

**Chapter 15 Practice Test****Multiple Choice**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What did the Portuguese do after they established sea routes to the Indian Ocean?
- A) They sold European goods at high profits to Asian traders.
  - B) They monopolized the spice trade from Asia to Europe.
  - C) They conquered several strategic port cities.
  - D) They converted Swahili East Africa to Christianity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What was one main difference between the Spanish colonization of the Philippines and the Portuguese strongholds in the Indian Ocean basin?
- A) The Spanish converted Filipinos to Christianity while the Portuguese often blended into the local populations.
  - B) The Spanish only established coastal outposts while the Portuguese conquered inland areas.
  - C) The Portuguese killed large numbers of natives, but the Spanish did not use violence to enforce their rule.
  - D) The Portuguese made little use of their naval superiority in establishing their strongholds, but the Spanish did.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What was one main difference between how the British East India Company operated in Mughal India and how the Dutch East India Company operated in what is now Indonesia?
- A) The British ruled directly while the Dutch set up a puppet ruler.
  - B) The British negotiated treaties with local Indian rulers while the Dutch established control through conquest and colonization.
  - C) The British had to send half their profits back to the government in London while the Dutch kept all their profits.
  - D) The British shared half its profits with Indian rulers while the Dutch kept all their profits.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. How did the Tokugawa *shoguns* treat Europeans in Japan in the early seventeenth century?
- A) They welcomed Europeans for their technological knowledge.
  - B) They protected Christian missionaries and sponsored Christian churches.
  - C) They expelled all Europeans except the Dutch.
  - D) They established regular diplomatic relations with European states.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following describes an effect of the European presence in the Indian Ocean on existing Asian commercial networks?
- A) Europeans created a network that became just one among a number of thriving Asian commercial networks.
  - B) Europeans destroyed all Asian commercial networks, forcing Asian merchants to turn to piracy and smuggling.
  - C) Europeans required all non-European merchant vessels to purchase a pass and pay duties of 6 to 10 percent on their cargoes.
  - D) Europeans succeeded in controlling nearly all Asian trade networks, making them masters of the Asian economy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The first direct and sustained link between the Americas and Asia was the trade in
- A) fur.
  - B) spices.
  - C) silk.
  - D) silver.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following was a result of the fur trade in North America in the early modern period?
- A) The enslavement of Native Americans to support the fur trade
  - B) The dependence of Native Americans on European trade goods
  - C) The removal of Native Americans in the interior to reservations
  - D) The monopoly of the fur trade by Russian hunters and trappers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following was a feature unique to the North American fur trade in the early modern period?
- A) The local population suffered from exposure to European epidemic diseases against which they had no immunity.
  - B) The local population became dependent on European trade goods.
  - C) Competition between European traders meant that furs were obtained largely through commercial negotiations with the local population.
  - D) Some animal species were hunted to near extinction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. How did the decision by the Chinese state to require payment of taxes in silver in the 1570s affect the global economy?
- A) European states also required payment of taxes in silver.
  - B) It set off a decade-long worldwide recession.
  - C) It limited the purchasing power of European states, especially Spain.
  - D) The value of silver around the world skyrocketed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following is true of slavery in the premodern Islamic world?
- A) The slave population was predominantly male.
  - B) Some slaves acquired prominent military or political status.
  - C) Most slaves worked in large-scale agricultural enterprises.
  - D) All slaves came from Africa.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following statements is true of the West African slave trade?
- A) European merchants secured most of their slaves by seizing them in raids along the West African coast.
  - B) European merchants waited on board their ships or in fortified port cities to purchase slaves from African merchants and elites.
  - C) Europeans possessed immunities to the diseases of the region, giving them an advantage in controlling the trade.
  - D) African rulers opposed the slave trade and worked together to suppress it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The number of slaves shipped from Africa to the Americas peaked
- A) in the 1500s.
  - B) in the 1600s.
  - C) in the 1700s.
  - D) in the 1800s.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Map 14.4 in the textbook shows that the most common destinations in the Americas for West African slaves was
- A) British North America and the United States.
  - B) the Caribbean and Brazil.
  - C) Mexico.
  - D) Peru.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following distinguished the Atlantic slave trade in the Americas from past instances of slavery in world history?
- A) Children of slaves were considered free persons.
  - B) Most slaves were women and children.
  - C) Most slaves were Slavic-speaking peoples.
  - D) Slave status was associated with race.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The emergence of Japan as a major source of silver production in the sixteenth century contributed to
- A) the isolation of Japan.
  - B) deforestation, soil erosion, and flooding.
  - C) the end of civil war and the unification of Japan.
  - D) Japan's rise as an empire by the seventeenth century.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following was an incentive for the Portuguese to find a direct sea route to Asia?
- A) To circumvent the Muslim and Venetian monopolies on Indian Ocean trade
  - B) To establish colonies for their growing population and create markets for their goods
  - C) To continue the Crusades in Asia
  - D) To establish a base on the eastern end of the Silk Road

- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following was a feature of commerce in the Indian Ocean basin when Vasco da Gama reached India in 1498?
- A) Merchants ships were heavily armed.
  - B) The Tokugawa shogunate in Japan regulated all trade in Asia.
  - C) The Chinese navy patrolled the sea lanes.
  - D) Small-scale merchants traded openly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which of the following was established as a Spanish colony in the sixteenth century?
- A) Goa
  - B) Macao
  - C) Mombasa
  - D) The Philippine Islands
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which of the following characterizes how European countries sought to control trade in Asia from 1450 to 1750?
- A) Through economic competition
  - B) By ending China's tribute system
  - C) By force of arms
  - D) By establishing diplomatic relations
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which describes the role Europeans played in the economy of the early modern era?
- A) They controlled the markets of the East to work to their advantage.
  - B) They were essentially middlemen funneling American silver to Asia.
  - C) They established and enforced a new international system of trade.
  - D) They dominated the global trade in textiles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Which of the following describes an effect of the silver trade on Spain?
- A) It enabled Spanish rulers to pursue military and political ambitions in Europe and the Americas.
  - B) It created a market-based economy with state-supported agricultural and industrial enterprises.
  - C) It made the Spanish economy more regionally specialized and highly commercialized.
  - D) It prompted Spanish authorities to launch a successful conservation program.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Which of the following developments in the early modern period provided incentives for Europeans to go into the fur trade?
- A) The market in textiles
  - B) The spread of Islam
  - C) The Middle Passage
  - D) The Little Ice Age

- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which of the following describes how the fur trade affected indigenous peoples in North America?
- A) It fostered the creation of independent, self-sufficient communities.
  - B) It facilitated the assimilation of indigenous peoples into British, Dutch, and French societies.
  - C) It generated warfare among different groups of Native Americans.
  - D) It enhanced women's social status because they hunted and trapped animals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. What commodity was considered "soft gold" in early modern commerce?
- A) Furs
  - B) Spices
  - C) Silver
  - D) Textiles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Which of the following was a consequence of the Atlantic slave trade?
- A) The great dying
  - B) The increase in the value of silver
  - C) The revival of the Silk Roads
  - D) The African diaspora
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The origins of the Atlantic slave trade were associated with the
- A) expansion of Russia into Siberia.
  - B) production of sugar.
  - C) discovery of silver in Bolivia.
  - D) closure of Japanese ports to European merchants.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Which of the following is an example of the effect of the Atlantic slave trade on African societies?
- A) Frequent slave revolts created an environment of fear and insecurity.
  - B) Some European slave catchers assimilated into African society.
  - C) Judicial proceedings were manipulated to generate victims for the slave trade.
  - D) The use of male slaves in urban elite households became commonplace.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Which of the following describes the experiences of some women in Africa in the early modern era?
- A) A few women had access to political power.
  - B) Most women married multiple husbands.
  - C) Women controlled the trade in wild rice and maple syrup.
  - D) Some women gained prestige as ritual specialists.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. How did the slave trade affect African states?
- A) Small-scale kinship-based societies merged to form powerful, centralized states.
  - B) States involved in the slave trade invested their profits in manufacturing industries.
  - C) The Kingdom of Kongo emerged as the most powerful state in West Africa.
  - D) Some African states depended on revenues from the slave trade.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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- \_\_\_\_ 30. Map 14.1 in the textbook suggests that the European presence in Asia was connected to
- A) conquest.
  - B) trade.
  - C) religion.
  - D) slavery.