

Chapter 22

Multiple Choice

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

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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 313

2. Europeans began to search in earnest for an alternate route to Eastern Asia after

- 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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 306

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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 313

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, they relied on African goods.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 305

5. According to the authors, what was probably the most impressive Spanish venture in exploration?

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- a. Columbus's discovery of the New World.
- b. Hernán Cortés's subjugation of the Aztecs.
- c. The exploration of Florida, California, and Arizona.
- d. Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe.
- e. Gaining control of all of Central America.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 314

6. The Portuguese government was interested mainly in
- a. gaining more territory than the Spanish.
 - b. gaining control of the Philippines.
 - c. becoming wealthy through trade in luxury items.
 - d. being more successful than the Spanish under the mercantile system.
 - e. finding the fabled cities of gold known as El Dorado.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 308

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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 313

8. In the end, Portugal
- a. expanded its empire into Japan and Australia.
 - b. was too poor to maintain its empire.
 - c. lost interest in extensive overseas commerce.
 - d. sank into civil war.
 - e. became one of the wealthiest European empires.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 307

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.

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- 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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 315

10. Muslims preferred to deal with this group, because they were not out to convert the world, but to make money.
- a. Portuguese
 - b. Chinese
 - c. Dutch
 - d. English
 - e. Spanish

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 310

11. The most spectacular of the early European sea voyages was undertaken by
- a. Diaz, who was first to round Africa's treacherous Cape of Good Hope.
 - b. de 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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 308

12. During the 1600s, the English fought and won two wars against the Dutch; what was one of the major outcomes of those wars?
- a. The English became complacent because they thought they were invincible.
 - b. The English became the world's leading naval power for several centuries.
 - c. The Dutch turned to their Indian allies to keep their supremacy.
 - d. The Dutch recovered and felt unstoppable in any endeavor.
 - e. The English became the owners of the profitable port of Havana.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 316

13. France's colonial policies were more similar to those of which other country?
- a. Holland
 - b. Portugal
 - c. Spain
 - d. Britain

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e. India

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 311

14. In Brazil, the greatest number of slaves were originally imported for labor in the

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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 308

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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 315

16. The Spanish had to worry about which of the following in the Caribbean?

- a. Revolts by Amerindians.
- b. Piracy by other Europeans.
- c. Slave revolts aboard Spanish ships.
- d. The Catholic Church condemning their actions.
- e. None of the options are correct.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 311

17. Exploration was facilitated by partnerships, which

- a. guaranteed profits for all involved.
- b. set up effective methods for dividing up the work to be done.
- c. minimized risks to individual investors.
- d. could afford to get involved with the slave trade.
- e. established central locations for hiring captains and crews for the ships.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: p. 310

18. During the 1600s, what was the general trend in income levels for Europeans?

- a. Everyone's income fell due to inflation.
- b. Incomes tended to remain constant.
- c. Income disappeared and barter took its place.
- d. Most peoples incomes rose.
- e. Wealth decreased except for the upper classes.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 319

19. As Europeans came to have more contact with other parts of the world, they

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

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 311

20. Virginia and the Carolinas were first established as

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

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 311

21. Which country suffered the worst from inflation due to Spain's importation of large amounts of gold and silver?

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

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 317

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

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

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 311-312

23. As serfs in Europe began to gain their freedom, landlords

- a. went bankrupt after years of profligate spending.
- b. imported workers from neighboring countries.
- c. threw their farmer serfs off the land.
- d. left the land and became merchants and bankers.
- e. continued to try to force their workers to remain on the land.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 312

24. Which group of Europeans reaped the greatest benefit from the gold/silver-induced inflation?

- a. Some landlords.
- b. The merchants.
- c. All artisans.
- d. The peasants.
- e. The clergy.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 319

25. The coming of Europeans seems to have had the most catastrophic impact on

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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 313

26. Many of the early ideas of racism were ____ in nature.

- a. political
- b. economic

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- c. scientific
- d. religious
- e. Both A and C.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 313

27. What was the affect on local African societies as the slave trade grew?
- a. The slave system brought Africans together in solidarity against the Europeans.
 - b. Some members of the African societies accommodated the commerce in human beings.
 - 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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 319

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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 320

29. Fifteenth and sixteenth century voyages of exploration were facilitated mainly by
- a. European curiosity about other peoples.
 - b. the determination to obtain more farming land for a growing population.
 - c. the individual explorers' hopes of enrichment.
 - d. the discovery that the Earth was in fact a sphere without "ends."
 - e. new technology.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 304-305

30. What was the primary aim 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.
 - e. To develop a wide range of products for export.

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ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 317

Completion

31. _____ was common among the weakest aboard slave ships.

ANSWER: Death
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 310

32. Indian silver and gold enabled _____ to become Europe's strongest superpower in the 16th and 17th centuries.

ANSWER: Spain
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 308

33. Individuals whose ancestry included both Amerindians and whites were labeled _____.

ANSWER: mestizos
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 308

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

ANSWER: Dutch
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 310

35. A chief ingredient of Dutch success in carving out an overseas empire was the _____ Company.

ANSWER: Dutch East India
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 310

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

ANSWER: English
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 310

37. _____ was the dominant economic philosophy during the Age of Discovery.

ANSWER: Mercantilism
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: p. 311

38. The three most common epidemic diseases that caused a high death rate among Amerindians were _____.

ANSWER: small pox, measles, and influenza

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POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 312

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

ANSWER: Muslim

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 313

40. The early concept that unknown peoples were probably *anthropophagi*, or man eaters, 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"

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 317

Subjective Short Answer

41. Term for identification: Bartolomeo Diaz

ANSWER:

POINTS: 1

42. Term for identification: Christopher Columbus

ANSWER:

POINTS: 1

43. Term for identification: Amerigo Vespucci

ANSWER:

POINTS: 1

44. Term for identification: mestizo/mulatto

ANSWER:

POINTS: 1

45. Term for identification: Holland

ANSWER:

POINTS: 1

46. Term for identification: Bernal Diaz del Castillo

ANSWER:

POINTS: 1

47. Term for identification: smallpox

ANSWER:

POINTS: 1

48. Term for identification: Ferdinand Magellan

ANSWER:

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POINTS: 1

49. Term for identification: Dutch East India Company

ANSWER:

POINTS: 1

50. Term for identification: Columbian Exchange

ANSWER:

POINTS: 1

Essay

51. Describe the background for European exploration and trade expansion. Discuss the roles of Prince Henry and early Portuguese discoverers.

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.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 304-307

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.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 306-308

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

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.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 308
p. 310-311

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

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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 311-313

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 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 commerce, and smallpox.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Chapter 22

56. Discuss and elaborate on the impact of discovery and colonialism on European society.

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

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 307-311