

Name _____

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Class _____

Date _____

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

1. What motives were behind European expansion in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Motives for Expansion

2. What developments helped facilitate European expansion in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Means for Expansion

3. Why did the slave trade come to rely on the peoples of West Africa? What were the consequences for all parties involved?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Africa: The Slave Trade

4. How were the Spanish able to build, exploit, and govern an empire in the Americas?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spanish Empire in the New World

5. How did the British gain the upper hand in the competition to control Indian trade and commerce?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The French and British in India

6. What role did private investment and initiative play in the development of European imperialism? Give specific examples.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Growth of Commercial Capitalism

7. Compare and contrast mercantilism and capitalism. What are the most important differences between the two economic ideologies?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Toward a World Economy

8. Examine the relationship between Japan and Europe from 1600 to approximately 1850.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Japan

9. What were the most important long-term effects of European expansion on the peoples of the Americas?

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Conquered

10. How did the Columbian Exchange impact the Americas? What about Europe, Africa, and Asia?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Conquerors

11. How did European expansion affect China? How did the Chinese view European efforts to control and expand trade?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: China

12. What role did disease play in facilitating the Spanish conquest of the Aztecs and the Incas? In your opinion, would these conquests have been possible without epidemics that swept through the Americas in the wake of European settlement?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Spanish Empire in the New World

13. Prester John

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Motives for Expansion

14. *The Travels of John Mandeville*

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Motives for Expansion

15. Marco Polo

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Motives for Expansion

16. conquistadors

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Spanish Empire in the New World

17. *“God, glory, and gold”*

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

REFERENCES: The Means for Expansion

18. Ptolemy's *Geography*

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Means for Expansion

19. Goa

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire

20. compass and astrolabe

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Means for Expansion

21. Prince Henry the Navigator

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire

22. the Gold Coast

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Africa: The Slave Trade

23. Bartholomeu Dias

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire

24. Vasco da Gama and Calicut

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Means for Expansion

25. Afonso de Albuquerque

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire

26. Malacca

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire

27. Spice Islands
ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire

28. Christopher Columbus
ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Voyages to the New World

29. John Cabot
ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Voyages to the New World

30. Amerigo Vespucci
ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Voyages to the New World

31. Ferdinand Magellan
ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Voyages to the New World

32. Treaty of Tordesillas
ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Voyages to the New World

33. Hernán Cortés and Moctezuma
ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Spanish Conquest of the Aztec Empire

34. the Aztecs and Tenochtitlán
ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Spanish Conquest of the Aztec Empire

35. the Inca and Pachakuti

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Inca and the Spanish

36. Francisco Pizarro

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Inca and the Spanish

37. *encomienda*

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Administration of the Spanish Empire

38. viceroy

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Administration of the Spanish Empire

39. Society of Friends

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Effects of the Slave Trade

40. Middle Passage

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Growth of the Slave Trade

41. triangular trade

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Growth of the Slave Trade

42. "sugar factories"

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The West Indies

43. Dutch East India Company

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The West in Southeast Asia

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

44. Batavia

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The West in Southeast Asia

45. Mughal Empire

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Mughal Empire

46. British East India Company

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Impact of the Western Powers

47. Robert Clive

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Impact of the Western Powers

48. "Black Hole of Calcutta"

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Impact of the Western Powers

49. Ming and Qing dynasties

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: China

50. Lord Macartney and Emperor Qianlong

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: China

51. Tokugawa shoguns

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Japan

52. Nagasaki and the Dutch

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Japan

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

53. Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz

ANSWER:	Answers will vary.
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	The Conquered

54. Jesuits

ANSWER:	Answers will vary.
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	Spanish Missionaries

55. price revolution

ANSWER:	Answers will vary.
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	Economic Conditions in the Sixteenth Century

56. inflation

ANSWER:	Answers will vary.
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	Economic Conditions in the Sixteenth Century

57. joint stock company

ANSWER:	Answers will vary.
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	The Growth of Commercial Capitalism

58. Amsterdam Exchange

ANSWER:	Answers will vary.
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	The Growth of Commercial Capitalism

59. mercantilism

ANSWER:	Answers will vary.
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	Mercantilism

60. mestizos and mulattoes

ANSWER:	Answers will vary.
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	The Conquered

61. Columbian Exchange

ANSWER:	Answers will vary.
POINTS:	1

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

REFERENCES: The Conquerors

62. Gerardus Mercator

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Conquerors

63. Which event reopened the doors between Europe and east Asia in the thirteenth century?

- a. The Black Death
- b. The Reformation
- c. The fall of the Ottomans
- d. Muslim conquests
- e. Mongol conquests

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Motives for Expansion

64. Who was the Italian merchant whose tales of the court of Kublai Khan were popular in medieval Europe?

- a. Daniel Defoe
- b. Amerigo Vespucci
- c. Marco Polo
- d. Leonardo Bruni
- e. Jacques Cour

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Motives for Expansion

65. Where was the kingdom of Prester John supposed to have been located?

- a. Africa
- b. East Asia
- c. South America
- d. North America
- e. Southeast Asia

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Motives for Expansion

66. Who produced a world map that was essential to European explorers in the late fifteenth century?

- a. Aristotle
- b. Prince Henry the Navigator
- c. Ptolemy
- d. Christopher Columbus

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

- e. Hernán Cortés

ANSWER:

c

POINTS:

1

REFERENCES:

The Means for Expansion

67. Which Portuguese state leader initiated the European age of exploration?

- a. Vasco de Gama
- b. Prince Henry the Navigator
- c. Bartholomeu Dias
- d. Francis Drake
- e. Amerigo Vespucci

ANSWER:

b

POINTS:

1

REFERENCES:

The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire

68. In the early fifteenth century, Portuguese fleets explored the western coast of Africa in search of

- a. spices.
- b. gold.
- c. salt.
- d. tobacco.
- e. silk.

ANSWER:

b

POINTS:

1

REFERENCES:

The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire

69. Which sea captain made the first direct voyage from Europe to India?

- a. Bartholomeu Dias
- b. Ferdinand Magellan
- c. Francis Drake
- d. Vasco da Gama
- e. Amerigo Vespucci

ANSWER:

d

POINTS:

1

REFERENCES:

The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire

70. What did Vasco da Gama hope to find in India?

- a. The fountain of youth
- b. Salt
- c. Slaves
- d. Precious stones
- e. Spices

ANSWER:

e

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire

71. What *best* explains the success of the Portuguese in building a maritime empire?

- a. Guns and seamanship
- b. Gold and faith
- c. Portugal's growing population
- d. Civil war in China
- e. Spanish help

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire

72. What *best* exemplified early Spanish exploration of and expansion in the New World?

- a. The first circumnavigation of the globe by Amerigo Vespucci
- b. The conquest of the Aztec Empire by Cortés
- c. The conquest of the Incas by Magellan
- d. Pizarro's landing at the Pacific coast of South America in 1530
- e. Da Gama's arrival in India in 1498

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spanish Empire in the New World

73. For which state did John Cabot, a Venetian, sail?

- a. France
- b. Venice
- c. Spain
- d. Portugal
- e. England

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Voyages to the New World

74. Which explorer completed the first known circumnavigation of the earth?

- a. Amerigo Vespucci
- b. Ferdinand Magellan
- c. John Cabot
- d. Christopher Columbus
- e. Vasco da Gama

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Voyages to the New World

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

75. What was the main provision of the Treaty of Tordesillas?

- a. It divided the Spice Islands between Portugal and the Dutch Republic.
- b. It divided South Africa between the English and the Dutch.
- c. It divided the New World between Spain and Portugal.
- d. It divided the North Atlantic between England and France.
- e. It divided the South Pacific between Spain and the Dutch Republic.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Voyages to the New World

76. Mayan civilization came to include much of

- a. modern-day Canada.
- b. the Pacific Coast of North America.
- c. the Mississippi Valley.
- d. Central America and southern Mexico.
- e. South America.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Early Civilizations in Mesoamerica

77. Which major European disease caused high rates of mortality among the natives of the New World?

- a. Syphilis
- b. Yellow fever
- c. Smallpox
- d. Scurvy
- e. Avian flu

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Disease in the New World

78. What was the *encomienda*?

- a. A Spanish system devised to collect tribute from natives and to use their labor
- b. A system of Spanish officials who supervised local industries
- c. The taxes levied on the colonists by the Spanish government
- d. A hybrid tortilla made partly from maize and partly from wheat flower
- e. The mission schools set up to educate the Indians

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Administration of the Spanish Empire

79. When Moctezuma first encountered the Spanish, he believed they were

- a. Aztecs in disguise.

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

- b. foreign spies.
- c. representatives of a god.
- d. Mayans.
- e. punishment sent by the devil.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Spanish Conquest of the Aztec Empire

80. Which conquistador conquered and looted the Inca Empire in 1531?

- a. Cortez
- b. De Soto
- c. Coronado
- d. De las Casas
- e. Pizarro

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Inca and the Spanish

81. By 1700, the population of central Mexico had fallen from 11 million in 1519 to

- a. 2.5 million.
- b. 6.5 million
- c. 8 million.
- d. 500,000.
- e. 250,000.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Disease in the New World

82. Most slaves taken to Portugal in the second half of the fifteenth century ended up

- a. in the galleys on the Portuguese navy.
- b. being re-exported to the Americas.
- c. working in copper mines.
- d. working on plantations.
- e. as domestic servants.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Africa: The Slave Trade

83. Why were Native Americans not widely used as slaves on sugar plantations?

- a. The Church condemned slavery as immoral.
- b. They couldn't learn European languages.
- c. Their populations were too small due to European diseases.

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

- d. They were viewed as lazy and shiftless and refused to work.
- e. They fought back too well and too often to be profitable.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Africa: The Slave Trade

84. How many Africans slaves were shipped to the New World between the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries?

- a. One million
- b. Two million
- c. Five million
- d. Ten million
- e. Twenty-five million

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Africa: The Slave Trade

85. What statement *best* describes the impact of the African slave trade?

- a. It had little impact upon the number of wars in Africa.
- b. It reduced the number of wars in Africa because all the African states united against the European slavers.
- c. It increased the number of wars in Africa because of the increasing demand for prisoners who could be sold as slaves.
- d. It died out with the discovery of the South Asian Spice Islands.
- e. It was carried out peacefully as wars or violence would reduce the number of slaves and thus profits.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Africa: The Slave Trade

86. In what part of Southeast Asia did the Spanish establish themselves?

- a. Siam
- b. The Philippines
- c. Vietnam
- d. Java
- e. Cambodia

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The West in Southeast Asia

87. Which European nation took over the spice trade from Portugal?

- a. Venice
- b. England
- c. Spain
- d. France

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

e. The Dutch Republic

ANSWER:

e

POINTS:

1

REFERENCES:

The West in Southeast Asia

88. Why did the mainland states of Southeast Asia have better success in resisting European encroachment than did the Spice Islands and Malay states?

- a. They had greater natural resources desired by the Europeans.
- b. They were more politically cohesive with strong monarchies.
- c. Their existence was not known to the Europeans.
- d. They were Christians, and the Europeans never bothered their fellow Christians.
- e. They were allied to China, which gave them military support against the Europeans.

ANSWER:

b

POINTS:

1

REFERENCES:

The West in Southeast Asia

89. The founders of the Mughal Empire came from

- a. the lush tropical forests of southern India.
- b. the foothills of the Urals in modern-day Russia.
- c. the mountainous region north of the Ganges River Valley.
- d. the islands groups near Sri Lanka.
- e. the Arab Middle East.

ANSWER:

c

POINTS:

1

REFERENCES:

The Mughal Empire

90. Which state was the major western rival to the British in India in the seventeenth century?

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

ANSWER:

b

POINTS:

1

REFERENCES:

The Impact of the Western Powers

91. Under pressure from the British, the French in India were eventually restricted to the fort at

- a. Calicut.
- b. Pondicherry.
- c. Delhi.
- d. Bombay.
- e. Hyderabad.

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Impact of the Western Powers

92. Where was the local British population in India's Fort William imprisoned?

- a. "Bilious swamp of Madras"
- b. "Icy Ajanta caves"
- c. "Black Hole of Calcutta"
- d. "Red Fort of the Mughals"
- e. "Swampy sink of Purdah"

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Impact of the Western Powers

93. Which European nation had the first direct contact with China since Marco Polo?

- a. Portugal
- b. Spain
- c. the Dutch Republic
- d. Russia
- e. England

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire
New Rivals on the World Stage
China

94. Which of these factors contributed to the decline of the Ming dynasty?

- a. Pressure by the English
- b. A series of weak rulers
- c. Pressure by the Dutch
- d. Religious strife
- e. Climate change

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: China

95. Which Chinese dynasty replaced the Ming in the seventeenth century and came from Manchuria?

- a. Tang
- b. Song
- c. Yuan
- d. Qin
- e. Qing

ANSWER: e

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: China

96. How did the Qing government respond to the arrival of European foreigners by sea?
- They opened China to diplomatic and trade opportunities with the Europeans.
 - They established free trade connections, but no diplomatic relations.
 - They engaged in trade, but confined European traders to a small island to limit contact.
 - They refused all overtures to engage in trade.
 - They allowed Europeans to have full contact and interaction with the Chinese.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Western Inroads

97. Who were the first to be expelled from Japan by Tokugawa Ieyasu?
- Catholic missionaries
 - European merchants
 - European soldiers
 - Protestant exiles
 - African slaves

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Opening to the West

98. What was introduced into the Americas from Europe in the sixteenth century?
- Chocolate
 - Dogs
 - Potatoes
 - Horses
 - Corn

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Conquerors

99. Where was the first permanent English settlement in North America located?
- Massachusetts Bay
 - Plymouth
 - New York
 - Jamestown
 - Quebec

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: British North America

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

100. What was the long-term impact of the introduction of potatoes from the America to Europe?

- a. Inflation in Europe
- b. Population decrease in Europe
- c. Population increase in Europe
- d. Deflation in Europe
- e. Epidemics in Europe

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Conquerors

101. Who was most adversely affected by the price revolution?

- a. Land owners
- b. Wage earners
- c. Merchants
- d. Clergy
- e. Soldiers

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Economic Conditions in the Sixteenth Century

102. What *best* describes the inflation of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries?

- a. It severely hampered commercial expansion.
- b. It caused a shift in industry to urban locales.
- c. It caused a decline in the standard of living for wage earners and those on fixed incomes.
- d. It was caused largely by a declining labor force.
- e. It was the result of too little money in circulation.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Economic Conditions in the Sixteenth Century

103. Which statement applies to the economy of sixteenth- and seventeenth century Europe?

- a. The joint stock company enabled the raising of spectacular sums of capital for world trading ventures.
- b. The early seventeenth century saw a general stagnation in the areas of mining and metallurgy.
- c. Technological innovations improved the lives of peasants dramatically.
- d. The population explosion made for urban growth and more social equality in cities.
- e. An economic depression occurred because of a lack of specie.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Growth of Commercial Capitalism

104. Which city was the financial center of seventeenth-century Europe?

- a. Paris

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

- b. London
- c. Rome
- d. Vienna
- e. Amsterdam

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Growth of Commercial Capitalism

105. During the Middle Passage,

- a. gold and salt from Africa was shipped to Europe.
- b. slaves from Africa were shipped to the Americas.
- c. manufactured goods from Europe were shipped to Africa.
- d. agricultural commodities from the Americas were shipped to Europe.
- e. luxury goods from Asia were shipped to Europe.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Africa: The Slave Trade

106. According to mercantilists, a nation's prosperity depended on

- a. maximizing imports.
- b. keeping taxes as low as possible.
- c. the elimination of restrictions on trade.
- d. a large supply of gold and silver.
- e. the size of its population.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mercantilism

107. Which statement *best* describes European trade and expansion by the end of the seventeenth century?

- a. International trade was much greater than intra-European trade.
- b. Wealth was being transferred back to the New World from Europe in the form of raw materials.
- c. Local, regional, and intra-European trade was considerably greater than international trade.
- d. Slavery was in decline in both Africa and the New World.
- e. European imperialism had come to an end.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Overseas Trade and Colonies: Movement Toward Globalization

108. Which nation(s) or continent was least affected by European power and influence before the nineteenth century?

- a. China and Japan
- b. Africa
- c. North America

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

- d. South America
- e. India

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Chapter Summary

109. In which area did an extensive multiracial society first appear?

- a. British North America
- b. Latin America
- c. Northern Europe
- d. Southern Europe
- e. China

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Conquered

110. Why did Catholic Christianity fail to take root in China in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

- a. Opposition from Jesuit missionaries
- b. Opposition from Protestant missionaries
- c. Disagreement among religious orders and suppression by Chinese authorities
- d. Chinese anti-religious attitudes
- e. Competition from Hindu missionaries

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Catholic Missionaries

111. What was true of French North America?

- a. It was run autocratically.
- b. It was densely populated.
- c. It was a major exporter of grain to Europe.
- d. It was run as a republic.
- e. It benefitted from massive investments by the French crown.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: French North America

112. What was the West Indies' most important export?

- a. Cotton
- b. Tobacco
- c. Sugar
- d. Gold
- e. Salt

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The West Indies

113. The primary motives for European expansion were “God, glory, and gold.”

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Motives for Expansion

114. Portuguese ships in the Indian Ocean usually had no cannons.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire

115. In 1492, knowledgeable Europeans knew that the world was round.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Voyages to the New World

116. The decline of the Maya civilization was precipitated by the arrival of the Spanish.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Early Civilizations in Mesoamerica

117. The triangular trade linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Growth in the Slave Trade

118. The Dutch in Southeast Asia were supplanted by the Portuguese.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____ : _____ e: _____

Chapter 14 - Europe and the World: New Encounters, 1500–1800.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The West in Southeast Asia

119. By the middle of the seventeenth century, China was in steep decline.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: China

120. After unifying Japan, Tokugawa Ieyasu took the title of shogun.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Japan

121. By 1750, the population of British North America had reached about 1.5 million.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: British North America

122. Mercantilist policy makers sought to establish a favorable balance of trade.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mercantilism