Chapter 3 - Beginnings of Our Global Age - Europe and the Americas - TEST

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<th>a)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>mercantilism</td>
<td>an economic policy aimed at strengthening national economies</td>
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<td>2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>capitalism</td>
<td></td>
<td>a rise in prices and a larger supply of money</td>
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<td>3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>inflation</td>
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<td>someone who takes on a financial risk to make a profit</td>
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<td>4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>entrepreneur</td>
<td></td>
<td>industry and trade are controlled by private individuals under this system</td>
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<td>5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>price revolution</td>
<td></td>
<td>the period in European history when the cost of things rose rapidly</td>
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6) The Columbian Exchange refers to the
   a) spread of deadly diseases around the world.
   b) flow around the world of new plants, animals, and people.
   c) transporting of slaves to the Americas.
   d) trade of land between Spain and Portugal in the Americas.

7) Which was a cause of the global population explosion?
   a) the decrease in conflicts resulting in war
   b) a decrease in the spread of diseases
   c) the entry of entrepreneurs into health care
   d) the dispersal of new crops from the Americas

8) One result of the "putting-out" system was the
   a) weakening of the guild system.
   b) creation of joint-stock companies.
   c) rapid rise in prices.
   d) increased importance of banks.

9) Colonies were important in the mercantile system because they
   a) paid high taxes on exported goods.
   b) provided natural resources and markets.
   c) invented the “putting-out” system.
   d) were able to reverse the price revolution.

10) The main goal of tariffs was to
    a) lower prices on imports.
    b) encourage investments.
    c) protect local industries.
    d) raise the standard of living.
11) Tenochtitlán a) the capital of the Aztec empire
12) Privateers b) monies taken in through taxes.
13) Revenues c) the __________ linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas.
14) Compact d) an agreement among people or nations.
15) triangular trade e) pirates, called ______________, operated with the approval of European governments.

16) How did the Taíno offend the Spanish?
a) They refused to share their goods with the Spanish.
b) They felt they were superior to the Spanish.
c) They did not pay proper respect to Christian symbols.
d) They refused to trade with the Spanish.

17) With whom did Hernán Cortés arrange alliances?
a) the Aztecs b) the enemies of the Aztecs
b) the Taíno c) the Incas

18) Francisco Pizarro was the conquistador who defeated
a) Cortés. b) the Maya.
c) the Inca. d) the Taíno

19) To the Spanish, gaining land was as important as
a) importing raw materials to Mexico. b) spreading Christianity.
c) introducing European culture. d) teaching their language.

20) Spanish priest Bartolomé de Las Casas
a) protested the mistreatment of Native Americans.
b) became rich by mining in Mexico.
c) developed the encomienda system.
d) became a much-feared privateer.

21) Two social groups that reflected the mixing of populations were the
a) mulattoes and the creoles. b) mestizos and the mulattoes.
c) creoles and the peninsulares. d) mestizos and the peons.

22) An area of South America that was not controlled by the Spanish was the
a) Portuguese colony in Panama. b) Portuguese colony in Brazil.
c) French colony in Brazil. d) Dutch colony in Argentina.

23) The most important economic activity in New France was
a) farming. b) growing tobacco.
c) fur trapping and trading. d) importing slaves from Africa.
24) What activity turned around the English colony at Jamestown?
   a) growing and exporting tobacco  
   b) fishing for cod
   c) trapping and selling furs  
   d) growing and exporting corn

25) What was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact?
   a) It started a Parliament in New England.
   b) It set guidelines for governing the Plymouth colony.
   c) It set guidelines for governing the Jamestown colony.
   d) It divided North America into English and French zones.

26) What was one result of the French and Indian War?
   a) Britain gained important sugar-producing islands.
   b) The slave trade was outlawed in North America.
   c) It ensured French dominance in North America.
   d) It ensured British dominance in North America.

27) The first European nation to get involved with the slave trade was
   a) England.  
   b) the Netherlands.
   c) France.  
   d) Spain.

28) On the first leg of the international trade network,
   a) Americans transported goods to France.  
   b) Enslaved Africans were sold to Americans.
   c) Europeans transported goods to America.  
   d) Europeans transported goods to Africa.

29) The term *floating coffins* refers to
   a) coffins left behind by ships.  
   b) slave ships.
   c) slave warehouses in Africa.  
   d) boxes molasses was shipped in.

30) The biggest threat to captives on slave ships was
   a) disease.  
   b) mutiny.
   c) cruel whippings.  
   d) raids by pirates.