

TE&IP QAE Chapter 12, 13, 14 & 15

Historical Period 3

Chapter 12

1. The Mongol way of life was

a) hunting and gathering.

b) agricultural.

c) based on procurement.

d) pastoral. (pg. 342)

e) urbanized.

- Menial work in Mongol camps was done by slaves.

2. The first Mongol conquests under Genghis Khan were in

- a) Central Asia, the Middle East, and Russia.
- b) Japan and Korea.
- c) China. (pg. 342)
- d) Egypt.
- e) Annam.

3. After rejection by his family for the title of Great Khan, Khubilai formed

- a) the Golden Horde
- b) the Central Asian Khanate
- c) Il-Khan Empire of Iran
- d) the Yuan Empire (pg. 344)
- e) he was assassinated by political rivals.

4. Narratives such as Marco Polo's created a European

- a) isolationist mentality.
- b) image of Mongol poverty.
- c) ambition to find easier routes to Asia. (pg. 348)
- d) fear of Mongol contact.
- e) aversion to all things from Asia.

5. One of the most significant effects of Mongol trade routes was

- a) the spread to western Europe of new luxury goods like silk.
- b) importing of spies from western Europe.
- c) the opening of conversion missions from western Europe Christians.
- d) the spread of diseases including the plague. (pg. 348)
- e) the development of a universal system of coinage.

6. In an attempt to repel non-Muslims in the Il-Khan and Crimean/Caucasus areas, the Golden Horde formed an alliance with

a) Persian Muslims

b) Egyptian Mamluks (pg. 349)

c) Seljuk Turks

d) Byzantine (Ottoman) Janissary forces

e) Buddhists in India

7. The scholar Nasir al-Din Tusi was most notable for his contributions in

- a) poetry written in Persian.
- b) an encompassing world history.
- c) translation of philosophy.
- d) mathematical developments in algebra and trigonometry. (pg. 352)
- e) cartography.

8. A significant transmission and sharing of scientific knowledge was found in the form of

a) formulas for alchemical processes.

b) Uigher calendar calculations.

c) eclipse predictions and tables. (pg. 352)

d) networked astronomical observatories.

e) a centralized library of shared knowledge at Tabriz.

- The significant scientific discoveries of Islamic scholars were translated by Arabic scholars, Byzantine Monks into Greek, Christian scholars in Spain, and Indian scholars in Delhi.

9. The Russian prince who advocated cooperation with the Mongols to avoid destructive assimilation was

- a) Alexander Nevskii.
- b) Dmitri Donskoi.
- c) Ivan III. (pg. 354)
- d) Ivan IV.
- e) Catherine the Great.

10. In 1453, the Ottomans conquered the important city of

a) Kiev

b) Vienna

c) Paris

d) Budapest

e) Constantinople (pg. 356)

- Constantinople would later become the capital of the Ottoman Empire.

11. After the introduction of paper money in China caused economic instability, the Mongols restored a degree of economic stability by:

- a) decreasing tax collection temporarily.
- b) shifting the emphasis of coinage to silver instead of other metals.
- c) cutting off trade with Japan to stem the flow of copper exports. (pg. 358)
- d) diversifying trade agreements with western Europe.
- e) creating a favored nation trade status with whichever nation would agree to reduced tariffs.

12. In 1368, the Yuan Empire was overthrown and replaced by the

a) Manchu Empire

b) Yi Kingdom

c) Ming Empire (pg. 358)

d) Song Empire

e) Tang Empire

- To demonstrate their rejection of the Mongols, the Ming emperors severed relations with the Middle East and Central Asia and closed the borders to foreigners.

13. Zhang He's primary accomplishment was:

- a) converting barbarians to Islam.
 - b) discovering new lands in the East.
 - c) bringing wealth to China.
 - d) acquiring Ming tributary states. (pg. 359-360)
 - e) discovering the Philippines.
- Ming China didn't develop seafaring for commercial and military gain because the Mongol threat from the north took priority over seafaring.

14. *Kamikaze* means:

- a) suicide.
- b) triumphant death.
- c) wind of the gods. (pg. 365)
- d) honorable death.
- e) wisdom of the gods.

Chapter 13

15. The empires of Mali in West Africa and of Delhi in South Asia both utilized

a) Islamic administration. (pg. 378)

b) papal administration.

c) Orthodox Buddhist administration.

d) a scholar bureaucracy.

e) the electoral system.

• The spread of Islam to lands south of the Sahara came about through a gradual and peaceful process of conversion.

16. Turkish invaders were able to successfully invade India because of

- a) the threats of Mongol Il-Khans.
 - b) a desire to spread the Islamic faith and to acquire plunder.
 - c) the prospect of learning Indian technology and mathematics.
 - d) the division of India into small states. (pg. 382)
- The Turkish conquest of northern India was aided by crossbows.

17. Although the Delhi sultanate had its problems, it did provide a

- a) reliable and safe water supply to the region.
- b) new irrigation system of qanats to the region.
- c) safe haven for religious exiles.
- d) centralized political authority to India. (pg. 385)
- e) new unifying religion in the form of Islam.

18. The characteristic ship of the Arabian Sea was the

a) galley.

b) junk.

c) skow.

d) caravel.

e) dhow. (pg. 385)

- The largest, most technologically advanced ship in the Indian Ocean was the Chinese junk.

19. The cultural blending associated with the expansion and spread of Islam from 1200 to 1500 can be seen by examining

- a) the design of mosques that combine older traditions and new influences. (pg. 391)
- b) the changes in the Quran that blend older traditions and new influences.
- c) the development of double-entry bookkeepings and banking.
- d) the blending of biblical and Quranic writings.
- e) the development of banking.

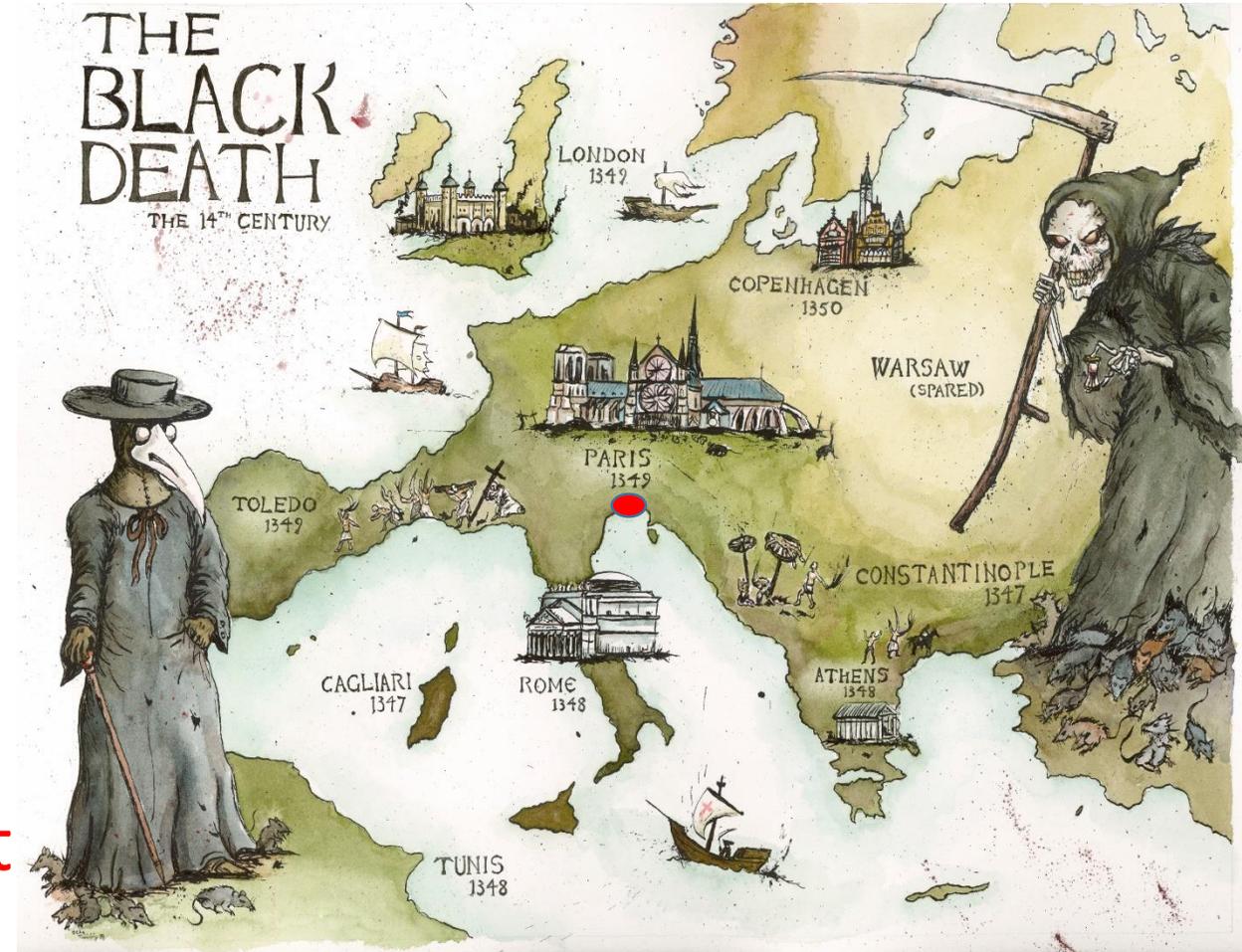
20. The spread of Islam into India was different from that in Africa because

- a) it allowed coexistence of indigenous religions and temples.
- b) it was done largely by force and removed many Hindu and Buddhist temples. (pg. 392)
- c) Islam never really took off in India.
- d) African regions converted for the sole reason of trade.
- e) it was easier because there were no tribes and everyone spoke the same language.

Chapter 14

21. The Bubonic Plague was brought to Europe by

- a) Mongol invaders.
 - b) Chinese explorers.
 - c) Genoese traders. (pg. 401)
 - d) Christian monks.
 - e) Russian serfs.
- By the time it subsided, the Black Death had killed one out of three western Europeans.



22. Marco Polo's goal was to

- a) travel to the Mongol capital. (pg. 404)
- b) find his way to India.
- c) follow the route of Alexander the Great.
- d) find Prester John
- e) establish a Venetian trade outpost in Central Asia.

23. The official role the Catholic Church played in the persecution of Jews in medieval Europe was

- a) it organizing the persecution.
- b) it did not participate, but usually overlooked the other way when persecution took place.
- c) it assisted the authorities in helping to find out which Jews were responsible for any social disturbances.
- d) it advocated a separate Jewish state in Europe.
- e) it played no official role in the persecution, as the church was officially the protector of Jews. (pg. 407)

24. The architectural “wonder” that first made its appearance in France on c.1140 C.E. was

a) guild halls.

b) opera houses.

c) Gothic cathedrals. (pg. 410)

d) chateaux.

e) Romanesque churches.

- Gothic cathedrals had distinctive features like the flying buttress, giant stained-glass windows, the Gothic arch and great height.

25. Before they were expelled in 1492, the largest population of Jews in the West was found in

a) France.

b) Belgium.

c) Holland.

d) Spain. (pg. 407)

e) England.

26. Joan of Arc

- a) led the French to victory in a decisive battle during the Hundred Years War. (pg. 420)
 - b) brokered the English and French peace treaty, thus ending the Hundred Years War.
 - c) became the queen of France during the Hundred Years War.
 - d) was the only woman permitted to attend the University of Paris.
 - e) founded the city of Orleans.
- Joan of Arc was nicknamed "The Maid of Orléans" and was later canonized as a Roman Catholic saint.

27. The Great Western Schism originated over

- a) whether the seat of Catholicism should be in Rome or Constantinople.
- b) whether or not women could be priests.
- c) the nationality of the pope. (pg. 417)
- d) whether or not priests could be married.
- e) the formation of different types of monasteries (Franciscan, Dominican, Cappucin, etc).

Chapter 15

28. The Ming Empire attempted to create new Indian Ocean contacts by

- a) sending out seven imperial fleets between 1405 and 1433. (pg. 430)
- b) employing Mongol horsemen to travel the Silk Road.
- c) attempting to defeat the Portuguese in the famous battle of Calcutta.
- d) establishing maritime courts to deal with pirates and privateers.
- e) building “artificial” islands.

29. The greatest mariners of the Atlantic in the Early Middle Ages were

a) Mongols.

b) Ostrogoths.

c) Celts.

d) Vikings. (pg. 432)

e) Lombards.

- The Vikings maneuvered across long distances with their knowledge of the heavens and seas.

30. The two nations that began the maritime revolution and profoundly altered the course of world history were

a) England and France.

b) Portugal and Spain. (pg. 433)

c) Germany and Russia.

d) China and Japan.

e) Greece and Italy.

- The motivation that led to Iberian (Portugal and Spain) overseas expansion were economic, religious, political and intellectual.

31. Prince Henry of Portugal was known as “Henry the Navigator” because

a) he was the first person to round the Cape of Good Hope.

b) he devoted his life to promoting exploration. (pg. 434)

c) he designed the compass.

d) he discovered America.

e) “navigator” means conqueror in Portuguese.

• The explicit goal of Portuguese explorers was to find an all-water route to India.

32. The two important navigational technologies, the magnetic compass and the astrolabe, were

- a) invented by Henry “the Navigator.”
- b) invented by Columbus.
- c) of Italian origin.
- d) held by an exclusive English patent.
- e) of Chinese and Arab or Greek origin, respectively. (pg. 434)

33. The Portuguese contribution to shipbuilding technology was the creation of the

- a) dhow.
- b) junk.
- c) galleon.
- d) trireme.
- e) caravel. (435)



- The advantage of the caravel was that it was fast, maneuverable, a good fighting ship and strong.
- A more famous caravel was the Mayflower, used by the pilgrims.

34. The first financial return from the Portuguese voyages came from the

a) gold trade.

b) slave trade. (pg. 437)

c) silk trade.

d) spice trade.

e) sugar trade.

35. Christopher Columbus was from

- a) Sicily.
- b) Spain.
- c) Portugal.
- d) Genoa. (pg. 437)
- e) Syracuse.



- Columbus insisted that he had reached the Indian Ocean until his death.

36. The Portuguese gained control of the eastern Indian Ocean through

a) conquest. (pg. 444)

b) diplomatic negotiation.

c) trade alliances.

d) trickery.

• The Portuguese base in China was at Macao.

37. The difference between the Spanish Empire and the Portuguese Empire was that

- a) the motives of the Spanish were purely religious.
- b) the Spanish Empire was territorial empire, while the Portuguese Empire was a trading empire. (pg. 445)
- c) the motives of the Portuguese Empire were purely economic.
- d) the Spanish Empire was a trading empire, while the Portuguese Empire was a territorial empire.
- e) the Spanish Empire was only an “intellectual” empire.

38. Conquistador means

a) conqueror. (446)

b) lawgiver.

c) bringer of Christ.

d) convict.

e) communist.

- Cortés' advantage over the Aztecs included firearms and horses, an alliance with the Tlaxacans, and smallpox.
- Pizarro used advanced technology and disease to defeat the Inca Empire with ~180 men.