

Chapter 14 Practice Test

KEY

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