Unit 3 Review Quiz

1. The bubonic plague started in
2. western Europe.
3. southwest China.
4. Mediterranean seaports.
5. central Asia.
6. southwest Asia.
7. In Spain, the process of nation building was accelerated by
8. Columbus’s quest for a western route to China.
9. the reconquest of Granada from the French.
10. an alliance with the Islamic states of northern Africa.
11. the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella.
12. all of the above.
13. The European Renaissance is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
14. a revival of classical learning.
15. domed cathedrals.
16. naturalistic painting and sculpture.
17. repudiation of Christian values.
18. translations of the New Testament
19. Portugal led Europe in early maritime exploration for all the following reasons EXCEPT
20. they had long years of experience fishing in the Atlantic.
21. they took an early lead in the African slave trade.
22. Prince Henry the Navigator hoped to convert the peoples of Africa to Christianity.
23. they discovered and colonized a number of Atlantic islands early in the 14th century.
24. they had more people and a more advanced economy than the other states of Europe.
25. Major motivations for European exploration of the world’s oceans included all of the following EXCEPT
26. the search for raw materials and mineral resources.
27. the search for new lands to settle and cultivate.
28. population pressures in Europe.
29. the desire to trade directly with Asian markets.
30. the urge to extend Christianity beyond Europe.
31. Which of the following was NOT a significant presence in the Indian Ocean by the mid-18th century?
32. Britain.
33. France.
34. the Netherlands.
35. Portugal.
36. Russia.
37. A change to the cultural and economic well being of the Amerindian culture of North America brought by Europeans was:
38. the introduction of weaving.
39. the introduction of sugar and tobacco growing.
40. the introduction of horses.
41. the introduction of farming and herding.
42. the introduction of mining for precious metals.
43. During the 18th century, European wars became increasingly mercantilist. That means
44. merchants became soldiers and fought against each other
45. countries fought each other as they pursued colonies and control of trade routes.
46. economic warfare took place at the negotiating table, not on the battlefield
47. state funding for wars depended on the support of merchants
48. wars were fought between rival trading companies rather than between states
49. How was Japan reunified by 1615?
50. The emperor reasserted his power.
51. It was forced to unify against outside invaders from Europe.
52. Its politicians settled their disputes for largely economic reasons.
53. Three politician-warlords used both force and diplomacy to reunite the country.
54. none of the above
55. Africans trading slaves with Europeans most often preferred to receive in return
56. beads and blankets.
57. rum and horses.
58. gold and ivory.
59. porcelain and silks.
60. guns and textiles.
61. In Latin America during the early period of Spanish colonialism, the deaths of large numbers of native people led to
62. a decline in Spanish immigration to the Americas.
63. the removal of most Spanish troops from the Americas.
64. an decline in Spanish immigration to the interior of the Americas
65. the importation of slaves from Africa.
66. improved health care in the colonies.
67. The initiative for Western exploration came first from the kingdom of
68. England.
69. Spain.
70. France.
71. Sicily.
72. Portugal.
73. “…since this law is the highest, the noblest, the most sacred, and especially the most suitable to have kings reign absolutely over the people…”

This quotation is an example of

1. Constitutionalism
2. Socialism
3. Monarchism
4. Absolutism
5. Democracy

14. What was Dona Marina’s role in the Spanish conquest of the Aztecs?

1. She unwittingly infected many of her people with smallpox.
2. She betrayed the secret entrance to Tenochtitlan.
3. She bore Cortés a child, who would bring unity between both peoples.
4. She could speak several native languages and served as an interpreter.
5. She was the 1st Catholic convert.

15. How did Portugal gain an empire in Brazil?

1. Portuguese mariners were 1st to explore the Amazon basin.
2. The Treaty of Tordesillas, designed to divide the Atlantic between Spain and Portugal, unintentionally granted Brazil to Portugal.
3. Initially, the Spanish had no interest in South America.
4. The Indians of Brazil successfully resisted Spanish invaders.
5. none of the above.

16. Which of the following was NOT a significant factor in Cortés’s defeat of the Aztec empire?

1. superior Spanish technology, especially swords, muskets, cannons, and horses.
2. a devastating smallpox epidemic.
3. the inadequate defenses of Tenochtitlan.
4. the resentment of many indigenous peoples to Aztec rule.

e)All of the above are factors.

17. *Creoles* differed from *peninsulares* only in that

1. they were born in the new world and not the old world.
2. their mothers were part Indian.
3. they had no land and were economically dependent.
4. they had not yet been baptized in the Catholic church.
5. they were indentured servants while *peninsulares* were free.

18. The difference between the *encomienda* and the *repartimiento* is that

1. Indians could buy their freedom.
2. Indians were free to leave if they wished.
3. Indians were now obligated to provide military service.
4. The Spanish could no longer impose conversion to Christianity.
5. The Spanish paid the Indians wages for their labor.

19. In the 16th century, the Reformation led to

1. increasing peace and stability in Europe
2. religious warfare between Protestants and Catholics
3. greater support for the Church among all Christians
4. attacks on Christianity and beliefs in God
5. widespread secularization

20. Why did an increasing number of countries in Europe function more like nation-states beginning in the 1600s?

1. Feudalism became more widespread.
2. Politics began to decentralize.
3. State institutions, especially bureaucracies, central banks, and armed forces, strengthened.
4. Populations became more heterogeneous.
5. none of the above

21. Which of the following was NOT true regarding disease in the New World?

1. The Natives lacked immunities
2. Caused a severe decline in native population
3. The diseases picked up by the Europeans in the New World were equally as devastating
4. They undermined the natives ability to resist settlement
5. Some diseases arrived in settlements before the Europeans themselves arrived.

22. Westernization of Russia came about largely through the

1. efforts of Peter the Great and his successors.
2. invasion of Russia by Sweden.
3. desire of the United States to seek new markets.
4. invasion of Russia by the Mongols.
5. acceptance of the policies of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

23. An observation that could be made about the Ottoman empire in the 1400s and 1500s is that the empire

1. had control over the Indian sub-continent.
2. originated in Hungary.
3. had a strategic location between Europe and Asia.
4. was totally landlocked.
5. had control over most of Western Europe.

24. According to the theory of mercantilism, colonies should be

1. acquired as markets and sources of raw materials.
2. considered an economic burden to the colonial power.
3. allowed to trade freely with other powers.
4. granted independence as soon as possible.
5. encouraged to develop their own industries

25. It is certain that, when the money rattles in the chest, avarice and may be increased, but the effect of intercession of the Church depends on the will of God alone…” Who was most likely to have said this?

1. Martin Luther
2. Mohammed
3. Pope Gregory
4. St. Benedict
5. Suleiman the Magnificent

26. The correct sequence of events is:

1. The Enlightenment, Reformation, Scientific Revolution and Industrial Revolution.
2. The Reformation, Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment, and Industrial Revolution.
3. The Enlightenment, Industrial Revolution, Scientific Revolution and Reformation.
4. The Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment, Reformation, and Industrial Revolution.
5. The Industrial Revolution, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and Enlightenment.

27. Which of the following was NOT a part of the triangular trade system?

1. The so-called Middle Passage that brought slaves to the Americas
2. Colonial raw materials that went directly to Asia
3. European manufactured goods that went to Africa
4. Slaves traded for raw materials in the Americas
5. Raw materials sent back to Europe from the Americas

28. Which of the following represents an impact of the Mongol control of Russia?

1. urbanization
2. increasing significance of Roman Catholicism
3. mass conversion from Eastern Orthodoxy to Islam
4. rise of Moscow’s power
5. closer links with the West

29. The chief positive European contribution to the Americas as part of the "Colombian Exchange" was

1. bullion.
2. disease.
3. large domesticated animals.
4. slavery.
5. high-calorie plants that provided new sources of nutrition.

30. African slaves were in demand for the New World because

* 1. so many Native Americans died from imported diseases.
  2. native peoples frequently escaped into the hinterlands.
  3. sugar plantations in the Caribbean required considerable labor.
  4. Spanish and Portuguese conquerors disdained manual labor.
  5. all of the above.

31. The Ottoman military made use of

1. gunpowder weapons.
2. siege warfare.
3. specially trained Janissary forces.
4. armored cavalry.
5. all of the above

32. The Janissaries were

1. slave women who lived in the sultan’s harem.
2. Christian boys taken from conquered territories and raised as special forces.
3. regional administrators, who were granted autonomy in exchange for loyalty and support.
4. armored, light cavalry.
5. eunuchs in service to the sultan.

33. A major reason for the decline in the Islamic Empires was

1. the refusal to accept new ideas and technologies from the West.
2. an abandonment of religious toleration as a state policy.
3. the decline in military leadership.
4. the rigidity of the religious leaders.
5. all of the above.

34. Peter the Great’s program of westernization included

* 1. relocating the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg.
  2. building a powerful, modern army.
  3. state sponsorship of new industries.
  4. inviting skilled foreign workers to Russia.
  5. all of the above.

35. Ivan IV is known as Ivan the Terrible because

1. his administration was notoriously corrupt and ineffective.
2. his policies led to a schism in the Russian Orthodox Church.
3. his eccentric behavior included the burning of suspected traitors in large frying pans.
4. the military revolted against his rule, leaving Russia vulnerable to outside invasion.
5. all of the above.

36. At what time did the nobles gain the most power at the expense of their repressed serfs?

1. In the 14th century under Mongol rule.
2. In the 15th century under Ivan the Great.
3. In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible.
4. In the 17th century under Peter the Great.
5. In the 18th century under Catherine the Great.

37. Which of the following statements is NOT true of the Jesuit mission in China?

1. Jesuits attracted many converts, and Christianity became a popular religion.
2. Jesuits made an effort to learn Chinese and to understand Chinese culture.
3. Jesuits captured Chinese interests with European science and technology.
4. Other Catholic missionaries criticized the Jesuits’ tolerance of Chinese traditions.
5. Most Chinese were put off by Christian claims to be the only true religion

38. The isolationism of the Tokugawa government included

1. forbidding Japanese from going abroad.
2. forbidding Chinese and Dutch merchants from trading at Nagasaki.
3. forbidding scholars of neo-Confucianism from teaching in Japan.
4. banning all foreign religions such as Confucianism and Buddhism.
5. All of the above.

39. Tokugawa Ieyasu ruled Japan as

* 1. hereditary emperor.
  2. a military ruler in support of the emperor.
  3. the elected lord of the daimyo.
  4. a powerful regional warlord.
  5. none of the above.

40. Which of the following is true of both the Ottoman Empire and the Mughal Empire between 1450 and 1750?

1. Both empires experienced a drastic decline in population after 1500 owing to the spread diseases brought as a result of contact with Europeans.
2. Christianity was prohibited in both empires.
3. Both empires they also produced an artistic and cultural renaissance within Islam
4. The top administrators in both empires were chosen by a system of competitive examination.
5. The rulers of both believed in strictly separating secular and religious concerns.
   * 1. B
     2. D
     3. D
     4. E
     5. C
     6. E
     7. C
     8. B
     9. D
     10. E
     11. D
     12. E
     13. D
     14. D
     15. B
     16. E
     17. A
     18. E
     19. B
     20. C
     21. C
     22. A
     23. C
     24. A
     25. A
     26. B
     27. B
     28. D
     29. C
     30. A
     31. C
     32. B
     33. a
     34. e
     35. c
     36. e
     37. a
     38. a
     39. b
     40. c