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# Reading Tests For World History

**EMP200T**



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# TEACHERS ANSWER KEY

## RT-200 READING TEST FOR WORLD HISTORY

### RT-201 THE ATHENIAN IDEAL

#### Multiple Choice

- 1. (b)
- 2. (c)
- 3. (c)
- 4. (d)
- 5. (a)

#### True-False Quiz

- 1. False
- 2. True
- 3. True
- 4. False
- 5. False

### RT-202 A MANORIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

- 1. (a)
- 2. (c)
- 3. (d)
- 4. (b)
- 5. (d)
- 6. (c)

### RT-203 NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI - *THE PRINCE* (1513)

- 1. (c)
- 2. (a)
- 3. (d)
- 4. (b)
- 5. (b)

### RT-204 MARTIN LUTHER'S - "*NINETY FIVE THESES*"

- 1. (c)
- 2. (d)
- 3. (a)
- 4. (b)
- 5. (d)
- 6. (a)
- 7. (d)
- 8. (a)

### RT-205 ROBESPIERRE'S - *GOALS OF THE REVOLUTION*

- 1. (b)
- 2. (a)
- 3. (d)
- 4. (c)
- 5. (a)
- 6. (c)

### RT-206 ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING - "*THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN*"

#### Multiple Choice

- 1. (c)
- 2. (d)
- 3. (b)
- 4. (a)
- 5. (a)

#### True-False Quiz

- 1. False
- 2. True
- 3. False
- 4. True
- 5. True

### RT-207 RUDYARD KIPLING - "*THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN*"

- 1. (c)
- 2. (b)
- 3. (a)
- 4. (d)
- 5. (b)
- 6. (d)

### RT-208 ADOLF HITLER - *MEIN KAMPF*

- 1. (b)
- 2. (d)
- 3. (c)
- 4. (a)
- 5. (c)
- 6. (d)

### RT-209 MAO TSE-TUNG - *ON THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC DICTATORSHIP*

- 1. (a)
- 2. (d)
- 3. (d)
- 4. (b)
- 5. (c)

### RT-210 UNITED NATIONS - *DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS*

- 1. (c)
- 2. (a)
- 3. (d)
- 4. (b)
- 5. (b)
- 6. (c)

**RT-201** Read the following passage and answer each of the questions that follow it. Choose the best answer.

*"Our form of government does not enter into rivalry with the institutions of others. We do not copy our neighbors, but are an example to them. It is true we are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many, and not of the few . . . the claim of excellence is also recognized; and when a citizen is in any way distinguished, he is preferred to the public service, not as a matter of privilege, but as a reward of merit. . . . Neither is poverty a bar, but a man may benefit his country, whatever be the obscurity of his condition. . . .*

*For we are lovers of the beautiful, yet with economy, and we cultivate the mind without loss of manliness. Wealth we employ, not for talk and ostentation, but when there is a real use for it. To avow poverty with us, is no disgrace; the true disgrace is in doing nothing to avoid it. . . . We alone regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs, not as harmless, but as a useless character;. . . .*

*To sum up: I say that Athens is the school of Hellas, and that the individual Athenian in his own person seems to have the power of adapting himself to the most varied forms of action with the utmost versatility and grace. . . ."*

**Thucydides History of the Peloponnesian War**

1. The author claims his country is a democracy because it is based upon
  - (a) government by the wealthy
  - (b) government by the many
  - (c) government by the poor
  - (d) government by the privileged few
2. The public officials of Athens are chosen on the basis of
  - (a) privilege
  - (b) wealth
  - (c) ability
  - (d) interest in public affairs
3. The author believes that the chief purpose of education is to
  - (a) insure the military power of the state
  - (b) stress patriotism and pride of country
  - (c) produce cultured citizens
  - (d) limit poverty
4. According to the writer, the best citizens are those who
  - (a) are wealthy
  - (b) are poor
  - (c) obey the laws
  - (d) participate in government
5. What is meant by "administration" as used in the first paragraph? The power to
  - (a) make laws
  - (b) select public officials
  - (c) control the wealthy
  - (d) run the educational system

**TRUE FALSE QUIZ**

1. The Athenian form of government was derived from other Greek cities.
2. The author believes that other city states should copy the Athenian form of government.
3. Personal ability should be the test for those who enter government service.
4. In Athens, it is disgraceful to be poor.
5. The wealthy should display their riches as an incentive to poorer citizens.

**RT-202** Read the following passage and answer each of the questions that follow. Choose the best answer.

*"...John of Cayworth holds a house and 30 acres of land, and owes yearly 2s. at Easter and Michaelmas; and he owes a cock and two hens at Christmas, of the value of 4d.*

*And he ought to harrow for 2 days at the Lenten sowing with one man and his own horse and his own harrow, the value of the work being 4d; and he is to receive from the lord on each day 3 meals of the value of 5d. ...And he ought to carry the manure of the lord for 2 days with 1 cart, with his own 2 oxen, and he is to receive from the lord each day 3 meats of the price as above.*

*And he shall find 1 man for 2 days for mowing the meadow of the lord. ...and he is to receive each day 3 meals. ...and he ought to gather and carry that same hay which he has cut.*

*And it is to be noted that none of the above named villeins can give their daughters in marriage nor cause their sons to be tonsured [become a priest or monk] nor can they cut down timber growing on the lands they hold, without license of the bailiff or sergeant of the lord, and then for building purposes and not otherwise. And after the death of any of the foresaid villeins, the lord shall have as a heriot [inheritance tax] his best animal. ...the sons and daughters of the foresaid villeins shall give for entrance into the holding after the death of their predecessors as much as they give of rent per year."*

#### **A Manorial Account of the Fourteenth Century**

1. What is the purpose of this passage about John of Cayworth?
  - (a) to list his obligations and duties
  - (b) to describe his work schedule
  - (c) to explain his background
  - (d) to put his rights on the written record
2. The above writing could best be described as a
  - (a) tax assessment
  - (b) court judgment
  - (c) lease or contract
  - (d) church tithe or contribution
3. John of Cayworth receives as payment for his labor
  - (a) trade goods
  - (b) a cock and two hens
  - (c) money
  - (d) food instead of money
4. John of Cayworth was a(n)
  - (a) lord
  - (b) villein
  - (c) bailiff
  - (d) employee
5. What is meant by the word "harrow" as used in the second paragraph of this reading?
  - (a) harvest
  - (b) mow
  - (c) irrigate
  - (d) cultivate
6. The heirs of John of Cayworth receive the property their inheritance
  - (a) upon his death
  - (b) after working the lord's land for a year and a day
  - (c) after agreeing to the contract and paying one year's rent
  - (d) after giving John's best animal to the lord

**RT-203** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Choose the best answer.

*"It is necessary for a Prince, who wishes to maintain himself, to learn how not to be good, and to use this knowledge and not use it, according to the necessity of the case. . . .From this arises, the question whether it is better to be loved more than feared, or feared more than loved. The reply is, that one ought to be both feared and loved, but as it is difficult for the two to go together, it is much safer to be feared than loved. . . .*

*. . . .Therefore, a prudent ruler ought not keep faith, when by so doing it would be against his interest. . . .If men were all good, this precept [rule] would not be a good one; but as they are bad, and would not observe their faith with you, so you are not bound to keep faith with them. . . .*

*The Prince must know that there are two methods of ruling people: one by honesty and law, and the other by trickery and force. The first method is that of men, and the second method is that of beasts. Since the first method often proves to be no good, the second method is the only other choice. . . . Yes, it is nice to seem merciful, faithful, humane, sincere, God-fearing and fair, but rulers should not be bound by such considerations alone. In fact, if they find these qualities do not suit their purposes, they should take on the opposite qualities if necessary. Indeed, in order for a Prince to keep and control his country, he can act against humanity, against charity, and against religion as well.*

*In the actions of men—especially Princes, the **end** justifies the **means**. The method of reaching his end or aim will always be judged honorable and praiseworthy if the end results are good."*

**Niccolo Machiavelli, The Prince (1513)**

1. The main idea of this passage is to
  - (a) defend monarchies as a system of government
  - (b) improve the behavior of Princes
  - (c) instruct Princes how to rule
  - (d) criticize Princes for their cruel punishments
2. According to the writer, the main task of a Prince is to
  - (a) stay in power
  - (b) protect his country
  - (c) set a good example
  - (d) dispense justice to his subjects
3. According to the advice given by the author, the only manner for a Prince to rule is through
  - (a) love and respect
  - (b) deceit
  - (c) force
  - (d) any means necessary
4. What does the author mean by "the end justifies the means" in the final paragraph? The Prince should
  - (a) use fear to rule successfully
  - (b) disregard moral principles, if necessary
  - (c) select goals that can be successful
  - (d) choose honesty over deceit
5. According to the author, the actions of Princes will be held in high esteem if
  - (a) he used his best efforts
  - (b) they are successful
  - (c) they are lawful
  - (d) he is God-fearing

**RT-204** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Choose the best answer.

*"Out of love and zeal for truth and the desire to bring it to light, the following theses will be publicly discussed at Wittenberg...  
In the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ, Amen.*

1. *When our Lord and Master Jesus Christ said "Repent", he willed the entire life of believers to be one of repentance.*
2. *This word cannot be understood as referring to the sacrament of penance, that is, confession and satisfaction as administered by the clergy.*
6. *The Pope cannot remit any guilt, except by declaring and showing that it has been remitted by God;*
32. *Those who believe that they can be certain of their salvation because they have indulgence letters, will be eternally damned, together with their teachers.*
35. *They who teach that contrition is not necessary on the part of those who intend to buy souls out of purgatory or to buy confessional privileges, preach unchristian doctrine.*
36. *Any truly repentant Christian has a right to full remission of penalty and guilt, even without indulgence letters.*
43. *Christians are to be taught that he who gives to the poor or lends to the needy, does a better deed than he who buys indulgences.*
76. *We say on the contrary that papal indulgences cannot remove the very least of venial sins as far as guilt is concerned."*

**Martin Luther, The Ninety-Five Theses**

1. What are "theses"?
 

(a) notices posted on church doors	(c) a statement of one's beliefs	
(b) a plan for a new religion	(d) a book of the Old Testament	_____
2. What were the "indulgences" referred to in the above statements?
 

(a) a surplus of good works	(c) selling of souls	
(b) entrance into heaven	(d) pardons for sins	_____
3. What is meant by "remission" as used by the writer?
 

(a) forgiveness	(c) punishment	
(b) reduction	(d) postponement	_____
4. The purpose of these declarations was to question
 

(a) papal infallibility	(c) the meaning of penance	
(b) sale of indulgences	(d) the power of salvation	_____
5. Luther believed that the sale of indulgences should be
 

(a) granted only by the Pope	(c) limited to Catholics	
(b) permitted to all Christians	(d) banned	_____
6. Luther warns that those who believe in the worth of indulgences will be
 

(a) eternally damned	(c) rejected by the Pope	
(b) pardoned	(d) refused church sacraments	_____
7. According to Luther, which persons are entitled to a remission of their sins?
 

(a) those who buy indulgences	(c) those who believe in Christ	
(b) those who give to charity	(d) any repentant Christian	_____

**RT-205** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Choose the best answer.

*"It is time to mark clearly the aim of the Revolution and the end toward which we wish to move. . . .What is the goal for which we strive? A peaceful enjoyment of liberty and equality. . . .*

*We wish to make good the promises of philosophy. . . .that France become the model of all nations. . . . That is our ambition; that is our aim.*

*What kind of government can realize these marvels? Only a democratic government. . . .But to found and consolidate among us this democracy, to realize the peaceable rule of constitutional laws, it is necessary to conclude the war of liberty against tyranny, and to pass successfully through the storms of revolution.*

*Now what is the fundamental principle of democratic, or popular government? It is virtue: I mean public virtue: . . . that virtue which is nothing else but love of fatherland and in its laws. . .*

*It is necessary to stifle the domestic and foreign enemies of the Republic or perish with them. In these circumstances, the first maxim of our politics ought to be to lead the people by means of reason and the enemies of the people by terror."*

**Maximilien Robespierre      Goals of the Revolution**

1. According to the author, the major goal of the Revolution is to establish a

- (a) popular dictatorship
- (b) democratic government
- (c) military government
- (d) constitutional monarchy

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The government proposed by the author, would be based upon

- (a) love of country
- (b) use of reason
- (c) use of terror
- (d) militarism

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The author desires that France shall

- (a) commence war with her neighbors
- (b) restore the pre-revolutionary government
- (c) dominate European affairs
- (d) set the example for other countries

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The author justifies the use of terror because

- (a) violence is a part of human nature
- (b) democratic government depends upon terror
- (c) the Revolution must be protected from its enemies
- (d) it is a requirement for peace

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Another word for "terror" as it is used by the writer would be

- (a) intimidation
- (b) awe
- (c) mistrust
- (d) defiance

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The author of this article would BEST be described today as a

- (a) reactionary
- (b) autocrat
- (c) demagogue
- (d) proletarian

\_\_\_\_\_



**RT—206** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Choose the best answer.

*Do ye hear the children weeping, O my brothers  
Ere the sorrow comes with years,  
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,  
And that cannot stop their tears . . .  
But the young, young children, O my brothers  
They are weeping bitterly!  
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,  
In the country of the free....*

*"For oh" say the children, "we are weary  
And we cannot run or leap,  
If we cared for any meadows, it were merely  
To drop down in them and sleep;  
Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping,  
We fall upon our faces, trying to go;  
And, underneath our heavy eyelids drooping  
The reddest flower would look as pale as snow.  
For, all day, we drag our burdens tiring  
Through the coal-dark underground—  
Or, all day, we drive the wheels of iron  
In the factories, round and round...."*

**Elizabeth Barrett Browning      The Cry of the Children**

1. The author's purpose in writing this poem was to
  - (a) improve the children's work habits
  - (b) defend the employment of children in industry
  - (c) expose the evils of child labor
  - (d) reveal the parents' mistreatment of children
2. The author implies that children
  - (a) like to work
  - (b) are better off working than at home
  - (c) should get better wages
  - (d) need better working conditions
3. The author of this poem would probably be MOST in favor of
  - (a) a shortened work week
  - (b) laws prohibiting child labor
  - (c) more modern factories
  - (d) more jobs for children
4. The children's chief complaint is that they are
  - (a) too exhausted to play
  - (b) too ill to work
  - (c) too bored with their tasks
  - (d) too hungry for games
5. The tone of this poem could be described as
  - (a) sad
  - (b) proud
  - (c) inspiring
  - (d) hopeful

**TRUE FALSE QUIZ**

1. The children's parents do not seem to be concerned.
2. Most of the work is done by hand labor.
3. The children who cry are those without jobs.
4. The young people are working long hours.
5. The children's attitude is one of despair.

**RT-207**

Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions that follow it. Choose the best answer.

*Take up the White Man's Burden—  
Send forth the best ye breed—  
Go bind your sons to exile  
To serve your captives' need;  
To wait in heavy harness,  
on fluttered folk and wild—  
Your new caught, sullen peoples  
Half-devil and half child.*

\* \* \* \*

*Take up the White Man's Burden  
The savage wars of peace—  
Fill full the mouth of Famine  
And bid the sickness cease;  
And when your goal is nearest  
The end for others sought,  
Watch sloth and heathen Folly  
Bring all your hopes to nought*

\* \* \* \*

*Take up the White Man's Burden  
And reap his old reward;  
The blame of those ye better,  
The hate of those ye guard—  
The cry of hosts ye humor  
(Ah, slowly!) toward the light:—  
"Why brought he thus from bondage,  
Our loved Egyptian night?"*

\* \* \* \*

*Take up the White Man's burden  
Ye dare not stoop to less  
Nor call too loud on Freedom  
To cloak your weariness;  
By all ye cry or whisper,  
By all ye leave or do,  
The silent, sullen peoples  
Shall weigh your gods and you.*

**Rudyard Kipling, The White Man's Burden**

1. With which of the following is this poem most concerned?  
 (a) hard work  
 (b) slavery  
 (c) imperialism  
 (d) famine and disease \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the "White Man's Burden" referred to in the poem?  
 (a) the costs of colonial conquest  
 (b) the obligations of colonial rule  
 (c) the duty to end slavery  
 (d) the commands of Christianity \_\_\_\_\_
3. The author's attitude toward the "White Man's Burden" is  
 (a) favorable  
 (b) critical  
 (c) neutral  
 (d) unconcerned \_\_\_\_\_
4. According to the poem, the colonial peoples were to be viewed as  
 (a) Europeans in exile  
 (b) people to guard  
 (c) Egyptians  
 (d) children \_\_\_\_\_
5. In ruling colonial peoples, the author believes the task will be  
 (a) easy  
 (b) difficult  
 (c) slow  
 (d) rewarding \_\_\_\_\_
6. According to the author, the attitude of the colonial peoples toward their white rulers is one of  
 (a) gratitude  
 (b) praise  
 (c) respect  
 (d) hate \_\_\_\_\_

**RT-208** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Choose the best answer.

*"From the smallest community cell to the highest leadership of the entire Reich, the state must have the personality principle anchored in its organization. There must be no majority decisions, but only responsible persons, and the word "council" must be restored to its original meaning. Surely every man will have advisers by his side, but the decision will be made by one man.*

*The principle which made the Prussian army in its time into the most wonderful instrument of the German people must some day, in a transferred sense, become the principle of the construction of our whole state conception: authority of every leader downward and responsibility upward.*

*Even then it will not be possible to dispense with those corporations which today we designate as parliaments. But their councillors will then actually give counsel: responsibility, however can and may be borne only by one man, and therefore only he alone may possess the authority and right to command . . .*

*This gives the following picture:*

*The folkish state, from the township up to the Reich leadership, has no representative body which decides anything by the majority, but only advisory bodies which stand at the side of the elected leader. . . ."*

**Adolf Hitler, Mein Kampf**

1. The author's purpose in this reading is to
  - (a) defend majority rule
  - (b) promote "one-man" rule
  - (c) expand parliamentary authority
  - (d) widen government decision-making
2. To which of the following principles of government would the author most likely object?
  - (a) a centralized government
  - (b) military rule
  - (c) division of responsibility
  - (d) checks and balances
3. According to the writer, the final authority for ruling the country lies in
  - (a) the folkish state
  - (b) the Prussian army
  - (c) the elected leader
  - (d) the Reich leadership
4. The writer believes that the authority of the government will be enforced through a
  - (a) chain of command
  - (b) popular vote
  - (c) parliamentary majority
  - (d) council of advisors
5. According to the writer, the role of a Parliament in government must be to
  - (a) make decisions
  - (b) outline policy
  - (c) give advice
  - (d) enforce the laws
6. The form of government, as proposed by the writer, is called
  - (a) communism
  - (b) parliamentary
  - (c) federal system
  - (d) dictatorship

**RT-209**

Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions that follow it. Choose the best answer.

*"Internally, the people must be awakened. This means welding the working class, the peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie into a united front under the leadership of the working class, and from this proceeding to the creation of a state of the people's democratic dictatorship, a state led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. All the experiences of the Chinese people, accumulated in the course of successive decades, tell us to carry out a peoples democratic dictatorship. . . .*

*Who are the "people"? At the present state in China, they are the working class, the peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie. . . .*

*Under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party, these classes unite to create their own state and elect their own government so as to enforce their dictatorship over the henchmen of imperialism—the landlord class and the bureaucratic capitalist class. . . . The peoples government will suppress such persons. . . . The democratic system is to be carried out within the ranks of the people, giving them freedom of speech, assembly and association. The right to vote is given only to the people, not to the reactionaries.*

*These two things, democracy for the people and dictatorship for the reactionaries, when combined, constitute the people's democratic dictatorship."*

**Mao Tse-Tung, Speech, 1949**

1. What would be the best title for this speech?
  - (a) The Democratic Dictatorship
  - (b) The Enemies of the People
  - (c) How to Achieve Victory
  - (d) Origins of the Communist Party
2. What is the **main** idea of the first paragraph?
  - (a) the people must be united
  - (b) a new alliance will be formed
  - (c) a dictator should be named
  - (d) a new form of government must be established
3. What is the **chief** purpose of the third paragraph?
  - (a) to start a revolution
  - (b) to threaten the imperialists
  - (c) to guarantee the right to vote
  - (d) to explain the aims of the new government
4. We can conclude that the form of government advocated by the speaker is based upon his study of
  - (a) political parties
  - (b) history
  - (c) international events
  - (d) rights of the people
5. According to the writer, which group will have the duty of awakening the people?
  - (a) the bourgeoisie
  - (b) the reactionaries
  - (c) the working class
  - (d) the bureaucratic officials

**RT-210** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Choose the best answer.

*Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.*

*Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all its forms.*

*Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.*

*Article 7. All men are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.*

*Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, or exile.*

*Article 17. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.*

*Article 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.*

*Article 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.*

*Article 21. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.*

**United Nations, Declaration of Human Rights**

1. The purpose of this Declaration was to
  - (a) end the era of colonial rule
  - (b) expel countries with dictatorial governments
  - (c) support fundamental individual freedoms
  - (d) stir up revolutions in communist countries.

\_\_\_\_\_
2. This document is concerned mainly with
  - (a) civil liberties
  - (b) political liberties
  - (c) forms of government
  - (d) property rights

\_\_\_\_\_
3. The document is intended to cover the rights of people living
  - (a) in member states of the United Nations
  - (b) in non-member states of the United Nations
  - (c) in communist countries
  - (d) all over the world

\_\_\_\_\_
4. According to the Declaration, each government shall represent its citizens through
  - (a) the strongest political party
  - (b) free elections
  - (c) its important ethnic groups
  - (d) its major religious groups

\_\_\_\_\_
5. Which Article deals with the question of forced labor?
  - (a) Article 2
  - (b) Article 4
  - (c) Article 5
  - (d) Article 9

\_\_\_\_\_
6. The concepts set forth in this Declaration are **most similar** to those expressed in the
  - (a) Magna Carta
  - (b) Declaration of Independence
  - (c) first ten Amendments to the Constitution
  - (d) Emancipation Proclamation

\_\_\_\_\_