Chapter 2 - Beginnings of Our Global Age - Europe, Africa, and Asia - TEST

1) __e__ Prince Henry
   a) an island off the coast of India seized by the Portuguese in 1510
2) __a__ Goa
   b) Dynasty that ruled China after the decline of the Ming dynasty
3) __c__ Moluccas
   c) Island chain once called the Spice Islands
4) __b__ Qing
   d) The ruler of Kongo who tried to halt the slave trade in his lands.
5) __d__ Affonso I
   e) Leader in sponsoring exploration for Portugal was ______________.

6) Who controlled trade between Asia and Europe in the 1400s?
   a) the Spanish and the Portuguese  
   b) Arabs and Italians  
   c) Moluccans and Italians  
   d) the Spanish and Arabs

7) What critical mistake did Columbus make when he left Spain in 1492?
   a) He greatly overestimated Earth’s size.  
   b) He believed the earth was flat.  
   c) He greatly underestimated Earth’s size.  
   d) He had not planned for bad weather.

8) The Line of Demarcation divided world trade and exploration rights between the
   a) Portuguese and Dutch  
   b) Spanish and Portuguese  
   c) Spanish and Dutch  
   d) Dutch and English

9) The southern tip of Africa became known as the Cape of Good Hope because
   a) rounding it gave sailors hope they would return home safely.  
   b) its calm seas provided shelter from the stormy Atlantic.  
   c) rounding it gave sailors a direct sea route to Asia.  
   d) it was the sailors’ first sight of land since they left home.

10) How did Europeans usually obtain slaves?
    a) They exchanged European goods for slaves.  
    b) They went on raids into Africa and captured them.  
    c) They bought them from Arabs in Mombasa and Malindi.  
    d) They established a monopoly and exchanged gold for them.

11) Unlike China and Korea, Japan at first
    a) rejected any contact with Europeans.  
    b) became a Christian nation.  
    c) welcomed European traders.  
    d) defeated European invaders.
12) Who was Osei Tutu?
  a) the founder of the Oyo empire
  
  **b) the powerful king of the Asante**
  
  c) a vocal opponent of the slave trade
  
  d) a leading opponent of the Boers

13) The Boers were
  a) British farmers.
  b) Portuguese traders.
  
  **c) Dutch farmers.**
  
  d) African warriors.

14) Why did Chinese traders demand payment for their goods in gold or silver?
  a) European trading goods were superior to Chinese goods.
  
  **b) European trading goods were inferior to Chinese goods.**
  
  c) They did not want European silk and porcelain.
  
  d) They wanted to prevent contact with Europeans.

15) In the early 1600s, Ming China was conquered by
  a) the Koreans.
  b) the Portuguese.
  
  c) the Japanese.
  
  **d) the Manchus.**

16) In the late 1500s and early 1600s, Korea was invaded by
  a) both the Manchus and Japan.
  
  b) Japan.
  
  c) the Manchus.
  
  d) both Great Britain and Japan.

17) **c** Matteo Ricci
  
18) **b** Nagasaki
  
19) **d** Qianlong
  
20) **a** Plantation
  
21) **e** Cape Town
  
22) The first European country to gain a foothold in Asia was
  a) Portugal.
  
  b) Spain.
  
  c) the Netherlands.
  
  d) Great Britain.

23) A key link in the Spanish overseas trading empire was
  a) Goa.
  
  b) Cape Town.
  
  c) Ormuz.
  
  **d) the Philippines.**

24) How did the Dutch East India Company come to dominate Asian trade?
  a) It was tightly controlled by government.
  
  **b) It had sovereign powers.**
  
  c) It tried to convert natives to Christianity.
  
  d) It was interested in trading for spices.
25) Which statement describes the Mughal empire before 1700?
   a) It was weak compared to European countries.
   b) It controlled all the sea trade between Europe and India.
   c) **It was larger and richer than any country in Europe.**
   d) It built forts and warehouses on the European coast.

26) As the Mughal empire weakened, who fought for control of India?
   a) the British and the Dutch.  
   b) **the British and the French.**
   c) the Spanish and the Portuguese.
   d) the French and the Dutch.

27) **c**  Cartographers  
a) a person who wants to convert others to a religion.
28) **b**  Vasco da Gama  
b) The first European explorer to reach India was _____________.
29) **a**  Missionary  
c) Early__________made maps that aided in navigation and led to new discoveries.
30) **d**  Sepoys  
d) Europeans formed armies of Indian soldiers, or _____________.