

**World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)**  
**Chapter 22 Asian Transitions in an Age of Global Change**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

---

1) The ultimate task of all the explorations launched by the Europeans from the 14th century onward was

- A) finding a sea link between Europe and the wealthy civilizations of Asia.
- B) establishing European political dominion over all of Asia.
- C) perfecting European knowledge of navigation and astronomy.
- D) spreading knowledge of European civilization to Asia.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 494

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

2) All of the following were sources of disappointment to the Europeans who arrived in Asia in the 16th and 17th centuries EXCEPT

- A) Asians were uninterested in European trade goods.
- B) Asians were uninterested in converting to Christianity.
- C) Asian civilization seemed materially impoverished.
- D) the Europeans were too few in numbers to exert force on Asian kingdoms.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 495

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

3) Whose voyages of exploration opened the way for the Europeans to the Indies?

- A) Christopher Columbus
- B) Vasco da Gama
- C) Francis Xavier
- D) Ponce de Leon

Answer: B

Page Ref: 494-495

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

4) Despite their armaments, what factor convinced the Europeans that they could make little headway against the kingdoms of Asia?

- A) Inferiority of European ships
- B) Distance from European ports
- C) European lack of bullion
- D) Large populations of Asian kingdoms

Answer: D

Page Ref: 495

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

5) What was the Portuguese lesson learned at Calicut?

- A) Indian markets had little of interest to Western consumers.
- B) Indians refused to trade with Europeans.
- C) Western products brought for trade were of little or no value.
- D) Western bullion was of no use in the East.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 495

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Conceptual

6) What was the initial Portuguese response to the encounter at Calicut?

- A) They abandoned hopes of entering the Asian markets.
- B) They exported increasing amounts of Western products to Asia.
- C) They bypassed India and traded directly with China.
- D) They applied military force to obtain desired Asian products.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 495

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

7) What peoples had preceded the Portuguese in entering the markets of south and southeast Asia?

- A) Africans
- B) Muslims
- C) Dutch
- D) English

Answer: B

Page Ref: 495

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

8) Which of the following products was associated with the Arab zone of the Asian sea trading network?

- A) Glass
- B) Cotton textiles
- C) Paper
- D) Porcelain

Answer: A

Page Ref: 496

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

9) Which of the following products was associated with the Indian zone of the Asian sea trading network?

- A) Tapestry
- B) Cotton textiles
- C) Carpets
- D) Spices

Answer: B

Page Ref: 496

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

10) Which of the following products was NOT one of the products associated with the Indian zone of the Asian sea trading network?

- A) Gems
- B) Salt
- C) Cinnamon
- D) Porcelain

Answer: D

Page Ref: 496

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

11) What was the significance of the mainland kingdoms and island states of southeast Asia that surrounded the three great manufacturing zones of the Asian sea trading network?

- A) These regions were virtually the sole consumers of goods made in the manufacturing regions.
- B) These regions fed raw materials—precious metals and forest products—into the trading network.
- C) These regions provided the military defense for the manufacturing regions.
- D) These regions had no relationship to the three main manufacturing zones of the Asian sea trading network.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 496

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Conceptual

12) What raw materials were the most highly valued exports in the Asian sea trading network for the Europeans?

- A) Iron
- B) Lumber
- C) Spices
- D) Ivory

Answer: C

Page Ref: 496

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

13) Which of the following items was more likely to be exchanged within the ports of each of the main trading zone rather than over greater distances between zones?

- A) Rice
- B) Spices
- C) Ivory
- D) Silk textiles

Answer: A

Page Ref: 496

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

14) What was the nature of the sea routes in the Asian trading network?

- A) Well-established routes directly crossing the major oceans were maintained from ancient times.
- B) Most of the navigation consisted of sailing along the coastlines and avoiding open seas.
- C) Only the Chinese and Arabs practiced navigation in the Asian trading network.
- D) The only sea-going routes crossed the Indian Ocean from the Swahili ports of east Africa to India.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 496-97

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Conceptual

15) Which of the following was one of the crucial points in the Asian sea trading network where trade converged?

- A) The mouth of the Ganges River
- B) Canton
- C) The straits of Malacca
- D) The mouth of the Huanghe River

Answer: C

Page Ref: 497

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

16) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the nature of the Asian sea trading network?

- A) The entire network was dominated by Arab merchants who worked in common cause to establish a monopoly of trade.
- B) The Chinese, as a result of their naval superiority, were able to secure military dominance of the system.
- C) There was no central control, and force was usually absent from commercial exchanges.
- D) The Chinese empire kept the peace through the use of heavily armed junks.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 497

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Conceptual

17) Why were the Portuguese unwilling to exchange bullion for products within the Asian commercial system?

- A) The doctrine of mercantilism equated possession of bullion with power and argued against negative trade balances.
- B) They had none.
- C) There was little merchandise that the Portuguese considered of value in the Asian trade network.
- D) All of Portuguese bullion was exchanged for slaves in the African commercial system.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 498

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Conceptual

18) Why did the Portuguese believe they could successfully enter the Asian sea trading by force?

- A) The Asian empires lacked navies.
- B) There was little military force in any of the Muslim or Asian empires.
- C) The Portuguese realized that their armies were more numerous than those of the Asian opponents.
- D) Portuguese ships were more maneuverable and better armed than those of their Asian opponents.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 498

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Conceptual

19) The Portuguese won a major sea battle over a combined fleet of Egyptian and Indian vessels in 1509 at

- A) Malacca.
- B) Diu.
- C) Samarkand.
- D) Batavia.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 499

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

20) Which of the following was NOT a fortified trading port established by the Portuguese in the early 16th century?

- A) Batavia
- B) Ormuz
- C) Malacca
- D) Goa

Answer: A

Page Ref: 499

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

21) What trade did the Portuguese intend to monopolize within the Asian trading network?

- A) Slaves
- B) Ivory
- C) Spices
- D) Cotton textiles

Answer: C

Page Ref: 499-500

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

22) How successful was the Portuguese monopoly on Asian products?

- A) For some decades they were able to maintain a complete monopoly over Asian products shipped to Europe.
- B) Though they managed to monopolize some spices grown in limited locales, the Portuguese lacked the manpower and ships to sustain a monopoly.
- C) The Portuguese were unable to achieve control over any Asian products due to competition from the Chinese commercial navy.
- D) The Portuguese monopoly was rigidly enforced over Asian products for almost two centuries.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 500

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Conceptual

23) Who succeeded Portugal as the most successful European entrant into the Asian sea trading network?

- A) England
- B) Italy
- C) Spain
- D) Holland

Answer: D

Page Ref: 500

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

24) Where was the chief Dutch trading fortress and port in southeast Asia?

- A) Ormuz
- B) Goa
- C) Batavia
- D) Manila

Answer: C

Page Ref: 500

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual



25) How did the Dutch commercial strategy within the Asian trade network differ from that of the Portuguese?

- A) The Dutch lacked a substantial navy, and could not use warships to maintain their commercial advantage.
- B) The Dutch did not make use of fortified towns and factories.
- C) The Dutch were more systematic in their monopoly control of a limited number of specific spices.
- D) The Dutch were more humane in their treatment of island peoples who cultivated the spices.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 500

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Conceptual

26) In what way did Dutch and English participation within the Asian sea trading network change by the middle decades of the 17th century?

- A) For both the Dutch and the English, peaceful commerce came to be more profitable than forcible control, and monopolies were aimed at European rather than Asian rivals.
- B) Both northern European nations abandoned the commerce in spices in favor of cotton and silk textiles.
- C) Unlike the Portuguese and Spanish, the northern European nations undertook wholesale conversion to Protestantism of the inhabitants of the Spice Islands.
- D) Military expansion enabled greater commercial control due to the series of religious wars that had broken out in Europe.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 500

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Conceptual

27) What area of the Philippines were the Spanish NOT able to conquer?

- A) Luzon
- B) Suhong
- C) Java
- D) Mindanao

Answer: D

Page Ref: 501

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

28) Among which of the following groups did Roman Catholic missionaries enjoy some success?

- A) The animists of the southern Philippines
- B) Hindu *brahmins*
- C) The Chinese
- D) Outcaste groups in Indian coastal regions

Answer: D

Page Ref: 502

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

29) What Jesuit missionary was responsible for creating the strategy of converting Hindu elites as a means of achieving mass conversions?

- A) Francis Xavier
- B) Robert di Nobili
- C) Matteo Ricci
- D) Adam Schall

Answer: B

Page Ref: 502

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Factual

30) In what sense was the Spanish conversion of the Filipinos similar to their experience in the Americas?

- A) All Christian tenets were taught in the language of the indigenous peoples.
- B) Filipino conversion to Christianity was predicated on political equality with the Spanish conquerors.
- C) Like the Amerindians, the Filipinos' brand of Christianity represented a creative blend of earlier beliefs and practices with Christianity.
- D) Few Filipinos were converted to Christianity.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 502

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Conceptual

31) Which of the following was NOT a European contribution to the Asian sea trading network?  
A) The addition of new routes, including the link to Europe around the Cape of Good Hope  
B) The introduction of sea warfare into the Asian trade network  
C) The establishment of new trading centers such as Goa, Calicut, and Batavia  
D) The establishment of an exchange of new crops and diseases similar to the "Columbian Exchange" with the Americas

Answer: D

Page Ref: 500-502

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Conceptual

32) The first Ming emperor of China was

- A) Yunglo.
- B) Hongwu.
- C) Kangxi.
- D) Chong Zhao.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 503

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Factual

33) Which of the following reforms was NOT introduced by the first Ming emperor?

- A) The position of the scholar-gentry within the bureaucracy was restored.
- B) State subsidies for imperial academies and regional colleges were reinstituted.
- C) Family influence in the selection of men to the Chinese bureaucracy was eliminated.
- D) The civil service examination system was reinstated.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 503

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Conceptual

34) Which of the following was a reform instituted by the first Ming emperor to reduce court factionalism and the power of the scholar-gentry?

- A) A chief minister was appointed from the royal family to oversee all work of the imperial bureaucracy.
- B) Corrupt or incompetent members of the bureaucracy were punished by being beaten on the bare buttocks.
- C) Imperial wives could only come from specified noble families of good repute.
- D) Eunuchs were expelled from the royal household.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 503-504

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Conceptual

35) Which of the following statements concerning Ming reforms in favor of the peasantry is most accurate?

- A) The early Ming emperors were completely uninterested in the plight of the peasantry.
- B) The first Ming emperor attempted to increase the forced labor demands on the peasantry in order to restore the Chinese economy following the expulsion of the Mongols.
- C) Despite some attempts to improve economic conditions for the peasantry, the growing power of the rural landlords led to increased tenancy and landless laborers.
- D) The Ming reforms resulted in a reduction in the authority of the local landlords and the establishment of small farming operations throughout China.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 504-505

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Conceptual

36) Which of the following statements concerning Ming social organization is most accurate?

- A) The adoption of more Buddhist beliefs began to break down the strict patterns of deference that had been customary in Han and Song China.
- B) Occupational alternatives for women of all social levels dramatically expanded during the Ming era.
- C) Among the groups granted almost total freedom from the bonds of social status were the students seeking entry into the scholar-gentry.
- D) Under the continued influence of neo-Confucian ideology, Ming society remained rigidly stratified with emphasis on deference of youth to elders and women to men.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 505

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Conceptual

37) Which of the following reasons is at least in part responsible for the peopling of the Yangtzi region in the southern part of China during the Ming era?

- A) The introduction of crops from the Americas that could be cultivated on inferior soils and did not require irrigation
- B) The enforced migration of remaining Mongols within the Chinese population to the region of the Yangtzi
- C) The abandonment of rice and millet cultivation in favor of wheat introduced by Portuguese merchants
- D) The overpopulation of the northern provinces of China led to the Ming ordering a mass migration

Answer: A

Page Ref: 506

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Conceptual

38) Where were foreigners permitted to do business in China during the Ming era?

- A) At any port
- B) Only at the Ming capital at Beijing
- C) At Macao and Canton
- D) Nowhere

Answer: C

Page Ref: 507

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Factual

39) Which of the following statements concerning the Ming economy is most accurate?

- A) Merchants failed to realize profits from the Ming commercial boom.
- B) Almost all commercial profits were reinvested in trade.
- C) The Chinese government did not tax trade, thus did not profit from commercial growth.
- D) Much merchant wealth was invested in land as a means of social advancement.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 507

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Conceptual

40) In terms of literature, what was the chief accomplishment of the Ming era?

- A) Poetry
- B) Narrative history
- C) The novel
- D) *Haiku*

Answer: C

Page Ref: 507

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Factual

41) During the reign of what Ming emperor did the Chinese launch commercial expeditions to southeast Asia, Persia, and Africa?

- A) Hongwu
- B) Yungle
- C) Chongzhen
- D) Kangxi

Answer: B

Page Ref: 507-508

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Factual

42) Why did the Chinese abandon the commercial voyages of the Zheng He expeditions?

- A) Many of the ships were lost as a result of poor ship design and inadequate sailing technology.
- B) The size of the fleets was so limited that they could not compete with the greater capacity of the European voyages.
- C) There was little of value for the Chinese to import in trade, and the voyages were expensive to carry out.
- D) The trade with foreign regions produced a negative balance of trade for China that drained bullion from imperial coffers.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 507-508, 511

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Conceptual

43) In what way did the Jesuit missionaries maintain their positions at the court of the Ming emperors?

- A) By converting Yungle to Christianity
- B) By maintaining a small but powerful European army in the Chinese capital
- C) By accepting the support of the scholar-gentry
- D) By demonstrating knowledge of science and technological skills

Answer: D

Page Ref: 508

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Factual

44) What group successfully asserted its control over China following the collapse of the Ming dynasty?

- A) The Mongols
- B) The Hsiung-nu
- C) The Jurchens or Manchus
- D) The Uighurs

Answer: C

Page Ref: 496, 510

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Factual

45) Which of the following was the first of the three military centralizers of Japan starting in the 16th century?

- A) Oda Nobunaga
- B) Hiata Ashikaga
- C) Tokugawa
- D) Murasaki

Answer: A

Page Ref: 511

Topic: Fending Off the West: Japan's Reunification and the First Challenge

Skill: Factual

46) In what year was the Tokugawa *shogunate* founded, marking the reestablishment of central government in Japan?

- A) 1593
- B) 1603
- C) 1633
- D) 1653

Answer: B

Page Ref: 512

Topic: Fending Off the West: Japan's Reunification and the First Challenge

Skill: Factual

47) Why did the earliest of the Japanese military centralizers accept Christian missionaries?

- A) His wife was a Christian who was able to exert her influence throughout his household.
- B) The Portuguese supplied a large army to rulers who offered to accept Christianity.
- C) Christianity was seen as a counterforce to the Buddhist orders that opposed the imposition of central rule.
- D) He was intimidated by the military might of the Portuguese.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 513

Topic: Fending Off the West: Japan's Reunification and the First Challenge

Skill: Conceptual

48) Which of the following was NOT a policy imposed as a result of Japanese isolation in the 17th century?

- A) Christianity was banned and Christians were persecuted.
- B) Foreign traders were confined to the island of Deshima in Nagasaki Bay.
- C) Neo-Confucian philosophy gave way to the influence of thinkers who championed the school of "National Learning."
- D) The Japanese elite abandoned all contact with Western learning and technological advance.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 513-514

Topic: Fending Off the West: Japan's Reunification and the First Challenge

Skill: Conceptual



## Essay Questions

---

1) Define the characteristics of the Asian sea trading network. In what ways did the European incursion change the Asian system?

Answer: Three major manufacturing zones: Arab producing carpets, tapestry, glass; Indian producing cotton textiles; China producing porcelain, paper, silks. No central control of system, no use of military force. Portuguese brought use of military force into system; added new routes including route around Cape of Good Hope to Europe; addition of new trading centers such as those at Goa, Ormuz, Batavia; introduction of concept of sea power and military force; introduction of Christianity, tribute kingdoms.

Page Ref: 498-503

Topic: The Asian Trading World and the Coming of the Europeans

Skill: Conceptual

2) What was the nature of the Ming restoration of traditional Chinese values? What innovations were made?

Answer: Ming returned to use of neo-Confucian philosophy as basis of culture; restored position of scholar-gentry; reinstituted examination system as basis of civil service. Early emperors attempted to curtail power of scholar-gentry; abolished position of chief minister; restricted imperial marriage to commoner families to reduce opportunity for court intrigue; number of eunuchs limited; potential rivals to succession exiled to provinces; greatest economic reform was Zhenghe voyages to distant markets.

Page Ref: 503-510

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Conceptual

3) Compare and contrast Chinese and European means and motives for commercial expansion.

Answer: Means: European technological advances gave them advantages over Chinese in terms of animal and machine power they could generate—allowed them to offset Chinese advantages in manpower; both civilizations possessed shipbuilding and navigational skills and technology.

Motives: Widespread support for expansion in Europe among merchants, national leaders; looked for opportunities for expansion of Christianity; looked for expansion of plantation economy; Chinese expansion was project of one emperor, not merchants or scholar-gentry; already possessed sufficient markets; wanted money for defense.

Page Ref: 506-508

Topic: Ming China: A Global Mission Refused

Skill: Conceptual

4) Following the establishment of the Tokugawa *shogunate*, what was the nature of Japanese isolation?

Answer: First step taken was persecution of Christians, then banning of Christianity in 1614; after 1616 foreign merchants limited to few ports; by 1640s, only Dutch and Chinese admitted at Deshima; in 18th century neo-Confucian philosophy abandoned in favor of school of "National Learning" based on indigenous Japanese culture; differed from Chinese in maintaining oversight of European technological developments.

Page Ref: 512-514

Topic: Fending Off the West: Japan's Reunification and the First Challenge

Skill: Conceptual

5) Evaluate the impact of the European entry into the Asian sea trading network.

Answer: Limited impact of Christian missionaries: expelled from Japan, controlled by Chinese; only true missionary success on Philippines; European trade in China and Japan limited to few port cities; more definite impact on Spice Islands on periphery of Asian empires—creation of tribute kingdoms; establishment of sea ports and fortresses.

Page Ref: 515

Topic: Global Connections: An Age of Eurasian Protoglobalization

Skill: Conceptual

### **Document-based Questions**

---

1) Chinese learning as shown in these examination questions placed great emphasis on

- A) spontaneity of thought.
- B) innovation.
- C) relativism.
- D) rote learning.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 505

Topic: Exam Questions as a Mirror of Chinese Values

Skill: Conceptual

2) Which statement is most correct, based on the questions quoted here?

- A) Scientific knowledge is important.
- B) Mathematics is the basis for working out relationships.
- C) Knowledge of correct behavior is important for dealing with the varieties of human relationships.
- D) Geographic knowledge played a large role in the exam questions.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 505

Topic: Exam Questions as a Mirror of Chinese Values

Skill: Conceptual