

Demo Test in History

To be completed within 120 minutes

Part I (Tasks A1–A21)

Please select one correct answer.

A-1. Select the writing system which originated in Mesopotamia and spread across the entire Middle East:

- 1) cursive writing;
- 2) cuneiform;
- 3) alphabet;
- 4) hieroglyphics.

A-2. Solon's Laws in Athens:

- 1) abolished slavery;
- 2) resulted in the redistribution of land ownership across the state;
- 3) laid the foundations of democracy;
- 4) established death penalty for any offence.

A-3. In the Roman Republic, veto power could be exercised by:

- 1) senators;
- 2) emperors;
- 3) consuls;
- 4) tribunes of the people.

A-4. The Holy Roman Empire was formed in:

- 1) 476;
- 2) 800;
- 3) 843;
- 4) 962.

A-5. The times of the Caliphate became the golden age of:

- 1) portrait painting;
- 2) architecture;
- 3) icon painting;
- 4) sculpture.

A-6. As a result of the Reconquista,

- 1) the Iberian Peninsula was freed from the Arabs;
- 2) Asia Minor was conquered by the Seljuk Turks;
- 3) the culture of antiquity was restored in Italy;
- 4) French lands were united.

A-7. The expedition led by this explorer took place later than others:

- 1) Vasco da Gama;

- 2) Bartolomeu Dias;
- 3) Fernand Magellan;
- 4) Christopher Columbus.

A-8. This artist took part in the decoration of the Sistine Chapel:

- 1) Leonardo da Vinci;
- 2) Albrecht Dürer;
- 3) Donato Bramante;
- 4) Michelangelo Buonarroti.

A-9. The Bloody Code published in England by the Tudors throughout the 15–16th centuries was stacked against:

- 1) hired workers;
- 2) the protestants;
- 3) tramps;
- 4) merchant companies.

A-10. Which document contains the following lines:

"And to leave no occasion for troubles and differences among our subjects, we have permitted and do permit those of the so-called Reformed religion to live and dwell in all cities and places of this our kingdom ... without being questioned, vexed, or molested, nor constrained to do anything with regard to religion contrary to their conscience".

- 1) The Peace of Augsburg;
- 2) The Edict of Nantes;
- 3) The Charter of the Jesuit Order;
- 4) Martin Luther's proclamation.

A-11. As a result of the Thirty Years' War,

- 1) the Pope's power got stronger;
- 2) Holland lost its independence;
- 3) Germany established control over the Baltic States;
- 4) Habsburg influence in Europe got weaker.

A-12. Name the person who advocated the rights of the native Indian population and wrote the book *A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies*.

- 1) Hernando Cortez;
- 2) Francisco Pizarro;
- 3) Bartolomé de Las Casas;
- 4) Amerigo Vespucci.

A-13. Systematic exploitation of Bengal by the British East India Company began in:

- 1) 1757;
- 2) 1605;
- 3) 1739;
- 4) 1556.

A-14. What was the cause behind the fall of the Jacobin government in France?

- 1) Robespierre's treason;
- 2) discontent with the terror regime among the masses;
- 3) defeat by the interventionists;
- 4) the capture of Paris by Napoléon Bonaparte.

A-15. The Battle of Waterloo marked the end of:

- 1) Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate;
- 2) religious wars in Europe;
- 3) Napoleon's 100 days;
- 4) The Thirty Years' War.

A-16. The First Opium War between Britain and the Qing Dynasty in China ended following the signing of:

- a) The Treaty of Nanking in 1842;
- b) The Treaties of Tianjin in 1860;
- c) The Treaty of Peking in 1861;
- d) The Treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895.

A-17. Which battle has NO relation to World War I:

- 1) The Battle of the Marne;
- 2) The Battle of Verdun;
- 3) The Battle of Thermopylae;
- 4) The Brusilov Offensive.

A-18. The Dawes Plan envisioned:

- 1) occupation of Germany by the Triple Entente countries;
- 2) loans granted to Germany;
- 3) the resurgence of British power in the sea;
- 4) the creation of the puppet state of Manchukuo.

A-19. The core of the Anti-Hitler Coalition was formed following the signing of:

- 1) The Atlantic Charter;
- 2) The Anti-Comintern Pact;
- 3) The Munich Agreement;
- 4) The Declaration of the United Nations.

A-20. Name a socio-political movement that emerged in the 1960s and advocated the reduction of state regulation and restoration of the role of family, school, and church.

- 1) Eurocommunism;
- 2) Neoconservatism;
- 3) Neoliberalism;
- 4) Extremism.

A-21. This is a specialized agency inside the UN:

- 1) The Council of Europe;
- 2) UNESCO;
- 3) CIS;
- 4) Greenpeace.

Part II (Tasks B1–B10)

Please select all correct answers.

In this section, the correct answer can be one digit or a sequence of digits.

B-1. Which of the following can be used to describe the rule of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I? Select all correct answers from the list. Write down the digits in the table:

- 1) the introduction of uniform laws across the empire;
- 2) expansion of the Byzantine borders;
- 3) new fortresses and roads built to strengthen the country's defence potential;
- 4) restoration of cities, construction of water pipes and public buildings;
- 5) tax reductions for Byzantine citizens.

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B-2. Align famous historical figures and the countries where they gained recognition:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| A) Thomas Müntzer | 1) England |
| B) Hieronymus Bosch | 2) Portugal |
| C) Thomas More | 3) Germany |
| D) Bartolomeu Dias | 4) Netherlands |
| E) Nicolaus Copernicus | 5) Poland |

Write down the right digits under the corresponding letters in the table.

Your answer:

A	B	C	D	E

B-3. Which personalities from the list below represent the American Enlightenment?

- 1) Benjamin Franklin;
- 2) Thomas Paine;
- 3) Jonathan Swift;
- 4) Thomas Jefferson;
- 5) Richard Steele;
- 6) John Toland.

Write down the appropriate digits in the table:

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B-4. Align the events with the dates:

- 1) the seizure of Constantinople by the Ottomans

A) 1648

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 2) The Edict of Nantes | B) 1598 |
| 3) the onset of the Qing Empire in China | C) 1517 |
| 4) The Peace of Westphalia | D) 1453 |
| 5) the start of the Reformation | E) 1644 |

A	B	C	D	E

B-5. The 250th anniversary of this historical figure was celebrated in 2019. He was born on an island in the Mediterranean to a family of a poor nobleman. As a child, he had a sickly disposition and withdrawn character, but he was an avid reader. His native tongue was an Italian dialect. He began learning French when he was almost ten years old. In 1784, he graduated from a military school, and since his prospects as an officer seemed somewhat shady and he had no money, he made two attempts to leave his country and enlist in the Russian or British army. His role in history is largely debated by experts. On the one hand, he was an oppressor who let loose rivers of blood; on the other hand, he is remembered as a great commander-in-chief and a talented manager, whose legislative inventions have crossed the borders and were adopted in many countries across the globe. **Who is this person?**

- 1) Michael Barclay de Tolly;
- 2) Napoleon Bonaparte;
- 3) Joachim Murat;
- 4) Francisco de Miranda.

Write down the number of the person in question.

B-6. Determine the chronological sequence of events. Write down the sequence of numbers in the table:

- 1) The Treaties of Tilsit;
- 2) slavery was abolished in the United States;
- 3) the end of the Risorgimento in Italy;
- 4) Brazil declared independence;
- 5) the Indian National Congress was established.

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B-7. Align the scientists with their scientific achievements. Write down the digits in the correct order in the table:

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|---------------------------|--|
| A) Maria Skłodowska-Curie | 1) was the founder of theoretical cosmonautics |
| B) Robert Koch | 2) invented holography |
| C) Louis Pasteur | 3) discovered penicillin |
| D) Konstantin Tsiolkovsky | 4) uncovered the pathogen for tuberculosis |
| E) Alexander Flemming | 5) was the founder of microbiology |
| F) Dénes Gábor | 6) discovered radioactivity |

A	B	C	D	E	F

B-8. 2021 marks the anniversary of the Non-Aligned Movement, an international organization that brings together countries proclaiming non-alignment with any military and political blocks and groups as the cornerstone of their foreign policy. The Non-Aligned Movement today includes 120 countries across the globe.

Which countries were the pioneers of this organization? Choose appropriate numbers and write them down in the table.

- 1) India;
- 2) China;
- 3) Brazil;
- 4) Yugoslavia;
- 5) Egypt;
- 6) Nigeria.

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B-9. Which events took place during the same decade as discussed in the previous task?

Write down appropriate numbers in the table.

- 1) the first man in space;
- 2) The Suez Crisis;
- 3) the erection of the Berlin Wall;
- 4) The Bourbon Restoration in Spain;
- 5) the creation of the ANZUK political force;
- 6) the signing of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

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B-10. The movie industry hosts award ceremonies and film festivals every year. Talented artists get prestigious awards, and new films are offered to the audience and the jury. **Name the most prestigious movie awards in the world today. Write down appropriate numbers in the table.**

- 1) César Awards;
- 2) The Golden Raspberry;
- 3) The Golden Mask;
- 4) The Golden Lion;
- 5) The Saturn Award;
- 6) The Golden Eagle Award.

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