

2006年度日本政府(文部科学省)奨学金留学生選考試験

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR APPLICANTS FOR JAPANESE  
GOVERNMENT (MONBUKAGAKUSHO) SCHOLARSHIPS 2006

学科試験 問題

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

(学部留学生)

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

世界史

WORLD HISTORY

注意 ☆試験時間は60分。

PLEASE NOTE : THE TEST PERIOD IS 60 MINUTES.

WORLD HISTORY

Nationality		No.		Marks
Name	(Please print full name, underlining family name)			

I Fill in the blanks with the letter corresponding to the appropriate year from the list below.

- 1 The Frankish kingdom was very influential in determining later European History. It was divided into three smaller kingdoms, namely the western, the middle and the eastern kingdoms. This division was made in ( ① ) by the treaty of Verdun.
- 2 The Low Countries were prosperous due to the woolen textile industry and maritime trade. They had been subordinated to Spain, but the Protestants of the northern part declared themselves independent and were recognized to be so formally by the treaty of Westphalia in ( ② ).
- 3 The Eastern Roman or Byzantine Empire, after the fall of the Western Roman Empire, dominated the eastern part of the Mediterranean from its capital Constantinople. After the invasion of the Muslims, its territory was reduced to Asia Minor and part of the Balkan Peninsula. It was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in ( ③ ).
- 4 William, the duke of Normandy, claimed legitimacy to the crown of England and with his vassals crossed the Strait of Dover in ( ④ ). He defeated the English troops at Hastings and established the Norman dynasty.

- 5 Martin Luther, professor of theology at the university of Wittenberg, opposing the sale of a large number of indulgences, put the '95 Thesen' on the door of the church of the city in ( ⑤ ). Usually this event is considered to be the beginning of the Reformation.
- 6 Napoleon Bonaparte appeared on the stage during the period of political instability after the French Revolution. He defeated the Directoire and made triumphant expeditions several times. In ( ⑥ ) he gained the imperial crown as the emperor of the French people and called himself Napoleon I.
- 7 In the Iberian peninsula, the Catholic people for centuries tried to recover territory lost during the Muslim invasion. This movement is called the Reconquista, and was completed in ( ⑦ ) by the kingdom of Spain, the united country of Aragon and Castile, with the fall of Granada.
- 8 In England, after the Civil War of Oliver Cromwell, the son of Charles I was called back from France to be king. He became Charles II. He adopted politics favourable to Catholics, so parliament approved the Test Act in ( ⑧ ) and limited offices only to Anglicans.
- 9 Peter I of Russia reformed internal administration and aimed to enlarge his territory for the sake of a good port. In the south he marched to the Sea of Azof, putting pressure on the Ottoman Empire, and in the west he battled against Sweden, allied with Poland and Denmark. This war was concluded by the treaty of Nystadt in ( ⑨ ) and Russia gained the territory of the Baltic coast.

- 10 Philippe IV, king of France, struggled with Pope Boniface (Bonifatius) VIII over the issue of taxation on clerics. The former called on the general Estates, and after confirming support for him there, seized the Pope at Anagni in ( ⑩ ). Later the Papal See was transferred to Avignon, and remained there for about 70 years.

Choices

- |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |
|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|
| a | 476  | b | 751  | c | 843  | d | 962  | e | 1066 |
| f | 1122 | g | 1204 | h | 1215 | i | 1303 | j | 1377 |
| k | 1453 | l | 1492 | m | 1517 | n | 1555 | o | 1648 |
| p | 1673 | q | 1721 | r | 1789 | s | 1804 | t | 1848 |

II Answer the following questions concerning the history of the Mediterranean.

- 1 Which of the following items is not related to the Aegean civilization (B. C. 20 c—B. C. 12c)?
- |   |                  |   |          |
|---|------------------|---|----------|
| a | Cnossos          | b | Linear B |
| c | Cunéiform Script | d | Troy     |
- 2 Which was the Phoenician colony defeated by the Romans in the Punic Wars?
- |   |              |   |                     |
|---|--------------|---|---------------------|
| a | Tyrus (Tyre) | b | Carthago (Carthage) |
| c | Pergamon     | d | Alexandria          |
- 3 When the Muslims pushed into the Iberian peninsula for the first time, which dynasty was at their head ?
- |   |        |   |                |
|---|--------|---|----------------|
| a | Umayya | b | Cordova=Umayya |
| c | Abbas  | d | Mamluk         |

- 4 After the Crusades, long distance trade recovered. Cities of the Mediterranean coast participated actively in commerce and prospered. Which is the exception?
- a Venezia (Venice)
  - b Pisa
  - c Marseille
  - d Palermo
- 5 The cosmopolitan king of Sicily, and at the same time the third Emperor of the German Hohenstaufen dynasty, departed for the Crusades although he was excommunicated by the Pope and recovered Jerusalem for a time through peace talks. Who was this king?
- a Otto I
  - b Friedrich II (Frederick II)
  - c Heinrich IV (Henry IV)
  - d Karl V (Charles V)
- 6 Who was the person who abolished the Sultan-Caliph institution of the Ottoman Empire and became the first president of the new Turkey?
- a Kemal Atatürk
  - b Mehmet Ali
  - c Zaghlūl Pasha
  - d Nādir Shāh

III Answer the following questions concerning the development of science and technology from the 18th to the 20th century.

1 Before the Industrial Revolution, people used manpower, horsepower, water power etc as sources of energy. The invention of steam energy in 1705 and later improvement led to a great development in production and transportation. Who invented the steam locomotive, applying this new energy?

a James Watt      b Stephenson      c Fulton      d Diesel

2 From the 19th century the electrical industry developed. After the invention of the telegraphic apparatus, came that of the telephone, wireless apparatus, the electric lamp etc. Who improved the telegraphic apparatus and invented the electric lamp?

a Bell                      b Marconi                      c Edison                      d Morse

3 The 19th century also saw a great improvement in the field of the natural sciences. As for biology, the proposal of the theory of evolution is famous, but the finding of the laws concerning heredity (the law of segregation, the law of independent assortment and the law of dominance) was also important. Who discovered these laws?

a Darwin    b Watson and Crick  
c Linne (Linnaeus)                                      d Mendel

4 At the end of the 19th century a series of new data related to radioactivity was presented. Who discovered radium?

a Roentgen              b Faraday              c Curie              d Einstein



IV Answer the following questions concerning the history of the 18th century. Answer using the letter corresponding to the correct choice.

- 1 Who was the successor of the emperor Yongzheng and whose reign is regarded as the high point of the Qing dynasty, with that of Kangxi?  
a Wanli                      b Guangxu                      c Qianlong                      d Xuanton
- 2 Which was the merchant syndicate from the Huizhou prefecture that had a nationwide network?  
a Xin-an merchants                      b Fujian merchants  
c Shanxi merchants                      d Shandong merchants
- 3 Which was the region where the British East India Company acquired the right to collect revenues?  
a Bengal                      b Panjab                      c Nepal                      d Marwari
- 4 Which was the Islamic kingdom that ruled the east part of Java from the end of the 16th century to 1755?  
a Amboina                      b Atjeh                      c Malacca                      d Mataram
- 5 Who was the French Catholic Bishop who became an advisor to Emperor Nguyen Phuc-Anh in Vietnam?  
a Raffles                      b Pigneau                      c Clive                      d Amherst
- 6 Which was the dynasty founded in Iran at the end of the 18th century?  
a Afshar                      b Sassan                      c Qajar                      d Zend

V Answer the following questions concerning capitals. Answer using the letter corresponding to the correct choice.

- 1 Which was the capital of the Northern Song dynasty?  
a Jiankang      b Luoyang      c Kaifeng      d Lin-an
- 2 Which was the capital of the Mongol empire, built by Ögödei Khan?  
a Lhasa      b Samarkand      c Bukhara      d Karakorum
- 3 Which was the capital of Koryo (918–1392)?  
a Kyong-ju      b Seoul      c Pusan      d Kae-song
- 4 Who was the emperor who moved the capital of the Ming dynasty from Nainjing to Beijing in 1421?  
a Yongle      b Jianwen      c Zhengtong      d Hongwu
- 5 Which was the city that King Rama I of Thailand chose as the site of his capital in 1782?  
a Pegu      b Bangkok      c Ayuthaya      d Sukhothai
- 6 Which was the capital during the Nguyen Dynasty of Vietnam?  
a Hue      b Batavia      c Hanoi      d Saigon

VI Fill in the blanks with the letter corresponding to the appropriate term or name from the list below.

- 1 ( ① ) was sent by the emperor Wudi in 139 B.C. to make an alliance with the Central Asian peoples known as Yuezhi (Ruzhi) against Xiongnu.
- 2 A Buddhist priest in the Tang era, ( ② ), started from Guangzhou in 671 and went to India by sea. He studied at the monastic university of Nalanda and came back to China in 695.

- 3 ( ③ ) was founded by a Persian in the 3rd century. It was imported into China at the end of the 7th century and a temple was built in Chang-an city in the 8th century.
- 4 ( ④ ) was a seaport city in the eastern part of the Liangzhe circuit. In the Song era, this city flourished due to trade with Japan, Korea and Southeast Asia. Many Zen priests from Japan visited this city. This city has been called “Ningbo” since the Ming era.
- 5 The Arab traveller ( ⑤ ) was born in Morocco in 1304. He crossed Asia leaving a record of visits to the Islamic world, India and China. This record was completed in 1375.
- 6 The German Jesuit ( ⑥ ) came to China in 1622. After that, he translated and wrote many works on astronomy and military affairs. He was accused by Chinese astronomers and lost his position in the Kangxi period.
- 7 ( ⑦ ) was the leader of the Taiping Rebellion. He failed the civil service examinations several times and came in touch with Christianity. In 1851, he gathered many people and rose in rebellion. His forces captured Nanjing in 1853, but after 1856 they were repeatedly defeated and he died in 1864.
- 8 The Confucian scholar ( ⑧ ) was born in Guangdong province and knew a lot about Chinese classics and Western learning. As a radical reformer of the late 19th century, he became the leading figure of the Hundred Days Reform of 1898. Only three months later, however, he fell from power.
- 9 Sun Wen was the leader of the republican revolution in China. He was born in Guangdong province and was educated at various Anglican colleges. In ( ⑨ ), he founded the Revive China Society in 1894. After that he went to Japan, the United States and London. In 1911 he came back to China and was inaugurated as provisional president of the Republic of China in 1912.

10 The president of the United States, ( ⑩ ), visited China in February 1972. He met with Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. They announced the China-US Joint Statement.

- |   |              |   |               |   |                |
|---|--------------|---|---------------|---|----------------|
| a | Li Hongzhang | b | Li Guangli    | c | Kang Youwei    |
| d | Zhang Qian   | e | Yijing        | f | Hong Xiuquan   |
| g | Gu Yanwu     | h | Wei Qing      | i | Xuanzhuang     |
| j | Mingzhou     | k | Quanzhou      | l | Suzhou         |
| m | Kuala Lumpur | n | Manichaeism   | o | Zoroastrianism |
| p | Ibn Battutah | q | Monte Corvino | r | Adam Schall    |
| s | Castiglione  | t | Marco Polo    | u | Matteo Ricci   |
| v | Johnson      | w | Nixon         | x | Eisenhower     |
| y | California   | z | Hawaii        |   |                |