - (D) The Qur'an is meant to supplement Jewish and Christian scriptures.
 - (E) Friday is an obligatory day of rest for Muslims.
41. Which of the following best describes patriarchal gender systems?
- (A) Women are not allowed to work.
 - (B) Women are confined to the home.
 - (C) Women can be bought and sold.
 - (D) Women are inferiors and must be protected by men.
 - (E) Women are not allowed by men to serve as political rulers.
42. Which of the following characterizes trade between the Roman Empire and India during the first two centuries C.E.?
- | <u>Rome to India</u> | <u>India to Rome</u> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Silver and gold | Pepper |
| (B) Tools and weapons | Silver and gold |
| (C) Horses | Wheat |
| (D) Textiles | Silver and gold |
| (E) Tools and weapons | Wine and olive oil |
43. Judaism, Christianity, and Islam share which of the following?
- (A) They are polytheistic religions.
 - (B) They recognize the divine nature of certain prophets.
 - (C) They revere both Mecca and Jerusalem as pilgrimage sites.
 - (D) They recognize the existence of Adam and of Moses.
 - (E) They share the Talmud and the Gospels as sacred texts.
44. Which of the following was a common feature of most Asian and European philosophies during the period 1000 to 1450 ?
- (A) A close association with religion
 - (B) Emphasis on experimental science
 - (C) Reliance on ideas of individual freedom
 - (D) Substantial scholarly exchange of ideas among all world cultures
 - (E) Wide availability through printed books
45. After the expansion of Islam into Africa, an organized Christian presence remained in
- (A) Egypt and Ethiopia
 - (B) Morocco
 - (C) Mauritania and Tunisia
 - (D) the areas along the Silk Road
 - (E) Algeria
46. Which of the following contributed to the Chinese government's decision to stop voyages of exploration in the Indian Ocean in the early fifteenth century?
- (A) Armed resistance from Arab navies
 - (B) Lack of sufficient Chinese goods for trade
 - (C) The destruction of the Chinese fleet by typhoons
 - (D) Government concern with domestic problems and frontier security
 - (E) Fear of the spread of the plague to China
47. Which of the following languages came into existence after 1000 as the direct result of expanding global trade patterns?
- (A) Arabic
 - (B) Chinese
 - (C) Latin
 - (D) Sanskrit
 - (E) Swahili

48. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the Mongol Empire?
- (A) It attempted to impose Mongol religious beliefs and practices on conquered peoples.
 - (B) It reestablished the Silk Road between East Asia and Europe.
 - (C) It attempted to create a self-contained economic system by banning all merchants from non-Mongol territories.
 - (D) It developed a sophisticated bureaucracy staffed by talented Mongols.
 - (E) It established and maintained clear rules of succession that insured the unity of the empire.
49. Commerce was a key mode of exchange between which of the following pairs of political entities?
- (A) The Mayan Empire and the Song dynasty
 - (B) Ghana and the Mongol Empire
 - (C) Japan and the Byzantine Empire
 - (D) The Crusader states and the Fatimid caliphate
 - (E) Venice and the Aztec Empire
50. Marco Polo described which of the following at Kublai Khan's court that he had not encountered in Europe?
- (A) The use of spies in foreign nations
 - (B) The interest of the Khan in the international sea trade and European shipbuilding techniques
 - (C) The use of paper money and coal and the practice of frequent bathing
 - (D) The attachment of the Khan to the use of horses for military purposes
 - (E) The austerity of the design of the Khan's palace

THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE



51. The trend shown on the graph above is best explained by the expansion in the production of
- (A) cotton
 - (B) sugar
 - (C) tobacco
 - (D) rice
 - (E) coffee

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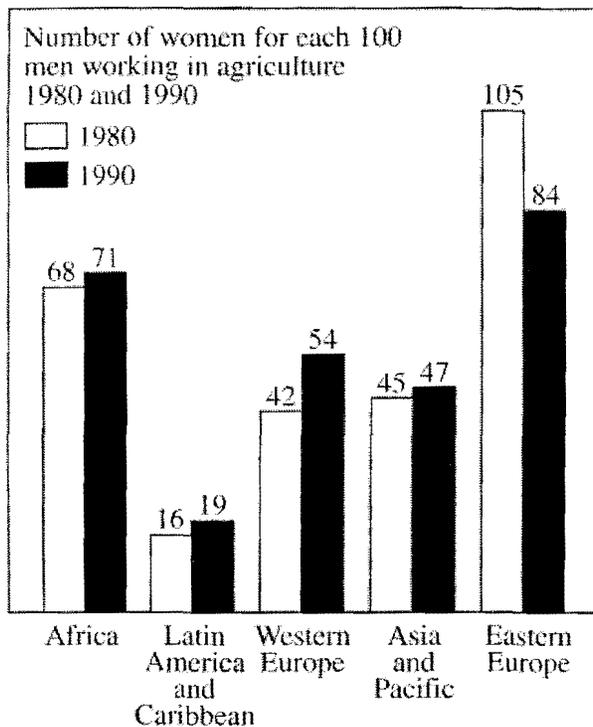
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52. Which of the following are the states that dominated the Mediterranean trade during the sixteenth century?
- (A) Italian city-states and the Ottoman Empire
 - (B) The Byzantine Empire and the Ottoman Empire
 - (C) Spain and Portugal
 - (D) The Hapsburg Empire and France
 - (E) The Crusader states
53. The success of European powers in penetrating the Asian trading system by 1600 can best be explained by the
- (A) Asian demand for luxury goods
 - (B) European use of steam power
 - (C) high demand for European agricultural produce in China and India
 - (D) lower prices of European manufactured products
 - (E) opening of rich silver mines in Peru and Mexico
54. During the eighteenth century, which of the following reigned, but did not rule?
- (A) The Ottoman sultan
 - (B) The king of France
 - (C) The Chinese emperor
 - (D) The Japanese emperor
 - (E) The Russian tsar
55. In the period 1550-1750, most of the world's ten largest cities were located in which of the following regions?
- (A) The Middle East
 - (B) Western Europe
 - (C) North Africa and southern Europe
 - (D) South Asia
 - (E) East Asia
56. Which of the following contributed most to the emergence of Russia as an expanding Eurasian power in the period between 1450 and 1750 ?
- (A) Its absorption of traditions and technology from the Byzantine Empire and western Europe
 - (B) Its success in creating alliances with European powers to expel Turkish invaders from the south
 - (C) The eradication of Islam from Central Asia
 - (D) The fall of the kingdoms of Poland and Prussia
 - (E) The use of its strong navy to acquire colonial holdings worldwide
57. Which of the following resulted from the arrival of western Europeans in India and China during the time period 1450 to 1750 ?
- (A) The spread of infectious diseases in India and China and a drastic drop in their populations
 - (B) The establishment of small European enclaves in India and China
 - (C) A massive drain of silver and gold from India and China
 - (D) A great expansion in slave labor in India and China
 - (E) A major disruption of the economies of India and China
58. Which of the following describes the major impact of the introduction of coffee growing in places like Kenya and El Salvador after 1880 ?
- (A) The end of taxes paid to the government in cash
 - (B) The weakening of the European colonial military and landowning elite
 - (C) Access to cheaper food for Africans and Latin Americans
 - (D) Increased control over the land by Africans and Latin Americans
 - (E) Greater dependence on foreign markets by Africans and Latin Americans

Section I

59. Which of the following is an accurate description of relations between European states and the Ottoman Empire in the period 1815 to 1914 ?
- (A) The Ottomans were expanding at the expense of Russia, England, and France.
 - (B) Russian, English, and French expansion came at the expense of the Ottomans.
 - (C) The Ottomans, in alliance with the Russians, English, and French, sought to impede German unification.
 - (D) The Ottomans supported nationalism in the Balkans to destabilize Europe.
 - (E) The Ottomans and the French cooperated in colonizing North Africa.
60. Which of the following is true of both Russia and Japan by 1914 ?
- (A) Both were characterized by a high degree of ethnic homogeneity.
 - (B) Both had effective democratic institutions that restrained the power of their monarchs.
 - (C) Both had low rates of literacy.
 - (D) Marxism had become a strong influence among urban workers in both countries.
 - (E) Rapid, state-sponsored industrialization had occurred in both countries.
61. During the nineteenth century, Asian and African rulers usually desired transfer of which of the following western technologies most?
- (A) Medicines
 - (B) Weapons
 - (C) Navigational instruments
 - (D) Textile manufacturing equipment
 - (E) Chemical fertilizers
62. In the nineteenth century, the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires were two examples of
- (A) nationalistic empires
 - (B) republican empires
 - (C) colonial empires
 - (D) multinational empires
 - (E) nation-states
63. Which of the following was among the first results of the European Industrial Revolution in other parts of the world?
- (A) The beginning of the transatlantic slave trade
 - (B) Increased demand for commodities such as cotton and palm oil
 - (C) The search for oil in Africa, Asia, and Latin America
 - (D) Construction of textile factories in Africa and Asia
 - (E) The partition of Africa by European imperial powers
64. In the nineteenth century, Latin American urban dwellers were most similar to western European urban dwellers in which of the following areas?
- (A) Literary and cultural tastes
 - (B) Ethnic and racial composition
 - (C) Export and import patterns
 - (D) Standards of living
 - (E) Levels of literacy
65. Of the following, which represents a challenge to superpower domination by a smaller nation during the Cold War?
- (A) Prague Spring
 - (B) Helsinki Accords
 - (C) Brezhnev Doctrine
 - (D) Marshall Plan
 - (E) Truman Doctrine
66. In what region of the world do the largest number of Muslims live?
- (A) Europe
 - (B) North Africa
 - (C) The Middle East
 - (D) South and Southeast Asia
 - (E) Sub-Saharan Africa

WOMEN WORKING IN AGRICULTURE
WORLDWIDE, 1980–1990



67. The graph above suggests which of the following?

- (A) Throughout the world, more women than men work in agriculture.
- (B) The number of women working in agriculture worldwide decreased sharply.
- (C) A greater proportion of the agricultural workforce in Europe is female than is the case outside Europe.
- (D) Changes in the gender balance in eastern European agriculture countered the world-wide trend.
- (E) Few people work in the agricultural sector in Latin America and the Caribbean.

68. Which of the following was the most recent to experience rapid growth in industrial output?

- (A) Brazil
- (B) Germany
- (C) England
- (D) Canada
- (E) Japan

69. Mao Zedong and Mohandas Gandhi both appealed to which of the following as a base of support?

- (A) Warlords, wealthy landowners, and merchants
- (B) Westernized elites
- (C) Traditional rulers
- (D) Peasants
- (E) Urban factory workers

70. Which of the following led to the most dramatic change in the status of Chinese peasant women in the 1940's and 1950's?

- (A) The policies of Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) that attempted to give rural women more economic opportunities
- (B) Maoist policies that banned arranged marriages and made women an important part of the Communist women's movement
- (C) The Christian missionaries and their work among peasant families
- (D) The success of the Japanese during the occupation in making men and women equal participants in the economy
- (E) United Nations policies that provided women in rural China with resources and an education

END OF SECTION I