

**World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)**  
**Chapter 20 Africa and the Africans in the Age of the Atlantic Slave Trade**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

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1) What was the African contribution to the "Colombian Exchange"?

- A) Potatoes
- B) Tapioca
- C) Slaves
- D) Manioc

Answer: C

Page Ref: 445

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

2) Which of the following was NOT considered a factor in the development of large kingdoms in Africa?

- A) A population expansion that followed the diffusion of iron tools and improved agriculture
- B) The collapse of the Christian kingdom in Ethiopia in the face of Muslim advance
- C) European demand for slaves
- D) The use of firearms

Answer: B

Page Ref: 446

Topic: Africa and the Creation of an Atlantic System

Skill: Conceptual

3) What European nation first established direct contact with black Africa?

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 446

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

4) The most important Portuguese trade fort or factory was located where?

- A) El Mina
- B) Zambesi
- C) Zimbabwe
- D) Sokoto

Answer: A

Page Ref: 446

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

5) Which of the following statements concerning the early Portuguese trade forts is most accurate?

- A) The Portuguese trade forts permitted the political control of much of the African interior.
- B) Where Portuguese trade forts were established, large European colonies rapidly developed.
- C) Most of the forts were established with the agreement or license of local rulers.
- D) The Portuguese trade forts were the nodal points for colonial administration on the model of the American colonies.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 446

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

6) Which of the African kingdoms was most successfully converted to Christianity by Portuguese missionaries?

- A) Benin
- B) Zimbabwe
- C) Sokoto
- D) Kongo

Answer: D

Page Ref: 447

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

7) South of their trade forts along the Gold Coast, the Portuguese established Luanda, which became the basis for the Portuguese colony of

- A) Angola.
- B) Kongo.
- C) Lesotho.
- D) Matabele.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 447

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

8) Which of the following statements concerning the Portuguese presence in east Africa is most accurate?

- A) After the 1570s, the Portuguese gained complete control over the east African trade in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.
- B) Unlike the Portuguese settlements on the coast of western Africa, Mozambique became the basis for a large European colony.
- C) Portuguese bases in east Africa gave them access to the gold trade of east Africa, but they were unable to completely disrupt the Muslim trade with the region.
- D) The Portuguese presence in east Africa precipitated the population movement among the Bantu that became the *Mfecane*.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 447

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

9) Following the model established by the Portuguese, which of the following was NOT one of the principal patterns of European contact with Africa?

- A) A system of fortified trading stations
- B) The combination of force and diplomacy including alliances with local leaders
- C) The predominance of commercial relations
- D) Widespread European colonization

Answer: D

Page Ref: 447-448

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

10) Which of the following statements about slavery in Europe before 1450 was most accurate?

- A) Europe had never had a tradition of slavery going back to the Roman Empire.
- B) Slavery had been extensive in the ancient world, but had died out during the Middle Ages in all regions in the West.
- C) Slavery had died out in the Middle Ages in most of Europe except along the military frontier between Christians and Muslims in the Mediterranean.
- D) During the Middle Ages, most European states took conquered people as slaves but only if they were Muslims.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 447

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

11) The first slaves brought directly to Portugal from Africa arrived in

- A) 1441.
- B) 1453.
- C) 1492.
- D) 1509.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 447

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

12) In what manner did the Portuguese seize most of the slaves that were transported from Africa?

- A) They captured them in raids into the African interior.
- B) They traded for them with African rulers.
- C) As a result of the defeat of most of the African kingdoms, the Portuguese obtained a ready supply of slaves.
- D) They purchased them from the Muslim slave traders of the east African trading cities.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 448

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

13) What development led to an intensification of the Portuguese involvement in the African slave trade?

- A) The extension of the agricultural system in Europe
- B) The Black Death, which decreased the available supply of labor in Europe
- C) The development of sugar plantations on the Atlantic island of Madeira
- D) Spanish *reconquista* and the establishment of New Granada

Answer: C

Page Ref: 448

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

14) What is the best estimate of the number of Africans shipped across the Atlantic between 1450 and 1850?

- A) 8 million
- B) 10 million
- C) 12 million
- D) 14 million

Answer: C

Page Ref: 448

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

15) In what century did the Atlantic slave trade reach its zenith in terms of numbers of Africans exported?

- A) 15th
- B) 16th
- C) 17th
- D) 18th

Answer: D

Page Ref: 448

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

16) Which of the following statements concerning the volume of the slave trade to the American colonies is most accurate?

A) The volume of the slave trade dwindled rapidly after the 17th century because the plantation economies of the Americas collapsed.

B) The high volume of the slave trade was a necessity because slave mortality was high and fertility was low, leading to a loss of slave population.

C) The shift from plantation economies to mining economies in which slaves were not utilized rapidly diminished the American demand for slaves.

D) Demand for slaves continued to remain high due to the competing demand for slaves in Europe.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 449

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

17) What region in the Americas received more slaves than any other between 1550 and 1850?

A) Brazil

B) The southern British colonies of North America

C) Mexico

D) British Caribbean

Answer: A

Page Ref: 449

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

18) Which of the following statements concerning the shape of the commerce in African slaves is most accurate?

A) The emergence of the Atlantic slave trade caused the immediate end of the older trans-Saharan slave trade in the hands of the Muslims.

B) The Atlantic trade drew its slaves almost exclusively from southern Africa until the 19th century.

C) The African states of the interior actively resisted the slave trade.

D) The Atlantic slave trade drew slaves from across the African continent and its concentration shifted from Senegambia to central and western Africa over time.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 449

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

19) In what way did the trans-Saharan slave trade differ from that of the Atlantic slave trade?

A) The Atlantic slave trade was carried out almost exclusively by Muslims.

B) The trans-Saharan slave trade was carried out in much greater volume than the Atlantic slave trade.

C) The trans-Saharan slave trade concentrated on women, but the Atlantic slave trade concentrated on young men.

D) The trans-Saharan slave trade was much more arduous and cruel than the trans-Atlantic trade.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 449

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

20) What was the demographic impact of the slave trade on Africa?

A) The slave trade exported millions, but the loss was made up as a result of the natural prolificacy of the Africans.

B) Population in Africa seems actually to have grown, despite the number of men, women, and children exported to the Americas.

C) The slave trade had the impact of skewing the population of central Africa in favor of a disproportional number of women.

D) As a result of the slave trade, the population of Africa was only one-third of what it would have been without the export of men and women.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 449-450

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

21) How did the British organize the shipment of slaves to the Americas?

A) In Britain, unlike elsewhere, the slave trade was carried out by uncontrolled private venture.

B) In Britain, the chartered Royal African Company was granted a monopoly over the shipment of slaves to colonies in the Americas.

C) The British refused to participate in the slave trade and attempted to intercept shipments of slaves to the Americas beginning in the 1660s.

D) The British government directly participated in the slave trade through use of the Royal Navy.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 450

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

22) The Spanish term for a healthy adult male slave was

- A) Indies piece.
- B) calderon.
- C) servus dei.
- D) creole.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 450

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

AP Topic: 3.e

23) What was the average profitability of the English slave trade in the late 18th century?

- A) 5-10 percent
- B) 15-20 percent
- C) 25-30 percent
- D) Over 50 percent

Answer: A

Page Ref: 450

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

24) How did the profitability of the slave trade compare to that of other contemporary business ventures?

- A) The slave trade was less profitable on the whole than other business ventures because of the high costs and risks involved.
- B) The slave trade became increasingly dangerous and risky, so that by the 18th century its returns were minimal and most participants were bankrupted.
- C) Profits from the slave trade in the 18th century were so lucrative that capital derived from the trade in human beings was used to capitalize the European Industrial Revolution.
- D) The slave trade was little more profitable than most business activities of the age and was not a major source for the Industrial Revolution of Europe.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 450

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual



25) What was the term for the commercial arrangement by which African slaves were shipped to the Americas, sugar and tobacco were carried to Europe, and European manufactured goods were transported to Africa?

- A) The "Colombian Exchange"
- B) Mercantilism
- C) Triangular trade
- D) The "Atlantic Express"

Answer: C

Page Ref: 450

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

26) Which of the following statements concerning slavery on the continent of Africa before the arrival of the Europeans is most accurate?

- A) Most African societies were egalitarian—that is, most people enjoyed the same social status—and slavery was generally unknown.
- B) Slavery in Africa was restricted to those areas where Islamic influence had introduced the concept in the period after the 7th century.
- C) While common elsewhere in Africa, slavery was not common in the forest states of west Africa prior to the coming of the Europeans.
- D) In many African societies, the control of slaves was one of the few ways in which individuals or lineages could increase their wealth and status.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 451

Topic: African Societies, Slavery and the Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

27) What was the political impact of the presence of Europeans on the African coast?

- A) States were more likely to form in the savanna regions of Africa.
- B) Strong centralized states began to form on the coastline in close proximity to the European trade forts.
- C) West and central African kingdoms just inland from the forts began to redirect their trade and expand their influence.
- D) State formation in Africa took place on the Indian Ocean coast away from the trade routes established by the Europeans.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 453-454

Topic: African Societies, Slavery and the Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

28) In what way did the European slave trade enable centralizing states to expand more rapidly?

A) Slaves were traded for firearms that allowed expanding states to overpower their neighbors, resulting in more slaves.

B) The Europeans rapidly created military alliances and added their armies to those of their slave-trading allies.

C) The European slave trade weakened the states of central and western Africa, allowing the centralizing states of eastern Africa to expand without competition.

D) The slave trade was restricted to the coasts, leaving the political units of interior Africa free of European interference.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 454

Topic: African Societies, Slavery and the Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

29) Which of the following was a large African state that developed in western Africa during the period of the Atlantic slave trade?

A) Zulu

B) Mali

C) Swazi

D) Asante

Answer: D

Page Ref: 454

Topic: African Societies, Slavery and the Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

30) Under whose rule was unity achieved among the numerous Akan clans of Asante?

A) Usuman Dan Fodio

B) Osei Tutu

C) Shaka

D) Agaja

Answer: B

Page Ref: 454

Topic: African Societies, Slavery and the Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

31) The title given to the supreme civil and religious ruler of the Asante kingdom was

- A) *bunyoro*.
- B) *swazi*.
- C) *asantehene*.
- D) *Khoikhoi*.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 454

Topic: African Societies, Slavery and the Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

32) On the east coast of Africa, the Swahili trading cities

- A) were decimated following European naval attacks.
- B) fell entirely within the orbit of the Portuguese global trade network.
- C) continued their commerce in the Indian Ocean with both the Portuguese and the Ottoman Turks.
- D) abandoned trade with Islam in favor of trade with the Europeans.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 456

Topic: African Societies, Slavery and the Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

33) One of the unique features of the east African coast that differed from west Africa was

- A) the existence of the slave trade.
- B) the establishment of plantations using African slave labor.
- C) the existence of large European colonies.
- D) the widespread appearance of epidemic disease.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 456

Topic: African Societies, Slavery and the Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

34) An example of the acceptance of Nilotic peoples as ruling dynasties among the Bantu was the Luo at

- A) Benin.
- B) El Mina.
- C) Zanzibar.
- D) Bunyoro.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 456

Topic: African Societies, Slavery and the Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

35) The Muslim reform movement of the 1770s that swept through the trade networks in Senegambia and the western Sudan was what variant of Islam?

- A) Ismaili
- B) Fatimid
- C) Sufi
- D) Shi'a

Answer: C

Page Ref: 457

Topic: African Societies, Slavery and the Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

36) Usman Dan Fodio began a rebellion in what African kingdoms in 1804?

- A) Hausa
- B) Benin
- C) Kongo
- D) Luanda

Answer: A

Page Ref: 457

Topic: African Societies, Slavery and the Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

37) Usuman Dan Fodio's rebellion eventually led to the formation of what caliph state?

- A) Lesotho
- B) Benin
- C) Sokoto
- D) Sudan

Answer: C

Page Ref: 457

Topic: African Societies, Slavery and the Slave Trade

Skill: Factual

38) What area of Africa was least affected by the slave trade in the early modern period?

- A) The savanna and the Sudan
- B) Southern Africa
- C) Central and west Africa
- D) East Africa

Answer: B

Page Ref: 457

Topic: White Settlers and Africans in Southern Africa

Skill: Factual

39) In 1652 what group established a colony at the Cape of Good Hope?

- A) The British East India Company
- B) The Royal African Company
- C) The Dutch East India Company
- D) The Ottoman Empire

Answer: C

Page Ref: 458

Topic: White Settlers and Africans in Southern Africa

Skill: Factual

40) In 1818 who assumed leadership in the Zulu chiefdom of the Nguni people of southern Africa?

- A) Osei Tutu
- B) Agaja
- C) Usuman Dan Fodio
- D) Shaka

Answer: D

Page Ref: 458

Topic: White Settlers and Africans in Southern Africa

Skill: Factual

41) What was the impact of the *mfecane*?

- A) It destroyed the Bantu peoples of eastern Africa.
- B) As a result, the Portuguese were able to absorb most of the east African Swahili trading cities.
- C) The Boers were forced out of southern Africa.
- D) The resulting political disruption sent African groups fleeing before the Zulus into both Portuguese coastal regions and the Boer farms of southern Africa.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 459

Topic: White Settlers and Africans in Southern Africa

Skill: Conceptual

42) What was the average mortality rate for slaves shipped to the Americas in the Atlantic slave trade?

- A) 10-15 percent
- B) 18-20 percent
- C) 25-40 percent
- D) 55-65 percent

Answer: C

Page Ref: 460

Topic: The African Diaspora

Skill: Factual

43) The slave voyage to the Americas was referred to as the

- A) "Rite of Passage."
- B) "Ocean Express."
- C) "American Tragedy."
- D) "Middle Passage."

Answer: D

Page Ref: 460

Topic: The African Diaspora

Skill: Factual

44) Why were Africans sought for plantation labor in the Americas?

- A) There was no other labor supply available in the Americas.
- B) West Africans were already familiar with metallurgy, herding, and intensive agriculture whereas Indians were not.
- C) Sugar was a crop native to Africa and exported to the Americas from there.
- D) Native Americans refused to perform the labor and were few in numbers.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 460

Topic: The African Diaspora

Skill: Conceptual

45) How were the British colonies of the southern Atlantic coast of North America different from the Latin American colonies?

- A) There was no slavery there.
- B) Although urban slavery was common, there was no plantation agricultural system on the North American mainland.
- C) Manumission of slaves tended to be more common in the British colonies.
- D) The British colonies depended less on imported Africans because of the positive rate of growth among the slaves.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 462-463

Topic: The African Diaspora

Skill: Conceptual

46) Which of the following statements concerning slave families is most accurate?

- A) Despite enormous difficulties, slaves continued to live in family units.
- B) The onerous conditions of slavery and the shortage of women resulted in the creation of artificial clans and extended lineages.
- C) Lacking women, men substituted slave "fraternities" for the more traditional organization.
- D) The conditions of slavery destroyed family concepts among Africans in the New World.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 463-464

Topic: The African Diaspora

Skill: Conceptual

47) Which of the following was NOT an African religion transported to the Americas?

- A) *Obeah*
- B) *Vodun*
- C) *Asantehehene*
- D) *Candomblé*

Answer: C

Page Ref: 464

Topic: The African Diaspora

Skill: Factual

48) Which of the following statements concerning resistance to slavery is most accurate?

- A) Recalcitrance, running away, and direct rebellion were present wherever slaves were employed.
- B) Although there were one or two slave rebellions in isolated areas, in general there was no organized resistance to slavery.
- C) Resistance to slavery was experienced on the mainland, but the plantation economies of the Caribbean suffered no rebellions.
- D) The only consistent location for slave resistance and rebellion was the British colonies of the southern Atlantic coast.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 464

Topic: The African Diaspora

Skill: Conceptual

49) Which of the following was a English opponent of the slave trade in the mid-18th century?

- A) John C. Calhoun
- B) John Wilkes
- C) William Wilberforce
- D) William Hanover

Answer: C

Page Ref: 465

Topic: The African Diaspora

Skill: Factual



50) Which of the following statements concerning the ending of the slave trade is most accurate?

- A) In general the Enlightenment with its advocacy of free trade accepted the practice even if it did not approve of the slave trade.
- B) Leadership in the drive to abolish the slave trade was assumed by France.
- C) While it is true that legitimate products began to replace slaves in the European commerce with Africa, it is difficult to demonstrate a link between economic self-interest and the abolition of the slave trade.
- D) The end of the Atlantic slave trade in the 19th century led to the end of slavery in Africa itself.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 465

Topic: The African Diaspora

Skill: Conceptual

### Essay Questions

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1) What model did the Portuguese establish for the exploitation of Africa?

Answer: Establishment of trade forts and factories on the coasts of Africa rather than development of the interior or European colonization; construction of alliances with African rulers as the basis of commerce; early involvement in the slave trade as a profitable commodity; use of Christian missionaries.

Page Ref: 445-451

Topic: The Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

2) Describe the structure of the Atlantic slave trade. Consider the volume of slaves by century, the places to which slaves were shipped, and the sources of slaves within Africa.

Answer: Between 1450 and 1850 over 12 million slaves shipped from Africa; 80% shipped during 18th century; from 1530 to 1650 most slaves shipped to Latin American mainland; after 1650 Caribbean plantation islands and southern British Atlantic colonies also became important; in 16th century most slaves came from Senegambia, 17th century from west and central Africa; 18th century from interior states of Asante and Dahomey.

Page Ref: 451-457

Topic: The Structure of the Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

3) Why did Europeans participate in the Atlantic slave trade?

Answer: Need to supply qualified labor for American colonies in Latin America, Caribbean, and North America; Africans were already skilled in metallurgy and intensive agriculture as Indians were not (they had no metal tools); slaves generally failed to reproduce in New World and required constant re-supply from Africa; slave trade was profitable, although not much more so than other business ventures; creation of triangular trade, slaves to New World, plantation products to Europe, manufactured goods to Africa.

Page Ref: 452-457

Topic: The Structure of the Atlantic Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

4) To what extent was slavery a feature of African society prior to the coming of the Europeans? How was it intertwined with the development of more centralized states?

Answer: Africans had practiced slavery before Europeans as result of captives taken in war; emphasis on female slavery as means of extending lineage, authority; constant warfare in western and central Africa supplied stream of slaves; interruption of Europeans gave external focus to slave trade, primarily in males; exchange of firearms for slaves enabled expanding states to utilize slave trade as means of enlarging political power.

Page Ref: 452, 457

Topic: African Societies, Slavery and the Slave Trade

Skill: Conceptual

5) Evaluate the causes for the end of the Atlantic slave trade.

Answer: Economic: African states began to switch from slaves to legitimate products; less European demand for slaves; no clear evidence of economic motivation as plantation economies remained strong. Enlightenment: general social and philosophical revulsion for slavery after 18th century. Religious: evangelical religious groups began to advocate end of slave trade, abolition of slavery. Impact of Britain: Britain influenced by all of above; took role of suppressing slave trade in Atlantic.

Page Ref: 464, 465

Topic: The African Diaspora

Skill: Conceptual

## Document-based Questions

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1) What did NOT occur to Equiano while he was on the slave ship bound for the Americas?

- A) Allowed to bathe in the sea.
- B) Confined below decks.
- C) Whipped for not eating.
- D) Having to sleep in filth.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 461

Topic: An African's Description of the Middle Passage

Skill: Factual

2) Equiano thought that the white men

- A) were friendly
- B) were going to kill and eat him
- C) spoke a language that he knew
- D) were cruel only to black people

Answer: B

Page Ref: 461

Topic: An African's Description of the Middle Passage

Skill: Factual