

TE&IP Ch 19 & 20 QAE

Chapter 19

1. In 1453, the Ottoman armies attacked Constantinople and brought an end to

a. Roman rule.

b. Byzantine rule. (pg. 548)

c. Arab rule.

d. Egyptian rule.

e. Mongol rule.

2. A significant weakness of the Ottoman Empire against the Portuguese was that the Ottomans did not have

a. horses

b. guns

c. a large-scale navy. (pg. 548-550)

d. trade connections.

e. any of these.

3. The Ottomans' chief rival in Iran was the

- a. Saranid Empire
- b. Mughal Empire.
- c. Safavid Empire. (pg. 557)
- d. Persian Empire.
- e. Uighur Empire.

4. One difference between the Ottoman and Iranian states was that the Iranian state was based on

a. Shi'ism. (pg. 557)

b. Sunnism.

c. Kharijism.

d. Sufism.

e. Sikhism.

- Iranian scholars and writers read Arabic as well as Persian.

5. Islamic law

- a. did not allow women to own any property.
- b. did not discuss women's property ownership.
- c. forbade women to own property after marriage.
- d. allowed women to keep property after marriage.
(pg. 559)
- e. made women equal with men.

6. Although European accounts discussed the custom of women wearing veils,

- a. Islamic women wore elaborate headdresses of ostrich feathers and lace.
- b. both Islamic men and women covered their hair, arms and legs. (pg. 559)
- c. Islamic women didn't cover the face or body.
- d. Islamic women were never actually seen by Europeans.
- e. there is no evidence that this is true.
 - Married Muslim women were generally not seen in public.

7. The Mughal Empire is distinguished from the Ottomans and Safavids mostly because it was

- a. not very warlike.
- b. heavily influenced by the Chinese.
- c. a Hindu land ruled by Muslims.
- d. still controlled by the Mongols.
- e. a democracy.

- The founder of the Mughal Empire was Babur.
- Mughal is Persian for Mongol.

8. The Ottoman, Safavid and Mughal Empires declined simultaneously because of

- a. inability to adjust to the changes in military technology and the world economy. (pg. 563)
- b. natural disasters.
- c. the bubonic plague.
- d. declining birthrates combined with fertility problems.
- e. a religious prohibition against banking.

9. Extensive Islamic expansion into East Africa and Southeast Asia occurred

- a. before the rapid European commercial expansion.
- b. because Islam was most similar to native religions.
- c. because Islam willingly accepted converts as full members. (pg. 563)
- d. thanks to the support of Muslim land empires.
- e. because Muhammad visited these places.

10. The European country that conquered East African port cities was

- a. Spain.
- b. the Netherlands.
- c. England.
- d. Portugal. (pg 565)
- e. France.

Chapter 20

11. The Japanese called their warriors

a. daimyo.

b. samurai. (pg. 574)

c. yujo.

d. renmin.

e. dazaemon.

12. In 1592, after years of civil war, Hideyoshi

a. launched an invasion of Korea and China. (pg. 574)

b. was killed by his palace guard.

c. successfully pacified the country by outlawing all weapons.

d. converted to Buddhism.

e. renounced violence in all forms.

- One of the consequences of Japanese aggression in the 16th century was the defeat of weakened Chinese armies by the Manchu.
- After the civil wars in Japan, Japanese leaders established the Tokugawa Shogunate, a centralized military government.

13. The Japanese response to the Society of Jesus or Jesuits was

- a. to officially welcome it with open arms
- b. to murder every Jesuit that entered the country.
- c. to adopt Catholic beliefs.
- d. to blend Shinto, Buddhist and Catholic belief systems.
- e. mixed; while some were opposed to it, others were attracted. (pg. 577)

14. In the 1630s the Japanese government

- a. adopted an “open door” policy in regards to foreign trade.
- b. largely closed Japan to European trade and Christian influence. (pg. 577)
- c. encouraged the people to choose an economic system.
- d. encouraged the people to choose a religious system.
- e. opened up trade to England only.

15. European visitors to Ming China in the sixteenth century were

- a. dissatisfied with the quality of Chinese goods.
- b. trying to convince the Chinese to accept the Russian presence in Manchuria.
- c. buying huge quantities of opium, which was unavailable in Europe at the time.
- d. astonished at its power, manufacturing and vast population. (pg. 579)
- e. unimpressed by China's grandeur.
 - Although European enthusiasm for Chinese trade was high, the Chinese were slow to embrace European trade.

16. The VOC representatives gained the favor of the Chinese emperor by

- a. acknowledging him with the ritual of the “kowtow.” (pg. 581)
 - b. providing him with concubines.
 - c. providing him with brides.
 - d. freeing the royal family members held hostage by Ming loyalists.
 - e. providing him with beautiful clocks.
- The VOC was also known as the Dutch East India Company.

17. The Treaty of Nerchinsk

- a. allied the Chinese and Russians against the Germans.
- b. allowed Europeans into formerly closed China.
- c. gave China a communist political system.
- d. fixed the northern border of China along the Amur River. (pg. 584)
- e. was violated the day after it was signed and led to a war.

18. To gain converts, the Jesuits compromised when they

- a. tolerated Confucian ancestor worship. (pg. 584)
- b. allowed Chinese women to become priests.
- c. acknowledged the emperor to be a god on earth.
- d. broke away from the Catholic Church.
- e. freely mixed Buddhism and Confucianism into Orthodox Catholicism.

19. Expansion from Russia into Siberia was largely led by

- a. merchant families like the Stroganovs.
 - b. imperial armies forming penal colonies.
 - c. Cossacks. (pg. 588)
 - d. Mongols.
 - e. the British Muscovy trade company.
- The Cossacks were a Slavic-speaking, independent tribal society of warriors in southern Russia and the Ukraine.

20. According to the Russian census of 1795, over half the population were

- a. nobility.
- b. in military service.
- c. freemen.
- d. serfs. (pg. 590)
- e. college educated.

21. The Greatest Romanov tsar was

- a. Peter the Great. (pg. 590)
 - b. Ivan the Terrible.
 - c. Nicholas III.
 - d. Edward II.
 - e. Charles VI.
- Peter the Great tried to Westernize Russia to strengthen the Russian state and its autocracy.

22. One result of the “Great Northern War” was

- a. the death of Peter the Great.
- b. the liberation of Constantinople.
- c. Russian access to the Baltic Sea. (pg. 590)
- d. Russian’s retreat into isolationism.
- e. the destruction of Russia’s navy.

23. To expand Russia's borders to the West, Catherine the Great used three successive partitions of

- a. Sweden.
- b. Prussia.
- c. Lithuania.
- d. Poland. (pg. 592)
- e. Romania.