

1. Europeans embarked on expansionist voyages for all of the following except
  - a. there was a potential for economic gain through increased world trade.
  - b. some desired to spread Christianity to other parts of the world.
  - c. a spirit of adventure.
  - d. fear that Islam would occupy the rest of the world if Christendom did not.
  - e. intellectual curiosity.
  
2. Prince Henry
  - a. was the first European to get to the source of the Zambezi.
  - b. established a school for naval gunners in Portsmouth, England in 1438.
  - c. was depicted as the "epitome" of greed by Bartolomeu Dias.
  - d. established a school for navigators in Portugal in 1419.
  - e. became king of England in 1628.
  
3. The Portuguese leaders who first landed at Calicut and seized the port of Malacca were, respectively,
  - a. Jaime Cardose and Pedro Martinez Munoa.
  - b. Ferdinando Colan and Alhambra da Fonseca.
  - c. Vasco da Gama and Afonso de Albuquerque.
  - d. Henry da Bruscia and Eduardo da Estabano.
  - e. Juan Montillo and Jorge Sikada Maio.
  
4. Christopher Columbus
  - a. was an escaped criminal from Munich when he sailed to the Americas.
  - b. was of Genoese origin, although he gained fame in the service of the Portuguese king.
  - c. was the brother of Hessin Cortes.
  - d. converted to Islam on his forty-third birthday.
  - e. believed that Asia was larger, and closer to Europe by water, than people then thought.
  
5. The Treaty of Tordesillas
  - a. divided the "new" areas discovered by Europeans between the English and the French.
  - b. divided the "new" areas discovered by Europeans between Spain and Portugal.
  - c. gave the English the eastern route around the Cape of Good Hope.
  - d. gave the French the eastern route around the Cape of Good Hope.
  - e. ended the Hundred Years' War.
  
6. Portuguese control of the spice trade was ended by
  - a. Muslim attacks from Delhi.
  - b. the circumnavigating voyage of Balboa.
  - c. the establishment of the British and Dutch East India Companies.
  - d. rival Hindu merchants from the Ganges plain.
  - e. a new outbreak of the Black Death.

7. All of the following were part of the Columbia Exchange except
- cows and horses were introduced into the Western hemisphere.
  - potatoes and corn were introduced into Europe from the Americas.
  - potatoes and corn were introduced into the Americas from Europe.
  - smallpox arrived in the Americas from Europe
  - gunpowder and guns were introduced into the Americas from Europe.
8. The African slave trade
- was fundamentally altered by the French in the late 1400s.
  - involved the forcible movement of millions of African slaves overseas.
  - involved the deaths of less than one percent of those leaving West African ports before they arrived at a new home in the Americas.
  - began practices never before seen in Africa.
  - solved the labor shortage challenge in European agriculture.
9. The Spanish base of operations in Southeast Asia was established in
- Malacca.
  - Vietnam.
  - Burman lands.
  - Java.
  - the Philippines.
10. The European power that emerged triumphant in the Indonesian archipelago, and took over virtually the entire region by the end of the eighteenth century, was
- Spain.
  - France.
  - the Netherlands.
  - Britain.
  - Portugal.
11. The VOC (*Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie*, Dutch East Indies Company)
- was the sacred ruler of the Khmer.
  - had ten times more capital than the English East India Company.
  - was a secret police agency in Burma.
  - was the "divine light" Javanese monarchs were believed to possess.
  - the Malayan ruling class.
12. The necessary improvements in which three areas are regarded as essential elements in the Age of Exploration?
- Navigation, ship style, and capitalism.
  - Religious fervor, industrialism, and staple crops.
  - Three field crop rotation, navigational abilities, and cartography.
  - Navigation, shipbuilding, and weaponry.
  - Banking, joint stock companies, and navigation.

13. All of the following technology advances assisted European expansion EXCEPT
- the lateen sail.
  - right-sided rudders.
  - portolani*
  - construction of carvels
  - widespread use of the compass
14. The value of precious metals flowing into Europe quadrupled with the Spanish exploitation of
- gold mining in Mexico.
  - the gold found by Pizarro from El Dorado in Columbia.
  - the silver mines at Potosi in Peru.
  - gold found in Rio de la Plata.
  - silver in Guanajuato, Mexico.
15. The first permanent English colony was established in the early seventeenth century at
- Roanoke
  - Massachusetts Bay
  - Plymouth Rock
  - Chesapeake Bay
  - Jamestown
16. The demand for increased slave labor in the sixteenth century was due to the dramatic expansion of
- the Portuguese spice trade.
  - colonization of the Americas spurring growth of the sugar industry.
  - with the Ottoman empire's blockade of the Silk Road, dependence on cotton was shifted to the Americas.
  - the elimination of the Portuguese from east Africa.
  - the declaration of the Treaty of Tordesillas giving the Portuguese dominion over Africa.
17. What constituted the third leg of the Triangle trade?
- payment for slaves in gold in Africa prior to the Middle Passage.
  - payment for slaves in the Americas with sugar-based products to be taken back to Europe.
  - payment for slaveships in Europe to go to Africa.
  - exchange of slaves for passage of cargo and colonists from Europe to America.
  - None of these.