

Name: _____

_____/ 6 pts

Corrected by: _____

Period: _____

AP World History

Mr. Kalaf-Hughes

2.6 Practice MCQs

TOTAL LAND DEVOTED TO THE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS AS MEASURED IN MILLIONS OF HECTARES*, 1200–1400

	1200	1300	1400
China	55.2	44.2	40.2
Europe	71.1	87.4	61.2
India	43.5	40.8	38.2
Middle East	7.8	6.1	5.7

*a hectare is equivalent to roughly 2.5 acres

Source: Data adapted from Our World in Data, found online at
<https://ourworldindata.org/yields-and-land-use-in-agriculture>

- Which of the following best describes a way in which the table illustrates how the spread of rice cultivation contributed to changing the total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops in China, India, and the Middle East between 1200 and 1300 ?
 - The total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops declined in China and the Middle East but rose in India.
 - The total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops declined more substantially in India than it did in the Middle East and China.
 - The total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops declined in all three regions.
 - The total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops increased in every region except China.
- Which of the following best describes a way in which the table illustrates how an emphasis on wheat cultivation in Europe affected the total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops there compared with the rice-producing regions of China and India between 1200 and 1300 ?
 - The total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops in Europe increased at the same rate that the total amount of land devoted to agricultural crops in China and India declined.
 - The total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops in China, India, and Europe remained relatively stable.
 - The total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops declined in all three regions.
 - The total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops increased considerably in Europe and declined in China and India.

3. Which of the following best describes how the table illustrates the effect of the spread of the bubonic plague on the total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops in Europe and the Middle East between 1300 and 1400 ?

- (A) The total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops did not change significantly in either region.
- (B) The total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops decreased more substantially in the Middle East than in Europe.
- (C) The total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops declined substantially in Europe and slightly in the Middle East.
- (D) The total amount of land devoted to the production of agricultural crops increased slightly in the Middle East and in Europe.

THE TRIUMPH OF DEATH, ANONYMOUS PAINTING FROM FIFTEENTH-CENTURY SICILY



Scala/Art Resource, NY

The figures in the foreground represent the clergy, nobility, and townspeople.

4. The scene depicted in the painting is best understood in the context of which of the following wider Afro-Eurasian developments?

- (A) The collapse of papal authority
- (B) The diffusion of artistic traditions
- (C) The spread of epidemic diseases
- (D) The revival of classical architecture

5. Which of the following was the major contributing factor to the spread of the plague to Cairo, Beijing, and Florence in the fourteenth century?

- (A) Indian Ocean trade routes connecting South Asia to China, Southeast Asia, and Europe
- (B) Trade along the Mongol road system across Central Asia
- (C) The collapse of the Abbasid caliphate
- (D) African trade routes connecting sub-Saharan Africa with Asia and Europe

6. Which of the following most directly contributed to the decline of Eurasian urban populations during the fourteenth century?

- (A) Climate change
- (B) Epidemic disease
- (C) Religious wars
- (D) Regional migration