

Chapter 14

Essay

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

8. Discuss the European impact, positive and negative, on the native populations of Southeast Asia.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

9. How did Spanish methods of dealing with their new territories in America affect the native populations there?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

10. Discuss the impact of Islam on the native populations of Southeast Asia.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

11. How, and to what extent, did the arrival of Europeans influence the scope and conduct of the spice trade?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

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.

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.

14. Did "globalization" really begin in the sixteenth century? Why and/or why not? Give specific examples.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

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.

16. How did the arrival of Islam change the previously Buddhist and Hindu societies of Southeast Asia?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

Subjective Short Answer

17. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Paramesvara

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

18. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Malacca

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

19. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Prince Henry the Navigator

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

20. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Vasco da Gama

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

21. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Songhai

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

22. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). sternpost rudder

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

23. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). compass

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

24. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). New Spain

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

25. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). creoles

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

26. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). The Tears of the Indians

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

27. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Columbian Exchange

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

28. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Vasco Nunez de Balboa

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

29. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Sonni Ali

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

30. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). encomienda

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

31. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Askia Mohammed

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

32. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). manioc

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

33. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Dom Joao III

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

34. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). astrolabe

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

35. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). conquistadors

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

36. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). portolani

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

37. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). caravels

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

38. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). viceroy

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

39. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Afonso da Albuquerque

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

40. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Christopher Columbus

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

41. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Triangular Trade

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

42. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Pedro Cabral

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

43. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Hispaniola

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

44. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Treaty of Tordesillas

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

45. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Amerigo Vespucci

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

46. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Hernan Cortes

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

47. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Moctezuma

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

48. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Francisco Pizarro

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

49. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). encomienda system

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

50. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Bartolome de Las Casas

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

51. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Ferdinand Magellan

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

52. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Batavia

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

53. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Dutch East India Company

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

54. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). the VOC

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

55. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Goa

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

56. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Spice Islands

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

57. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Cape of Good Hope

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

58. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Kilwa, Sofala, and Mombasa

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

59. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Mwene Mutapa
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

60. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Boers
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

61. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Afrikaans
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

62. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). peninsulares
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

63. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Buddhist style of kingship
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

64. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). roaring forties
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

65. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Catholic nunneries
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

66. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Middle Passage
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

67. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Slave Coast
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

68. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Tlaxcallan
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

69. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

70. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Gonzalo Fernandez de Ovieda
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

71. Instructions: Identify the following term(s). Javanese model of kingship

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

Multiple Choice

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

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

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

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

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 that Islam would occupy the rest of the world if Christendom did not.

e. knowledge of wind patterns in the Atlantic Ocean.

ANSWER: d

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

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

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

80. The Portuguese leaders who first landed at Calicut and seized the port of Malacca were, respectively,

- a. Vasco Núñez 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

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

82. Christopher Columbus was of ____ origin.

- a. German
- b. Genoese
- c. Portuguese
- d. Spanish
- e. Chinese

ANSWER: b

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

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

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

Initially attracted to Brazil by the prospect of gold and silver, the Portuguese soon found _____ to be extremely profitable.

86. Initially attracted to Brazil by the prospect of gold and silver, the Portuguese soon found to be e...

- a. slavery
- b. gambling
- c. plantations of sugar and coffee
- d. copper
- e. diamonds

ANSWER: c

What was the name of the system under which European settlers received grants of land and could demand labor from indigenous peoples as tribute?

87. What was the name of the system under which European settlers received grants of land and could dema...

- a. Mission
- b. Encomienda
- c. Circumnavigation
- d. Authoritarian
- e. Plantation

ANSWER: b

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

89. The American-born descendants of Europeans were called

- a. creoles.
- b. mestizos.
- c. mulattos.
- d. moranos.
- e. Ameropeans.

ANSWER: a

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

102. The European power that emerged triumphant in the Indonesian archipelago, and took over virtually th...

- a. Spain.
- b. France.
- c. the Netherlands.
- d. Britain.
- e. Portugal.

ANSWER: c

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

True / False

111. Because of the harsh environment, Islam had little impact in West Africa.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

112. The official primary motives of European expansion were "God, glory, and gold."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

113. The first European nation to gain control of Southeast Asia's spice trade was the Netherlands.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

114. Magellan and his expedition of five ships returned to Spain after circumnavigating the globe.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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

116. The conquistadors of Spain were financed and outfitted by the Spanish crown.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

117. After four voyages to the New World, Columbus finally realized he had discovered a 'New World.'

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

118. The expedition led by Francisco Pizarro destroyed the Maya civilization.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

119. Mortality rates for Europeans in the West Indies were much higher than for Europeans in Europe.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

120. The slave trade caused the depopulation of West Africa.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False