

**Chapter 14 Practice Test****Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following distinguished the empires of Western Europe from other empires?
- A) They spread diseases to conquered peoples.
  - B) They were initiated by maritime expansion.
  - C) They were created by merchants.
  - D) They were accompanied by religious conversion of conquered peoples.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following regions experienced the least racial mixing and was the least willing to recognize the offspring of interracial unions?
- A) Brazil
  - B) British North America
  - C) The Caribbean
  - D) Mexico
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following was a reason that Portugal, Spain, France, and Britain were the first to expand into the New World?
- A) These lands had a long tradition of distant exploration.
  - B) These lands were on the Atlantic coast and were closer to the Americas.
  - C) These lands believed in ancient legends of a lost world across the ocean.
  - D) These lands lacked iron, which drove them to search for deposits.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Why did some Native Americans aid the Spanish in their initial invasion of the New World?
- A) To acquire gold and jewels
  - B) To learn about European culture
  - C) To appease the gods
  - D) To gain an advantage against their own enemies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The colonial economy of the Spanish Empire in former Aztec and Inca lands was
- A) dependent on the import of African slaves for labor.
  - B) based on commercial agriculture and mining.
  - C) supported by piracy and smuggling.
  - D) administered by Spanish missionaries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. How did many Native Americans in Mesoamerica and Peru respond to Spanish missionaries' efforts to convert them to Catholicism?
- A) They rejected Catholicism completely.
  - B) They blended their old customs into Catholic practices.
  - C) They only pretended to be Catholic when Europeans were around.
  - D) They abandoned their old religions and embraced Catholicism entirely.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following motivated Europeans to venture across the Atlantic Ocean?
- A) Their monopoly of oceanic trade in the Indian Ocean
  - B) Rivalries between competing European states
  - C) An interest in foreign cultures and languages
  - D) The spread of the Black Death
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following describes slavery in Latin America?
- A) Large-scale importation of new slaves continued into the nineteenth century.
  - B) Living and working conditions for slaves were similar to those of poor white men.
  - C) Slaves became self-reproducing after 1750.
  - D) Slaves could not be set free by their owners nor could they buy their freedom.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. In contrast to the Portuguese and Spanish colonists in Latin America, British colonists in North America
- A) married indigenous women more frequently and were less racist.
  - B) sought to escape rather than re-create European traditions in the Americas.
  - C) were almost exclusively male and Catholic.
  - D) faced many class restrictions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. What contributed to higher literacy rates in the British colonies in North America than in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in Latin America?
- A) Protestantism, which was practiced by most British colonists, encouraged reading the Bible for oneself.
  - B) The British government invested massive funds into building libraries throughout North America.
  - C) Spanish and Portuguese colonizers thought Native Americans could not be taught to read.
  - D) The Spanish and Portuguese governments discouraged literacy among the colonial population to reduce the chance of rebellions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following describes a feature of Qing China's policy toward its possessions in central Asia?
- A) A massive migration of Chinese settlers into the area
  - B) A concerted effort to assimilate the local populations into Chinese society
  - C) Respect for the different cultures of the region
  - D) The imposition of a special tax on Muslims
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. How did Chinese and Russian expansion into Central Asia affect the nomadic peoples inhabiting the steppe lands?
- A) They no longer enjoyed political independence and economic prosperity.
  - B) They were absorbed into Chinese and Russian society.
  - C) They abandoned their nomadic lifestyle and enjoyed success as merchants.
  - D) They formed a military confederation and successfully fought for their independence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The Mughal ruler Akbar favored policies that promoted
- A) a cosmopolitan and hybrid Indian-Persian-Turkic culture.
  - B) the forced conversion of Hindus to Islam.
  - C) a distinctly Islamic identity.
  - D) the removal of non-Muslims from high office.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following was a result of the Ottoman Empire's policy toward the Christian population in southeastern Europe?
- A) The majority of the population had converted to Islam by the early sixteenth century.
  - B) Christians remained a permanent underclass in Ottoman society.
  - C) Christian communities enjoyed considerable autonomy over their own affairs.
  - D) Christians who refused to convert migrated to the Americas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which of the following was an outcome of the establishment of European empires in the Americas?
- A) A shift in the global balance of power in favor of Russia
  - B) The emergence of an Atlantic world connecting four continents
  - C) The spread of smallpox from the Americas to Eurasia
  - D) A sharp decline in population in Europe and Asia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following contributed to the great dying in the Americas?
- A) A volcanic eruption and an earthquake that caused massive flooding
  - B) A prolonged drought which made farming impossible
  - C) The frequent warfare between the Aztec and Inca Empires
  - D) Native Americans' lack of immunity to European and African diseases
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. What did the introduction of domesticated animals into the Americas make possible?
- A) Ranching economies
  - B) Plantation crops
  - C) The Industrial Revolution
  - D) The slave trade
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. How did silver from the mines of Mexico and Peru affect international commerce?
- A) It encouraged piracy and smuggling among colonists in North America.
  - B) It weakened the effectiveness of mercantilist fiscal policies.
  - C) It enabled Europeans to buy Chinese tea, silk, and porcelain.
  - D) It shifted the center of long-distance trade to the Americas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which of the following is an example of the Columbian exchange?
- A) The emergence of Western Europeans on the world stage
  - B) The introduction of corn and potatoes into the Afro-Eurasian diet
  - C) The rivalry between Catholic Spain and Protestant England
  - D) The interaction between the Mesoamerican and Andean civilizations

- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which of the following policies reflects mercantilist thinking?
- A) Discouraging exports
  - B) Encouraging free trade
  - C) Using slave labor
  - D) Accumulating precious metals
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Refer to Map 13.3 in the textbook. The addition of Mongolia, Xinjiang, and Tibet to the Chinese empire during the Qing dynasty led to
- A) the creation of the Court of Colonial Affairs.
  - B) the end of the tribute system.
  - C) war with the Russian empire.
  - D) war with the Mughal empire.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Which of the following dominated the agricultural economy in British North America?
- A) Large estates that directly employed native workers
  - B) Land that was owned by the British crown and leased to individual settlers
  - C) Small-scale independent farmers working their own land
  - D) Sugar plantations worked by slave labor
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which of the following was a reason Russia expanded beginning in the sixteenth century?
- A) To control the Silk Roads
  - B) To secure its borders from attack
  - C) To gain access to gunpowder weapons
  - D) To monopolize the spice trade
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Which of the following describes what happened to the native populations of the steppes and Siberia as a consequence of Russian imperial expansion?
- A) Enslavement
  - B) Genocide
  - C) Resettlement
  - D) Assimilation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. In which of the following empires did the process of expansion occur at the same time that a distinctive state was taking shape?
- A) The Russian Empire
  - B) The Spanish Empire
  - C) The Ottoman Empire
  - D) The Mughal Empire

- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Which of the following policies contributed to the growth of Hindu opposition to Mughal rule by the late seventeenth century?
- A) Promotion of the practice of sati
  - B) Creation of a state cult emphasizing loyalty to the emperor
  - C) Reinstatement of the jizya
  - D) Construction of the House of Worship
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Which of the following offered Christian men a means of upward mobility within the Ottoman Empire?
- A) Encomienda
  - B) Devshirme
  - C) Repartimiento
  - D) Yasak
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. In the conflict between the Islamic and Christian worlds, which event in the fifteenth century signaled that the Islamic world held the upper hand?
- A) Treaty of Nerchinsk
  - B) Treaty of Tordesillas
  - C) The Reconquista
  - D) The Ottoman conquest of Constantinople
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Which of the following resulted from Russia's westward expansion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
- A) A program of westernization in Russia
  - B) Russia's monopoly of the fur trade
  - C) The incorporation of Slavic-speaking Ukrainians and Belorussians into the empire
  - D) The conversion of the Russian royal family to Islam
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Map 13.1 in the textbook shows the Americas in which century?
- A) Fourteenth
  - B) Fifteenth
  - C) Eighteenth
  - D) Nineteenth