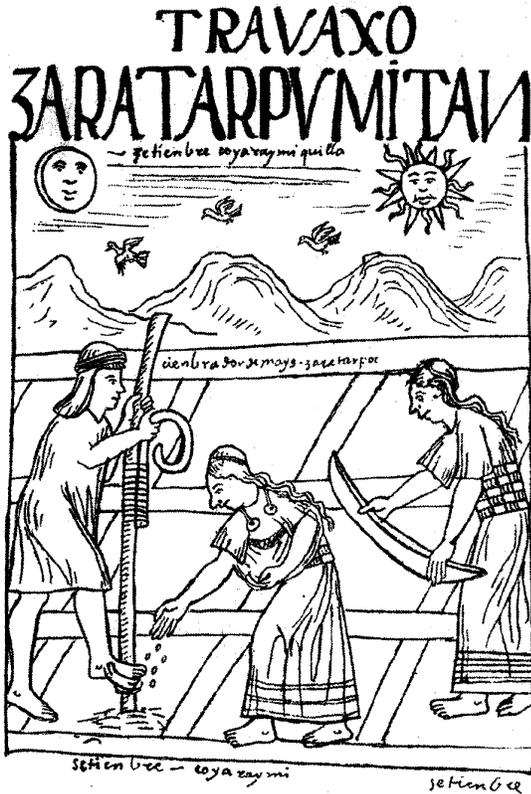


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1. The encomienda system, the latifundia form of land ownership, and the office of viceroy are all closely associated with
 - A) Spanish rule in Latin America
 - B) pre-Columbian practices of Native Americans
 - C) attempts to halt the drug trade in South America
 - D) reduction of trade barriers in the Western Hemisphere
 2. What was a result of the efforts of Prince Henry of Portugal, Christopher Columbus, and Ferdinand Magellan?
 - A) The importance of Mediterranean trade routes was established.
 - B) The modern concept of universal human rights was promoted.
 - C) The European view of the physical world was transformed.
 - D) An understanding of the benefits of cultural diversity was encouraged.
 3. One way in which the Ming dynasty in the early 1400s and the Spanish monarchy in the late 1400s are similar is that both governments
 - A) promoted religious diversity
 - B) encouraged democratic reforms
 - C) emphasized equal rights for women
 - D) supported the expansion of overseas trade
 4. Base your answer to the following question on ". . . (It) brought the potato, the pineapple, the turkey, dahlias, sunflowers, magnolias, maize, chillies and chocolate across the Atlantic. On the other hand, tens of millions died in the pandemics of the 16th century, victims of smallpox, measles and the other diseases brought by Europeans (and don't forget that the African slave trade was begun by the Europeans, to replace the work force they had decimated)". . . — Michael Wood, BBC History (adapted)

Which historical development is being described in this quotation?

 - A) establishment of the line of Demarcation
 - B) creation of the Hanseatic League
 - C) Columbian exchange
 - D) Glorious Revolution
-

5. Base your answer to the following question on the drawing below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala, *Nueva Corónica Y Buen Gobierno*, Biblioteca Ayacucho

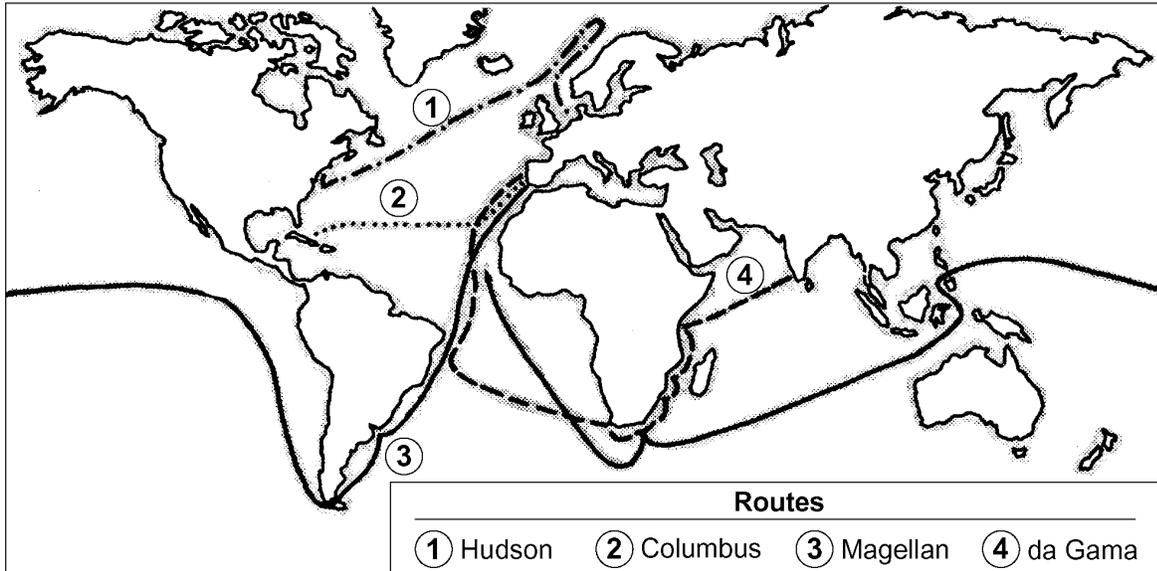
What does this drawing indicate about the Inca civilization?

- A) religious influence on architecture
 - B) cooperation and planning in agriculture
 - C) superior military technology used for defense
 - D) role of government during a natural disaster
6. Which geographic feature of Spain and Portugal most enhanced their ability to engage in exploration?
- A) peninsular location
 - B) mountainous region
 - C) extensive river system
 - D) fertile plain

7. What was one reason the Spanish conquistadors were able to conquer the Aztec Empire?

- A) The Spanish soldiers made effective use of their military technology against the Aztecs.
 - B) Aztec religious beliefs promoted nonviolence.
 - C) Spain joined the Incas in their fight against the Aztecs.
 - D) The Spanish cavalry outnumbered the Aztec warriors.
8. Cervantes' literary classic *Don Quixote*, the rule of Isabella and Ferdinand, and the art of El Greco are associated with the
- A) Golden Age in Spain
 - B) Hanseatic League in Germany
 - C) Glorious Revolution in England
 - D) Renaissance in Italy
9. The encomienda system in Latin America was a direct result of the
- A) Crusades
 - B) Age of Exploration
 - C) Reformation
 - D) Age of Reason
10. The expeditions of Hernan Cortes and Francisco Pizarro resulted in the
- A) destruction of the Aztec and Inca empires
 - B) capture of Brazil by Portugal
 - C) colonization of North America by Portugal
 - D) exploration of the Philippines and East Indies
11. A direct result of the conquest of Tenochtitlán by Hernán Cortés in 1521 was the
- A) expulsion of Jews and Muslims from Spain
 - B) establishment of Portuguese trade routes around Africa
 - C) fall of the Aztec Empire
 - D) conquest of the Kush Kingdom

12. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



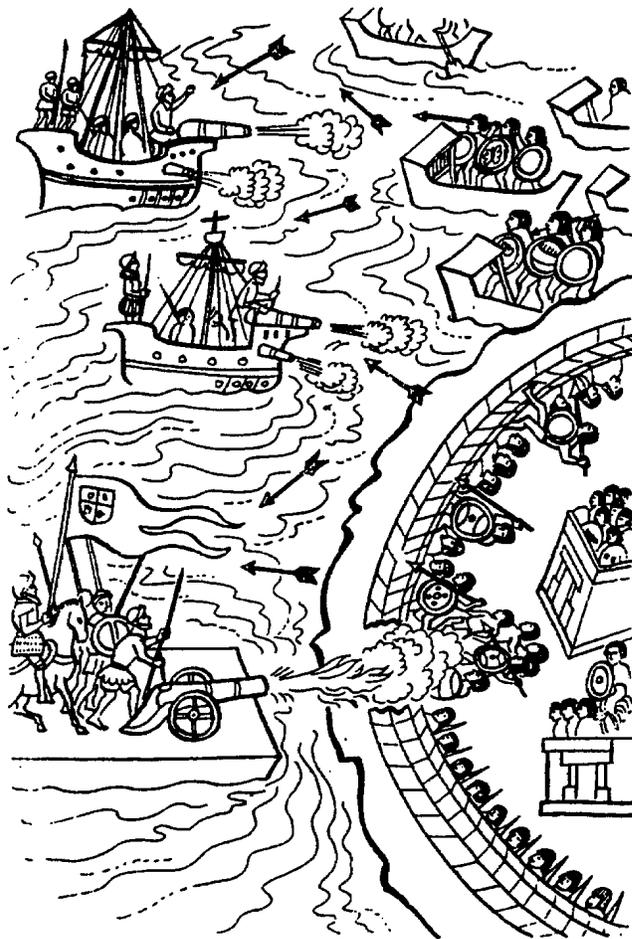
What was a result of the explorers' voyages illustrated on this map?

- A) Europe became increasingly isolated.
- B) European trade with Africa and South America increased.
- C) Southeast Asia became Europe's greatest trading partner.
- D) European nations created colonial governments throughout central Asia.

13. Which statement explains the long-term significance of the travels of Christopher Columbus?
- A) His interactions with the indigenous peoples served as a model for fair treatment of minorities.
 - B) His ships were the first to complete an around-the-world voyage and prove the earth was round.
 - C) His calculations of the distance between Europe and Asia became the basis for our modern maps.
 - D) His voyages started a vast cultural exchange between the two hemispheres.

14. A major reason for the end of the Aztec Empire was
- A) the refusal of the people to obey their leaders
 - B) a conflict with the Inca Empire
 - C) the technology of the Spanish conquistadors
 - D) political corruption and an unstable government
15. The purpose of the encomienda system in Latin America was to
- A) control overpopulation in urban centers
 - B) convert native peoples to Protestantism
 - C) obtain labor and taxes from the native peoples in the Spanish colonies
 - D) introduce political ideas into the colonies gradually

-
16. A major reason that the Spanish were able to conquer the peoples of the Americas was the
- A) military technology of the Spanish conquerors
 - B) inability of the native peoples to adapt to Spanish culture
 - C) enforced slavery of the native peoples by the Spanish
 - D) unified resistance of native peoples to Spanish demands
17. Base your answer to the following question on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which explanation for the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire is best supported by this illustration?

- A) The Aztec religion encouraged nonviolence.
 - B) The nations of Europe allied with the Spanish against the Aztec rulers.
 - C) The conquistadors were defending their homeland.
 - D) Spanish technology was a major factor in the defeat of the Aztecs.
-

18. Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



What is the cartoonist's point of view?

- A) Columbus' initial voyage in 1492 was a cause for celebration.
- B) Many groups claim Columbus as their representative.
- C) Not all groups have the same interpretation of Columbus' role in history.
- D) Columbus was not the first European to explore Latin America.
19. Which of these events during the Age of Exploration was a cause of the other three?
- A) Europeans brought food, animals, and ideas from one continent to another.
- B) European diseases had an adverse effect on the native populations of new territories.
- C) Warfare increased as European nations competed for land and power.
- D) Advances in learning and technology made long ocean voyages possible.
20. A major goal of the conquistadors in Latin America was to
- A) establish religious freedom
- B) promote democracy
- C) increase the wealth of Spain
- D) introduce a laissez-faire economic system
21. Advances in navigation technology and the desire of Europeans to obtain goods from Asia are most closely associated with the
- A) rise of feudalism
- B) Agricultural Revolution
- C) Age of Exploration
- D) Age of Reason
22. The combined usage of the caravel, compass, and astrolabe in the late 1400s helped bring about the
- A) migration of the Bantu
- B) exploration of the Americas
- C) introduction of Buddhism to East Asia
- D) voyages of Zheng He
23. A primary reason the Mongols and the British were able to expand their empires through conquest was because of
- A) a knowledge and command of advanced technologies
- B) a rejection of democratic policies and practices
- C) the development of religious and cultural reforms
- D) an extended period of peaceful trade and commerce
24. • The introduction of gunpowder helped bring an end to feudalism
• The printing press played an important role in causing the Reformation
- These statements best reflect the idea that
- A) environmental changes can affect human society
- B) contact with other societies can lead to conflict and war
- C) economic change can be slow and almost unnoticed
- D) technological advances can lead to major change

25. The journeys of Vasco da Gama, Bartholomeu Dias, and Christopher Columbus became possible in the late 1400s because of the
- support of exploration by the English government
 - trade connections established by Ibn Battuta
 - effects of the Atlantic slave trade
 - development of new navigational instruments and technology
26. The astrolabe and improvements in cartography helped Europeans to
- launch the Crusades
 - defeat the Mongols
 - expel the Moors
 - explore the Western Hemisphere
27. • Invention of the compass and astrolabe
• European dependence on spices from Asia
• Rise of nation-states in Europe
- These developments influenced the start of the
- Crusades
 - Renaissance
 - Reformation
 - Age of Exploration
28. During the 1500s, technological advances in navigation, naval engineering, and mapmaking contributed directly to the start of the
- Gupta Empire
 - Mongol Empire
 - Age of Exploration
 - medieval guilds
29. In the 1500s, the Portuguese seized trading ports in Southeast Asia in an attempt to gain total control of the spice trade.

Based on this statement, one goal of the Portuguese was to establish

- a monopoly
- an embargo
- banking systems
- agricultural cooperatives

30. The Age of Exploration led directly to the
- establishment of European colonies
 - start of the Puritan Revolution
 - invention of the magnetic compass
 - failure of the Congress of Vienna

Base your answers to questions 31 and 32 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *American History, Historical Outline Map Book*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

31. The letter C indicates an area of Latin America that was colonized mostly by the
- Dutch
 - Portuguese
 - English
 - French
32. Which letter identifies the region in the Andes Mountains where many Inca settlements were located?
- A
 - B
 - C
 - D

33. One reason Italy and Germany were not major colonial powers in the 16th and 17th centuries was that they

- A) had self-sufficient economies
- B) lacked political unity
- C) rejected the practice of imperialism
- D) belonged to opposing alliances

34. Which statement describes an impact that the Columbian Exchange had on the lives of Europeans?

- A) The transfer of new products and ideas encouraged economic growth.
- B) New diseases were brought to Europe and resulted in massive deaths caused by a plague.
- C) Native Americans immigrated to Europe and competed with Europeans for jobs.
- D) Cross-cultural contacts between South America and Asia declined.

35. Base your answer to the following question on Base your answer on the map below.



Source: Henry Abraham and Irwin Pfeffer, *Enjoying Global History*, AMSCO (adapted)

Which conclusion regarding early European settlements is best supported by the information on the map?

- A) Portugal became the dominant colonial power in South America by 1600.
- B) Geography made the interior of South America easy to explore.
- C) Neither the Spanish nor the Portuguese developed major urban centers in Latin America.
- D) In 1600, most of the land in South America was not settled by Europeans.

36. • France gained control over Algeria.
• Great Britain gained control over North America.
• Portugal gained control over Angola.

What do these statements describe?

- A) imperialism
- B) revolution
- C) alliances
- D) totalitarianism

37. Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"I was immediately handled and tossed up to see if I were sound, by some of the crew, and I was now persuaded that I had gotten into a world of bad spirits, and that they were going to kill me. Their complexions, too, differing so much from ours, their long hair, and the language they spoke . . . united to confirm me in this belief. . . . The closeness of the place and the heat of the climate, added to the number in the ship, which was so crowded that each had scarcely room to turn himself, almost suffocated us."

Which event is described in this passage?

- A) the Aztec invasion of Mayan cities
- B) the Ottoman invasion of Hungary
- C) immigration from Europe to the New World
- D) the transatlantic slave trade

38. In the 1600s, the interest of Europeans in Africa was based mainly on Europe's need to

- A) market its surplus agricultural products
- B) obtain workers for its colonies in the Americas
- C) establish collective security arrangements
- D) settle its surplus population on new lands

39. Which was an immediate result of the European Age of Exploration?

- A) Islamic culture spread across Africa and Asia.
- B) European influence spread to the Western Hemisphere.
- C) Independence movements developed in Asia and Africa.
- D) Military dictatorships were established throughout Europe.

40. A major result of the European Age of Exploration was

- A) a long period of peace and prosperity for the nations of western Europe
- B) extensive migration of people from the Western Hemisphere to Europe and Asia
- C) the fall of European national monarchies and the end of the power of the Catholic Church
- D) the end of regional isolation and the beginning of a period of European global domination

41. Which statement about the European partitioning of Africa in the 1800s is most accurate?

- A) Europeans drew colonial borders based on African tribal boundaries.
- B) The African Continent was divided equally among the colonial powers.
- C) European control did much to improve the economies of most tribal groups.
- D) African cultural and ethnic traditions were often ignored by colonial governments.

42. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the Dutch interest in the islands of Southeast Asia was mainly based on the

- A) spice trade
 - B) large numbers of Christian converts
 - C) rich deposits of gold and silver
 - D) development of manufacturing sites
-