



## World History Exam Snapshot

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| <b>Time Allowed:</b>                                  | 240 minutes                              |  |
| <b>Format:</b>  | Multiple-choice                          |  |
| <b>Number of Questions:</b>                           | 125                                      |  |
| <b>On-Screen Exhibits:</b><br>(available as relevant) | None                                     |  |
| <b>Passing Score:</b>                                 | Proficient: 265<br>Distinguished: 324    | (The number of questions answered correctly is converted to a scaled score ranging from 0 to 500.) |
| <b>Exam Summary:</b>                                  | <b>Content Domains</b>                   | <b>Approximate Percentage of Examination</b>   |
|   | From Prehistory to Ancient Civilizations | 13%  |
|   | Classical Civilizations                  | 19%  |
|   | Postclassical Era                        | 16%  |
|   | Early Modern Times                       | 15%  |
|   | The Long 19th Century                    | 19%  |
| The Global 20th Century                               | 18%                                      |  |

### About This Exam

The American Board for Certification of Teacher Excellence believes that highly skilled world history teachers should possess a comprehensive body of knowledge that is research-based and promotes student achievement. The world history exam is a rigorous assessment of a candidate's knowledge of the history of the world from ancient civilizations to the twentieth century. The exam assesses a candidate's ability to make global connections across time periods and regions of the world.



### From Prehistory to Ancient Civilizations

- Features of societies during the Paleolithic and Neolithic eras
- Transition from sedentary agricultural village settlements to early civilizations
- Political and administrative structures, trade networks, social hierarchies, and cultural traditions of Mesopotamian civilizations
- Interactions between ancient Egyptians, Nubians, and Hittites
- Urban development, trade networks, social hierarchy, and cultural traditions of the Harappan and Mohenjo-Daro civilizations
- Political ideology, social hierarchy, and ancestor worship in the Shang and Zhou states
- Tenets of ancient Judaism
- Administration, religious traditions, and trade networks of the Persian Empire
- Trade networks and the artistic and religious practices of the Minoan, Mycenaean, and Phoenician civilizations

### Classical Civilizations

- Political and administrative structures, trade networks, gender relations, and the caste system during the Gupta dynasty
- Teachings of the Buddha
- Cultural practices and trade networks of the Olmec and Chavin
- Classical Greek contributions to philosophy, literature, and the arts

### Classical Civilizations (...continued)

- Fall of Greek city-states and the spread of Hellenistic culture into North Africa and Asia
- Strengths, weaknesses, expansion, and influence of the Roman Republic
- Features of Roman citizenship
- Tenets of early Christianity
- Government administration in the Qin Empire
- Teachings of Confucius, Mencius, and Laozi
- Influence of Confucianism on political ideology, social hierarchies, and gender relations during the Han Empire
- Social and economic conditions that led to the fall of the Han Empire

### Postclassical Era

- Political institutions, legal systems, trade networks, and the artistic and cultural traditions of the Byzantine Empire
- Tenets of Islam
- Muslim expansion into North Africa, the Iberian peninsula, and Asia
- Political institutions, legal systems, trade networks, and the arts of the emerging Muslim world
- Political and administrative structures, trade networks, and the culture of the Ghana, Mali, and Songhai empires
- Causes and effects of the Crusades
- Commercial innovations, mass production, expansion of trade networks, and the evolution of the civil service system during the Tang, Song, and Yuan empires



### *Postclassical Era (...continued)*

- Mahayana Buddhism and the spread of neo-Confucianism throughout East Asia
- Culture of the Nara and Heian periods and the Kamakura and Ashikaga shogunates
- Political and administrative structures, religious practices, and economic systems of the Mayan city-states and the Aztec and Incan empires

### **Early Modern Times**

- Muslim rule in the Iberian peninsula and the rise of Spain and Portugal after the *Reconquista*
- Humanism in the arts and literature during the Renaissance
- The Reformation and Counter Reformation
- Economic and political reasons for European exploration; rise of European nation-states and colonial systems
- Expansion of trans-Saharan, East African, and trans-Atlantic trading systems
- Rise of the Ottoman, Mughal, and Safavid empires
- Expansion of Russian power and ambitions
- Political and social developments in Ming and early Qing China

### **The Long 19th Century**

- Conditions, events, and effects of the American and French revolutions
- Political evolution of nation-states in Europe

### *The Long 19th Century (...continued)*

- Economic, social, and political effects of the Industrial Revolution in Britain and other countries
- Abolition of the slave trade
- Causes and effects of the Opium Wars, Taiping Rebellion, and collapse of the Qing dynasty
- Political and administrative structures, social hierarchy, commercial and urban development, and expansion of arts and literature in the Tokugawa era
- Japan's nineteenth century encounters with the West
- Waning power of the Ottoman Empire
- Global trade and the causes and effects of worldwide migrations

### **The Global 20th Century**

- Nationalist and revolutionary movements outside of Europe
- Russian revolutions and the resulting political, economic, and social structures
- Global causes, course, and effects of World War I
- Global economic conditions and political movements between the Treaty of Versailles and World War II
- Global causes, course, and effects of World War II
- The United Nations and the development of international law, international organizations, and nongovernmental agencies
- Colonization and the Cold War in South East Asia and resulting conflicts



### *The Global 20th Century (...continued)*

- Geo-political organization of countries in the Middle East
- Causes of the Cold War proxy conflicts in Latin America, Asia, and Africa
- Policies and actions of the Soviet Union and the United States towards Europe and each other during the Cold War
- The Non-Aligned Movement
- Revolution in the People's Republic of China
- The fall of the Soviet Union
- International economic interdependence in terms of multinational corporations, regional economic agreements, and utilization of resources