

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 16 The World Economy

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) How was the global trade network of the 15th century different from that of previous eras?
- A) There was no significant trade between civilizations prior to the 15th century.
 - B) Trade prior to the 15th century was limited to the Eastern Hemisphere as a result of the military dominance of Eastern nations.
 - C) In previous eras, most attention was given to the development of regional economies and cultural zones, rather than a global network.
 - D) Trade in previous eras was almost entirely in the hands of the West as a result of overwhelming advantages in technology.

Answer: C

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Topic: Overview

Skill: Conceptual

- 2) Which of the following was one of the first new areas brought into the global commercial network after 1450?

- A) Eastern Africa
- B) The Americas
- C) Asia Minor
- D) Scandinavia

Answer: B

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Topic: Overview

Skill: Factual

- 3) What region of the world became the dominant culture in the period after 1450?

- A) China
- B) The West
- C) Africa
- D) The Islamic Middle East

Answer: B

Page Ref: 356

Topic: Overview

Skill: Factual

4) Which of the following was NOT a technological improvement introduced during the 15th century in the West?

- A) Use of the compass for navigation
- B) Deep-draft, round-hulled ships
- C) Lateen sails
- D) Gunpowder adapted to gunnery

Answer: C

Page Ref: 361-362

Topic: Overview

Skill: Factual

5) The initiative for Western exploration and conquest came from the kingdom of

- A) Portugal.
- B) Spain.
- C) France.
- D) Sicily.

Answer: A

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Topic: The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

Skill: Factual

6) What noble was responsible for initiating a series of expeditions along the African coast and outward to the Azores in the 15th century?

- A) Prince Henry the Navigator
- B) Cardinal Mazarin, regent of France
- C) Hugh Dupuy, Count Marechal
- D) Prince Henry of England

Answer: A

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Topic: The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

Skill: Factual

7) The first Portuguese fleet rounded the Cape of Good Hope in

- A) 1291.
- B) 1354.
- C) 1488.
- D) 1519.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 362

Topic: The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

Skill: Factual

8) The captain of the first Portuguese fleet to reach India was

- A) Amerigo Vespucci.
- B) Vasco da Gama.
- C) Christopher Columbus.
- D) Ferdinand Magellan.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 362

Topic: The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

Skill: Factual

9) What region in the Americas was claimed by Portugal?

- A) Mexico
- B) Peru
- C) Panama
- D) Brazil

Answer: D

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Topic: The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

Skill: Factual

10) What land was claimed for Spain as the result of Ferdinand Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe beginning in 1519?

- A) Philippines
- B) New Zealand
- C) Chile
- D) Australia

Answer: A

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Topic: The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

Skill: Factual

11) What Italian captain sailing for the monarchs of Spain reached the Americas in 1492?

- A) Ferdinand Magellan
- B) Amerigo Vespucci
- C) Dante Alighieri
- D) Christopher Columbus

Answer: D

Page Ref: 363

Topic: The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

Skill: Factual

12) Why did the initiative in early conquest and exploration pass to northern European nations in the later 16th century?

- A) Spain and Portugal were defeated in a critical war with the Ottoman Empire.
- B) The Dutch and the British improved the design of oceanic vessels, producing faster ships than their Catholic rivals.
- C) Famine and disease disastrously reduced the population of the Iberian peninsula after 1588.
- D) The Spanish defeat of the English Armada cut England off from further advances in Europe and forced English attention to foreign conquest.

Answer: B

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Topic: The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

Skill: Conceptual

13) What was the purpose of the early English voyages to North America?

- A) To establish colonies
- B) To create a fortified port and trading region
- C) To discover an Arctic route to China
- D) To drive the Spanish from the Americas

Answer: C

Page Ref: 364

Topic: The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

Skill: Conceptual

14) In what region of the world did the Dutch challenge the Portuguese for commercial dominance?

- A) Brazil
- B) Southeast Asia
- C) Scandinavia
- D) India

Answer: B

Page Ref: 365

Topic: The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

Skill: Factual

15) In what way were the early Dutch and British exploration and trade projects different from those of the Iberian nations?

- A) The expeditions of Spain and Portugal did not enjoy government support.
- B) Dutch and British exploration owed much to private initiative of merchant groups and the formation of chartered trading companies.
- C) Dutch and British exploratory expeditions were independent of their respective governments.
- D) The Dutch and British operated joint explorations in the names of both governments while Portugal and Spain competed in the competition for conquest.

Answer: B

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Topic: The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

Skill: Conceptual

16) What British commercial institution ruled India for much of the 18th century?

- A) The British Tea and Spice Company
- B) The British East India Company
- C) The Raj Trading Company
- D) The Calcutta and Madras Limited

Answer: B

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Topic: The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

Skill: Factual

17) As part of the "Colombian Exchange," which of the following was a European contribution to the Americas?

- A) Bullion
- B) Raw materials
- C) Horses
- D) Corn

Answer: C

Page Ref: 367

Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Factual

18) What is the most accepted figure for the percentage of the population of American Indians who died following the European colonization?

- A) Over 15 percent
- B) Over 25 percent
- C) Over 33 percent
- D) Over 50 percent

Answer: D

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Factual

19) Which of the following was NOT a crop imported into Europe as a result of the "Colombian Exchange"?

- A) Corn
- B) Tobacco
- C) Millet
- D) Potatoes

Answer: C

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Factual

20) What was the impact of the introduction of American crops into Europe?

- A) The introduction of corn and the potato led to major population growth in Europe.
- B) Fungi introduced to Europe along with American crops led to a severe decline in agricultural productivity.
- C) Although American crops were introduced around the world by European traders, they were not adopted in Europe itself.
- D) Plantation agriculture fueled by slave labor became the norm in European agricultural systems.

Answer: A

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Conceptual

21) Which of the following areas of trade was NOT dominated by the West after the establishment of a global trading network in the 17th century?

- A) The Atlantic
- B) The Pacific
- C) The Indian Ocean
- D) The Mediterranean

Answer: C

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Conceptual

22) A Spanish-led fleet defeated the Ottoman Empire in 1571 at the battle of

- A) the Sargasso Sea.
- B) Lepanto.
- C) Civitate.
- D) Nicaea.

Answer: B

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Factual

23) Despite Japan's official policy of isolation, the Dutch were able to gain special access to the port of

- A) Osaka.
- B) Kyoto.
- C) Nissei.
- D) Nagasaki.

Answer: D

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Factual

24) Which of the following statements best accounts for the Spanish failure to hold a position of dominance in world trade?

- A) The Spanish withdrew voluntarily from the race for world trade dominance and established a policy of international isolation.
- B) The Catholic church that dominated Spanish society argued against the establishment of a commercial mentality in Spain.
- C) Spain's interests were increasingly directed toward the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.
- D) Spain's internal economy and banking system were not sufficient to accommodate the bullion from the new world and lacked significant manufacturing capability.

Answer: D

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Conceptual

25) What economic policy encouraged the development of colonies, particularly by northern Europe countries?

- A) Mercantilism
- B) Free trade
- C) Socialism
- D) Communism

Answer: A

Page Ref: 368

Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Conceptual

26) The dominant commercial nations of northern Europe made up the _____ zone of the world economy.

- A) dependent
- B) core
- C) negative trade
- D) free trade

Answer: B

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Conceptual

27) Which of the following regions was dependent on the core zone of the global trade network?

- A) Holland
- B) France
- C) England
- D) Sub-Saharan Africa

Answer: D

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Conceptual

28) Dependence in the world economy and the consequent need to produce unprocessed goods cheaply led to the development of _____ labor systems.

- A) dependant
- B) independent
- C) coercive
- D) socialist

Answer: C

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Conceptual

29) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the impact of the development of core-dependent economic zones on state formation?

A) Forced labor and European influence tended to generate weak governments in dependent regions, while increased trade revenues tended to generate increasing government strength in core states.

B) While the profits of global trade tended to strengthen the governments of core regions, the creation of colonies extended powerful governments to dependent zones as well.

C) The efforts of international trade tended to enrich private commercial interests but weaken core governments who were unable to tap the wealth. Dependent zone governments, based on company organization, tended to be strong.

D) No state government benefited from the creation of core-dependent zones. Neither core regions nor colonies were able to develop strong, centralized governments.

Answer: A

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Conceptual

30) Which of the following statements concerning the relationship between Asian civilizations and the world commercial network of the 16th and 17th centuries is NOT accurate?

A) Asian civilizations had ample political strength and economic sophistication to avoid dependent status.

B) East Asia constituted the civilization that remained most fully and consciously external to the world economy.

C) China depended on extensive government regulation to keep European activities in check.

D) China was able, thanks to the existence of its coastal navy, to prevent the establishment of European ports.

Answer: D

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Conceptual

31) Which of the following Western trade goods was of most interest to the Japanese?

A) Gunnery

B) Porcelain

C) Woolen cloth

D) Cotton cloth

Answer: A

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Factual

32) Which of the following civilizations was most fully part of the global trading network in the 16th century?

A) Russia

B) Ottoman Empire

C) China

D) Mughal empire

Answer: C

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Factual

- 33) What was the nature of the trade between eastern and western Europe in the 17th century?
- A) Western Europe imported grain in increasing amounts from eastern Europe in return for art objects and manufactured goods.
 - B) Eastern and western Europe remained economically isolated, as Russia, Poland, and Prussia extended their trade relationships with the Ottoman Empire.
 - C) The inability of eastern Europe to produce anything of value to the West frustrated attempts to establish trading connections between the two halves of Europe.
 - D) Eastern Europe emerged as a powerful challenger to Western domination of the global commercial network.

Answer: A

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Conceptual

- 34) In what year did Spanish settlement of the American mainland begin?

- A) 1492
- B) 1509
- C) 1588
- D) 1607

Answer: B

Page Ref: 371

Topic: Colonial Expansion

Skill: Factual

- 35) Where was the first Spanish colony on the American mainland?

- A) Peru
- B) Panama
- C) Mexico
- D) Florida

Answer: B

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Topic: Colonial Expansion

Skill: Factual

- 36) Which of the following regions was NOT part of the Spanish colonial empire?

- A) Hispaniola
- B) Panama
- C) Jamaica
- D) Brazil

Answer: D

Page Ref: 363

Topic: Colonial Expansion

Skill: Factual

37) The British were able to oust the French from Canada following the

- A) Taipei rebellion.
- B) Sepoy rebellion.
- C) Battle of Manzikert.
- D) Seven Years War.

Answer: D

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Topic: Colonial Expansion

Skill: Factual

38) The most important Dutch colony in Africa was located on

- A) Mozambique.
- B) Madagascar.
- C) the Cape of Good Hope.
- D) the Island of Ceylon.

Answer: C

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Topic: Colonial Expansion

Skill: Factual

39) The British East India Company through negotiation with local Mughal princes gained a station at

- A) Goa.
- B) Calcutta.
- C) Constantinople.
- D) Delhi.

Answer: B

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Topic: Colonial Expansion

Skill: Factual

- 40) In Asia, significant conversion to Christianity
- A) occurred only in the northern Philippines.
 - B) was limited to the Dutch holding in Indonesia.
 - C) happened wherever the Westerners were able to establish colonies.
 - D) failed to occur anywhere.

Answer: A

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Topic: Colonial Expansion

Skill: Factual

- 41) In which of the following regions was European settlement a significant factor in the establishment of colonies?

- A) West Indies
- B) Indonesia
- C) Dutch South Africa
- D) China

Answer: C

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Topic: Colonial Expansion

Skill: Conceptual

- 42) Which of the following represents an impact on western Europe from the development of colonies?

- A) Colonial development resulted in a greater sense of cooperation among European nations.
- B) The development of colonies hastened the growth of centralized governments and destroyed the growth of the merchant class in western Europe.
- C) The use of colonially produced sugar spread widely in Europe.
- D) The decline of the Catholic church and its power resulted from many Europeans moving to the colonies.

Answer: C

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Topic: Colonial Expansion

Skill: Conceptual

43) In which of the following colonies did a deeper appreciation of Western institutions and values take place?

- A) Spanish Latin America
- B) French and British colonies of North America
- C) Brazil
- D) India

Answer: B

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Topic: Colonial Expansion

Skill: Conceptual

44) As a result of what treaty did the French lose their colony in North America to the British?

- A) Treaty of Westphalia, 1648
- B) Treaty of Paris, 1763
- C) Treaty of Utrecht, 1714
- D) Treaty of Versailles, 1919

Answer: B

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Topic: Colonial Expansion

Skill: Factual

45) Why did the southern colonies of the Atlantic seaboard become important before those farther north?

- A) Gold was discovered within the southern colonies of the Atlantic seaboard.
- B) The harsh climate of the northern colonies left those regions virtually unsettled.
- C) Only the southern colonies were able to eliminate the native Indian population.
- D) Cultivation of cash crops produced by coercive labor emerged there.

Answer: D

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Topic: Colonial Expansion

Skill: Factual

46) Which of the following statements concerning the interaction of North American colonists with the Indians is most accurate?

A) Colonists interacted with Indians, learned from them, and misused them, but did not forge a new cultural grouping as occurred in much of Latin America.

B) Constant warfare between the numerous sedentary agricultural tribes and the European colonists resulted in limited immigration from Europe.

C) Rapid intermarriage between Europeans and the Native Americans resulted in the creation of a new class of people, the *mestizos*, who continued to play a significant role in North American colonial development.

D) The occurrence of disease that rapidly decimated the Indian populations of Latin America did not take place in North America, thus Indian populations remained large and intermingled with the European immigrants.

Answer: A

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Topic: Colonial Expansion

Skill: Conceptual

Essay Questions

1) Describe the early European exploration of the world. Characterize the nature of early settlement.

Answer: Initial explorations in the hands of Spanish and Portuguese; development of African coast, Caribbean islands, Brazil; Portuguese voyages to India; Magellan's voyage opened up Pacific to exploration and conquest; Dutch opened up Indonesia, established colony on southern tip of Africa; British and French began exploration of North America. With exception of Dutch colony in Africa, most of early colonization limited to establishment of fortresses and trading posts on coasts of explored regions.

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Topic: The West's First Outreach: Maritime Power

Skill: Conceptual

2) What was the nature of the "Colombian Exchange"?

Answer: The Americas received diseases from Europe, African slaves, domesticated animals (horses, cattle, swine); The West got bullion, raw materials, American crops (corn, tobacco, sugar, coffee, potato). Benefits of the exchange were almost entirely to the Europeans. Aside from the introduction of large domesticated animals, Americas benefited minimally. Diseases ravaged Indian populations. Importation of American crops helped to fuel European population growth, aid in reducing food shortages.

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Factual

3) The European expansion of the 16th and 17th centuries created an imbalance in world trade. Discuss the emergence of dominant core areas and peripheral dependent zones.

Answer: Core areas were those areas of the world economy typified by production of manufactured goods, control of shipping, monopoly of banking and commercial services. Core areas were located primarily in northwestern Europe, for example Britain, France, and Holland. Dependent zones were regions typified by production of raw materials, supply of bullion, plantation agriculture of cash crops produced by coercive labor systems. Dependent zones surrounded the European core including southern and eastern Europe, Asia, and the colonial discoveries of the European explorers.

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Conceptual

4) Prior to 1600, what areas of the world remained outside the global trading network? What areas were then incorporated into the network after 1600?

Answer: East Asia, particularly China and Japan remained outside of global trade network; Mughal India only minimally involved; Ottoman Empire restricted trade to European enclaves in cities; Russia also remained outside system; outside of slave regions, Africa not involved. After 1600, India increasingly dominated by France and England; eastern Europe brought into system as supplier of grain to West.

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Topic: Toward a World Economy

Skill: Conceptual

5) Of all the colonial systems, the Atlantic colonies of North America most fully incorporated Western civilization. In what ways were the Atlantic colonies similar to the West? In what ways did they differ?

Answer: Similarities: marriage patterns with emphasis on nuclear family; emphasis on care of children; developed representative institutions similar to those of Europe; adopted much of Enlightenment political philosophy. Differences: lacked elaborate art and urbanization; greater sense of individual freedom, despite existence of slavery in southern colonies; economic conditions more equal than in Europe; lack of formal aristocracy.

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Topic: Colonial Expansion

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) What was the name Columbus gave to the first island that he landed on?

- A) Espanola
- B) Juana
- C) Puerto Rico
- D) San Salvador

Answer: D

Page Ref: 372-373

Topic: Western Conquerors: Tactics and Motives

Skill: Factual

2) Which is the best description of how Atahualpa went to meet the Governor?

- A) He went with 4,000 armed men.
- B) He refused to meet with the Governor.
- C) He stated his intention of becoming a Christian.
- D) He took five or six thousand unarmed men with him and went to meet the governor borne in a litter.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 372-373

Topic: Western Conquerors: Tactics and Motives

Skill: Factual