

Chapter 14-New Encounters: The Creation of a World Market

True / False

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

4. The joint-stock English East India Company was founded in 1600 with the aim of developing trade in the Americas.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

5. Before the coming of the Europeans, most slaves in Africa were prisoners or war captives.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

6. Between 1500 and 1800, Southeast Asia experienced its last flowering of traditional culture before the advent of European rule in the nineteenth century.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

7. With the coming of the Europeans, Christianity replaced Buddhism and Islam as the major religion of Southeast Asia.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

8. The end of the fifteenth century marked the rediscovery of the Western hemisphere by Asia.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

9. Historians have generally regarded the voyages of Vasco de Gama as the pivotal point in opening trade with the East.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

10. The Spanish prohibited intermarriage of Europeans and indigenous Americans.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

Multiple Choice

11. Western historians customarily regard this as the crucial point in opening the trade routes to the East.

- a. the travels of Marco Polo
- b. the voyages of Vasco de Gama
- c. the discovery of the New World by Columbus
- d. Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe
- e. Prince Henry, the Navigator's establishment of a school for navigators

ANSWER: b

12. By the early 1400s, a growing percentage of the Asian spice trade was being transported

- a. by camel caravans across Arabia.
- b. in European ships, particularly Dutch and Portuguese.
- c. in Muslim ships.
- d. in Chinese ships as evidenced by the voyages of Zheng He.
- e. across the Silk Road from China.

ANSWER: c

The major impetus for the spread of Islam in Southeast Asia came in the early fifteenth century with the establishment of this sultanate.

13. The major impetus for the spread of Islam in Southeast Asia came in the early fifteenth century with...

- a. Malacca.

- b. Tumasik.
- c. Ayuthaya.
- d. Palembang.
- e. Sulawesi.

ANSWER: a

14. One of the earliest West African states to become Muslim was

- a. the Zanj.
- b. Zimbabwe.
- c. Axum.
- d. Mali.
- e. Kush.

ANSWER: d

15. By the twelfth century, a great center of Islamic learning in West Africa was

- a. Great Zimbabwe.
- b. Timbuktu.
- c. Mansa Musa.
- d. Niger.
- e. Zanj.

ANSWER: b

16. Europeans embarked on expansionist voyages for all of the following 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. a spirit of adventure.
- d. fear that Islam would occupy the rest of the world if Christendom did not.
- e. intellectual curiosity.

ANSWER: d

17. Prince Henry

- a. was the first European to get to the source of the Zambezi.
- b. established a school for naval gunners in Portsmouth, England in 1438.
- c. was depicted as the "epitome" of greed by Bartolomeu Dias.
- d. established a school for navigators in Portugal in 1419.
- e. became king of England in 1628.

ANSWER: d

18. The Cape of Good Hope was rounded in 1487 by

- a. Abram Voorhies.
- b. Vasco da Gama.
- c. Ferdinand Magellan.
- d. Bartolomeu Dias.
- e. Henry the Navigator.

ANSWER: d

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

- a. Jaime Cardose and Pedro Martinez Munoa.
- b. Ferdinando Colan and Alhambra da Fonseca.
- c. Vasco da Gama and Afonso de Albuquerque.
- d. Henry da Bruscia and Eduardo da Estabano.
- e. Juan Montillo and Jorge Sikada Maio.

ANSWER: c

20. Christopher Columbus

- a. was an escaped criminal from Munich when he sailed to the Americas.
- b. was of Genoese origin, although he gained fame in the service of the Portuguese king.
- c. was the brother of Hessin Cortes.
- d. converted to Islam on his forty-third birthday.
- e. believed that Asia was larger, and closer to Europe by water, than people then thought.

ANSWER: e

21. 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

22. Which of the following accurately pairs Spanish conquistadors with the New World empires they destroyed?

- a. Pizarro and the Aztecs; de Soto and the Inka.
- b. Magellan and the Inka; Albuquerque and the Iroquois.
- c. Cortés and the Aztecs; Pizarro and the Inka.
- d. de Soto and the Aztecs; Cortés and the Inka.
- e. de Soto and the Inka; Cortés and the Aztecs.

ANSWER: c

23. Under the encomienda system, New World natives were

- a. forced to accept Islam.
- b. permitted to retain control over their local lands.
- c. subjected to exploitation and harsh treatment by the Dutch.
- d. supposed to be protected by the Spanish.
- e. taken to Spain to be used as laborers.

ANSWER: d

24. 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 were more maltreated than before.
- d. the Spanish government was more attentive to the needs of the native populations.
- e. a new route to the Indies was discovered.

ANSWER: d

25. 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

26. All of the following were part of the Columbia Exchange except

- 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

27. In Spain's New World Empire,

- a. Spanish colonials, following the lead of Bartolomé de Las Casas, were much less harsh toward the American natives than the Spanish government urged them to be.
- b. the encomienda policies insured only a 2 percent profit per year to each Spanish investor.
- c. the number of natives on the island of Hispaniola was increased from 300 to 100,000 between 1493 and 1570.
- d. the king was determined to convert the indigenous peoples to Christianity.
- e. the native Americans eagerly and consistently embraced Spanish colonial policies.

ANSWER: d

28. All of the following are true about European contacts with Africa except that

- a. most peoples 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

29. 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

30. 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

31. 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

Alfonso I was the king of this African state and in an effort to stave off the capture and sale of his subjects on the slave markets, he made a poignant appeal to the king of Portugal.

32. Alfonso I was the king of this African state and in an effort to stave off the capture and sale of his...
- a. Ethiopia
 - b. Kongo
 - c. Gambia
 - d. Zimbabwe
 - e. Senegal

ANSWER: b

33. The Spanish base of operations in Southeast Asia was established in
- a. Malacca.
 - b. Vietnam.
 - c. Burman lands.
 - d. Java.
 - e. the Philippines.

ANSWER: e

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

34. 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

35. 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

36. The VOC

- a. was the sacred ruler of the Khmer.
- b. had ten times more capital than the English East 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

In spite of their resistance to foreign encroachment, the Portuguese were able to establish trading outposts in all of the following EXCEPT ____.

37. In spite of their resistance to foreign encroachment, the Portuguese were able to establish trading ...

- a. Ayuthaya
- b. Laos
- c. Burma
- d. Thailand
- e. Vietnam

ANSWER: b

Life in Southeast Asia in the seventeenth century was probably better than it was in other

parts of Asia during the same time period because

38. Life in Southeast Asia in the seventeenth century was probably better than it was in other parts of ...

- a. the region had a very cool climate.
- b. the region's geography provided soils that produced many beneficial products.
- c. most of the region was heavily populated.
- d. its society was dominated by numerous very large cities.
- e. there were no religious conflicts as all the inhabitants were Buddhists.

ANSWER: b

39. Southeast Asia produced all of the following for export in the 1700s except

- a. ceramics.
- b. spices.
- c. copper.
- d. gold.
- e. steel.

ANSWER: e

40. 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

41. Which of the following is not correct about the economy of Southeast Asia in the sixteenth century?

- a. Regional and interregional trade had begun to expand even before 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 commercialized.
- e. The royal courts were the main producers and major consumers of luxury goods.

ANSWER: c

42. The necessary improvements in which three areas are regarded as essential elements in the Age of Exploration?

- a. Navigation, ship style, and capitalism.
- b. Religious fervor, industrialism, and staple crops.
- c. Three field crop rotation, navigational abilities, and cartography.

- d. Navigation, shipbuilding, and weaponry.
- e. Banking, joint stock companies, and navigation.

ANSWER: d

43. Under the rule of Sonni Ali, which power emerged in West Africa?

- a. Hausa States
- b. Songhai
- c. Mali
- d. Bantu
- e. Ghana

ANSWER: b

44. All of the following technology advances assisted European expansion EXCEPT

- a. the lateen sail.
- b. right-sided rudders.
- c. portolani
- d. construction of carvels
- e. widespread use of the compass

ANSWER: b

45. What were the main objectives of Prince Henry the Navigator?

- a. Expanding Christianity, obtaining a monopoly on the slave trade, and establishing colonies in Brazil.
- b. Refining the reputation of his school of maritime studies, expanding trade opportunities for Portugal, obtaining personal wealth.
- c. Expanding trade routes for Europe, enriching the Catholic church, and advancing scientific knowledge.
- d. Weakening the Muslim states in Spain and West Africa, advancing Christianity, expanding trade opportunities for Portugal.
- e. Overthrowing Spain, establishing a colonial foothold in Africa, and monopolizing the spice trade from Asia.

ANSWER: a

46. The first region settled by Portugal within Africa was

- a. Cape Verde
- b. Goa
- c. The Azores
- d. The Gold Coast
- e. Angola

ANSWER: d

47. The final blow to Portuguese domination of the Asian spice trade came when

- a. Christopher Columbus sailed to Hispaniola.
- b. the English began to form joint-stock companies for colonization.
- c. the Dutch VOC seized Malacca.

- d. Muslim traders extended from the Arabic peninsula and cut off access to the Indian ocean.
- e. the Portuguese monarchy was overthrown by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.

ANSWER: c

48. Which of the following was NOT an advantage held by the Spanish in conquering the "New World?"

- a. Competition from the Dutch
- b. Superior weapons
- c. better organization.
- d. A desire to spread Christianity.
- e. Personal determination.

ANSWER: a

49. The largest population of Aztecs died off because of

- a. Spanish warfare
- b. human sacrifice.
- c. the encomienda system.
- d. disease.
- e. enslavement by the Portuguese.

ANSWER: d

50. The Europeans serving as bureaucrats in the Spanish viceroyalty in America were known as

- a. peninsulares
- b. creoles
- c. mestizos
- d. mulattoes
- e. nahautl

ANSWER: a

51. The value of precious metals flowing into Europe quadrupled with the Spanish exploitation of

- a. gold mining in Mexico.
- b. the gold found by Pizarro from El Dorado in Columbia.
- c. the silver mines at Potosi in Peru.
- d. gold found in Rio de la Plata.
- e. silver in Guanajuato, Mexico.

ANSWER: c

52. The first permanent English colony was established in the early seventeenth century at

- a. Roanoke
- b. Massachussetts Bay
- c. Plymouth Rock

- d. Chesapeake Bay
- e. Jamestown

ANSWER: e

53. Military conflict between the English and Spanish during The War of Jenkin's Ear was because of

- a. intensified competition for overseas resources.
- b. control of trade routes in the Indian Maritime Network.
- c. English settlement in the mid-Atlantic states
- d. Spanish refusal to vacate St. Augustine, Florida.
- e. English hijacking of Spanish galleons.

ANSWER: a

The Portuguese seizure of lands from the Mwene Mutapa of east Africa eventually became the colony of

54. The Portuguese seizure of lands from the Mwene Mutapa...

- a. Zimbabwe
- b. Mozambique
- c. Zambezi
- d. Mombasa
- e. Zaire

ANSWER: b

55. The first Europeans to settle in Southern Africa were the

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

ANSWER: b

56. The demand for increased slave labor in the sixteenth century was due to the dramatic expansion of

- a. the Portuguese spice trade.
- b. colonization of the Americas spurring growth of the sugar industry.
- c. with the Ottoman empire's blockade of the Silk Road, dependence on cotton was shifted to the Americas.
- d. the elimination of the Portuguese from east Africa.
- e. the declaration of the Treaty of Tordesillas giving the Portuguese dominion over Africa.

ANSWER: b

57. What constituted the third leg of the Triangle trade?

- a. payment for slaves in gold in Africa prior to the Middle Passage.
- b. payment for slaves in the Americas with sugar-based products to be taken back to

Europe.

c. payment for slaveships in Europe to go to Africa.

d. exchange of slaves for passage of cargo and colonists from Europe to America.

e. None of these.

ANSWER: b

Subjective Short Answer

58. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Paramesvara

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

59. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Malacca

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

60. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Prince Henry the Navigator

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

61. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Vasco da Gama

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

62. Instructions: Identify the following terms. "Christians and spices"

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

63. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Marco Polo's Travels

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

64. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Sufism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

65. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Songhai

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

66. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Timbuktu

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

67. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Leo Africanus

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

68. Instructions: Identify the following terms. caravels

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

69. Instructions: Identify the following terms. "God, glory, and gold"

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

70. Instructions: Identify the following terms. sternpost rudder, compass, and astrolabe

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

71. Instructions: Identify the following terms. conquistador

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

72. Instructions: Identify the following terms. portolani

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

73. Instructions: Identify the following terms. the Gold Coast

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

74. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Calicut

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

75. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Afonso de Albuquerque

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

76. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Christopher Columbus

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

77. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Hispaniola

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

78. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Pedro Cabral

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

79. Instructions: Identify the following terms. John Cabot

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

80. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Treaty of Tordesillas

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

81. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Amerigo Vespucci

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

82. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Hernán Cortés

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

83. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Moctezuma

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

84. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Francisco Pizarro

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

85. Instructions: Identify the following terms. encomienda system

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

86. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Bartolomé de Las Casas

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

87. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Ferdinand Magellan

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

88. Instructions: Identify the following terms. British East India Company

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

89. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Dutch West India Company and Dutch East India Company

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

90. Instructions: Identify the following terms. the VOC

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

91. Instructions: Identify the following terms. mulattoes and mestizos

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

92. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Massachusetts Bay Company

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

93. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Cape of Good Hope

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

94. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Kilwa, Sofala, and Mombasa
ANSWER: Answer not provided.

95. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Mwene Mutapa
ANSWER: Answer not provided.

96. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Boers
ANSWER: Answer not provided.

97. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Afrikaans
ANSWER: Answer not provided.

98. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Alfonso I
ANSWER: Answer not provided.

99. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Gorée
ANSWER: Answer not provided.

100. Instructions: Identify the following terms. cane culture in America
ANSWER: Answer not provided.

101. Instructions: Identify the following terms. manioc
ANSWER: Answer not provided.

102. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Middle Passage
ANSWER: Answer not provided.

103. Instructions: Identify the following terms. the Slave Coast
ANSWER: Answer not provided.

104. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Batavia
ANSWER: Answer not provided.

105. Instructions: Identify the following terms. batik
ANSWER: Answer not provided.

106. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Shwedagon Pagoda

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

107. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Buddhist and Islamic kingship models

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

Essay

108. What geographical advantages did Western Europe have in its encounters with the non-Western world in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries? How did the Portuguese lead the way in exploration? What role did Prince Henry the Navigator play? How did imported eastern ideas and innovations spur the Portuguese advance?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

109. Compare and contrast the causes and consequences of the voyages of Zhenghe with those of Columbus. Speculate on how history might have been different had Zhenghe successfully navigated the Pacific to the coast of California.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

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

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

111. How did Spanish methods of dealing with their new territories in America affect the native populations there? Discuss and elaborate on the role of Bartolomé de la Casas in alleviating the aggressive policies of the Spanish toward the native populations

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

112. Compare and contrast slavery in Africa before the sixteenth century to African slavery after the arrival of the Europeans. What are the continuities, if any, and what are the differences?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

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

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

114. Why was it Western Europe rather than China, the Muslim world, or some other non-Western society that effected the globalization era of the sixteenth century? What prevented China and the well-organized Islamic states from achieving an ascendancy?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

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

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

116. Differentiate between the Columbian Exchange and Triangle Trade. Can you argue that the Columbian exchange could be defined in a larger context?

ANSWER: Answer not provided

117. How does Albuquerque's conquest of Malacca compare with the Spanish conquest of Latin America? How was each subsequently incorporated into the system of imperial administration?

ANSWER: Answer not provided

118. Why were the Portuguese not able to maintain a spice monopoly or significant imperial holdings in Southeast Asia, given their initial success? Explain how they were displaced and succeeded by competing forces from Europe.

ANSWER: Answer not provided

119. What were the different approaches used for expansion of trade in the Americas and Southeast Asia, if you compare the Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish? Why did the English have less success than the others?

ANSWER: Answer not provided

120. How much would you argue that expansion of Christianity was a factor of European imperialism in the Age of Exploration versus exploitation of resources (including slaves)? How did conversion attempts succeed or fail in the Americas and Southeast Asia? Why?

ANSWER: Answer not provided

121. What factors are attributed to the expansion of European exploration in the fifteenth century, and how did their influence come to dominate the regions of the Americas, Africa, and Southeast Asia?

ANSWER: Answer not provided