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| 1. Describe the most important voyages of exploration undertaken by Europeans during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. What made them important?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | An Age of Exploration and Expansion | |

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| 2. Describe the role Muslim merchants played in the expansion of the world trade network at the end of the fifteenth century.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | An Age of Exploration and Expansion | |

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| 3. What are the pros and cons of European discoveries and conquests of the Americas? How do historians view this process in a wider context?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Conquest of the “New World” | |

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| 4. Compare and contrast Portuguese and Spanish conquests of the Americas. Include a discussion of their different ways of governing their empires.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Conquest of the “New World” | |

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| 5. Discuss the protagonists of the Portuguese explorations, including the factors that led them to undertake their journeys and to ultimately take over the spice trade.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Portuguese Maritime Empire | |

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| 6. How did traditional African practices of slavery change after the arrival of Europeans and their entry into the slave trade? Give specific examples.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Slave Trade | |

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| 7. Discuss the consequences of the voyages of Columbus. Cite the positive and negative results of his exploration of the Americas.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Voyages The Spanish Christopher Columbus: Hero or Villain? | |

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| 8. Discuss the European impact, positive and negative, on the native populations of Southeast Asia.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Southeast Asia in the Era of the Spice Trade | |

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| 9. How did Spanish methods of dealing with their new territories in America affect the native populations there?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Conquest of the “New World” | |

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| 10. Discuss the impact of Islam on the native populations of Southeast Asia.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Southeast Asia in the Era of the Spice Trade | |

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| 11. How, and to what extent, did the arrival of Europeans influence the scope and conduct of the spice trade?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | An Age of Exploration and Expansion The Portuguese Maritime Empire | |

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| 12. Compare and contrast the impact of the European colonial nations in the Americas with the impact of the West in Southeast Asia. What are the similarities and what are the differences?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Southeast Asia in the Era of the Spice Trade | |

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| 13. Why was it Western Europe rather than China, the Muslim world, or some other non-Western society who effected the globalization era of the sixteenth century?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | entire Chapter | |

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| 14. Did "globalization" really begin in the sixteenth century? Why and/or why not? Give specific examples.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | entire Chapter | |

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| 15. What were the possible factors that allowed some non-western societies to resist or cope with the arrival of Westerners better than others? Give examples.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | entire Chapter | |

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| 16. How did the arrival of Islam change the previously Buddhist and Hindu societies of Southeast Asia?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Religion and Kingship | |

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| **Instructions:** Identify the following term(s). |

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| 17. Paramesvara   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Islam and the Spice Trade | |

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| 18. Malacca   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Islam and the Spice Trade | |

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| 19. Prince Henry the Navigator   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Portuguese Maritime Empire | |

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| 20. Vasco da Gama   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Chapter Introduction The Means En Route to India Chapter Summary | |

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| 21. Songhai   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Empire of Songhai | |

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| 22. sternpost rudder   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Means | |

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| 23. compass   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Means | |

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| 24. New Spain   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The State and the Church in Colonial Latin America | |

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| 25. creoles   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The State and the Church in Colonial Latin America | |

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| 26. The Tears of the Indians   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Opposing Viewpoints: The March of Civilization | |

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| 27. Columbian Exchange   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Columbian Exchange | |

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| 28. Vasco Nunez de Balboa   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Opposing Viewpoints: The March of Civilization | |

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| 29. Sonni Ali   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Empire of Songhai | |

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| 30. *encomienda*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Exploiting the Riches of the Americas | |

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| 31. Askia Mohammed   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Empire of Songhai | |

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| 32. manioc   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Effects of the Slave Trade | |

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| 33. Dom Joao III   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | A Plea Between Friends | |

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| 34. astrolabe   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Means | |

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| 35. conquistadors   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Conquests A New Player: Europe | |

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| 36. *portolani*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Means | |

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| 37. caravels   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Means | |

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| 38. viceroy   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The State and the Church in Colonial Latin America | |

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| 39. Afonso da Albuquerque   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Search for Spices The Portuguese Conquest of Malacca | |

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| 40. Christopher Columbus   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Voyages The Spanish Christopher Columbus: Hero or Villain? | |

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| 41. Triangular Trade   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Sources of Slaves | |

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| 42. Pedro Cabral   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Voyages | |

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| 43. Hispaniola   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Voyages | |

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| 44. Treaty of Tordesillas   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Spanish | |

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| 45. Amerigo Vespucci   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Voyages | |

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| 46. Hernan Cortes   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Conquests | |

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| 47. Moctezuma   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Conquests | |

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| 48. Francisco Pizarro   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Conquests | |

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| 49. *encomienda* system   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Exploiting the Riches of the Americas | |

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| 50. Bartolome de Las Casas   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Exploiting the Riches of the Americas | |

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| 51. Ferdinand Magellan   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Spanish | |

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| 52. Batavia   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Arrival of the West | |

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| 53. Dutch East India Company   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Arrival of the West | |

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| 54. the VOC   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Arrival of the West | |

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| 55. Goa   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Search for Spices | |

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| 56. Spice Islands   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Search for Spices | |

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| 57. Cape of Good Hope   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | En route to India | |

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| 58. Kilwa, Sofala, and Mombasa   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | En route to India | |

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| 59. Mwene Mutapa   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Europeans in Africa | |

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| 60. Boers   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Europeans in Africa | |

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| 61. Afrikaans   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Europeans in Africa | |

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| 62. peninsulares   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The State and the Church in Colonial Latin America | |

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| 63. Buddhist style of kingship   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Religion and Kingship | |

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| 64. roaring forties   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The English and the Dutch | |

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| 65. Catholic nunneries   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The State and the Church in Colonial Latin America | |

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| 66. Middle Passage   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Middle Passage | |

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| 67. Slave Coast   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Political and Social Structures in a Changing Continent | |

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| 68. Tlaxcallan   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Conquests | |

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| 69. Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The State and the Church in Colonial Latin America | |

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| 70. Gonzalo Fernandez de Ovieda   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Opposing Viewpoints: The March of Civilization | |

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| 71. Javanese model of kingship   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Religion and Kingship | |

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| 72. Who allegedly contended that “Christians and spices” were the primary motives of the explorations of the fifteenth century?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Christopher Columbus | |  | b. | Vasco da Gama | |  | c. | Leo Africanus | |  | d. | Sonni Ali | |  | e. | Marco Polo |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Means | |

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| 73. What was one of the earliest West African states to become Muslim?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The Zanj | |  | b. | Zimbabwe | |  | c. | Axum | |  | d. | Mali | |  | e. | Kush |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 356 | |

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| 74. The charts containing detailed information on coastal contours, distances between ports, and compass readings were called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | astrolabes. | |  | b. | caravels. | |  | c. | *portolani*. | |  | d. | horoscopes. | |  | e. | sea charts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Means | |

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| 75. Which city was a major commercial center on the trade route through Sahara in the sixteenth century?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Alexandria | |  | b. | Kilwa | |  | c. | Timbuktu | |  | d. | Dakar | |  | e. | Niger |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Empire of Songhai The Great City of Timbuktu | |

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| 76. Europeans embarked on expansionist voyages for all of the following reasons *EXCEPT*   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | there was a potential for economic gain through increased world trade. | |  | b. | some desired to spread Christianity to other parts of the world. | |  | c. | they had developed confidence from improved cartography, navigational methods, and ship designs. | |  | d. | fear than Islam would occupy the rest of the world if Christendom did not. | |  | e. | knowledge of wind patterns in the Atlantic Ocean. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | An Age of Explorations and Expansion | |

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| 77. Prince Henry established a \_\_\_\_\_ in Portugal in 1419.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hospital for sailors | |  | b. | school for naval gunners | |  | c. | kindergarten | |  | d. | school for navigators | |  | e. | royal library |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Portuguese Maritime Empire | |

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| 78. In 1441, Portuguese ships back from the West African coastal voyages brought \_\_\_\_\_ to Portugal.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | silver | |  | b. | gold | |  | c. | slaves | |  | d. | spices | |  | e. | ivory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Portuguese Maritime Empire | |

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| 79. Which sailor was the first to round the Cape of Good Hope in 1487?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Abram Voorhies | |  | b. | Vasco da Gama | |  | c. | Ferdinand Magellan | |  | d. | Bartolomeu Dias | |  | e. | Henry the Navigator |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | En Route to India | |

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| 80. The Portuguese leaders who first landed at Calicut and seized the port of Malacca were, respectively,   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Vasco Núòez de Balboa and Pedro Martinez Munoa. | |  | b. | Gonzalo Fernández and Bartolomeu Dias. | |  | c. | Vasco da Gama and Afonso de Albuquerque. | |  | d. | Henry the Navigator and Henry da Bruscia. | |  | e. | Juan Montillo and Jorge Sikada Maio. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | En Route to India The Search for Spices | |

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| 81. What were the primary threats to Portuguese control of Southeast Asia?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Adverse climatic conditions | |  | b. | Disease | |  | c. | The French | |  | d. | The English and the Dutch | |  | e. | Established native kingdoms |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | New Rivals Enter the Scene | |

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| 82. Christopher Columbus was of \_\_\_\_ origin.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | German | |  | b. | Genoese | |  | c. | Portuguese | |  | d. | Spanish | |  | e. | Chinese |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Voyages | |

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| 83. Which statement about European forays into the New World is *FALSE*?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Christopher Columbus never sailed into Chesapeake Bay. | |  | b. | John Cabot explored the coast of New England on a voyage sponsored by Henry VII. | |  | c. | Christopher Columbus explored along the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula. | |  | d. | Pedro Cabral discovered South America by accident. | |  | e. | Vespucci's many published letters describing the geography of the New World caused people to call the area America. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Voyages | |

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| 84. The Treaty of Tordesillas   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | divided the "new" areas discovered by Europeans between the English and the French. | |  | b. | divided the "new" areas discovered by Europeans between Spain and Portugal. | |  | c. | gave the English the eastern route around the Cape of Good Hope. | |  | d. | gave the French the eastern route around the Cape of Good Hope. | |  | e. | ended the Hundred Years War. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Spanish | |

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| 85. Which answer correctly pairs Spanish conquistadors with the New World empires they destroyed?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Pizarro and the Aztecs; de Soto and the Incas. | |  | b. | Magellan and the Incas; Albuquerque and the Iroquois. | |  | c. | Cortés and the Aztecs; Pizarro and the Incas. | |  | d. | de Soto and the Aztecs; Cortés and the Incas. | |  | e. | de Soto and the Incas; Cortés and the Aztecs. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Conquests | |

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| 86. Initially attracted to Brazil by the prospect of gold and silver, the Portuguese soon found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be extremely profitable.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | slavery | |  | b. | gambling | |  | c. | plantations of sugar and coffee | |  | d. | copper | |  | e. | diamonds |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Portuguese in Brazil | |

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| 87. What was the name of the system under which European settlers received grants of land and could demand labor from indigenous peoples as tribute?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Mission | |  | b. | *Encomienda* | |  | c. | Circumnavigation | |  | d. | Authoritarian | |  | e. | Plantation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Exploiting the Riches of Americas | |

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| 88. As a result of the publications of Bartolomé de Las Casas   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Amerindian rights were recognized and respected. | |  | b. | the *encomienda* system was established. | |  | c. | Amerindians became more maltreated than before. | |  | d. | the Spanish government tried to be more attentive to the needs of the native populations. | |  | e. | a new route to the Indies was discovered. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Exploiting the Riches of Americas | |

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| 89. The American-born descendants of Europeans were called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | creoles. | |  | b. | mestizos. | |  | c. | mulattos. | |  | d. | moranos. | |  | e. | Ameropeans. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The State and the Church in Colonial Latin America | |

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| 90. Portuguese control of the spice trade was ended by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Muslim attacks from Delhi. | |  | b. | the circumnavigating voyage of Balboa. | |  | c. | the establishment of the British and Dutch East India Companies. | |  | d. | rival Hindu merchants from the Ganges plain. | |  | e. | a new outbreak of the Black Death. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Arrival of the West | |

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| 91. Which statement about the Columbian Exchange is *FALSE*?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Cows and horses were introduced into the Western hemisphere. | |  | b. | Potatoes and corn were introduced into Europe from the Americas. | |  | c. | Potatoes and corn were introduced into the Americas from Europe. | |  | d. | Smallpox arrived in the Americas from Europe. | |  | e. | Gunpowder and guns were introduced into the Americas from Europe. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Columbian Exchange | |

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| 92. Which people were bitter trade rivals in Southeast Asia?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Genoese and Portuguese | |  | b. | Dutch and Portuguese | |  | c. | English and French | |  | d. | Brazilians and Peruvians | |  | e. | Chinese and Vietnamese |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Arrival of the West | |

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| 93. The islands known today as Moluccas were called \_\_\_\_ in the sixteenth century.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Spice Islands | |  | b. | Batavia | |  | c. | Hispaniola | |  | d. | Dominican | |  | e. | Good Hope Islands |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Search for Spices | |

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| 94. Europeans were able to expand their exploration and command of the oceans due to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | shift away from traditional *portolani.* | |  | b. | rejection of the Chinese sternpost rudder. | |  | c. | combination of lateen sails with square rigging and the ability to build ever larger and more mobile ships. | |  | d. | construction of gigantic ships. | |  | e. | cheaper cost of sailing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Means | |

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| 95. Which statement about European contact with Africa is *FALSE*?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Most people in the African interior were little influenced by Europeans in the 1500s. | |  | b. | The Portuguese took over the gold trade from Mwene Metapa in East African. | |  | c. | The Dutch established a colony at Cape Town to supply its ships headed for the Spice Islands. | |  | d. | The Boers were responsible for keeping other Europeans away from the Cape of Good Hope. | |  | e. | England established a colony at Zimbabwe in the late 1600s. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Africa in Transition | |

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| 96. What was the most important reason for the massive growth of the African slave trade in the sixteenth century?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The need to supply the mines of Peru with an abundant labor force | |  | b. | The desire to develop the tobacco plantations of the New World | |  | c. | The intense labor needs created by the development of sugar growing in the New World | |  | d. | The enormous growth in the African birth rate | |  | e. | The European ability to obtain slaves in many West African areas |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Arrival of the Europeans | |

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| 97. The African slave trade   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | was fundamentally altered by the French in the late 1400s. | |  | b. | involved the forcible movement of millions of African slaves overseas. | |  | c. | involved the deaths of less than one percent of those leaving West African ports before they arrived at a new home in the Americas. | |  | d. | began practices never before seen in Africa. | |  | e. | solved the labor shortage challenge in European agriculture. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Slave Trade | |

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| 98. Historians estimate that up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of slaves died on the journey known as the Middle Passage.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | one-third | |  | b. | one-fourth | |  | c. | one-tenth | |  | d. | one-half | |  | e. | two-thirds |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Middle Passage | |

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| 99. As a result of European expansion into Africa,   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the Mwene Metapa was entirely eliminated by the Portuguese. | |  | b. | the economic conditions of the continent were unaltered. | |  | c. | North African political regimes were toppled by French forces. | |  | d. | internal conflict among native African groups was intensified. | |  | e. | most Africans became wealthier. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Political and Social Structures in a Changing Continent | |

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| 100. Slavery for Africans   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | originated with the massive trans-Atlantic slave trade. | |  | b. | originated with the introduction of Islam to the continent. | |  | c. | was the consequence of European colonialism. | |  | d. | had always been part of the continent's societies and cultures. | |  | e. | resulted from the Asia-Africa trade. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Slave Trade | |

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| 101. Dutch colonial efforts were   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | incredibly unsuccessful, as their huge expenditures did not produce a single profitable colony. | |  | b. | ended by superior Portuguese power in North America before 1700. | |  | c. | weakened by their principled refusal to take part in the slave trade. | |  | d. | highly successful in Southeast Asia, and particularly on the island of Java. | |  | e. | most economically profitable in New Amsterdam. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Arrival of the West | |

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| 102. The European power that emerged triumphant in the Indonesian archipelago, and took over virtually the entire region by the end of the eighteenth century, was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Spain. | |  | b. | France. | |  | c. | the Netherlands. | |  | d. | Britain. | |  | e. | Portugal. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Arrival of the West | |

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| 103. Southeast Asia, by the 1700s,   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | was rigidly controlled by Europeans, with the French in control of Vietnam and the Portuguese elsewhere. | |  | b. | had seen Islamic influence driven from the region by the joint French-Dutch "light" campaign. | |  | c. | saw Islamic influence spread from the Malay Peninsula to the northern coasts of Sumatra and Java. | |  | d. | had come under the political control of China. | |  | e. | was militarily dominated by India's Mughal rulers. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | State and Society in Precolonial Southeast Asia | |

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| 104. The VOC   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | was the sacred ruler of the Khmer. | |  | b. | had ten times more capital than the British West India Company. | |  | c. | was a secret police agency in Burma. | |  | d. | was the "divine light" Javanese monarchs were believed to possess. | |  | e. | the Malayan ruling class. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Arrival of the West | |

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| 105. Which product attracted the greatest European interest in Southeast Asia in the period between 1500 and 1800?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Opium | |  | b. | Slaves | |  | c. | Pepper and other spices | |  | d. | Rayon | |  | e. | Ayuthaya |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Arrival of the West | |

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| 106. New religions coming into Southeast Asia   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | included Islam, Shinto and Zoroastrianism. | |  | b. | were often altered by new converts, who blended traditional beliefs with the new doctrines. | |  | c. | were only temporarily considered, and then rejected, by the region's peoples. | |  | d. | included the cult of the goddess Pomona. | |  | e. | included Judaism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Religion and Kingship | |

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| 107. Ties between religion and kingship in Southeast Asia   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | included Buddhist kings, Javanese kings, Vietnamese emperors, and Islamic sultans. | |  | b. | were, in fact, mainly an inaccurate perception held by uncomprehending European observers. | |  | c. | were especially close in Christian areas, where kings were seen as spiritually superior beings. | |  | d. | were especially close in Muslim areas, where kings were seen as spiritually superior beings. | |  | e. | did not exist because of constitutional separations between religion and government. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Religion and Kingship | |

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| 108. The founder of the empire of Songhai was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Songhai. | |  | b. | Marco Polo. | |  | c. | Sonni Ali. | |  | d. | Christopher Columbus. | |  | e. | Askia Mohammed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Empire of Songhai | |

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| 109. Life in Southeast Asia was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | centered on large cities for most of the population. | |  | b. | lived by most people in houses made of stone. | |  | c. | more male-controlled than in China. | |  | d. | more favorable for women than elsewhere in Asia. | |  | e. | based upon hunter-gatherer societies. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Society | |

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| 110. What was true about the economy of Southeast Asia in the sixteenth century?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Regional and interregional trade only began to expand with the arrival of the Europeans. | |  | b. | Although agriculture was the economic basis of society, commerce was beginning to affect daily life. | |  | c. | The region exported nothing but agricultural produce. | |  | d. | Agriculture was becoming less commercialized. | |  | e. | Local artisans were the main producers and consumers of luxury goods. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Economy | |

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| 111. Because of the harsh environment, Islam had little impact in West Africa.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Spread of Islam in West Africa | |

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| 112. The official primary motives of European expansion were "God, glory, and gold."   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Conquests | |

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| 113. The first European nation to gain control of Southeast Asia's spice trade was the Netherlands.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Arrival of the West | |

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| 114. Magellan and his expedition of five ships returned to Spain after circumnavigating the globe.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Spanish | |

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| 115. In the race for overseas empires, the Spanish started later than the Portuguese and were ultimately less successful.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Spanish | |

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| 116. The conquistadors of Spain were financed and outfitted by the Spanish crown.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Spanish The Voyages The Conquests | |

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| 117. After four voyages to the New World, Columbus finally realized he had discovered a 'New World.'   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Voyages | |

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| 118. The expedition led by Francisco Pizarro destroyed the Maya civilization.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Conquests. | |

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| 119. Mortality rates for Europeans in the West Indies were much higher than for Europeans in Europe.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | Slavery in the Americas | |

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| 120. The slave trade caused the depopulation of West Africa.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | The Effects of the Slave Trade | |