

1. What is the correct order of the following events?

- a. b) Russian conquest of Siberia, Columbus reaches America, Vasco da Gama reaches India
 - b. c) Columbus reaches the Americas, Vasco da Gama reaches India, Russian conquest of Siberia
 - c. d) Columbus reaches the Americas, British East India Company formed, Vasco da Gama reaches India
 - d. a) Vasco da Gama reaches India, Columbus reaches the Americas, Russian conquest of Siberia
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2. Which European explorer was the first to sail to India?

- a. a) Bartolomeu Diaz
 - b. d) Ferdinand Magellan
 - c. c) Sebastian Cabot
 - d. b) Vasco da Gama
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3. Which of the following was the most immediate motivation for Europeans to find a sea route to India?

- a. c) Desire to relieve European population pressure
 - b. d) Desire for spices
 - c. b) Conquest
 - d. a) Longing for gold
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4. What is the name of the mythical Christian monarch in Asia or Africa who Europeans thought would unite with Europe against the Muslims?

- a. a) Prester John
 - b. d) Haile Salassie
 - c. c) Father John
 - d. b) Solomon
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5. Which of the following statements best describes the Portuguese entry into Indian Ocean trade?

- a. d) They slowly gained a small share of the market because Asians found European trade goods unattractive.
 - b. b) They quickly achieved an equal partnership with Asian traders already working in the region.
 - c. c) They adopted a policy of attacking and destroying native ships and ports to achieve dominance by force.
 - d. a) They achieved rapid economic dominance thanks to the superior European goods they brought for trade.
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6. Which of the following statements best describes Portugal's Indian Ocean empire?

- a. a) It was a trading post empire.
 - b. b) It was an economic empire.
 - c. d) It was a cultural empire.
 - d. c) It was a territorial empire.
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7. About how long did the Portuguese trading empire in the Indian Ocean flourish?

- a. a) Nearly four centuries
 - b. b) Less than a century
 - c. d) About two centuries
 - d. c) Less than 50 years
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8. For which country did Magellan explore and discover what came to be known as the Philippines?

- a. d) Great Britain
 - b. c) Spain
 - c. b) The Netherlands
 - d. a) Portugal
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9. Which of the following statements best describes the Spanish conquest of the Philippines?

- a. c) It was slow and extremely violent, Spanish forces taking the Philippines island by island in a very destructive war.
 - b. d) It was relatively easy and often bloodless.
 - c. a) It was very rapid, because much of the native population died of disease after contact with the Spaniards.
 - d. b) It was completely peaceful, as the native population converted rapidly to Catholic Christianity and were happy to accept Spanish rule.
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10. What were the British and Dutch East India Companies?

- a. d) They were directed by the Dutch and British governments but funded by private investors.
 - b. b) They were private trading companies licensed by their governments.
 - c. c) They were companies operated by the British and Dutch governments.
 - d. a) They were grants made by the British and Dutch governments to nobles to allow them to exploit trade in Asia.
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11. Which of the following statements describes the Dutch East India Company's activity in the Spice Islands?

- a. a) They brutally seized control of a number of spice-producing islands.
 - b. d) They brought in a large number of Dutch settlers, displacing the native population.
 - c. c) They established trading posts by force but traded peacefully with spice-producers in the interior.
 - d. b) They engaged in peaceful trade with Spice Island elites.
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12. Which European power first opened Taiwan to large-scale Chinese immigration in the first half of the seventeenth century?

- a. c) The Netherlands
 - b. b) Portugal
 - c. a) Spain
 - d. d) Great Britain
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13. Which of the following statements best describes the early British East India Company's approach to trade in India?
- a. a) They quickly established large British settlements.
 - b. c) They violently seized trading posts.
 - c. b) They established trade networks by paying or bribing local authorities to allow them to operate.
 - d. d) They conducted free-market trade, visiting ports as they pleased and seeing what opportunities presented themselves.
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14. Which European state operated in Siam, only to be expelled in 1688?
- a. c) Spain
 - b. d) France
 - c. b) Great Britain
 - d. a) The Netherlands
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15. Which of the following statements accurately describes Japan's attitude toward Europeans in the period 1450–1750?
- a. b) At first, Japan welcomed Europeans, but officials were soon alarmed at the undermining of their culture and banned almost all Europeans.
 - b. c) Japan welcomed Protestants but not Catholics, finding Catholic missionary efforts too intrusive.
 - c. a) At first, Japan rejected European traders but soon allowed free trade after they realized the benefits of commerce.
 - d. d) Japan regarded Europeans with suspicion and did not allow much contact until the nineteenth century.
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16. The huge economy of which country was at the heart of early modern global commerce?
- a. d) India
 - b. c) Britain
 - c. b) China
 - d. a) Spain
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17. What important global trade good did Potosí produce?
- a. d) Cocoa beans
 - b. c) Silver
 - c. b) Sugar
 - d. a) Spices
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18. Which of the following statements best describes Japan in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
- a. c) Japan suffered a general crisis of instability as the rapidly changing global economy drove prices higher and impoverished many.
 - b. a) It experienced rapid population growth, leading to a steep decline in standards of living.
 - c. d) Japan successfully created a flourishing commercialized economy.
 - d. b) The Japanese economy stagnated after most European trade was banned.
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19. Which statement best describes European weather conditions in much of the early modern period?
- a. d) It was variable, with some years surprisingly cool and some surprisingly warm.
 - b. c) It suffered a cooling period known as the “Little Ice Age.”
 - c. b) It enjoyed a warming trend known as the “Little Optimum” that increased crop yields.
 - d. a) It was stable, allowing for further improvements in agriculture.
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20. To what use did Europeans put beaver fur?
- a. b) It was widely regarded as an aphrodisiac.
 - b. a) They traded it to Asians in return for spices.
 - c. c) They made water-repelling coats.
 - d. d) They made it into hats.
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21. Which of the following was an effect of Native American trade with Europeans?
- a. a) The authority of chiefs was enhanced.
 - b. c) It led to a new level of peace and prosperity among the Native American peoples.
 - c. d) It led Native Americans to learn new skills, creating products they could trade with Europeans.
 - d. b) It enhanced the value of native crafts, which were now produced in larger quantities for trade purposes.
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22. Which of the following statements best describes the effect of European fur trade on Native American women?
- a. c) Women experienced a number of both positive and negative developments that both improved and reduced their status.
 - b. b) Women’s positions deteriorated sharply as an emphasis on hunting made men the dominant producers in families.
 - c. a) Marriage to Europeans enhanced women’s status.
 - d. d) Increasing alcoholism among Native American men rapidly made women the chief breadwinners.
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23. In what way was the Siberian fur trade different from that of North America?
- a. b) Unlike North America, Russian authorities acquired furs as tribute from their Siberian subjects.
 - b. a) Unlike North America, in Siberia the Russian government operated fur trapping as a state industry.
 - c. d) Unlike North America, Siberia had such a wealth of fur-bearing animals that their population was not severely depleted.
 - d. c) Unlike North America, in Siberia very few Europeans hunted and trapped furs themselves.
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24. In the period between 1500 and 1866, approximately how many Africans suffered shipment across the Atlantic in the Middle Passage?
- a. b) 2 million
 - b. d) 6 million
 - c. c) 12.5 million
 - d. a) 50 million
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25. Which of the following distinguished slavery in the early modern Americas from other slavery in world history?
- a. b) Female slaves were preferred.
 - b. c) The Americas gave basic legal rights to slaves.
 - c. a) Slaves came exclusively from one region of the world.
 - d. d) In the Americas, eventual freedom was more likely for slaves.
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26. Which of the following can be regarded as the first modern industry?
- a. a) Silver mining
 - b. b) Cocoa production
 - c. d) Firearms
 - d. c) Sugar
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27. Which of the following statements best describes the African slave trade in Africa?
- a. a) Both Europeans and Africans collected slaves in the interior of Africa for shipment to the Americas.
 - b. c) Europeans penetrated the interior in armed bands and seized slaves by force.
 - c. b) Africans collected slaves in the interior and sold them to Europeans on the African coast.
 - d. d) Europeans traveled to the African interior to purchase slaves from local authorities.
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28. From which region of Africa did most slaves sent to the Americas originate?
- a. b) South
 - b. d) West
 - c. a) North
 - d. c) East
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29. Which of the following statements best describes the impact of the African slave trade on African societies?
- a. a) It led to the growth of strong local economies as some rulers proved more adept at profiting from the slave trade.
 - b. c) It led to economic stagnation.
 - c. b) There was little economic change to Africa, as Africa had always had slaves.
 - d. d) It led to population collapse.
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30. In the eighteenth century, about how long on average did communication between England and India take?

- a.** a) 18 months
 - b.** c) 3 years
 - c.** b) 2 months
 - d.** d) 6 months
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