

Chapter 19

1. The purpose of the treaty of Tordesillas was to...
 - a. Split explored land between Spain and Portugal
 - b. To separate power between the king and the church
 - c. Split explored land between England and France
 - d. To administer the goods between the Americas and Europe
2. The creation of consulados served what purpose?
 - a. Control the Slave Trade
 - b. Administer the goods from Europe to the Americas
 - c. Rule over the natives
 - d. To maintain social order

3. The picture below best describes...



- a. The spread of Islam to Southeast Asia
 - b. Interaction between the Mongols and Europeans
 - c. Trade within the Silk road
 - d. The interaction between the Europeans and the natives
4. The sociedad de Castas...
 - a. Was the system of roads in the Americas
 - b. Was a guild of blacksmiths
 - c. Describes the social order of the Iberian societies based on intermarriage and race
 - d. The upper class of the social hierarchy, king's men
 5. The establishment of towns in the Americas best relates to...
 - a. Rome's grid system towns
 - b. Disorganized urban villages around a trade route
 - c. Indian architecture
 - d. Religious towns revolving around a church
 6. The encomienda, mita, and hacienda system all influenced...
 - a. The freedom of slaves and indentured servants
 - b. The exchange of foods and slaves across the Atlantic Ocean
 - c. The creation of plantation farms around the world
 - d. The formation of roads in the Americas

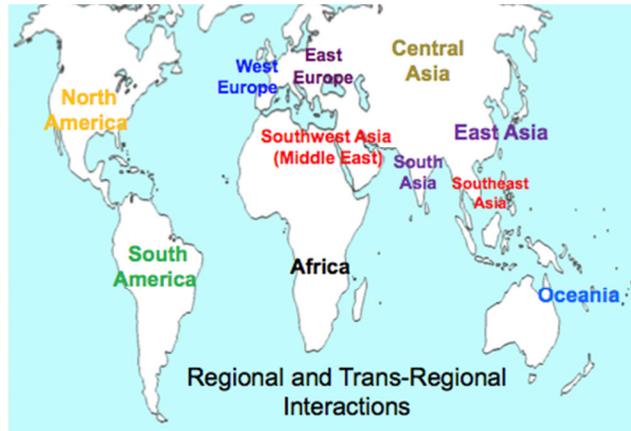
7. The Columbian exchange did all of the following except...
- Upset the gender ratios in Africa through the taking of slaves
 - Spread disease to the Americas
 - The dislocation of indigenous plants and animals
 - Increased the power of the Church
8. The Europeans addiction to sugar led to...
- The exploitation of slaves and creation of plantation farms
 - Creation of a dental system in the Americas
 - Wars between native tribes over sugar fields
 - Decrease in exploration because they were so satisfied with what they had
9. The king appointed viceroys to...
- Represent him in the Americas
 - Make sure there was no intermarriage
 - Convert natives to Christianity
 - Watch over the Colombian Exchange
10. Absolutism was represented in the Iberian Peninsula through all of these except...
- The king appointed viceroys
 - The king appointed consulados
 - The king and church shared power over the Americas
 - a percent of the exchange goods went to the king



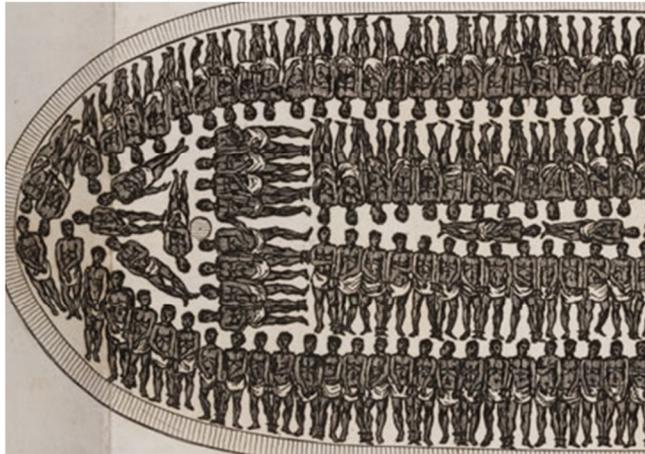
11. The line on the map best represents...
- The separation of Native Americans in South America
 - The split between the Atlantic ocean and the Pacific Ocean
 - The treaty of Tordesillas and the interaction between Spain, Portugal, and the church
 - The trade route of the English and French on the Atlantic

Chapter 20 Questions

1. How did the African slave trade expand?
 - a. Began with the Arabs in the East and later, the Europeans traded on the West coast
 - b. Began with the Europeans in the East and later, the Arabs traded on the West coast
 - c. The Europeans traded on both coasts
 - d. Began in South Africa and expanded to North Africa
2. How did Africans assimilate their traditions into American culture?
 - a. Syncretism of African religion and Christianity
 - b. Abandoned African traditions
 - c. Adopted many American traditions like Hinduism
 - d. Syncretism of Buddhism and African religion
3. What purpose did the Africans have in the Americas?
 - a. Used as the labor source on sugar plantations
 - b. Used to teach Native Americans their language
 - c. Sent as missionaries to convert people to Christianity
 - d. Bought land and hired Native Americans
4. How were the Europeans involved in the slave trade?
 - a. Brought African slaves, mostly males, to the Americas
 - b. Brought African slaves, mostly females, to the Americas
 - c. They brought all the slaves to Europe
 - d. They traded goods with the Africans in Africa
5. Which of the following exemplifies the demographics in Africa?
 - a. Larger population of women
 - b. Population decrease because they did not have enough food
 - c. Larger population of men
 - d. Low mortality
6. How did the Portuguese explore and penetrate Africa?
 - a. They were looking to get around the southern tip Africa, and they set up companies for slave trade
 - b. They were looking to get through central Africa, and they formed friendships with all of the local African tribes
 - c. They were traveling along the Nile River, and they needed slaves to maintain their ships
 - d. The Africans rebelled against the Europeans
7. How did the west (The Americas) affect the political development of Africa?
 - a. They took too many Africans from Africa, preventing their kingdoms from unifying
 - b. Populations grew in size
 - c. Women had increased power over men
 - d. Native Americans were brought to Africa to work as slaves



8. Triangular Trade involved contact with which regions and for what reasons?
- Africa (Slaves) to North America and South America (sugar) to Europe
 - Northern Europe (Slaves) to North America (tobacco) to South America
 - Oceania (sugar) to Europe (gunpowder) to Africa
 - Central Asia (tobacco) to West Europe (sugar) to Africa (slaves)

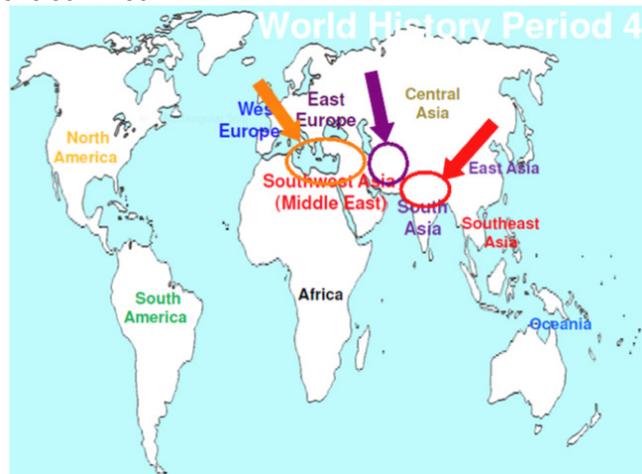


9. How did conditions on the slave ships foreshadow future conditions in the Americas?
- Poor conditions foreshadow further mistreatment as slaves in the Americas
 - These conditions foreshadow an easy life in the Americas
 - Poor conditions foreshadow a better life in the Americas
 - These conditions foreshadow a long life in the Americas
10. How did the Europeans affect Africa and the Americas respectively?
- Africans were enslaved while Native Americans were destroyed
 - Native Americans were enslaved while Africans were killed
 - Both Native Americans and Africans were enslaved
 - Both Native Americans and Africans were destroyed

Chapter 21 Questions

1. Who were the Muslim Empires?
 - a. Mughal, Aztecs, Ottoman
 - b. Mongol, Safavid, and Ottoman
 - c. Mughal, Ottoman, and Safavid
 - d. Mongol, Aztecs, Incas
2. What was sati?
 - a. The burning of women on their husbands' graves
 - b. The drowning of women to see if they were witches
 - c. The burning of witches at the stake
 - d. The drowning of cats to see if they were witches
3. What did all 3 Muslim Empires have in common?
 - a. They were gunpowder civilizations
 - b. Had large monuments and mosques
 - c. They were Islam ruled Empires
 - d. All of the above
4. Who were the Janissaries?
 - a. Mercenaries
 - b. Christian boys who were trained to fight
 - c. Nobles
 - d. Muslim boys who were trained to fight
5. What was the cause of the decline of the Ottomans?
 - a. Internal conflict
 - b. Disease brought by the Europeans
 - c. Invasion
 - d. Natural disasters
6. How did Akbar influence India?
 - a. Prohibited sati and purdah
 - b. Brought Christianity
 - c. Brought disease
 - d. Did not tolerate Hinduism
7. Which Muslim Empire was against the seclusion and burning of women?
 - a. Safavid
 - b. Ottoman
 - c. Mongol
 - d. Mughal
8. What did Safavid policies in Persia do during their reign?
 - a. Created unity and established Persian culture
 - b. Created rebellion within Persia
 - c. Brought Janissaries
 - d. Both A and C are correct

9. Which Empire is circled in red?



- a. Ottoman
- b. Safavid
- c. Mughal
- d. Mongol

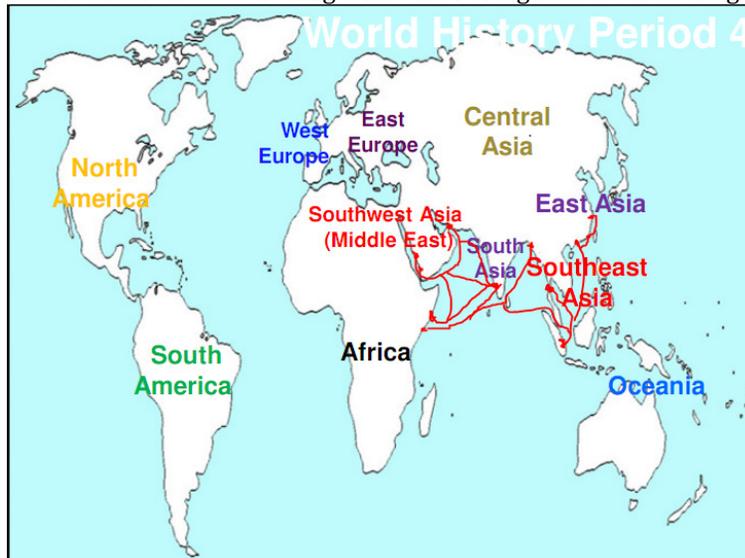
10. Which Empire created the Taj Mahal?



- a. Ottoman, as a mosque
- b. Mughals, as a tomb to the princess
- c. Ottoman, as a tomb to the princess
- d. Mughals, as a mosque

Chapter 22

1. Why did the Portuguese lose control of the Asian Sea Trading Network?
 - A. Their ships were too bulky and couldn't move fast enough to secure the trading network
 - B. The Portuguese had very little manpower and could not secure all of the trading network
 - C. The Muslims discovered gunpowder weapons and killed most of the Portuguese
 - D. Spain initiated war with Portugal, so the army in the trading network needed to retreat.
2. Why did Japan become isolated?
 - A. Japan tried to fend off military attacks
 - B. Japan lost control of the trading network and lost all of their imports
 - C. Japan feared that the Jesuits would corrupt their social order
 - D. The School of National Learning taught the Japanese to be isolated.
3. What contributed to the start of the Ming Empire?
 - A. The Mongols were overthrown and the scholar-gentry test was reinitiated
 - B. The Jesuits converted the top of the social class to Christianity.
 - C. The exploration of Admiral Zheng was stopped.
 - D. The loss of the Asian Sea Trading Network.
4. What did the Dutch do differently than the Portuguese in the Asian Sea Trading Network?
 - A. The Dutch focused on controlling the spice aspect of the trading network
 - B. The Dutch set up factories along the port cities to control the area
 - C. The Dutch sent Jesuits to conquer India and convert those people to Christianity
 - D. The Dutch focused on slave trading while the Portuguese covered the general area.



5. What does the above map represent?
 - A. Silk road trade
 - B. Columbian Exchange
 - C. Triangle trade route
 - D. Asian sea trading network



6. What does the picture represent?
 - A. The spread of Islam into Japan
 - B. The beginning of the School of National Learning
 - C. The assimilation of Christianity into China
 - D. The crowning of a Chinese emperor

7. How did the School of National Learning start?
 - A. Christianity promoted it when they converted people in Japan
 - B. Japan became isolated and focused on their own culture
 - C. When the Mongols were overthrown, the Jesuits started it
 - D. Islam started it when they converted people in Japan

8. Ming China and Japan were both alike in that...
 - A. They both decided to not go to other empires and focus on themselves
 - B. They both were involved in the Columbian Exchange
 - C. They both controlled the Asian sea trading network
 - D. They both highly taxed spices such as nutmeg.

9. Which of the following is NOT a reason the Dutch overtook the Portuguese at the Asian sea trading network?
 - A. The Dutch were protestant and the Portuguese were Catholic / religious reason
 - B. The Asian sea trading network was a good way to make money / economic reason
 - C. The Asian sea trading network served as a strategically beneficial military zone / military reason
 - D. The Asian sea trading network served as a second route to China / interaction reason

10. Where did the Jesuits first try to convert when they arrived at the Asian sea trading network?
 - A. India
 - B. Philippines
 - C. China
 - D. Japan