MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The encomienda system most resembled Russian serfdom in that
   (A) both used laborers to work agriculturally and on other projects.
   (B) both legally enslaved their labor force.
   (C) both were imposed by foreign conquerors.
   (D) both drew their labor force from prisoners of war.

2. Which of the following is MOST true of eighteenth-century European society?
   (A) A majority of the population moved into the relatively new middle class.
   (B) The majority of people continued to live in the countryside and work as peasants.
   (C) The rate of population growth fell off sharply.
   (D) The cause of women's suffrage gained great momentum in western Europe.

3. The tendency of the Muslim gunpowder empires to innovate technologically in the 1500s and 1600s, and then stagnate, is best illustrated by
   (A) a decline in the quality of goods manufactured in Safavid Persia after the mid-1600s.
   (B) the transformation of the janissaries into a pampered but obsolete musketeer corps.
   (C) the Ottoman Empire's failure in the 1700s to create a steamship navy.
   (D) Mughal India's decision to abandon railway construction projects begun around 1750.

4. This commodity played the chief role in motivating French exploration of Canada and Russian exploration of Siberia:
   (A) coffee
   (B) gold
   (C) fur
   (D) tobacco

5. Which of the following negatively affected economic life in Ming China during the early 1600s?
   (A) a decrease in the supply of precious metals, especially silver
   (B) a failure of its economic productivity to keep up with population growth
   (C) a decline in productivity caused by the addiction of Chinese workers to opium
   (D) a series of wars with Russia on the Siberian frontier

6. Which of the following can be considered true of Japanese geishas and the women of the Ottoman harem?
   (A) In both cases, they were not expected to display musical or artistic talents.
   (B) In both cases, their services could be purchased by members of any social class.
   (C) In both cases, they often advised rulers and served as regents.
   (D) In neither case was their exclusive role to provide sexual pleasure.
7. What resulted from Portuguese exploration of West Africa in the 1400s?
   (A) The Portuguese gained control over trade in gold and ivory.
   (B) The Portuguese destroyed existing states like the Asante kingdom.
   (C) The Portuguese used the region as a base from which to conquer Egypt.
   (D) The Portuguese expelled nearly all the Muslims living in the region.

8. Which is an example of the changes brought about by the Columbian Exchange?
   (A) the importation of coffee to Africa from South America
   (B) the European encounter with the horse in the plains of North America
   (C) the introduction of corn and potatoes to Europe from the Americas
   (D) the spread of smallpox from North America to Europe

9. What did Europe's Scientific Revolution accomplish?
   (A) It successfully promoted the geocentric theory.
   (B) It reconfirmed the teachings of Galen and Aristotle.
   (C) It put into practice Descartes's and Bacon's revival of the scientific method.
   (D) It immediately swept away the Catholic Church's authority over intellectual affairs.

10. The map on page 204 (without looking at the caption) relates to
    (A) patterns of large-scale migration from Spain and Portugal to other parts of the world.
    (B) the Papal Lines of Demarcation that assigned claims to new lands to Spain and Portugal.
    (C) Spanish and Portuguese shipments of tobacco and silver from Africa to Asia and the Americas.
    (D) epidemiological vectors showing how New World diseases affected Spain and Portugal.

11. This New World region imported the largest percentage of African slaves:
    (A) the Carolinas
    (B) Haiti
    (C) Brazil
    (D) Cuba

12. Forced migration in the form of "transportation"—a punishment often handed down by British courts in the 1700s and 1800s—was the primary cause of population growth in which colony?
    (A) Barbados
    (B) India
    (C) Australia
    (D) Jamaica
13. How is the religious policy of the Ottoman sultans best described?

(A) They expelled Catholics and Protestants, but not Orthodox Christians.
(B) They allowed a degree of toleration but taxed religious minorities.
(C) They gave full equality to all worshippers, regardless of faith.
(D) They ruthlessly suppressed Jews and Christians.

14. What was a major consequence of plantation monoculture?

(A) It created fewer incentives to rely on slave labor.
(B) It tended to enrich the lower and middle classes.
(C) It encouraged the harvesting of a larger variety of crops.
(D) It led to severe environmental degradation.

15. Which art forms were most prominent in sub-Saharan Africa before 1750?

(A) sculpture and basketry
(B) written literature and painting
(C) basketry and written literature
(D) sculpture and orchestral music

16. In what way did Qing China's social policies resemble those of the Tokugawa Shogunate?

(A) Both relied on systems of rigid social stratification.
(B) Both wished their populations to have greater exposure to foreign goods and ideas.
(C) Both boosted the rights and privileges of the growing merchant class.
(D) Both persecuted ethnic and religious minorities.

17. How does capitalism differ from mercantilism?

(A) Capitalism emphasizes state-controlled accumulation of wealth, whereas mercantilism gives greater commercial power to merchants.
(B) Capitalism shows greater sympathy to socialist ideals than mercantilism does.
(C) Capitalism places a premium on free trade and market forces, whereas mercantilism favors state control over economic activity.
(D) Capitalism is more concerned with land-based economic activity, whereas mercantilism is more associated with maritime trade.

18. What effect did the Portuguese presence have on the kingdom of Kongo between the late 1400s and early 1600s?

(A) The Portuguese forced Kongo's rulers to convert to Catholicism.
(B) The Portuguese persuaded the people of Kongo to stop enslaving their neighbors.
(C) The Portuguese protected Kongo from Dutch encroachment.
(D) The Portuguese enslaved most of Kongo's population by 1600.

19. Russia's colonization of the Aleutian Islands and Spain's conquest of its American territories are similar in that

(A) large armies were required in both cases to outnumber huge native forces.
(B) both nations were motivated principally by the desire to convert the natives to Christianity.
(C) the economic commodity most sought in both cases was gold.
(D) a large percentage of both native populations died because of exposure to new diseases.
0. The Mughal Empire grew wealthy in the 1600s and 1700s because of a boom in the global demand for this commodity:
(A) nutmeg  
(B) cotton  
(C) coffee  
(D) wool

1. (A) Answers B and C are true of the encomienda system, but not of Russian serfdom. D is true of neither. Although most famously associated with farming, Russia’s serfs were put to work in many ways.

2. (B) Answers A and D apply to the nineteenth century, not the eighteenth. Answer C is exactly opposite to the truth; population grew steadily in the 1700s. Not until well into the 1800s did the majority in any European nation leave agricultural work behind.

3. (B) Industrial efforts like the ones described in C and D were not feasible until the 1800s. The janissaries began as one of the world’s most effective gunpowder forces, but became corrupt and disobedient over time.

4. (C) Each of these commodities motivated some sort of colonial effort. Expansion into Canada and Siberia, however, was driven above all by Europe’s ever-growing appetite for fur.

5. (B) Like many parts of the world, Ming China suffered a glut, not a shortage, of silver during this time, because of Spanish exploitation of New World precious metals. Defense costs were a heavy burden during these years, and China was wary of Russia, but it was not the main foe compared with nomads, warlords, and bandits. Opium was not introduced until the 1700s. Several times over, the pressures of population growth strained China’s economy.

6. (D) A great deal of myth surrounds the popular understanding of harems and geishas. Harems were complex sub-societies, many of whose members had nothing to do with the ruler’s sexual pleasure, and geishas were entertainers and culturally sophisticated companions more than they were courtesans. A key difference is that the harem existed solely for the benefit of the royal family.

7. (A) The Portuguese did none of the things described in B through D. They also began the practice of enslaving Africans, a fact not touched on by this question.

8. (C) Corn and potatoes, with their high-calorie yields, changed the diets of people around the world forever. The other answers were all involved in the Columbian Exchange, but the direction in which they exerted their influence is reversed or mistaken.

9. (C) Answers A and B involve ideas done away with or modified by the Scientific Revolution. Not only did the Scientific Revolution last many years, but Catholicism’s influence over intellectual life never disappeared altogether, so D is false as well. Descartes and Bacon resurrected the logic behind scientific problem-solving that Aristotle had spoken of long ago, but that had tended to be ignored by the medieval Europeans who accepted his often flawed empirical observations as fact.

10. (B) The names of explorers and the map’s discussion of spheres of influence should be enough to exclude the false clues, even without much historical knowledge of the expeditions depicted by the map.

11. (C) Although African slaves were first used in large numbers in the Caribbean, and although the slaveholding experience in the U.S. South is the one most familiar to American readers, the largest proportion of slaves brought to the New World went to Brazil—which was also the last country in the hemisphere to ban slavery.

12. (C) Until the American Revolution, many of those sentenced to “transportation” were sent to North America.
13. (B) Like many empires—Rome’s, Alexander’s, and Akbar the Great’s, for example—the Ottoman state found it useful to show some respect for religious minorities. It made subject peoples easier to govern, and if one taxed them if they refused to convert (as the Ottomans did), the practice was profitable as well. People of the same religion were grouped into social units called millets, an institution worth comparing with the Indian caste system.

14. (D) Lack of variety makes areas under cultivation more susceptible to having all their crops wiped out by one plant disease. Plantation monoculture favors rich landowners and not the middle or lower classes, and it lends itself readily to unfair labor practices, slavery included. It tends to wear out soil and cause massive deforestation.

15. (A) Oral traditions tended to be stronger than written ones in sub-Saharan Africa. Painting was not unknown, but textiles, basketry, carving, and sculpture were much more common. The abstract nature of many of these works was discovered and eagerly appropriated by Western artists in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

16. (A) Although Japan’s social system was arguably more stratified than China’s, both were extremely hierarchal—with Confucianism providing justification, especially in China. Merchant classes grew in importance, but were not particularly respected by either state.

17. (C) Capitalism emerged after (and partly as a reaction against) mercantilism. Socialism, in turn, is largely a reaction against capitalism. Capitalism favors free trade above state control.

18. (A) During these years, Kongo was a puppet state under Portugal’s control, adopting Catholicism, accepting weapons and new technology from Portugal, and taking prisoners from neighboring tribes for the Portuguese to use as slaves.

19. (D) European conquerors tended to have much smaller armies than those they defeated. Although military violence and other forms of abuse led to many native deaths at the hands of European imperialists, disease did the most damage by far. Most scholars estimate that 25 to 50 percent of the pre-Columbian population of the Americas died, mainly because of disease—but some argue that the percentage was much higher still. The Russians were principally interested in territorial acquisition and seal pelts.

20. (B) India, Central Asia, Egypt, and the U.S. South were among the world’s great producers of cotton. Great Britain especially desired to control India (and, later, Egypt) in order to supply its rapidly growing textile industry.
1. Which of the following best describes the general European sentiment toward religious affairs just before the 1500s?
   (A) Most people felt a devout, unquestioning allegiance to the Catholic Church.
   (B) Many people were turning toward Calvinist forms of worship.
   (C) Most people had become altogether apathetic about religion.
   (D) Many people doubted the Catholic Church's ability to provide spiritual leadership.
   (E) Most people were turning toward the teachings of Martin Luther.

2. Which of the following is NOT part of Lutheran doctrine?
   (A) Good works are sufficient as a means of achieving salvation.
   (B) Clergy should be allowed to marry.
   (C) Rituals and sacraments are less important than one's relationship with God.
   (D) A good believer should read the Bible diligently.
   (E) Salvation can be attained only by the grace of God.

3. What European country below did NOT develop an absolute form of monarchy during the 1600s and 1700s?
   (A) the Austrian Empire
   (B) the Netherlands
   (C) Spain
   (D) France
   (E) Russia

4. Which of the following is most likely to be a feature of parliamentary systems of monarchy?
   (A) higher levels of political repression
   (B) greater degree of religious intolerance
   (C) rigid class structures
   (D) elimination of poverty
   (E) flexible social systems

5. Europe's so-called Scientific Revolution accomplished which of the following?
   (A) led to the triumph of the geocentric theory
   (B) promoted the scientific theories of Aristotle and Galen
   (C) built on Descartes's and Bacon's revival of the scientific method
   (D) immediately swept away Catholicism's authority over intellectual affairs
   (E) provided universal education for the population of Europe

6. What grand and dynamic artistic and musical movement was largely associated with the Catholic Counter-Reformation?
   (A) the Renaissance
   (B) the baroque
   (C) rococo
   (D) romanticism
   (E) surrealism

7. Which of the following is NOT true about the emergence of capitalism in Europe?
   (A) One of the earliest advocates of capitalism was Adam Smith.
   (B) The rise of capitalism paralleled the rapid growth of Europe's middle class.
   (C) Capitalism operated according to the principle of economic competition.
   (D) Capitalist theory favored the lessening of governmental control over economic activity.
   (E) Capitalism involved greater governmental control over economic activity.
8. Which of the following applies to the early development of industrialization in Europe?

(A) A period of proto-industrialization during the 1600s and 1700s preceded the Industrial Revolution.
(B) The steam engine fueled industrial development during the late 1600s.
(C) There was almost no industrial or proto-industrial activity in Europe before the end of the 1700s.
(D) European industrialization was hindered by the rise of capitalism.
(E) Initiative on the part of the aristocracy was chiefly responsible for Europe’s early industrialization.

9. Enlightenment thought is best characterized by which of the following?

(A) a complete rejection of religious faith
(B) a conviction that logic and reason were capable of solving social and political problems
(C) active advocacy of the rights of women to vote
(D) support of the established political order
(E) a deep faith in religious principles

10. Who among the following was associated with Enlightenment philosophy?

(A) Shakespeare
(B) Voltaire
(C) Erasmus
(D) all of the above
(E) none of the above

Answers

1. (D) A growing number of Europeans began to believe that popes and priests were more concerned with wealth and power than spiritual leadership. This disillusionment with the Catholic Church paved the way toward the Protestant Reformation.

2. (A) The Lutheran doctrine does not recognize that an individual’s completing good works would ensure one’s place in heaven. Instead, a believer must trust in God that he or she will be saved. The other answers are examples of other aspects of Lutheran doctrine.

3. (B) The Netherlands became a parliamentary democracy. Its inhabitants enjoyed a relatively high amount of religious freedom, and a wider variety of intellectual and cultural practices were tolerated than in many other parts of Europe at the time.

4. (E) More flexible social systems emerged from parliamentary systems of monarchy because governments had less power to interfere with diverse cultural and social practices, and social mobility was more feasible than in absolute monarchies.

5. (C) Although the Scientific Revolution did not bring about universal education for all Europeans, or quickly overturn religious dogma in science, it ushered in a renewed interest in the ancient concept of the scientific method as opposed to blind acceptance of the ancients’ often mistaken scientific teachings. Doing away with the geometric theory was one of the Scientific Revolution’s signal accomplishments.

6. (B) Baroque art and architecture were supported by the Catholic Church to increase its appeal to average worshippers in its competition with Protestant churches for souls. The Baroque style of religious art and architecture was very ornate and moved many people with its splendor and powerful presentation.
7. (E) Capitalism, unlike mercantilism, advocates a smaller role for government in economic affairs. All the other answers accurately describe capitalism.

8. (A) Proto-industrialization was a part of European economic life as early as the 1600s. The steam engine did not appear until the 1700s; the middle class, not the aristocracy, did the most to encourage industrialization; and capitalism helped, not hindered, the process of industrialization.

9. (B) Enlightenment thinkers chose to rely on human reason and logic to solve problems, rather than superstitions and religious doctrine. On other issues, their opinions often varied.

10. (B) Voltaire (1694–1778) was a writer and philosopher who criticized religious fanaticism and championed toleration. His plays, such as *Candide*, were witty and sarcastic. They often attacked religious intolerance.
QUICK REVIEW

1. Which European nation first began a sustained campaign of exploration?
   (A) France
   (B) Portugal
   (C) the Netherlands
   (D) England
   (E) Austria

2. What made Christopher Columbus's proposed voyage in 1492 unusual was
   (A) his new theory that the world was round.
   (B) that his recent invention, the compass, would shorten sailing times across the Atlantic.
   (C) his idea that the world was small enough for a ship to sail west from Europe to Asia.
   (D) his hope that an undiscovered continent lay to the west of Europe.
   (E) his intention to circumnavigate the globe.

3. Which of the following helped encourage the Europeans to explore the wider world?
   (A) Marco Polo's reports of the riches found in China
   (B) exposure to Middle Eastern trade during the Crusades
   (C) a desire for foodstuffs, especially spices, not available in Europe
   (D) all of the above
   (E) none of the above

4. What was Portugal's principal colony in Latin America?
   (A) Chile
   (B) Ecuador
   (C) Mexico
   (D) Belize
   (E) Brazil

5. Whose authority arbitrated Spain’s and Portugal’s rival claims in the New World?
   (A) the pope
   (B) the Holy Roman Emperor
   (C) the Prince of Portugal
   (D) the United Nations
   (E) the King of Spain

6. Which parts of the New World did the French colonize during the 1500s and 1600s?
   (A) Mexico and Brazil
   (B) Massachusetts and New York
   (C) Canada and the Mississippi Valley
   (D) the mid-Atlantic coast
   (E) Canada and Cuba

7. Primarily from which country did the Dutch seize colonies in Southeast Asia?
   (A) Spain
   (B) Portugal
   (C) England
   (D) France
   (E) none of the above

8. Which Spanish conquistador conquered the Aztecs and took Mexico for Spain?
   (A) Cortés
   (B) Pizarro
   (C) Coronado
   (D) Ponce de León
   (E) Cabeza da Vaca

9. Which of the following became England’s first successful colony in North America?
   (A) Plymouth Rock
   (B) Charleston
   (C) Pennsylvania
   (D) Jamestown
   (E) New York
10. Early on, what factor played the greatest role in determining where France, England, and the Netherlands were able to explore and colonize?

(A) their climatic preference for cooler environments
(B) their relative technological backwardness in comparison to Spain and Portugal
(C) their peace treaties with Spain and Portugal
(D) the authority of the pope
(E) Spain's and Portugal's temporary monopolies on navigational knowledge

Answers

1. (B) Portugal was geographically well positioned to embark on exploration by sea, as it is located on the Atlantic and is not far from Africa. Portugal also explored the Mediterranean, in pursuit of trade and in naval battles against the Ottoman Turks.

2. (C) The Spanish desired their own sea route to the Far East. Columbus assumed that his expedition could sail from Spain to India or China without running out of supplies or getting lost at sea.

3. (D) The Europeans wanted to explore new lands for various reasons, and all three of those listed here are correct.

4. (E) In the early 1500s, Portugal began colonizing Brazil. Like the Spanish, the Portuguese wanted to increase their country's wealth and power by exploiting the natural resources of South America.

5. (A) The pope acted as arbiter because both countries were predominantly Roman Catholic and the church still had political influence over them at the time.

6. (C) Owing to Jacques Cartier's early exploration of the St. Lawrence River, the French began to gain a foothold in Canada in the 1500s. By the 1600s, the French had established cities in what is now Nova Scotia and Quebec. In the late 1600s, French explorers discovered the Mississippi River. The French later managed to wrest control of some parts of the Mississippi basin from the Spanish.

7. (B) The colonies the Dutch seized from the Portuguese from the late 1500s to the mid-1600s included the Spice Islands, Malacca, Sri Lanka, colonies in west Africa, and some Caribbean islands.

8. (A) From 1519 to 1521, Cortés conquered the Aztecs in Mexico by using brutal methods. The Spanish renamed the Aztecs' capital Mexico City and called the area New Spain.

9. (D) First settled in 1607, Jamestown in present-day Virginia was England's first permanent colony in North America. Jamestown's economic success was due to the fact that the area's main crop was tobacco, which the English exported and sold to Europeans for high profits.

10. (E) For several decades, the Spanish and Portuguese successfully guarded their knowledge of geography and navigational technology. Spain and Portugal wanted to ensure their military power, wealth, and religious rivalry, but by the 1500s the other European powers also began to gain ground in the New World.
Militarily, the early Safavids were innovative and well organized. Like Ottoman Turkey and Mughal India, Safavid Persia was one of the Islamic world’s gunpowder empires. Abbas I the Great (1587–1628) added gunpowder infantry (similar to the Ottoman janissaries) to his army.

Like the Ottoman Empire, Safavid Persia declined in the late 1600s and 1700s. The dynasty fell in 1723.

**QUICK REVIEW**

1. What group rose to dominate the Middle East during the 1400s and afterward?
   (A) the Safavid Persians
   (B) the Egyptian Mamluks
   (C) the Berbers
   (D) the Ottoman Turks
   (E) the Kurds

2. What was the greatest military triumph of the Ottoman Empire during the 1400s?
   (A) the invasion of Albania
   (B) the capture of Constantinople
   (C) the siege of Vienna
   (D) the battle of Mohács
   (E) the annexation of Moldavia

3. The janissaries were
   (A) elite gunpowder troops recruited from Christian communities.
   (B) aristocratic cavalry units from the Egyptian provinces.
   (C) mercenary crossbowmen from East Asia.
   (D) artillery specialists.
   (E) skilled naval commanders.

4. Which of the following applies to Suleiman I?
   (A) He was known as the Magnificent.
   (B) He led a highly successful campaign of conquest in southeastern Europe.
   (C) He was a wise and skilled domestic ruler.
   (D) all of the above
   (E) none of the above

5. What best describes the religious policy of the Ottoman rulers?
   (A) ruthless suppression of non-Islamic faiths
   (B) relative tolerance of religious minorities
   (C) complete acceptance of non-Islamic faiths
   (D) expulsion of non-Islamic minorities
   (E) gradual conversion from Islam to Christianity

6. The basic unit of religious categorization in the Ottoman Empire was
   (A) the exarchy.
   (B) the parish.
   (C) the *umma*.
   (D) the caste.
   (E) the *millet*.

7. What was one of the ways the sultans legitimated Ottoman rule?
   (A) by asserting the religious authority of the caliphs
   (B) by claiming the Mandate of Heaven
   (C) by means of the theory of divine right
   (D) by instituting democratic reforms
   (E) by stirring up tensions between Muslims and Christians

8. What moment marked the high point—and the end—of the Ottoman advance into Europe?
   (A) the 1476 capture of Wallachia
   (B) the 1521 seizure of Belgrade
   (C) the 1526 siege of Mohács
   (D) the 1683 siege of Vienna
   (E) the 1718 treaty of Passarowitz
9. Which of the following is true of the Ottoman harem?

(A) It existed solely for the sultan's pleasure.
(B) Except for the sultan and young boys, no males were involved in harem life.
(C) Concubines and the queen mother exerted a substantial degree of informal influence.
(D) All of the above
(E) None of the above

10. Which of the following characterizes the Ottoman Empire during the 1700s?

(A) Healthy economic growth
(B) Steady political decline
(C) Successful military expansion
(D) Innovative semi-democratic reform
(E) Modernization within the Islamic establishment

Answers

1. (D) The Ottoman Empire was the most influential, largest, and longest-lasting Islamic state in world history. In the late 1400s and early 1500s, the Ottomans conquered parts of the Middle East and held control of these territories until the Paris Peace Conference, which ended World War I, stripped them of their Middle Eastern possessions.

2. (B) The Muslim Ottomans conquered Constantinople in 1453, destroying the Christian Byzantine Empire in the process. Constantinople soon was renamed Istanbul, which became the new capital of the Ottoman Empire.

3. (A) The Ottoman sultans recruited the janissaries to supplement the traditional, outdated cavalry. The janissaries were converted to Islam and raised to be loyal to the sultans. They helped maintain the Ottomans' military domination.

4. (D) Suleiman I is the most famous Ottoman sultan largely because of the three reasons listed here. During his reign, the Ottomans conquered lands of Eastern Europe. He was an effective lawgiver at home.

5. (B) The sultans practiced religious tolerance less out of humanity but for political and economic reasons. The Ottomans governed large territories filled with populations from diverse religious and social backgrounds and needed their cooperation.

6. (E) The word millet can be translated as "nation." Each religious group had its own administrative unit, which the Ottomans created largely for tax purposes and to keep track of different populations.

7. (A) By giving themselves status equal to the earlier caliphs, sultans claimed both religious and political authority over their territories.

8. (D) In 1683, the Ottomans besieged Vienna. However, they were not destined to control the city. The Austrians waged a successful counteroffensive, and the Europeans soon pushed the Ottomans back east.

9. (C) The queen mother was the mother of the sultan's heir. Concubines exerted informal influence by raising future male rulers and training them to respect their advice. Males, generally eunuchs, took part in harem life.

10. (B) By the 1700s, the Ottoman Empire began its steady decline in political influence and had lost much of its territory in eastern Europe. In the 1800s, the Ottoman Empire was considered by many to be the "sick man of Europe."
QUICK REVIEW

1. Who was Francis Xavier?
   (A) a Portuguese warlord who conquered Macao
   (B) a Jesuit missionary who traveled widely in Asia
   (C) a Spanish colonial administrator in Canton
   (D) a Dominican priest who advocated equal rights for all Asians
   (E) an Italian composer influenced by Asian music

2. Which of the following adversely affected Ming economics during the first half of the 1600s?
   (A) inflation caused by the glut of silver coming from Spanish and Portuguese colonies in the New World
   (B) the financial strain caused by the need to defend China's long frontiers
   (C) the decline of agricultural yields and disturbances in the countryside
   (D) all of the above
   (E) none of the above

3. Which of the following is true about the Qing Dynasty?
   I. The Qing rulers were ethnically distinct from most of China's inhabitants.
   II. The Qing came to power in China by peaceful means.
   III. The Qing forced ordinary male citizens to wear their hair in queues.
   IV. The early Qing rulers were militarily active.
   (A) I and II only
   (B) I and III only
   (C) I, III, and IV
   (D) II, III, and IV
   (E) all of the above

4. Upon what belief system did Qing rulers rely to strengthen their imperial authority in China?
   (A) Confucianism
   (B) Daoism
   (C) Pure Land Buddhism
   (D) Hinduism
   (E) shamanism

5. How is Kangxi's rule over Qing China best characterized?
   (A) He is famous for military resistance to European colonizers.
   (B) He used forced labor to rebuild the Great Wall.
   (C) He sponsored the arts and solidified central authority.
   (D) He launched naval expeditions into the Indian Ocean.
   (E) He wrested much Siberian territory from Russia.

6. How would one best characterize Japan's political situation during the 1400s and 1500s?
   (A) a condition of peace and prosperity
   (B) a state of disunity and civil war
   (C) a time of tight political cohesion
   (D) a division of the country between two warring factions
   (E) a dominance of politics by religious authorities

7. Which of the following is NOT true of Japan's samurai class?
   (A) The samurai class evolved into a military aristocracy.
   (B) Samurai followed a rigid code of behavior called Bushido.
   (C) Samurai were philosophically attracted to the simplicity of Zen Buddhism.
   (D) Samurai without masters to serve were known as *ronin*.
   (E) Samurai favored an open society and greater mobility for all classes.
8. Which of the following is true of Japan's relations with the outside world in the 1600s?

(A) Japanese merchants persuaded the shoguns to allow free trade with Europeans.
(B) When foreign trade was permitted, it was generally restricted to the port of Nagasaki.
(C) Christianity never gained a following among the Japanese.
(D) Foreign traders and missionaries showed very little interest in Japan.
(E) The Tokugawa shoguns encouraged the activities of Christian missionaries.

9. What characterized the politics of the Tokugawa Shogunate?

(A) rigid social stratification backed by a dictatorial government
(B) a gradual opening of Japanese economic and intellectual life to the outside world
(C) ruthless extermination of political enemies and racial minorities
(D) a high degree of social mobility
(E) a move toward limited forms of participatory democracy

10. Which social class began to gain a substantial amount of new social and economic influence in seventeenth-century Japan?

(A) the peasantry
(B) the industrial working class
(C) the merchant class
(D) the urban poor
(E) artisans and craftspeople

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**Answers**

1. (B) One of the first members of the Jesuit order founded by Ignatius Loyola, Francis Xavier traveled to Southeast Asia in the 1540s. He spent the rest of his life in Asia as a missionary and teacher, ensuring that Catholicism gained a permanent foothold in South and East Asia. He visited most of Southeast Asia and Japan, then died while trying to gain permission to enter China.

2. (D) All these reasons contributed to the decline of the Ming dynasty, which collapsed in the 1640s. A huge peasant revolt lasting eight years was the immediate reason for its downfall.

3. (C) The Qing, an empire founded by the Manchus, came to power shortly after the Manchus invaded northern China in 1644. The Qing forced Chinese men to wear their hair in long braids and to shave their foreheads.

4. (A) Confucianism emphasizes respect for authority not only inside the family unit but also within the state. Qing emperors patronized Confucianism to fortify authority in China, and the Tokugawa shoguns used it to justify social stratification.

5. (C) Kangxi was successful because he was a strong centralizer, as well as a talented general, a just lawgiver, and a patron of culture and scholarship. He did not fight the Europeans or invade Siberia. Construction of the Great Wall and the launching of naval expeditions took place under other dynasties.

6. (B) Beginning in the late 1300s and early 1400s, Japan broke down into a patchwork of independent or semi-independent feudal states. Japan was not reunified until 1615, when a powerful commander, Tokugawa Ieyasu, captured Osaka.
7. (E) Japan's samurai class, a traditional warrior elite that guarded its social and military privileges carefully, was not concerned with civil rights and increased social mobility. The other answers on this list are accurate.

8. (B) Japan's rulers distrusted foreigners and so were isolationists. Therefore, they kept tight reins over trade, especially restricting Europeans' access to the country. Christianity, despite obstacles raised by the shoguns, made inroads into Japanese society.

9. (A) As already mentioned above, the Tokugawa Shogunate maintained its rule and peace in Japan through authoritarian control and social stratification. It did not open to the outside world willingly.

10. (C) The merchant class grew wealthier and more influential in Japan in the 1700s, as Japan grew to produce such desirable goods as lacquerware, pottery, steel, and weapons.
QUICK REVIEW

1. In sixteenth-century India, the Delhi Sultanate gave way to which government?
   (A) the Gupta Empire
   (B) the Srivijayan Kingdom
   (C) French rule
   (D) the Mughal Empire
   (E) British rule

2. The founder of the Mughal Empire was
   (A) Aurangzeb.
   (B) Babur.
   (C) Akbar.
   (D) Jahan.
   (E) Nanak.

3. What major faiths were most prominent in South Asia's religious landscape during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
   (A) Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism
   (B) Christianity and Buddhism
   (C) animism, Buddhism, and Zoroastrianism
   (D) animism, Hinduism, and Zoroastrianism
   (E) Islam, Christianity, and animism

4. A boom in what commodity led to increased prosperity in the Mughal Empire during the 1600s and 1700s?
   (A) nutmeg
   (B) coffee
   (C) cotton
   (D) wool
   (E) cloves

5. The most famous architectural legacy of the Mughal Empire is
   (A) the Red Fortress of Gwalior.
   (B) the temple of Borobudur.
   (C) the Great Gate of Mumbai.
   (D) the Taj Mahal.
   (E) Gandhi’s Tomb.

6. Which of the following is true of Akbar’s reign in India?
   I. He completed the Mughal conquest of India.
   II. He improved India’s tax code and legal system.
   III. He pursued a policy of religious tolerance.
   IV. He married a Hindu princess.
   (A) I, II, and III
   (B) II, III, and IV
   (C) I and IV only
   (D) II and III only
   (E) all of the above

7. The most striking aspect of Aurangzeb’s reign was
   (A) his continuation of Akbar’s policy of religious tolerance.
   (B) his ruthless suppression of Muslim beliefs.
   (C) his ruthless suppression of non-Muslim beliefs.
   (D) his democratization of the political system.
   (E) his abolition of the caste system.

8. How did the Mughal Empire come to an end?
   (A) It was subdued by the British, who retained some Mughal rulers in place for political purposes.
   (B) It collapsed owing to a global shift in the cotton trade during the 1700s.
   (C) It was completely eradicated by French colonists.
   (D) Outside invaders from the Himalayas sacked the capital and destroyed the empire.
   (E) none of the above
9. The majority religion in Indonesia is
(A) Christianity.
(B) Islam.
(C) Hinduism.
(D) Buddhism.
(E) Sikhism.

10. Australia’s colonial population was made up largely of what group during the 1700s and early 1800s?
(A) religious dissidents
(B) gold miners
(C) Scottish refugees
(D) convicts
(E) Irish peasants

Answers
1. (D) The Mughal Empire ruled India for over two centuries. The Mughals were Muslims who used military force and gunpowder technology to maintain power.
2. (B) Babur was a Mongol warlord who invaded India from the north beginning around 1520. He ruled parts of India for ten years, and his heirs moved southward to conquer much of the rest of India.
3. (A) Buddhism and Hinduism were the dominant religions among the populations of South Asia. However, Islam grew in popularity in this region.
4. (C) The Indian economy thrived under the Mughals owing mainly to a boom in the cotton trade during this period. When the Europeans arrived in India in the 1600s, they gained control over the cotton industry, trading for spices from the East Indies.
5. (D) The Taj Mahal was built in 1648 in Agra as a memorial to the wife of Shah Jahan. It is still one of India’s foremost landmarks.
6. (E) Akbar used heavy artillery to amass control over nearly the entire subcontinent of India by the early 1600s. He also ensured that the government bureaucracy ran efficiently. He was extremely tolerant.
7. (C) Aurangzeb abandoned earlier policies of toleration. He forced thousands of his subjects to convert to Islam, causing much strife.
8. (A) By the 1750s, the British had expelled their French rivals from most of India. The Mughal rulers who remained in place after the British took over more of India acted as their puppets.
9. (B) Indonesia is now the world’s largest Muslim country by population.
10. (D) The British transported convicts to Australia as punishment. The other British groups who emigrated there included soldiers and government officials.
1. Which of the following is NOT true of the Songhai state?
(A) It had a strong merchant class that traded salt for goods like gold.
(B) Its rulers converted to Catholicism under pressure from arriving Europeans.
(C) It had previously been a state within the powerful Mali Empire.
(D) Its rulers centralized the state and created a complex bureaucracy.
(E) Islam remained the dominant faith there.

2. What goods did European traders primarily seek in West Africa?
(A) gold and ivory
(B) bananas and mahogany
(C) oranges and ivory
(D) coffee and gemstones
(E) ivory and gemstones

3. Which of the following best characterizes Africa's relations with Europe between 1450 and 1700?
(A) European powers controlled the entire continent.
(B) The European impact on Africa remained minimal during these years.
(C) The effects of the Atlantic slave trade were felt only in West Africa.
(D) The Europeans' direct influence was felt mainly on the coasts, while the African interior remained largely free.
(E) Only North Africa fell under European influence.

4. What effect did the Portuguese presence have on the kingdom of Kongo?
(A) The Portuguese persuaded Kongo to stop enslaving its neighbors.
(B) The Portuguese conquered Kongo outright during the 1500s.
(C) The Portuguese compelled Kongo’s rulers to convert to Catholicism.
(D) The Portuguese protected Kongo from Dutch encroachment.
(E) The Portuguese enslaved most of the Kongo population by 1700.

5. The Asante kingdom grew strong by which of the following means?
(A) cooperating with Europeans engaged in the Atlantic slave trade
(B) purchasing and using gunpowder weapons
(C) increased involvement in the West African gold trade
(D) all of the above
(E) none of the above

6. Which European power first colonized parts of East Africa?
(A) Portugal
(B) Spain
(C) England
(D) France
(E) the Netherlands

7. What art forms were most prominent in Sub-Saharan Africa?
(A) painting and composed music
(B) sculpture and textiles
(C) written literature and painting
(D) textiles and written literature
(E) sculpture and composed music
8. Which of the following is true of the Boers?
(A) They were English settlers in South Africa.
(B) They were Arab merchants in East Africa.
(C) They were Dutch settlers in South Africa.
(D) They were French settlers in East Africa.
(E) They were Spanish colonists in North Africa.

9. Besides the Europeans, which other group ran a major slave trade in Africa?
(A) the Turks
(B) the Persians
(C) the Sri Lankans
(D) the Syrians
(E) the Arabs

10. The New World country that imported the largest percentage of African slaves was
(A) Brazil.
(B) Virginia.
(C) Canada.
(D) Cuba.
(E) Haiti.

Answers
1. (B) The Songhai state remained Muslim. It grew out of the Mali Empire and became a great power in West Africa.
2. (A) Parts of West Africa were known as the "gold coast" and "ivory coast" because of the economic importance of commodities there.
3. (D) Initially, the Europeans did not venture very far inland because they were able to extract valuable resources, including minerals and slaves, nearer to the coast. They built permanent outposts on the coast and traded there as well.
4. (C) The Portuguese did not take over Kongo until the late 1800s. Over the course of a long and complex relationship, they "persuaded" Kongo’s rulers to convert to Christianity and pressured Kongo to enslave other Africans and sell them to Portugal.
5. (D) The Asante kingdom grew strong largely because of their contacts with Europeans. All three of these answers are correct. The Asante benefited as well from living in a region that had an abundance of minerals and agricultural resources.
6. (A) The Portuguese first colonized the area because they wanted to use it as a stopping-off point on the way to the Indies. Later, however, they found that they could gain better control over the Indian Ocean basin by setting up permanent bases there.
7. (B) In sub-Saharan Africa, sculpture and textiles were of particularly high quality. So were ivory and wood carving. Artistic abstraction was very common here and, in later centuries, influenced Western Art.
8. (C) The Boers came to sub-Saharan Africa in the 1650s to farm and trade with ships sailing around Africa. The Boers possessed a very strong sense of racial superiority and enslaved the Xhosa people. Later, the area came under British control, but the Boers remained there.
9. (E) Even before the Europeans arrived in sub-Saharan Africa, Arab traders had created a slave trade there and in the Saharan region as well.
10. (A) During the 1500s, the Portuguese began importing African slaves to Brazil because they needed the labor in sugar cultivation, one of the country’s major industries. Also, European colonizers found that Native Americans were not well suited as slaves, so they sought out slaves in Africa.
1. Spain's principal reason for colonization in the New World was (A) economic profit.
   (B) conversion of Native Americans to Catholicism.
   (C) scientific curiosity.
   (D) strategic advantage.
   (E) the desire of the Spanish to settle elsewhere.

2. The main accomplishment of Bartolome de las Casas was (A) to develop a new method of silver mining.
   (B) to discover the fabled Fountain of Youth.
   (C) to help end the harsh treatment of Indians by Spanish conquistadores.
   (D) to revolutionize agricultural technique in the New World.
   (E) to conquer the Incas.

3. The precious metal most sought by the Spanish and Portuguese in the Americas was (A) gold.
   (B) copper.
   (C) tin.
   (D) silver.
   (E) nickel.

4. Which of the following best describes the Spanish and Portuguese approach to agriculture in the Americas?
   (A) The Spanish and Portuguese encouraged a balanced cultivation of a variety of crops.
   (B) The Spanish and Portuguese relied on large-scale plantation monoculture.
   (C) The Spanish and Portuguese experimented with a variety of agricultural methods.
   (D) The Spanish and Portuguese were mainly unconcerned with agriculture.
   (E) The Spanish and Portuguese made agriculture their highest priority in the Americas.

5. Which is an example of changes brought about by the Columbian Exchange?
   (A) the exportation of the horse from North America to Europe
   (B) the extraction of silver from South America by the Spanish
   (C) the importation of coffee to the Americas from Europe
   (D) the spread of smallpox to Europe from North America
   (E) the arrival of corn and potatoes from the Americas to Europe

6. Native American victims of the Spanish conquest perished primarily by what means?
   (A) gunpowder weapons-
   (B) starvation and famine
   (C) diseases such as smallpox and measles
   (D) mass execution by hanging
   (E) mass execution by burning

7. Peter Stuyvesant was the leader of which colony?
   (A) Hudson Bay
   (B) New Amsterdam
   (C) Pennsylvania
   (D) Quebec
   (E) Roanoke

8. Which European nation was most concerned with long-term settlement of large numbers of people in the New World?
   (A) England
   (B) Portugal
   (C) France
   (D) the Netherlands
   (E) Spain

9. What commodity were the French most interested in finding or harvesting in the New World?
   (A) coffee
   (B) tobacco
   (C) sugar
   (D) fur
   (E) rum
10. What European power colonized Alaska and the Aleutian Islands?
(A) Great Britain
(B) Russia
(C) Spain
(D) Portugal
(E) Belgium

Answers

1. (A) The Spanish explored and colonized North and South America largely for reasons of profit. They were motivated to extract natural resources of this region, although converting Native Americans to Catholicism was also a goal.

2. (C) De las Casas wrote a book that protested the inhumane treatment of Native Americans by the Spanish. This book helped sway the opinion of Spanish authorities, who changed labor regulations in 1542.

3. (D) Precious metals were the most important natural resource that the Spanish extracted from the Americas. Although the Spanish mined gold, they mined more silver than any other precious metal and exported it to Europe and the rest of the world. A resulting silver glut affected the global economy in the 1600s.

4. (B) Such a system allowed the Spanish and Portuguese to grow large quantities of a single crop cheaply. Labor in the plantation system was cheap because the Europeans paid Native Americans little or used slaves. Unfortunately, monoculture eventually harms the environment and fails to diversify a country's resource base.

5. (E) Corn and potatoes had a major impact on European diets because they provide a high calorie yield per acre grown. This situation meant more food for less work and therefore more profits.

6. (C) Native Americans had never been exposed to these illnesses. Therefore, they did not have the time to work an immunity to them and died in significantly high numbers. The high population loss also weakened the ability of Native Americans to resist the Spanish.

7. (B) Under Stuyvesant's leadership, the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam prospered and enlarged. However, after the English defeated the Dutch in 1664, the English took control of the colony and renamed it New York.

8. (A) The English saw their colonies as more than areas from which to extract valuable natural resources. Instead, they built permanent settlements, which developed strong systems of local government. By the 1700s, this trend led colonists to feel a growing sense of independence from England.

9. (D) Initially, like the Spanish, the French were mainly interested in economic extraction, as opposed to establishing permanent settlements as the English had. Most French colonists in North America were hunters and trappers who harvested skins and pelts for the European market.

10. (B) The Russians began to settle Alaska and the Aleutian Islands in the 1700s. A growing number of Russian hunters and soldiers soon inhabited the Aleutian Islands and then settled in Alaska.
MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is NOT a reason Europeans joined Protestant churches during the Reformation?
   (A) Many felt that the Catholic Church was too concerned with wealth and power.
   (B) Roman Catholic priests stopped performing rituals.
   (C) Many people saw the Catholic Church as hypocritical and corrupt.
   (D) Many people saw the Catholic Church as too bureaucratic.
   (E) none of the above

2. What was the purpose of the Counter-Reformation?
   (A) to reorganize and reform the Catholic Church and increase its public appeal
   (B) to avoid reforming the Catholic Church
   (C) to force individuals to adopt Catholicism
   (D) to colonize Africa
   (E) to outlaw abortion

3. One effect of the Protestant Reformation on women in Europe was
   (A) to allow them to become pastors.
   (B) to forbid them from working in businesses or shops.
   (C) to urge them to assert their equality with men.
   (D) to make it more difficult for them to arrange marriages.
   (E) to encourage them to read the Bible and thereby raise their literacy.

4. Why did an increasing number of countries in Europe function more like nation-states beginning in the 1600s?
   (A) Feudalism became more widespread.
   (B) Politics began to decentralize.
   (C) State institutions, especially bureaucracies, central banks, and armed forces, strengthened.
   (D) Populations became more heterogeneous.
   (E) none of the above

5. How did Peter the Great change Russia's geopolitical orientation?
   (A) by focusing its foreign affairs more on Europe than on Asia
   (B) by focusing its foreign affairs more on Asia than on Europe
   (C) by making it a democracy
   (D) by creating a parliament with control over the direction of foreign policy
   (E) by colonizing parts of Africa

6. Which of the following is true of eighteenth-century European society?
   (A) Most Europeans were merchants or involved in global trade in some way.
   (B) The aristocracy grew in numbers.
   (C) The majority of Europeans were peasants.
   (D) The population began to shrink.
   (E) The feminist movement gained momentum in France.

7. How is capitalism different from mercantilism?
   (A) Capitalism focuses on state-controlled wealth accumulation, while mercantilism gives all commercial power to the merchants.
   (B) Capitalism arose earlier than mercantilism.
   (C) Capitalism is a socialist theory, whereas mercantilism is not.
   (D) Capitalism focuses on free trade and the market forces of supply and demand, while mercantilism features state-controlled economic activity.
   (E) Capitalism involves trade on land, whereas mercantilism involves maritime trade.
8. How did Ottoman leaders rule their empire during the 1500s?
(A) They were religiously intolerant and failed to gain bureaucratic control over their subjects.
(B) They were fairly religiously tolerant and efficient in governing their territory.
(C) They allowed local people to vote for their own leaders, as long as they did not oppose Ottoman dominance.
(D) They carried out a policy to exterminate non-Muslims.
(E) The Ottoman Empire did not exist in the 1500s.

9. Why did China become more open to foreign influence after the end of the 1700s?
(A) Its national wealth had declined, and it slipped backward in technological innovation and scientific advancement.
(B) Its leaders encouraged more imports.
(C) England promised the Chinese military support.
(D) The Chinese economy was booming, and China's leaders wanted to increase trade with the West.
(E) China welcomed Christian missionaries as modernizers.

10. How was Japan reunified by 1615?
(A) The emperor reasserted his power.
(B) The threat posed by European invaders compelled it to unify.
(C) Its politicians settled their disputes for largely economic reasons.
(D) Three politician-warlords used force and diplomacy to reunite the country.
(E) none of the above

11. The Mughal rulers
I. were Muslims.
II. ruled Thailand.
III. used military force and advanced weapons technology to maintain power.
IV. harmed the economy with their corruption.
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I and III only
(D) II and IV only
(E) all of the above

12. In the early 1400s, what was the main result of Portuguese exploration of West and Equatorial Africa?
(A) The Portuguese gained control over the gold and ivory trade networks.
(B) The Portuguese found a route to the West Indies.
(C) The Portuguese established a position from which to conquer Egypt.
(D) The Portuguese gained control over the iron trade.
(E) none of the above

13. Which country did the Boers come from, and in which African region did they settle?
(A) Tunisia and Central Africa
(B) the Netherlands and South Africa
(C) Scotland and Kenya
(D) France and Algeria
(E) none of the above

14. Which of the following describes trade in the Indian Ocean during the 1400s?
(A) Trade and development were in decline.
(B) The Indian Ocean swarmed with pirates, who prevented trade from taking place.
(C) There was no trading system in this area at the time.
(D) The area was a vibrant and cosmopolitan system of economic and cultural exchange.
(E) East African cities were under the control of Spanish colonists.
15. What increased the European demand for African slaves from the 1500s onward?

(A) Sugar cultivation in Brazil and the Caribbean became an increasingly important part of the Europeans' colonial economy.

(B) European settlers in the New World became convinced that Native Americans were not suited for slavery.

(C) Slaves were central to the triangular trade system in the 1600s and 1700s.

(D) The encomienda system was abolished soon after the Spanish established their rule over most of the New World.

(E) All of the above

16. Which of the following was NOT a part of the triangular trade system?

(A) the so-called Middle Passage that brought slaves to the Americas

(B) colonial raw materials that went to Africa

(C) European manufactured goods that went to Africa

(D) slaves traded for raw materials in the Americas

(E) raw materials sent back to Europe from the Americas

17. Why were the Spanish able to conquer large and powerful Native American societies so quickly and decisively?

I. The Spanish had more sophisticated military technology.

II. Native Americans tended to be pacifists and did not put up a fight.

III. The Native Americans died in great numbers from European diseases.

IV. The Spanish used effective divide-and-conquer tactics.

(A) I, II, and III

(B) II, III, and IV

(C) I, III, and IV

(D) I and III only

(E) II and IV only

18. According to the two maps on page 248

(A) the size of Russia had contracted greatly between the 1450s and the early 1700s.

(B) the Incas still controlled the west coast of South America even in the 1700s.

(C) Great Zimbabwe still existed by 1700.

(D) the same dynasty led China in the early 1700s as in the 1450s.

(E) both the Holy Roman and the Ottoman Empires existed in some form between the years 1453 and 1700.

19. What was a major consequence of plantation mono culture?

(A) Slaves were underused.

(B) It yielded low profits.

(C) Many different crops were harvested on the same plot of land.

(D) It led to environmental degradation.

(E) Farmers became more susceptible to disease.

20. Which of the following INCORRECTLY matches a European power with one of its major colonies?

(A) England-Louisiana

(B) Russia-Alaska

(C) Spain-Mexico

(D) Portugal-Brazil

(E) the Netherlands-Indonesia
Answers
1. (B) Early Protestants believed that less emphasis should be placed on rituals and sacraments than was the case in the Catholic Church. For example, they opposed the Catholic veneration of saints because they thought that such a practice interfered with a pure and sincere relationship with God.

2. (A) The Counter-Reformation occurred during the mid-to-late 1500s in response to the growth of Protestantism in Europe. The Catholic Church wanted to regain worshipers by increasing its appeal through such strategies as the creation of impressive art and architecture. Also, the Catholic Church stiffened religious discipline and revived the Holy Inquisition. The Jesuits order was formed and came to play an active role in European life.

3. (E) Protestant leaders were not interested in advocating gender equality. However, they did often encourage women to read the Bible. In the process, more women learned how to read and write.

4. (C) During the 1600s, centralization continued in European nation-states, and their governments became more bureaucratic. They collected taxes from their subjects; the taxes paid for bigger governments and more powerful armies.

5. (A) In attempting to westernize Russia, Peter the Great chose to focus Russia's foreign affairs more on Europe than Asia. By his death in 1725, Russia had become a key member of the European state system and a military power.

6. (C) In Europe at this time, the population grew thanks to the Agricultural Revolution, and there was greater social diversification. Still, most people remained peasants.

7. (D) Mercantilism is an economic system that benefits the state first and foremost. For example, trade is structured so that the state reaps the greatest amount of profits. Conversely, capitalism is an economic system that financially benefits individual owners of the means of production and capital, and the state is less likely to interfere in economic transactions.

8. (B) During the 1500s, the Ottomans continued their military conquests into eastern Europe. They ruled over a diverse number of people and felt that they could best administer these regions if they allowed a semblance of religious tolerance.

9. (A) At the end of the 1700s, China's population was growing more steadily than its economy. As a result, poverty increased and the country declined in terms of technological and scientific advancements and its geopolitical influence.

10. (D) For years, Japan was in political turmoil. Anarchy reigned. Three Japanese rulers used force and diplomacy to unify the country between 1560 and 1615. The ultimate unifier of Japan was Tokugawa Ieyasu.

11. (C) The Mughals ruled India, not Thailand. Particularly under the reign of Akbar the Great, from 1556 to 1605, the Mughals governed the country efficiently. They maintained power as well through military force and advanced weaponry. However, in the 1700s, the Mughal state declined owing to unrest in the provinces and growing European advances.

12. (A) The Portuguese aimed to control these networks, which existed throughout West and Equatorial Africa. During the 1500s, they conquered the Shona people's Mwene Metapa dynasty as a way to dominate the gold trade along the upper Zambezi River.

13. (B) The Boers are of Dutch ancestry. They also are called Afrikaners. They first settled in South Africa in 1652 in order to farm the land and establish trade along the coast.

14. (D) The Indian Ocean trading system thrived at this time. The Portuguese in particular established permanent bases in East Africa,
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not only for use as a launching pad to India
but also to gain tighter control over trade in
the region.

15. (E) Several factors increased the European
demand for African slaves from the 1500s
onward.

16. (B) Under the triangular trade system, Africa
became a major source of raw materials and
slaves. Manufactured goods were produced in
Europe and then brought to Africa and
exchanged for gold, ivory, timber, and slaves.

17. (C) Native Americans, with no immunity to
new diseases brought by the Spanish, died in
very high numbers. Native Americans could
not compete with the Spanish in military tech-
nology, and divide-and-conquer tactics weak-
ened possibilities for effective alliances among
groups.

18. (E) The Holy Roman Empire was later referred
to as the Austrian Empire. It collapsed in 1918
as a result of World War 1. The Ottoman
Empire, already in decline in the 1800s, also
collapsed because of World War 1.

19. (D) Monoculture damaged the environment
because of the emphasis it places on cultivat-
ing one crop. The other choices are factually
wrong, as slaves were used widely, profits were
high in the sugar industry, and farmers did not
become more susceptible to disease as a result.

20. (A) The French first settled Louisiana, after
traveling across the Great Lakes and down the
Mississippi River. The Louisiana Territory
became the property of the French crown in
1663. In 1803, the American government
purchased this land from the French for
approximately $15 million.
Part Three: AP World History Review

1450 to 1750

R E V I E W  Q U E S T I O N S

5. Merchants were at the bottom of the Confucian social hierarchy because
(A) they had too much power in the imperial customs from the Ming dynasty such as court.
(B) artisans were jealous of their wealth.
(C) the examination system for choosing government officials.
(D) the emperors were often indebted to them for loans.
(E) banning the Daoist religion.

2. An ideal Renaissance man is one who
(A) is knowledgeable in many fields and proficient in the arts.
(B) paints like Leonardo.
(C) knows the arts of war.
(D) is a patron of the guilds.
(E) studies the Byzantine classics.

3. Central to the thinking of 17th century scientists in Europe was
(A) a central focus on the Christian belief in original sin.
(B) a mechanistic view of the human body and the world at large.
(C) a defense of Ptolemy's geocentric theory.
(D) a belief in the expanding universe.
(E) a focus on women's rights.

4. The late Mughals created discontent among their people by was due in large part to
(A) easing the tax burdens of the wealthy.
(B) forfeiting territory to the Marathas.
(C) making secret treaties with the Europeans.
(D) allowing too much autonomy in the provinces.
(E) discriminating against Hindus and promoting Islamic law.

8. Renaissance interest in the Greek and Roman texts was due in large part to
(A) the continued focus on these texts throughout Europe since the fall of Rome.
(B) the reintroduction of these texts from the Muslim world.
(C) the discovery of these texts during the voyages to the New World.
(D) the rejection of outside influence and focus on values of the Middle Ages.
(E) encouragement by the Roman Catholic authorities to reexamine the past.

10. After 1603, the Tokugawa Shogunate disallowed
(A) merchant families from trading outside their home domain.
(B) any Japanese from traveling outside the home islands.
(C) the daimyo from collecting taxes.
(D) the making of sake in the rural domains.
(E) all trade with foreigners.
9. The African slave trade delivered the majority of slaves to (A) New France (B) The Caribbean islands and Brazil (C) British America (D) Mexico (E) The Gold Coast

10. Renaissance paintings were characterized by all the following EXCEPT (A) Use of perspective (B) Large frescoes on walls (C) Realism (D) An emphasis on light striking the subject (E) Epic romantic scenes from nature

11. In the late Middle Ages one of the causes of the decline of papal authority was (A) a long famine in Central Europe. (B) the decline of the monastic orders. (C) Islamic conquering of Europe. (D) the massive mortality rate during the Black Death. (E) the ongoing war between England and Spain.

12. Enlightenment philosophy was a threat to European monarchies because it (A) supported the authority of the Pope. (B) supported state-run education. (C) suggested the idea of individual liberty and rights. (D) pushed for the overthrow of the capitalist system. (E) was so popular with the peasant class.

13. The Qing rulers of China segregated themselves from their subjects by doing all of the following EXCEPT (A) Forcing Chinese men to wear their hair in a long braid (B) Forbidding Chinese to travel to Manchuria (C) Disallowing marriage between Manchu and Chinese (D) Not using the traditional examination system to choose government officials (E) Not allowing Chinese to learn the Manchu language

14. Magellan's voyage around the world in 1519 resulted in (A) the further spreading of Protestantism. (B) Spanish claims in the Pacific. (C) a visit to the Forbidden City. (D) a knighthood for Magellan upon his return. (E) the decline of capitalism in the Mediterranean.

15. Which of the following was NOT a global impact of silver? (A) It strengthened and integrated the world economy. (B) It increased outside interest in the Americas. (C) It increased the power of the Spanish crown. (D) It bypassed the need for China in global trade. (E) It led to the exploitation of indigenous labor in the Americas.
16. Which of the following was NOT an important feature of Peter the Great's efforts to westernize Russia?
(A) Modernizing the army and navy
(B) Instituting a parliamentary style government
(C) Encouraging western-style dress
(D) Traveling abroad to study technology
(E) Increasing trading relations with Western Europe

17. Which of the following rulers was the most religiously tolerant?
(A) Louis XIV of France
(B) Henry VIII of England
(C) Akbar the Great of the Mughals
(D) Aurangzeb of the Mughals
(E) Philip II of Spain

18. A significant effect of the Colombian Exchange was that
(A) European power slowly declined
(B) American diseases spread to Europe
(C) World population declined
(D) The Atlantic slave trade declined
(E) American foods were introduced to European diets

19. Which of the following statements accurately reflects a major difference between slavery in the Americas and Russian serfdom?
(A) Russian serfs were the local peasant population, while slaves in the Americas came from Africa.
(B) Slaves in the Americas performed primarily agricultural work, while serfs in Russia did not.
(C) Serfdom was a permanent institution, while slavery in the Americas was always temporary.
(D) Serfs were bound to their owner, while slaves were bound to the land.
(E) Slaves in the Americas were subject to brutal working conditions, while serfs in Russia were not.

20. Sugar and tobacco are important examples of
(A) African products
(B) Cash crops
(C) Crops requiring cooler climates
(D) Products originating in Asia
(E) European products

21. Which of the following is true of both Spanish and Portuguese colonies in the Americas from 1450 to 1750?
(A) They both outlawed slave labor by 1750.
(B) Little to no intermarriage occurred with the indigenous populations.
(C) As the plantation system grew, so did the use of slave labor.
(D) The Catholic Church was not successful in converting natives in the regions.
(E) The colonies had gained their independence by the end of the time period.
22. After Columbus's encounter with the Americas, (A) the Ming dynasty stopped its voyages. (B) the Byzantine Empire was conquered by the Ottoman Empire. (C) slavery was introduced to Africa. (D) Native American population drastically declined. (E) the Crusaders began to conquer the Holy Land.

23. The statements below refer to which empire? • Originally were semi-nomadic Turks • Had an elite fighting force of slave troops made of Christian boys • Islamic religious scholars served administrative functions. (A) Mughal Empire (B) Ottoman Empire (C) Songhai Empire (D) Qing Empire (E) Safavid Empire

24. What distinguishes the time period 1450 to 1750 from earlier time periods? (A) Inclusion of the Americas in global trade (B) The introduction of the institution of slavery (C) The first use of ships in Indian Ocean trade (D) The removal of China from any involvement in world trade (E) The end of the Ottoman empire

25. The Manchus and the Mongols were both (A) defeated by the Ottomans. (B) involved in the Atlantic Ocean trade. (C) rulers of Japan. (D) uninterested in empire building. (E) nomadic people who conquered China.
1. B
The Qing adopted many Neo-Confucian customs, such as the civil services system of choosing able men for government service. Merchants were looked down upon in the Confucian social hierarchy. During the Qing dynasty, ethnic Chinese were forbidden to wear Manchu clothes or speak the Manchu language. Chinese men had to wear a distinctive braid of hair down their backs. Pork is a standard part of the Chinese diet. Daoism was in no way forbidden during the Qing period.

2. A
In celebrating the individual, Renaissance ideals suggested that an educated person should be versed in many disciplines. Men were taught how to be literate, socially adept, and well-spoken. They were expected to be knowledgeable in music, science, and military affairs. Though the guilds existed during this time period, patronizing them was not a mark of learning or accomplishment. The focus during the Renaissance was on the study of ancient texts from Greece, not on those written during the post-ancient Byzantine period.

3. B
Part of the post-Renaissance view of the world involved looking into systems that one could observe; if the human heart is a pump, then the body is a kind of machine. Our earth was part of a "system" of other planets. The geocentric theory was already discredited by this time, and while some women made names for themselves during the Renaissance, feminism is a more recent consciousness. The church had great influence in the 17th century, but scientists were not limited by orthodox beliefs such as original sin.

4. E
The later Mughal rulers became increasingly orthodox in their Muslim faith and discriminated against the Hindu majority. This helped bring about their downfall, as rival Hindu kingdoms ate away at their territories. The Mughals overlapped with the arrival of the Europeans, but they did not make treaties with them. Taxation upon the wealthy was not a cause of instability as the Mughal reign declined.

5. B
Merchants were not part of the scholarelite in traditional China and they were not valued. They were seen as nonproductive members of society. They had no influence in the imperial court and they did not interact with the Mandarinelite. Artisans had a higher status because they made things of value for the population, unlike the merchants, who bought and sold goods.

6. B
After initial successes by Spanish explorers, the crown sent out military adventurers in search of riches. These conquistadores were the first white men to encounter the Aztec and Inca peoples. Accompanying them were missionary priests, not diplomats. The French explored further to the north. Likewise, the Dutch explored the eastern coast of North America and South Africa. The Portuguese were given dominion over Brazil in eastern South America, so they did not have contact with the Aztecs or Incas, who were located in other regions of the Americas.

7. B
After 1603, Tokugawa Ieyasu disallowed any Japanese from traveling beyond the home islands. This edict held sway for over two centuries, though there were some who defied the law and sailed to other lands. Limited trade was allowed with the Dutch, and the daimyo certainly needed to continue collecting taxes from the peasantry. Merchants tended to work in their own provinces, but as the Tokugawa era progressed more widespread commerce developed. Saké was never prohibited in Japanese history.

8. B
The Islamic world had preserved, developed, and studied the ancient texts of the Greek and the Romans. The increase in trade in Europe after the Crusades led to the reintroduction of these texts after they had been translated into Arabic.

9. B
As the New World economy evolved, the slavetrade expanded to meet its demands. The Spanish and Portuguese set up large plantations in Central and South America to grow sugar and other products. Most of these plantations were in Brazil and the islandsof the Caribbean. The slaves came primarily from the Gold Coast of Africa, and relatively few were sent to British America to work the farms there. Very few slaves were transported to New France on the St. Lawrence seaway, as the commerce there focused on the fur business. The Spanish were involved in the slavetrade, but only a small percentage of slaves were used in Mexico, since large plantations were not common.

10. E
Epics scenes of nature were common during the Romantic period in the 19th century—not during the Renaissance. Painters during the Renaissance pioneered the use of perspective and light when creating their works. Raphael's wall frescoes are some of the most famous works of Renaissance art. A new lifelike realism was also a hallmark of the period's art.
11. The huge mortality rate of the Black Death in medieval times had a great impact on Europe. One effect was a spiritual malaise that caused disenchantment with the Church and its leaders. The prayers to save loved ones from the scourge often went unanswered, and this produced a crisis of faith. There was no famine in Europe of any significance and the monastic orders were a tiny part of the greater population. The Popes used the Crusades against Islam as a means to rally support for the Church. Wars between various kingdoms were not the direct provenance of the Church in the Middle Ages.

12. Enlightenment philosophy produced work that both supported and challenged the kings and dynasties of the day. Voltaire and Rousseau suggested that humans have innate dignity and should enjoy the right to freedom and happiness. These thoughts framed the political revolutions in America, France, and many other locales later on. Philosophers of the time period were anti-clerical, and by extension critical of the Church and its influence. The Church-runs schools were also criticized by the philosophers as they advocated a national system of education that would not be influenced by the Catholics. Enlightenment emphasis on rights would later influence the abolition movement, but this was not connected to monarchy. At this time, most of the peasants were illiterates so they did not have access to the intellectual influences of Voltaire and others.

13. The Qing separated themselves from the Chinese in terms of dress and mandating hairstyles, and limiting travel within the empire. However, they did borrow the Confucian tradition of using the classic examination to select promising young scholars for civil service. Manchu and Chinese were not allowed to marry each other. Likewise, the use of the Manchu language was forbidden for the Chinese.

14. Sailing west for the Spanish, Magellan beat the other European nations to the Pacific. On that voyage, he was able to claim Guam and the Philippines before he was killed by the natives. One boat survived, however, and returned to Spain to record the new claims. Guam and Manila became new outposts for Spain until the 19th century. This furthered the spread of Catholicism as the empires of Europe grew around the world. Magellan was killed in the Philippines and did not land in northern China. Del Cano was the one to continue the voyage after Magellan's death, and it was he who was honored back in Spain. The voyages of both Columbus and Magellan established Spain as the new maritime power in western Europe. As the riches flowed in from the New World in the form of gold and silver, Spain became a major consumer of goods from the rest of Europe.

15. China was the integral player in the silver trade, since it was the demand for silver in China and the demand for Chinese goods that drove the trade. As a result of the silver trade, the world economy strengthened, interest in America's silver mines increased, Spain gained wealth and power, and Native American labor was exploited in silver mines such as Potosí.

16. Peter the Great was interested in westernizing and modernizing Russia, but he was not interested in liberalizing the government. He wanted to modernize the army, navy, dress, technology and trade, but he also wanted to maintain absolute power.

17. Akbar the Great, the Mughal emperor, was a Muslim but was religiously tolerant of Hindus in his empire that ruled India. He abolished the non-Muslim tax and gave Hindus positions in the government. Aurangzeb ruled the Mughals toward the end of the empire, reinstated the non-Muslim tax, and persecuted Hindus. The other three rulers listed were Europeans known for being religiously intolerant: Louis XIV (France), Henry VIII (England), and Philip II (Spain).

18. American foods such as potato, corn, and tomatoes were introduced to Europe and diets and influenced the cultural traditions of that area. European power increased not declined during this period. Europe and deserts such as smallpox spread to the Americas, not the other way around. World population increased overall, not declined, because of the healthier diets. And the Atlantic slave trade increased because of the increased demand for slave labor on American plantations.

19. Serfdom in Russia developed as a way to control the peasant population and satisfy the noble class. Slaves in the Americas were imported from Africa through the Atlantic slave trade. Both serfs and slaves performed agricultural work, such as working on plantations. Both institutions were permanent: serfs were bound to the land, while slaves were bound to their owner. Both systems of forced labor could be brutal.

20. Both sugar and tobacco were cash crops that were grown in the Americas and Caribbean on large plantations. The growth of products like these led to an increase in demand for African slave labor, and in turn, the slave trade.
In both colonies, the plantation system grew throughout the period, and with that came the demand for slave labor. Slavery was not outlawed until the next period. Intermarriage with indigenous people did occur and created a class of mestizos. The Catholic Church was powerful and influential in both areas. The colonies did not gain their independence until the early 19th century.

Due to the introduction of diseases such as smallpox, the Native American populations drastically declined. Their lack of immunity to these diseases led to devastating consequences. The Ming voyages were halted 60 years before Columbus set sail. The Byzantine Empire was conquered by the Ottomans in 1453. Slavery had been an institution in Africa. The Crusades attempted to conquer the Holy Land in the 11th and 12th centuries.

The Ottoman Empire was founded by a group that was originally semi-nomadic Turks who settled in Anatolia, the elite force of slave troops was known as janissaries, and the Islamic scholars served as administrators in the empire.

The encounter with the Americas in 1492 set the stage for truly global trade. Slavery had been an institution throughout history. Ships had been used in Indian Ocean trade for centuries. China remained involved in world trade, in particular the silver trade. The Ottoman Empire lasted until 1918.

Both the Manchus, who established the Qing dynasty, and the Mongols, who established the Yuan dynasty, were nomads who conquered and ruled China.