

# TE&IP QAE Chap 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20

Historical Period 4

# Chapter 16

1. Martin Luther insisted that the only way to salvation was through

a) relying on “good works.”

b) religious faith. (pg. 461)

c) loyalty to the Vatican.

d) paying money to the church.

• To promote his ideas, Luther used the printing press.



2. The movement that began with the rejection of the pope's authority was the

- a) Protestant Reformation. (pg. 461)
- b) Catholic Reformation.
- c) Orthodox Reformation.
- d) Peasant Movement.
- e) Babylonian Captivity.

3. John Calvin preached that salvation was granted by

- a) predestination. (pg. 462)
- b) good works.
- c) sobriety.
- d) good thoughts.
- e) the pope.



4. In light of the challenges to the Catholic Church, many reforms were enacted, such as

a) mandating poverty for the Catholic institution.

b) instituting dietary restrictions to symbolize purity.

c) reforming the education of the clergy. (pg. 462)

d) allowing priests and nuns to marry.

e) using the vernacular during mass.

• In response to criticisms leveled against Catholic practices, the church met from 1545-1564 at the Council of Trent.

## 5. King Philip II of Spain tried to enforce religious orthodoxy by

- a) initiating a war of religion in Spain.
- b) promoting religious tolerance with favoritism for Catholics.
- c) expelling all Jews and Muslims from Spain.
- d) using the Inquisition to punish heretics. (pg. 462)
- e) taxing all non-Catholics excessively.



## 6. The critical cause of the scientific revolution was

- a) the reintroduction of ancient writings of Greek and Roman science. (pg. 465)
- b) the rejection of religious authority by a population weary of Catholic corruption.
- c) the discover of the New World by maritime explorers convinced many that their preconceived ideas of the world were incorrect.
- d) a challenge to the prevailing conception of the universe by Aristotile.

## 7. The Enlightenment was termed such because it

- a) embraced the idea of a heliocentric universe in a society of devoted intellectuals.
- b) was carried out by only a few “enlightened” thinkers who were often persecuted. (pg. 467)
- c) proposed a fusion of religious ideas of Christianity and Buddhism.
- d) suggested that open criticism and change of society would lighten the oppression of absolutists leaders.
- e) provided that new science would “light” the way to a better society.

## 8. The Enlightenment in Europe was

- a) a uniform philosophical movement directed by the Royal Society.
- b) derived from Aristotelian scientific thought.
- c) the study of alchemy to make light on demand.
- d) a blending of intellectual schools of thought from many diverse areas with the idea of improving the human condition. (pg. 467)
- e) based in Chinese and Amerindian naturalism.

9. As the iron industry expanded, the consumption of fuel caused

- a) a reduction in the use of iron and copper.
- b) less destruction of forest woodlands because iron was used instead of wood.
- c) deforestation. (pg. 471)
- d) the rise of a wealthy class of timber industrialists.
- e) little to no change in the consumption of resources.

## 10. The English Civil War started when

- a) Charles II died without an heir and his Catholic brother James II took the throne.
- b) James I inherited the throne after Elizabeth died, despite being an absolutist.
- c) Charles I refused to grant rights to Parliament and attempted to arrest his critics. (pg. 475)
- d) Oliver Cromwell executed the king.
- e) England attempted to impose its authority on Ireland and Scotland.

# Chapter 17

11. 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.

- The people of the New World lacked immunity to European diseases because their long isolation from the other continents.

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

a. smallpox. (pg 490)

b. syphilis.

c. influenza.

d. measles.

e. cholera.

- The worst strain of malaria originated from the African slave trade.

## 13. 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.

## 14. 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)
- The Portuguese gained enormous amounts of wealth from sugar trade.

## 15. European languages and cultures were forced upon indigenous peoples primarily by

- a. enslavement and the use of the *requerimiento*.
- 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.

## 16. 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.

17. 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

## 18. 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.

## 19. 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.
- In the seventeenth-century Caribbean, indentured servants cost half as much as slaves

## 20. 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.
- Plantation slaves were motivated to work hard to escape punishment.

## 21. 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.”

22. 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.

23. 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.

• Most slaves taken from Africa were prisoners of war.

24. 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.

## 25. 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.

## 26. 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.

# Chapter 19

27. 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.

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

a. horses

b. guns

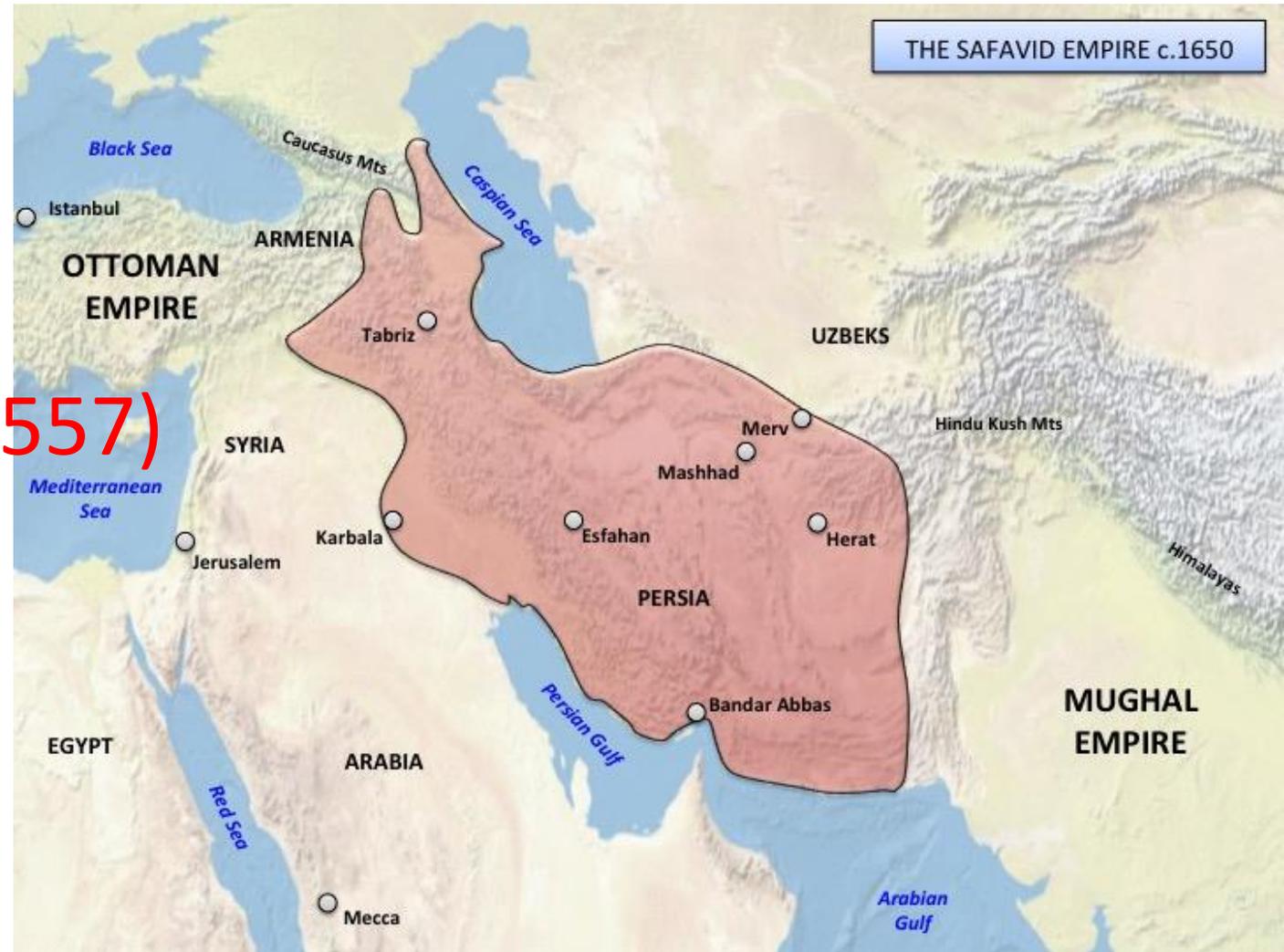
c. a large-scale navy. (pg. 548-550)

d. trade connections.

e. any of these.

29. 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.
- The Safavid Empire...



30. 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.

## 31. 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.

32. 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.

33. 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. (pg. 561)
- d. still controlled by the Mongols.
- e. a democracy.
- The founder of the Mughal Empire was Babur.
- Mughal is Persian for Mongol.



34. 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.

## 35. 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.

36. 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

37. The Japanese called their warriors

a. daimyo.

b. samurai. (pg. 574)

c. yujo.

d. renmin.

e. dazaemon.

38. 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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.

## 39. 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)

40. 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.

## 41. European visitors to Ming China in the 16<sup>th</sup> 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.

42. The VOC (Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie) 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.

## 43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. 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.

49. 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.

