

Chapter 13 Practice Test**Multiple Choice**

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

- _____ 1. Which of the following was a feature of the communities in Australia in the fifteenth century?
- A) The practice of slavery
 - ☒ B) The practice of "firestick farming"
 - C) Permanent village settlements
 - D) Economic specialization
- _____ 2. In the fifteenth century, what did the Igbo people in West Africa have in common with the Iroquois League in North America?
- A) Centralized kingdoms and stratified societies
 - B) Plantation economies dependent on slave labor
 - ☒ C) Institutions for resolving conflict in the absence of a state
 - D) Seclusion of women
- _____ 3. Which of the following was the largest pastoral society in West Africa in the fifteenth century?
- A) The Benin
 - ☒ B) The Fulbe
 - C) The Yoruba
 - D) The Igbo
- _____ 4. Why did the maritime expeditions of the Indian Ocean basin sponsored by the Ming emperor suddenly stop in 1433?
- A) The court eunuchs who rose to power prioritized farming over commerce.
 - B) Most of the cultures they encountered reacted with hostility and violence.
 - ☒ C) The emperor's successors viewed expansion as a waste of resources.
 - D) Naval forces were redirected to deal with the military threat of the Portuguese.
- _____ 5. In its effort to recover from the disruption of Mongol rule, where did the Ming dynasty look for inspiration?
- ☒ A) The culture of past Chinese dynasties
 - B) The emerging civilization in Western Europe
 - C) The empire established by Timur
 - D) The Islamic world
- _____ 6. Which of the following reflected the fragmented and competitive political environment in Europe in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?
- A) The Sunni/Shia divide
 - B) Christine de Pizan's *City of Ladies*
 - C) The Renaissance in Italy and northern Europe
 - ☒ D) The Hundred Years' War between England and France

- _____ 7. In which empire was a Shia version of Islam made the official religion in the sixteenth century?
- ☒ A) Ottoman Empire
 - B) Mughal Empire
 - C) Songhay Empire
 - D) Safavid Empire
- _____ 8. Which of the following was a motivation for European expansion but not for Chinese expansion in the fifteenth century?
- A) To enroll distant peoples and states in the tribute system
 - ☒ B) To gain direct access to the goods and wealth of the Indian Ocean basin
 - C) To eliminate piracy in the Indian Ocean
 - D) To replace the population that had been lost during the Black Death
- _____ 9. Which of the following is true of the Mughal Empire?
- A) It unified the people of Islam and Christendom.
 - B) It formed as a result of Chinese exploration in the Indian Ocean.
 - ☒ C) It established unified control over most of the Indian peninsula.
 - D) It showed no tolerance for Hindu subjects.
- _____ 10. What feature did the Mughal Empire and Songhay Empire share?
- ☒ A) The rulers were Muslim, but the majority of the population was not.
 - B) The rulers were Sunni Muslim, while the majority of the population was Shia Muslim.
 - C) Both were in the heartland of the Islamic world.
 - D) The rulers in both empires were Sufi holy men.
- _____ 11. The wars carried out by the Aztec Empire were linked to
- A) the need for labor service.
 - ☒ B) the practice of human sacrifice.
 - C) the search for "wives of the Sun."
 - D) the control of long-distance trade routes.
- _____ 12. What did the Inca Empire do that the Aztec Empire did not do?
- A) Claim descent from earlier Mesoamerican peoples
 - B) Engage in agriculture and trade
 - ☒ C) Build an elaborate bureaucracy to integrate and control its subjects
 - D) Offer prisoners of war to the gods as human sacrifices
- _____ 13. What could women do in both the Aztec and Inca empires?
- A) Join the military
 - ☒ B) Exercise political authority
 - C) Have more than one husband
 - D) Preside over human sacrifices

- _____ 14. Which of the following pairs of societies shared a common religion?
- A) The Aztecs and the Incas
 - ☒ B) The Songhay Empire and the Ottoman Empire
 - C) The Mughal Empire and Vijayanagara
 - D) The Safavid Empire and Ethiopia
- _____ 15. The Inca and Aztec empires practiced similar gender-based systems in which women and men operated in two separate but equivalent spheres, a system that scholars call
- ☒ A) gender parallelism.
 - B) gender equality.
 - C) matriarchy.
 - D) patriarchy.
- _____ 16. In the fifteenth century, the gathering and hunting way of life associated with the Paleolithic era persisted in
- A) Southeast Asia.
 - B) North Africa.
 - C) the Amazon River basin.
 - ☒ D) Australia.
- ☒ 17. Refer to Map 12.1 in the textbook. The empire that encompassed Persia and Afghanistan in the fifteenth century marked
- A) a shift in the balance of power in favor of the civilizations of outer Eurasia.
 - B) the golden age of Buddhism in the Middle East.
 - C) the last military conquest by nomadic people from Central Asia.
 - D) the relentless advance of the farming frontier.
- _____ 18. Which of the following was a principle underlying the Great Law of Peace of the Iroquois League?
- A) Protection of private property
 - ☒ B) Limited government
 - C) Survival of the fittest
 - D) Loyalty to the state
- _____ 19. Which of the following was the most centralized, unified, and prosperous of the world's major civilizations in the fifteenth century?
- ☒ A) China
 - B) Western Europe
 - C) The Songhay Empire
 - D) The Aztec Empire

- _____ 20. Which of the following was a value emphasized in the Renaissance?
- A) Frugality
 - B) Equality
 - C) Liberty
 - ☒ D) Individualism
- _____ 21. After the fifteenth century, how did the Chinese state resolve the problem created by a growing population and land scarcity?
- A) Ending the tribute system
 - B) Establishing equal trade relations with European countries
 - ☒ C) More intensive use of available land
 - D) State sponsorship of oceanic expansion
- _____ 22. Which empire ended the Byzantine Empire and came the closest to conquering Europe?
- A) Timur's Empire
 - ☒ B) Ottoman Empire
 - C) Delhi Sultanate
 - D) Mughal Empire
- _____ 23. The ruler of the Songhay Empire made the pilgrimage to Mecca and asked to be given which title?
- ☒ A) Caliph of the Land of the Blacks
 - B) Terror of the Turk
 - C) Strong Sword of Islam
 - D) Pioneer of Progress and Enlightenment
- _____ 24. How was Islam introduced into Southeast Asia and West Africa?
- A) As a result of Arab conquest
 - B) As a result of Turkic conquest
 - ☒ C) By traveling merchants
 - D) By Muslim crusaders
- _____ 25. In what way were the Aztec and Inca empires similar?
- A) Both had a class of professional merchants known as pochteca.
 - B) Both were loosely structured and unstable conquest states.
 - C) Both encouraged the assimilation of conquered peoples into their societies.
 - ☒ D) Both started out as marginalized peoples who conquered and absorbed older cultures.
- _____ 26. What did the Aztec Empire require conquered people to do?
- A) Register marriages
 - ☒ B) Pay tribute
 - C) Learn about Aztec culture
 - D) Speak the Aztec language

- _____ 27. In the fifteenth century, long-distance trade shifted to
☒ A) East Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Indian Ocean.
B) Central Asia, Russia, and the Caspian Sea.
C) North Africa, Portugal, and the Mediterranean.
D) West Africa, the Americas, and the Atlantic Ocean.
- _____ 28. Which city emerged as a major Muslim port city in the Indian Ocean basin in the fifteenth century?
A) Timbuktu
B) Samarkand
☒ C) Malacca
D) Tenochtitlán
- _____ 29. Which of the following was a web of connection that linked many of the peoples in the world of the fifteenth century?
A) Industrialization
B) Capitalism
C) Nationalism
☒ D) Empire
- _____ 30. In which century did European peoples begin to take on a more prominent role on the global stage?
A) First century
B) Sixth century
C) Tenth century
☒ D) Fifteenth century