

TE&IP Ch 17-18 QAE

# Chapter 17

1. Death rates among Amerindian peoples during the epidemic of the early colonial period were

- a. very high. (pg 490)
- b. average.
- c. very low.
- d. no higher than at other times.
- e. nonexistent.

## 2. The people of the New World lacked immunity to European diseases because

- a. they had a different DNA structure than the Europeans.
- b. their long isolation from the other continents. (pg 490)
- c. significant differences in dietary structure.
- d. disease didn't exist in the New World.
- e. none of the above.

### 3. The most deadly epidemic in the New World was

- a. smallpox. (pg 490)
- b. syphilis.
- c. influenza.
- d. measles.
- e. cholera.

## 4. The worst strain of malaria originated from

- a. Caribbean sugar plantations.
- b. European colonizers.
- c. the swamplands of Florida.
- d. the African slave trade. (pg 490)
- e. New England joint stock colonies.

## 5. The effect European horses had on the New World was

- a. increased military capacity and hunting efficiency. (pg 492)
- b. decreased military capacity and hunting efficiency.
- c. no impact because religious prohibitions prevented its use.
- d. no appreciable impact because they already had the horse.
- e. the decline in the alpaca population.

## 6. The Spanish paid for their colonies by

- a. engaging in the slave trade of indigenous peoples of the New World.
- b. development of plantation colonies in the sugar trade.
- c. establishing a monopoly on the Columbian Exchange.
- d. long-distant trade with Asia.
- e. enormous wealth produced by silver and gold mines in the New World. (pg 496)



## 7. European languages and cultures were transmitted to indigenous peoples primarily by

- a. enslavement and the use of the *requirimiento*.
- b. creating bicultural societies through interaction and assimilation.
- c. conversion efforts by the Catholic church. (pg 495)
- d. development of local schools and educational efforts by Spanish settlers.
- e. there was strict separation of cultural and linguistic identities as a deliberate process of isolation.

## 8. An *encomienda* system was

- a. a form of forced labor and tribute. (pg 498)
- b. a plantation for mining precious metals.
- c. a plantation for growing sugar.
- d. an agreement with Amerindians.
- e. a disease of the lower intestine.

9. In Brazil, the economic importance of Amerindian slaves was eventually superseded by

- a. Asian slaves.
- b. European peasants.
- c. African slaves. (pg 499)
- d. better technology.
- e. animal power.

# Chapter 18

## 10. Although tobacco was a New World plant long used by Amerindians

- a. Europeans attempted to outlaw its use in America.
- b. it was Europeans who began growing the crop on large plantations. (pg. 520)
- c. European diseases made the plant extinct.
- d. it never became popular in Europe because of its unhealthy effects.
- e. it was originally from Turkey.

# 11. The expansion of sugar plantations in the West Indies required

- a. a sharp increase in the African slave trade. (pg. 520-521)
- b. an increase in arable land.
- c. new fertilizers.
- d. the creation of new markets among the Amerindians.
- e. government consultants oversee farming.

12. In the seventeenth-century Caribbean, indentured servants cost \_\_\_\_\_ as slaves

- a. twice as much.
- b. three times as much.
- c. half as much. (pg. 521)
- d. approximately the same.
- e. four times as much.

## 13. Sugar plantations caused environmental damage through

- a. the disposal of used canes.
- b. soil exhaustion and deforestation. (pg.524)
- c. supplying power for the mills.
- d. over fertilizing the fields.
- e. silting up of bays and estuaries.



## 14. Plantation slaves were motivated to work hard

- a. to earn extra wages.
- b. because they were promised freedom.
- c. to escape punishment. (pg. 524-525)
- d. because they were rewarded with extra food.
- e. because they were promised a share of the profits.

## 15. The “clockwise” network of trade in the Atlantic was the

- a. Continental Trade Route.
- b. Reverse Option Market.
- c. Robinson Route.
- d. European Circuit.

e. Atlantic Circuit. (pg. 530)

- The second leg of the Atlantic Circuit where slaves were transported from Africa to the Americas was known as the “Middle Passage.”



16. From 1500 to 1650, about \_\_\_\_\_ slaves were transported from Africa to the Americas.

a. 500,000.

b. 800,000. (pg. 532)

c. 1.6 million.

d. 7.5 million.

e. 10 million.

- By contrast, during the “sugar boom” of 1650 to 1800, 7.5 million slaves were transported.

17. Africans who provided slaves to Europeans most often preferred to receive in return

- a. beads and blankets.
- b. gold and ivory.
- c. rum and horses.
- d. guns and textiles. (pg. 534)
- e. silk and porcelain.

## 18. Most slaves taken from Africa were

a. kidnapped.

b. prisoners of war. (pg. 535)

c. criminals.

d. political opponents.

e. Muslims.

- In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a major source of slaves in the interior of the Bight of Biafra were kidnapped.

19. Generally, the Atlantic African slave trade was based on a partnership between

- a. European opportunists and Arab merchants.
- b. Asian and European elites.
- c. European and African elites. (pg. 537)
- d. Islamic and African elites.
- e. Arab merchants and African elites.

## 20. Most slaves in the Islamic world were

- a. agricultural workers.
- b. part of the Atlantic Circuit.
- c. soldiers and servants. (pg. 538)
- d. translators.
- e. galley slaves.



## 21. Islamic law prohibited the enslavement of

a. pagans

b. Christians.

c. women

d. Muslims. (pg. 539)

e. anyone.

- Most African slaves in the Islamic world were women used as concubines and servants.