

Chapter 22 - A Larger World Opens

Multiple Choice

1. Which European explorers led exploration of the western Atlantic?

- a. Vikings
- b. Portuguese
- c. Spanish
- d. Dutch
- e. English

ANSWER: b

2. Why did Europeans begin to search in earnest for an alternate route to Eastern Asia?

- a. They read the fabulous tales of Marco Polo.
- b. They became aware of the spices available there.
- c. The city of Constantinople was lost to them as a center of trade.
- d. Muslim conquerors introduced them to Eastern wares.
- e. The Mongol conquest disrupted their overland trade routes.

ANSWER: c

3. Which of the following caused the most death among Amerindians?

- a. smallpox
- b. the cannon
- c. Spanish mines
- d. malaria
- e. scurvy

ANSWER: a

4. Which of the following was true of the contact between Asia and Europe prior to exploration?

- a. Europe obtained most of their luxury goods from Asia.
- b. No travel paths existed between Europe and Asia.
- c. Only Muslim groups had traveled to Asia.
- d. Sea paths were never important before.
- e. Europe had little need of Asian goods because they relied on African goods.

ANSWER: a

5. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the creation of European overseas empires?

- a. Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, French, English
- b. Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, English, French
- c. English, French, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish
- d. Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, English, French
- e. French, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English

ANSWER: d

6. Which of the following was NOT a technological innovation that transformed maritime commerce?

- a. sail rigging
- b. astrolabe
- c. gunpowder
- d. hull design
- e. navigational charts

ANSWER: c

7. What was the most typical nature of the Portuguese overseas land ventures?

- a. They built well-organized military states.
- b. They established communities.
- c. They had factories that were fortified trading stations.
- d. They built extensive slave camps.
- e. They had a large assortment of fur-trading villages.

ANSWER: c

8. Which of the following best describes the Portuguese empire in the 1500s?

- a. It expanded its empire into Japan and Australia.
- b. It was too poor and had a population too small to maintain its empire.
- c. It lost interest in extensive overseas commerce.
- d. It sank into civil war.
- e. It became one of the wealthiest European empires.

ANSWER: b

9. Although relatively small by later standards, how did the slave trade from Africa first become profitable for the Portuguese?

- a. By shipping the slaves to Brazil, which Portugal controlled.
- b. By breeding new slave generations in the Americas.
- c. By the sale of slaves to European noble families.
- d. By large scale sales to the Muslims in the Arab countries.
- e. By continuous shipment of slaves to the Caribbean islands.

ANSWER: c

10. With which group did Asian Muslim traders prefer to deal?

- a. Portuguese
- b. Chinese
- c. Dutch
- d. English
- e. Spanish

ANSWER: c

11. Who undertook the most spectacular of the early European sea voyages?

- a. Diaz, who was first to round Africa's treacherous Cape of Good Hope.
- b. da Gama, who sailed to India and explored its rich coastline.
- c. Cabral, who accidentally discovered Brazil and claimed it for the small empire of Portugal.
- d. Vespucci, who was responsible for the naming of the Americas.
- e. Magellan, who circumnavigated the globe.

ANSWER: e

12. Which explorer is credited with rounding the Cape of Good Hope in the 1480s?

- a. Vasco da Gama
- b. Bartolomeo Diaz
- c. Pedro Alvares Cabrael
- d. Giovanni Caboto
- e. Amerigo Vespucci

ANSWER: b

13. France's colonial policies were more similar to those of which other country?

- a. Holland
- b. Portugal
- c. Spain
- d. England
- e. India

ANSWER: d

14. What was the original purpose of importing slaves for labor in Brazil?

- a. silver mines
- b. sugarcane fields
- c. tobacco plantations
- d. trading stations
- e. rainforests

ANSWER: b

15. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the Dutch during the Age of Exploration?

- a. A chief reason for their success was the Dutch East India Company.
- b. They were more interested in setting up colonies than trade.
- c. The Dutch used naval power against native groups.
- d. The Dutch were a small nation both in size and population.
- e. They eventually took over the spice trade from the Portuguese in Southeast Asia.

ANSWER: b

16. All of the following were motivation for Spanish exploration EXCEPT

- a. gold
- b. trade
- c. God
- d. glory

e. land

ANSWER: b

17. By the mid-1500s Spain controlled all of the following areas EXCEPT

- a. northern South America
- b. all of Central America
- c. the Northwest Territories
- d. larger Caribbean Islands
- e. south and southwest North America

ANSWER: c

18. What was the key reason the Dutch were able to maintain a vast overseas empire?

- a. They were considered the Master of the Seas.
- b. They set-up and maintained colonial possession throughout the world.
- c. They had a large urban population able to support exploration.
- d. They created a private firm chartered by the government to control the monopoly on the Pacific Ocean trade.
- e. They were a satellite of the Spanish with access to the vast Spanish Armada to protect their trade routes.

ANSWER: d

19. How did Europeans view other parts of the world after contact?

- a. They became reinforced in the belief that they had a moral obligation to enlighten others.
- b. They began to look on foreigners as fascinating beings for study, but probably unable to be civilized.
- c. They began to develop the concept of the "noble savage," with the accompanying idea that these peoples might have better morality than the Europeans themselves.
- d. They began to realize that their interest in the natural sciences was shared by most of the world's peoples.
- e. They became more curious about the rest of the world's peoples, but less interested in interacting with them.

ANSWER: c

20. For what purpose were Virginia and the Carolina colonies first established?

- a. a refuge for honest debtors
- b. a haven for Quakers
- c. colonies for the rehabilitation of convicts
- d. a haven for Catholics
- e. real estate ventures

ANSWER: e

21. During the 17th century, where were English colonial possessions centered?

- a. Africa and Middle East
- b. Central and South America

- c. Australia and New Zealand
- d. North America and the Caribbean
- e. India and Asia

ANSWER: d

22. What was the most significant food crop arriving in Europe as a consequence of the Columbian Exchange?

- a. the potato
- b. the tomato
- c. maize
- d. squash
- e. sugarcane

ANSWER: a

23. How did European governments apply economic policy to their colonial possessions?

- a. Colonies were captive markets for the home country and provided raw materials.
- b. Allowed merchant shippers to pirate other countries' cargos.
- c. Allowed colonies a certain amount of political independence.
- d. They practiced a form of free trade.
- e. There was an equal exchange of products and resources between home country and colony.

ANSWER: a

24. Which group of Europeans reaped the greatest benefit from the bullion-induced inflation?

- a. The nobles
- b. The merchants
- c. The artisans
- d. The peasants
- e. The clergy

ANSWER: b

25. On which group did European exploration and colonization have the most catastrophic impact?

- a. Africans
- b. Amerindians
- c. Eskimos
- d. Muslims
- e. Asians

ANSWER: b

26. What was the nature of many of the early ideas of racism?

- a. political
- b. economic
- c. scientific

- d. religious
- e. paternalism

ANSWER: d

27. What was the effect on local African societies as the slave trade grew?

- a. The slave system brought Africans together in solidarity against the Europeans.
- b. The Africans lost many of the most productive members of society.
- c. The Africans adopted a system of intermarriage with Arabs and Europeans.
- d. The Africans began to copy the plantation system in their societies.
- e. The Europeans convinced the Africans to adopt the concepts of mercantilism.

ANSWER: b

28. What did the Arab slave traders and Europeans have in common regarding their views of sub-Saharan Africans?

- a. They viewed Africans as inferior to other peoples.
- b. They wanted to introduce Africans to the nature of God.
- c. They wanted to get the Africans to invest in mercantilism.
- d. The Arabs and Europeans universally deplored the inhumanity of slavery.
- e. They thought African slavery was a positive good.

ANSWER: a

29. What were the main crops that Europeans found they could grow profitably in large quantities in the New World?

- a. maize, bananas, and manioc
- b. squash and rice
- c. beans, peas, and squash
- d. tobacco and potatoes
- e. sugarcane and coffee

ANSWER: e

30. What were the primary goals of mercantilism as practiced by the Europeans?

- a. To secure financial rewards for the entrepreneurs.
- b. To allow the impoverished a chance to rise in society.
- c. To bring maximum income to the royal throne.
- d. To secure a favorable balance of foreign trade and increase bullion reserves.
- e. To develop a wide range of products for export to colonies.

ANSWER: d

Completion

31. _____ was the explorer blown across the Atlantic Ocean which led to the discovery of Brazil.

ANSWER: Pedro Alvares Cabral

32. A _____ was a fortified station where Portuguese traders obtained spices, gold, porcelain, and silk from their trading partners.

ANSWER: factory

33. _____ were individuals whose ancestry included both Amerindians and whites.

ANSWER: Mestizos

34. Unique among Europeans, the _____ had no desire to convert the natives to Christianity.

ANSWER: Dutch

35. A chief ingredient of Dutch success in carving out an overseas empire was a private firm called the _____.

ANSWER: Dutch East India Company

36. After two wars in the mid-1600s, the _____ replaced the Dutch as the leading naval power.

ANSWER: English

37. _____ was the dominant economic philosophy that had the twin goals of a favorable balance of trade and an increase in bullion reserves.

ANSWER: Mercantilism

38. _____ wrote the Brief Relation of the Destruction of the Indies to expose the horrible treatment of enslaved natives.

ANSWER: Bartholomew de las Casas

39. The first slaves from Africa were introduced to Europe through _____ traders.

ANSWER: Muslim

40. The early concept that unknown peoples were probably anthropophagi began to be supplanted by the view that the _____ was unspoiled and might put the sophisticated Europeans to shame in a moral sense.

ANSWER: noble savage

Subjective Short Answer

41. Term for identification: Bartholomew de las Casas

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

42. Term for identification: Prince Henry the Navigator

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

43. Term for identification: Amerigo Vespucci

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

44. Term for identification: mestizo and mulatto

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

45. Term for identification: Vasco da Gama

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

46. Term for identification: factories

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

47. Term for identification: mercantilism

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

48. Term for identification: Ferdinand Magellan

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

49. Term for identification: Dutch East India Company

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

50. Term for identification: Columbian Exchange

ANSWER: Students' answers may vary.

Essay

51. Trace the development of European exploration and trade expansion in the 15th and 16th centuries. Discuss the roles of early Portuguese and Spanish explorers.

ANSWER: Answers would include a discussion of naval technology, 1453 fall of Constantinople, Henry the Navigator, Vasco da Gama especially in East Africa, Pedro Cabral, role of Lisbon, and fortresses.

52. Compare the early Spanish and Portuguese colonial empires. Why did Spain's efforts prove to be the more substantial?

ANSWER: Answers would include a discussion of trading posts, forts, land size, population numbers, precious metals, and role of the Church.

53. Compare and contrast the colonial endeavors of the Dutch, British, and French. Which was most successful? Which least? Why was this so? Support your answer with examples.

ANSWER: Answers would include the Dutch East India Company, focus on trade versus religion, piracy, British East India Company, and religious issues with the French.

54. Describe the Columbian Exchange in detail including key elements that you believe to be of special significance as examples.

ANSWER: Answers would include exchanges of food, ideas, and diseases, most of all smallpox.

55. Explain and discuss the positive and negative aspects of the European discovery and conquest in the Americas.

ANSWER: Answers would include a discussion of the introduction of various technologies, different food sources and domesticated animals on both sides of the Atlantic, African slavery, racism, missionary efforts, use of force, the desirability of commerce, and smallpox.

56. Discuss and elaborate on the impact of discovery and colonialism on European society including social, political, and economic aspects.

ANSWER: Answers would include a discussion on increased trade, inflation, mercantilism, rise of merchants, and impact on working and middle classes.