

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