

Name:

1. 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.**
2. Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

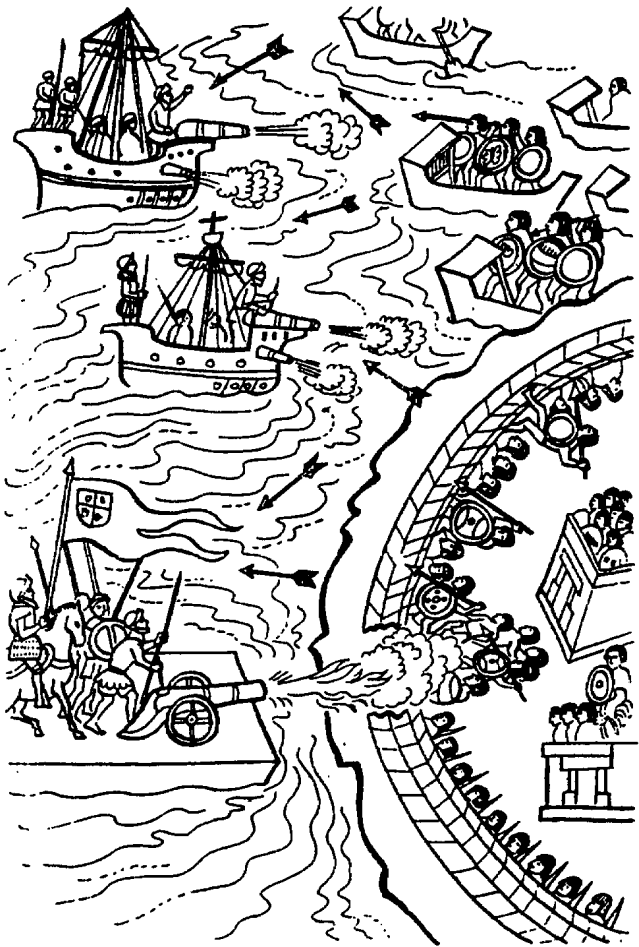


What is the cartoonist's point of view?

- 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.
3. One reason Spain sponsored the first voyage of Columbus to the west was to
    - A) find a more direct trade route to Asia**
    - B) obtain military technology
    - C) make contact with the Empire of Benin
    - D) trade in established ports in the Americas

- A) Spanish became the major spoken language
  - B) Native American cultures flourished
  - C) the Aztec religion spread
  - D) many parliamentary democracies were established
4. One result of the European conquest of Latin America was that in Latin America
    - A) Spanish became the major spoken language**
    - B) Native American cultures flourished
    - C) the Aztec religion spread
    - D) many parliamentary democracies were established
  5. 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**

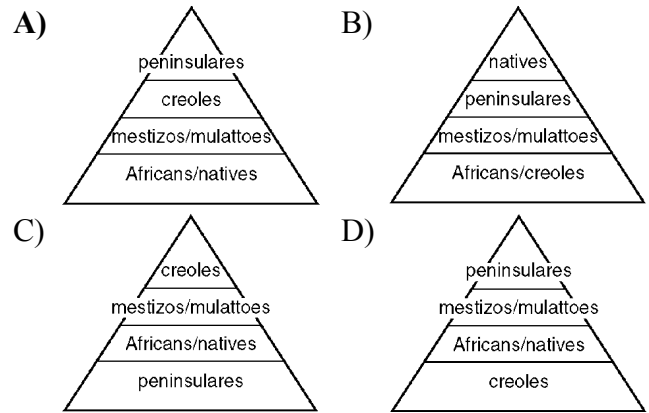
6. Base your answer to the following question on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.



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.**
7. 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

8. Which diagram shows the correct social hierarchy of Spain's colonial empire in the Western Hemisphere?



9. The Age of Exploration led directly to the
- A) **establishment of European colonies**  
 B) start of the Puritan Revolution  
 C) invention of the magnetic compass  
 D) failure of the Congress of Vienna
10. The encomienda system in Latin America was a direct result of the
- A) Crusades                      **B) Age of Exploration**  
 C) Reformation                D) Age of Reason
11. 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
12. According to the European policy of mercantilism, colonies should
- A) **benefit the mother country**  
 B) trade openly with various countries  
 C) be left alone to manage their own affairs  
 D) attempt to gain independence as soon as possible
13. The Columbian exchange is most closely associated with the beginnings of
- A) **mercantilism**                B) humanism  
 C) mass production            D) scientific socialism

14. 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.**

15. ". . . (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

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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

19. 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

20. The Aztec use of the calendar and the Maya writing system both illustrate that pre-Columbian cultures in the Americas

- A) traded extensively with Africa
- B) flourished prior to European contact**
- C) declined because of invasion and disease
- D) converted others to Islam

21. The Encounter occurred as a result of European explorers crossing the

- A) Atlantic Ocean**      B) Sahara Desert
- C) Andes Mountains      D) Mediterranean Sea

22. Which situation was an immediate cause for the collapse of the Aztec civilization?

- A) disruption of overseas trade networks
- B) conquest by foreigners**
- C) a series of crop failures
- D) a lack of military training

23. 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

24. The journeys of Vasco da Gama, Bartholomeu Dias, and Christopher Columbus became possible in the late 1400s because of the

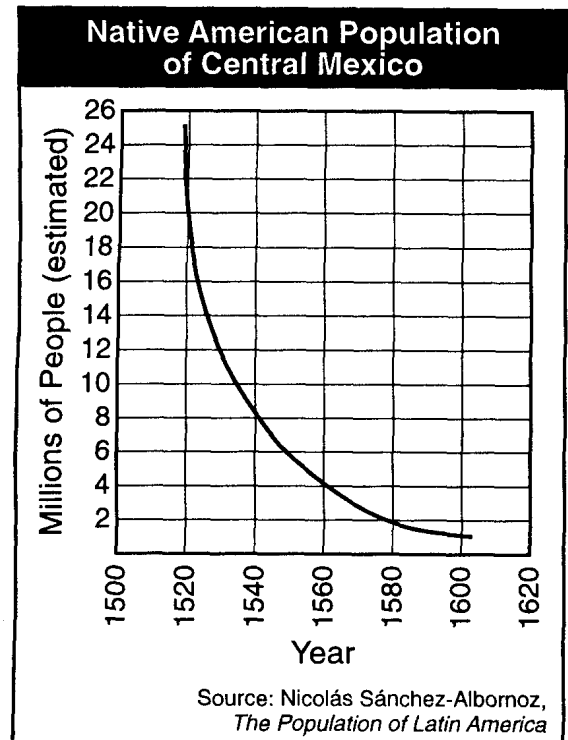
- A) support of exploration by the English government
- B) trade connections established by Ibn Battuta
- C) effects of the Atlantic slave trade
- D) development of new navigational instruments and technology**

25. In colonial Spanish America, which system was developed by the Spanish to support plantation agriculture?
- A) barter                      **B) encomienda**  
 C) domestic                  D) guild
26. Both Japan and China decided to limit trade with Europe during much of the 16th and 17th centuries because the Japanese and the Chinese
- A) had few products to sell to the Europeans  
 B) held religious beliefs that prohibited contact with foreigners  
 C) thought European technology would hinder any effort to modernize  
**D) believed they would receive no benefit from increased contact with the Europeans**
27. The existence of the civilizations of Ghana, Axum, Kush, and Mali demonstrates that
- A) industrial technology was needed for early African civilizations to develop  
 B) African civilizations were extremely isolated from each other  
 C) the African Continent was unified under a single political system  
**D) advanced societies developed in Africa before any European colonization**
28. 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
29. • The Ming emperor banned the building of large ocean-going ships in 1433.  
 • The Tokugawa shogun issued the Act of Seclusion in 1636.

One way in which these historical occurrences are similar is that both led to increased

- A) social mobility            B) globalization  
 C) cultural diffusion        **D) isolation**

30. Why is Catholicism a major religion practiced in Latin America?
- A) Spain conquered and colonized much of Latin America.**  
 B) Disputes over international boundaries within Latin America were settled by the pope.  
 C) The traditional beliefs of Africans were incorporated into the cultures of Latin America.  
 D) The Church provided Latin America with a strong central government.
31. Which technological development enabled European navigators to determine their location during the Age of Exploration?
- A) lateen sail                      **B) astrolabe**  
 C) cross bow                      D) caravel
32. Base your answer to the following question on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which statement best explains the population trend shown on this graph?

- A) Native beliefs included human sacrifice.  
 B) Tribal warfare raged during this time period.  
 C) Native traditions encouraged polygamy.  
**D) Europeans brought diseases to Latin America.**

33. One reason the Spanish conquistadors were able to conquer the Aztec and Inca Empires rapidly is that
- A) these empires had no standing armies  
**B) the Spanish had better weapons than the Aztecs and Incas did**  
 C) the Spanish greatly outnumbered the Aztecs and Incas  
 D) the Aztecs and Incas joined together to fight the Spanish
34. Why is the year 1492 considered a turning point in history?
- A) The Spanish established an exchange between Europe and the Americas.**  
 B) The Ming dynasty launched expeditions to the east coast of Africa.  
 C) Muslim Arab armies succeeded in conquering Egypt and Syria.  
 D) The British established control over new territories in India.

Base your answers to questions 35 and 36 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



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

35. Which letter identifies the region in the Andes Mountains where many Inca settlements were located?
- A) *A*    **B) *B***    C) *C*    D) *D*

36. The letter *C* indicates an area of Latin America that was colonized mostly by the
- A) Dutch                      **B) Portuguese**  
 C) English                    D) French
- 
37. Spain's colonial policy of mercantilism affected the development of Latin American nations by promoting
- A) the production of raw materials and cash crops**  
 B) free and rapid trade with Asia and Africa  
 C) respect for the rights of indigenous people  
 D) isolationism as a response to international political issues
38. • 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
39. • Invention of the compass and astrolabe  
 • European dependence on spices from Asia  
 • Rise of nation-states in Europe

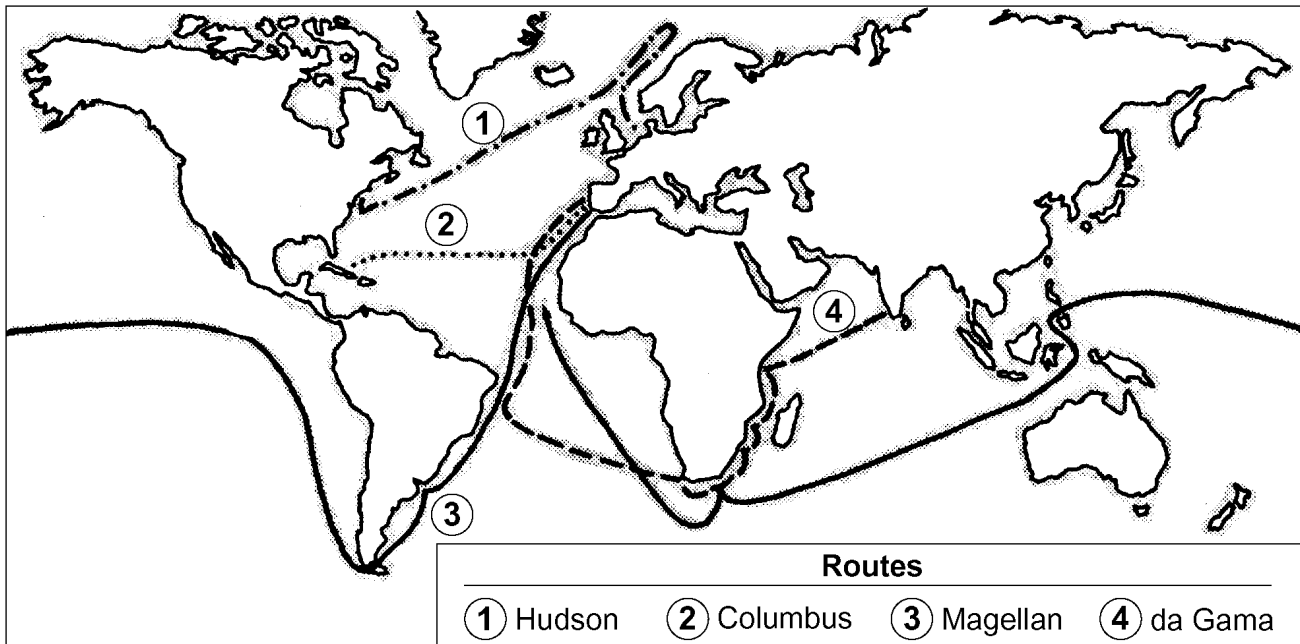
These developments influenced the start of the

- A) Crusades                  B) Renaissance  
 C) Reformation              **D) Age of Exploration**
40. Which idea is most closely associated with the economic concept of mercantilism?
- A) Colonies exist to provide raw materials and markets for a colonial power.**  
 B) Wealth and power are based on land exchanged between nobles.  
 C) Goods and services are traded without government interference.  
 D) Property is owned collectively and administered by the state.
41. Prices in Spain rose as colonies supplied large amounts of gold and silver. This suggests that Spanish imports of gold and silver led to
- A) food shortages              B) unemployment  
**C) inflation**                    D) self-sufficiency

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. Which social class controlled most of the political, economic, and social power in colonial Latin America?

- A) peninsulares
- B) mestizos
- C) creoles
- D) native people

**Answer Key**  
**Imperialism2**

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|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1.  | <u><b>D</b></u> | 37. | <u><b>A</b></u> |
| 2.  | <u><b>C</b></u> | 38. | <u><b>A</b></u> |
| 3.  | <u><b>A</b></u> | 39. | <u><b>D</b></u> |
| 4.  | <u><b>A</b></u> | 40. | <u><b>A</b></u> |
| 5.  | <u><b>D</b></u> | 41. | <u><b>C</b></u> |
| 6.  | <u><b>D</b></u> | 42. | <u><b>C</b></u> |
| 7.  | <u><b>C</b></u> | 43. | <u><b>B</b></u> |
| 8.  | <u><b>A</b></u> | 44. | <u><b>A</b></u> |
| 9.  | <u><b>A</b></u> | 45. | <u><b>A</b></u> |
| 10. | <u><b>B</b></u> |     |                 |
| 11. | <u><b>C</b></u> |     |                 |
| 12. | <u><b>A</b></u> |     |                 |
| 13. | <u><b>A</b></u> |     |                 |
| 14. | <u><b>D</b></u> |     |                 |
| 15. | <u><b>C</b></u> |     |                 |
| 16. | <u><b>B</b></u> |     |                 |
| 17. | <u><b>C</b></u> |     |                 |
| 18. | <u><b>C</b></u> |     |                 |
| 19. | <u><b>C</b></u> |     |                 |
| 20. | <u><b>B</b></u> |     |                 |
| 21. | <u><b>A</b></u> |     |                 |
| 22. | <u><b>B</b></u> |     |                 |
| 23. | <u><b>A</b></u> |     |                 |
| 24. | <u><b>D</b></u> |     |                 |
| 25. | <u><b>B</b></u> |     |                 |
| 26. | <u><b>D</b></u> |     |                 |
| 27. | <u><b>D</b></u> |     |                 |
| 28. | <u><b>A</b></u> |     |                 |
| 29. | <u><b>D</b></u> |     |                 |
| 30. | <u><b>A</b></u> |     |                 |
| 31. | <u><b>B</b></u> |     |                 |
| 32. | <u><b>D</b></u> |     |                 |
| 33. | <u><b>B</b></u> |     |                 |
| 34. | <u><b>A</b></u> |     |                 |
| 35. | <u><b>B</b></u> |     |                 |
| 36. | <u><b>B</b></u> |     |                 |
-