2.1. The route most clearly showing an interregional movement is the one
   (A) showing the movement of wine from Spain.
   (B) showing the movement of silk from China.
   (C) connecting Britain and Rome.
   (D) connecting Egypt and Rome.

2.2. Which statement provides context for understanding Roman trade as shown in the map above?
   (A) Rome imported grain from North Africa to feed its large population.
   (B) Rome relied primarily on land-based trade because the technology for water transportation was not yet developed.
   (C) Rome’s area of influence was limited because it had empires along each border.
   (D) Rome’s location near the Mediterranean Sea made trade with many regions easier.
2.3. Which statement most accurately describes the relationship between Rome’s imports and exports?
   (A) Rome mostly imported raw goods and mostly exported finished goods.
   (B) Rome imported raw goods from the west and exported finished goods to the east.
   (C) Rome imported both raw goods and finished goods.
   (D) Rome exported a greater volume of goods than it imported.

Questions 1.1 to 1.2 refer to the passage below.

"Of all the religions that established themselves in the Roman Empire . . . none succeeded on such a large scale or over such a long time as Christianity . . . During the first three centuries, Christianity developed under a serious political handicap. The earliest Christians were associated with parties of rebellious Jews who resisted Roman administration in Palestine. Later Christians, even gentiles, refused to honor the Roman emperor and state in the fashion deemed appropriate by imperial authorities. As a result, Christians endured not only social contempt and scorn but also organized campaigns of persecution. Meanwhile, the Roman state generously patronized many of the empire's pagan cults: in exchange for public honor and recognition, the emperors and other important political figures provided financial sponsorship for rituals, festivals, and other pagan activities."


1.1. Which statement best reflects the attitude of the Roman government toward religion?
   (A) It was tolerant of religions that supported their government.
   (B) It endorsed Judaism but persecuted Christians.
   (C) It supported only certain monotheistic faiths.
   (D) It demanded exclusive obedience to Christianity.

1.2. One “serious handicap” under which Christianity developed, described in the passage, was
   (A) the inability of Christians to pay taxes because they were often poor.
   (B) the connections felt with other monotheistic faiths, such as Zoroastrianism.
   (C) the Roman demand that Jews worship their emperor as a god.
   (D) the enslavement of Christians in the Roman Empire.