

2. ANSWER: E. Despite Henry the Navigator's desire to defeat the growing Ottoman Empire, there were no significant religious conflicts that occurred between the European explorers and the peoples of Africa—even those who had already converted to Islam (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 419, 422, 517/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 434, 437, 534).
3. ANSWER: C. It was a common notion within Europe at the time—perhaps developed to bolster the image of the African people as “uncivilized” and thus fair targets of European exploitation—but in reality very few African children were ever sold into slavery by their parents, and then only under extreme circumstances (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 518-519/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 535-537).
4. ANSWER: B. In general, West African leaders and merchants welcomed the European trade, and the ensuing rivalry among competing European powers—coupled with their growing desire for slaves to work the plantations in the Europeans' new American colonies—created a surge in demand for African slaves that was accompanied by significant price increases (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 517/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 534).
5. ANSWER: D. Significant European colonization of Africa would not occur until the late nineteenth century, following the end of the slave trade, but the Portuguese and Dutch did come to control certain territories—Angola and the Cape Colony, respectively—in Africa during the period 1450–1750 (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 519-520/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 536-537).
6. ANSWER: D. Droughts drove refugees to Angola in particular, where leaders would provide them with food and water, then retain control over most of the women and children while selling the adult males into slavery (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 519/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 536-537).
7. ANSWER: B. As the last in a series of Islamic empires that dominated much of the Mediterranean region, the Ottoman Empire gained control of much of North Africa by the 1500s—only Morocco maintained its independent status throughout this period (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 520/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 537).
8. ANSWER: E. The Songhai Empire had a strong central government and a large, well-trained military. However, the Empire's troops were unable to hold off the invading Moroccans, whose much smaller army was equipped with muskets and gunpowder, and thus able to quickly overpower the Songhai military, which lacked such technology (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 521/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 537-538).
9. ANSWER: C. As more female slaves than male were taken to the Islamic world, most of them were put to work as entertainers, domestic servants, and concubines, while those taken across the Atlantic to the Americas (mostly men) were usually forced into arduous agricultural labor on large plantations (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 522/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 538-539).
10. ANSWER: A. New World crops were brought to Africa by the Columbian Exchange, and Central African rulers soon directed the

predominantly female farmers of their territories to cultivate them, providing a new source of sustenance in drought-prone areas—and perhaps fueling a population increase that partly counterbalanced those lost to the slave trade (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 507, 519/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 524–525, 536–537).

11. ANSWER: C. Expansion of sugar plantations in the West Indies required a sharp increase in the volume of the slave trade from Africa (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 502/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 520).

12. ANSWER: E. There are many factors, including increased death rates due to tropical diseases, the relative cheapness of African slaves when indentured servants began to prefer to go to North America where land was cheaper, and the fact that slaves worked on average seven years whereas indentured servants only worked four. Prejudice was not one of the factors that lead to the choosing of African slaves (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 502–504/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 520–522).

13. ANSWER: D. The Atlantic System is the totality of the trade that occurred in the Atlantic, most of it dominated by European nations (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 501–502/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 519).

14. ANSWER: A. African merchants were very selective and had strong bargaining power because of the high demand for slaves (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 517–536/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 534–536).

15. ANSWER: E. African kingdoms profited from increased trade in firearms, increased customs duties, and the ability to annex other kingdoms through warfare (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 517–520/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 534–537).

## FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

1. Change over time during this period in Africa should be analyzed through the framework of growing European influence in the region. The predominant economic change that occurred was, of course, the sharp increase in European demand for slaves after 1500 or so, which brought great wealth to African political leaders and merchants. Socially, the growing slave trade initiated demographic shifts within the continent (regional depopulation, gender imbalances in certain areas), and introduced aspects of European culture (languages, the Christian religion) to coastal cities. Politically, changes included the Ottoman Empire's takeover of North Africa; the Portuguese destruction of key Swahili Coast trading cities; the establishment of the colonies of Angola and the Cape Colony; and territorial disputes and transfers between indigenous Africans—such as the clashes between Adal and Ethiopia, Oyo and Dahomey, and Morocco and the Songhai Empire. Major continuities to highlight include the ongoing influence of Islamic religious, legal, and educational practices, particularly in North Africa; the persistence of African weavers and metalworkers, who maintained their production even as competing goods arrived from Europe and the Americas; and the fact that, unlike the indigenous peoples of the Americas during this period, Africans maintained political control of nearly all of their continent.

15. Isfahan and Istanbul were similar in that both
- (A) were located on important trade routes
  - (B) were capitals of empires
  - (C) allowed for a public role for upper-class women
  - (D) were located in rather hilly areas
  - (E) were located on important bodies of water

## Free-Response Questions

1. Compare and contrast the impact of the global inflation of the late sixteenth century on the Ottoman and Safavid Empires.
2. Describe changes and continuities in the political structure of the Middle East from 1400 to 1750.

## ANSWERS

### MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **ANSWER: D.** Previous Islamic empires had stretched around the Mediterranean as far as southern Spain, and the Crusades were fought by Roman Catholic and Byzantine Christians to recapture the Holy Land from Muslim control. The Ottoman Empire rose very quickly, in part because of policies of religious tolerance comparable to those practiced in the Mughal Empire of India, and soon became the largest Muslim empire in centuries, stretching around the eastern Mediterranean to encompass parts of the Middle East, North Africa, and Eastern Europe (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 530/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 547-548).

2. **ANSWER: E.** As a link between the Mediterranean and Black Seas, Constantinople (or Istanbul, as the Ottomans renamed it) was a vital connection between Europe and Asia in the growing global trade network of the sixteenth century onward (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 533, 543-545/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 548, 558-560).

3. **ANSWER: A.** The prestigious devshirme system took young Christian boys from Ottoman-controlled territories (mainly in the Balkan region of eastern Europe) and trained them for military and government service from a young age onward. The Ottoman sultan thus had a valuable link to the empire's sizable Christian population, who were otherwise allowed to continue their own religious practices (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 534/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 548, 550-551).

4. **ANSWER: B.** While Ottoman women were mostly forbidden from appearing in public, the harem, or "forbidden area," of their home saw much activity, including female participation in business activities, through male intermediaries (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 544/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 559).

5. **ANSWER: C.** The global inflation of the late 1500s, caused by the influx of silver mined in the New World territories of Spain and Portugal,

had a devastating effect on the Ottoman Empire, particularly its military structure—starting a period of internal revolt and decline in Ottoman military superiority. The rise of the Mughal Empire, although concurrent, had no effect of note on the Ottomans (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 538-539/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 551, 554-555).

6. ANSWER: A. The early 1700s saw an Ottoman sultan far removed from, even unaware of, events in outlying territories of his realm. Instead, he and his inner circle busied themselves with growing high-priced tulips and throwing lavish parties in Istanbul while unrest grew in other parts of the empire. A crisis would erupt at the end of this period when Patrona Halil did indeed temporarily seize power, exposing the weaknesses of the once-great Ottoman Empire (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 539, 541/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 555, 557).

7. ANSWER: B. Safavid founder Ismail insisted on establishing Shi'ite Islam as the dominant religion of his empire, while also respecting the traditions of his Sufi ancestry. This combination isolated the Safavid Empire from its Sunni neighbors (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 541-542/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 557).

8. ANSWER: E. Although home to a small number of Jews, Hindus, and Christians, and superficially similar in character to Istanbul, Isfahan's inland location marks Safavid Iran as a true land-based empire in an era when the sea-based empires of Europe were rising to dominance in global economics and politics (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 545/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 560).

9. ANSWER: C. While the production and sale of woven rugs and silks, via the long-established camel caravan routes of the Middle East, provided an Iranian presence in the global economy, nearly all of the empire's citizens were farmers or herders; the Safavids' failure to modernize their economy would contribute to their eventual downfall (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 545-546/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 560-561).

10. ANSWER: B. Global inflation in the late sixteenth century led the Safavid shah to pursue unpopular policies of taxation and military reorganization. The leaders of various nomadic groups within the empire refused to heed the shah's dictates and withdrew to their homelands, weakening the influence of the central government and enabling a band of Afghans to take control of the capital and end the Safavid rule of Iran (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 545-546/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 560-561).

11. ANSWER: D. The Venetians battled the Ottomans over control of the Mediterranean Sea trade. Venice lost and eventually had to pay tribute to the Ottomans in exchange for continued trading rights (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 530/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 548).

12. ANSWER: D. The raya is the majority of the population of the Ottoman Empire (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 538/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 551).

13. ANSWER: A. Cheap silver caused inflation and forced taxes to increase, which led to riots among the peasants, landowners,

temporary cavalymen, and religious students (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 538/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 551).

14. ANSWER: B. The biggest difference between the two empires is that the Ottomans were Sunni and the Safavids were Shi'ia. This split along the border between modern day Iran and Iraq continues to this day (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 541/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 557-558).

15. ANSWER: B. Both cities served as the capital of their respective empires. Istanbul was located on seven hills on the coast, while Isfahan was located in the desert. Shah Abbas deliberately located Isfahan in the center of his empire, whereas Istanbul was located strategically for trade (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 543/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 558-559).

### FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

1. A good response to this comparative question would note that, overall, the influx of silver from Spain's New World colonies into the world economy had a very similar impact in the Ottoman and Safavid Empires of the Middle East. In both territories, the inflationary crisis came at a time of transition, when the rising sea-based empires of Europe began to wield power that the Middle Eastern Muslims found threatening. In response, the Ottomans and Safavids attempted to reform their militaries, which necessitated far-ranging changes in their social and economic structures as well—reducing the power of the traditional landholding cavalymen, boosting the numbers of foot soldiers using guns and other modern weapons and tactics, and levying new taxes to fund their militaries and imperial governments. However, the internal unrest fostered by these changes played out differently in the two empires: the Safavid Empire was torn apart fairly abruptly by the resistance of nomadic chieftains followed by the overthrow of the shah by a group of Afghans; the Ottoman Empire remained nominally intact until the twentieth century, but it was forced to grant more and more autonomy to various religious and ethnic groups within its borders.

2. Change over time in the Middle East during this period begins with the death of Timur, whose forces had interrupted the consolidation of the Ottoman Empire. By the mid-1400s, the Ottomans had eliminated the once-mighty Byzantine Empire by capturing its capital of Constantinople, and they continued to add territory around the Mediterranean to their domain for decades to come. Meanwhile, to the east, Timur's death spurred a battle for power among a number of would-be successors; a young Sufi leader named Ismail emerged to establish himself as shah of Iran in 1502. Unlike the Ottomans, the Safavids of Iran battled not to expand beyond their territorial boundaries, but to establish militant Shi'ism as the religion of the realm. The Safavid Empire endured as a regional rival to the larger Ottoman Empire until the mid-1700s, when an economic crisis led to an overthrow of the shah and a period of instability in Iran that would last until the twentieth century. Both the Ottoman Empire and Iran would face growing challenges for control of their territory by the rising powers of Europe as this period came to an end. One continuity

## Free-Response Questions

1. Describe continuities and changes in the social, political, and economic role that Confucianism played in both the Ming and Qing Empires of China from 1450 until 1750.
2. Compare and contrast the methods used to consolidate political authority in TWO of the following empires during the period 1450–1750.  
 Tokugawa Shogunate  
 Qing Empire  
 Mughal Empire

## ANSWERS

### MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. ANSWER: D. Hongwu began the Ming Empire by establishing a highly centralized government, based on the Confucian principles that regarded the emperor as defender of the Chinese people and their values. However, later Ming officials returned to the less-centralized provincial government of the Mongol-ruled Yuan Empire (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 340-342/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 358-359).
2. ANSWER: D. While experiencing various crises in both rural and urban areas and continued Mongol threats even after the collapse of Mongol rule, China during the late Ming Empire maintained a high volume of exports to Europe in exchange for silver currency but few imported goods (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 565-566/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 579-580).
3. ANSWER: B. Christian missionaries (particularly Jesuits) gained the interest and trust of Chinese elites by sharing various European accomplishments in medicine, astronomy, and other areas (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 567/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 581).
4. ANSWER: A. Japan lacked unified rule from the twelfth through the sixteenth centuries, during which time powerful warlords known as daimyo emerged and began to consolidate their territories through armed conflict with one another (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 558-559/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 573-574).
5. ANSWER: E. Having centralized its control over Japan only recently, the Tokugawa Shogunate took severe measures to maintain its authority, and banned the religion by decree in 1614 (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 562-563/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 576-578).
6. ANSWER: B. While merchants faced the official disapproval of Japan's Confucian-based society, they continued to profit from increased contact with the world trade network. Meanwhile, the samurai warriors faced a growing economic crisis as their traditional function

declined in an era of centralization (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 563-564/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 577-579).

7. ANSWER: A. Centralized rule in India had collapsed in the seventh century. It would reemerge as a result not of the Indian Ocean trade but of the successful establishment of the Mughal Empire by invaders from Central Asia in the 1500s (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 371-372, 547-548, 550-555/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 388-389, 561-562, 563-564).

8. ANSWER: D. Facing continued rivalry from the Spanish, Portuguese, and other European powers, the Dutch began transforming their holdings in Java into a lucrative source of teak, coffee, and other export crops in the eighteenth century (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 553-554/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 567).

9. ANSWER: C. A descendant of Timur, Babur defeated the Delhi Sultanate at the Battle of Panipat in 1526, which allowed him to found the Mughal Empire (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 546-547/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 560-562).

10. ANSWER: E. The Sikhs had emerged shortly before Akbar's reign began. They initially devoted themselves to the attainment of enlightenment through a blend of Muslim and Hindu practices. Akbar's great-grandson Aurangzeb, however, attempted to force the Sikhs to convert to Islam, thus provoking their ire and pushing them into a much more militant stance (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 547-549/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 562-563).

11. ANSWER: E. The religion of Islam spread in many ways, including contact with merchants, the Sufi missionary movement, the return of pilgrims from Mecca, and intermarriage between local women and muslim traders. Forced conversion was not one of them (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 374/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 392).

12. ANSWER: A. The Dutch tried several methods, one of which was to neutralize Portuguese power by taking over their territories and creating more efficient joint stock companies. (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 452/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 469).

13. ANSWER: E. The Tokugawa Shogunate tried to facilitate the political integration of Japan, but the economic integration happened more quickly and more informally (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 558-559/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 574).

14. ANSWER: C. Such learning took place on Nagasaki, the only port where interaction between Japanese and Europeans could take place (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 463/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 578).

15. ANSWER: D. The British desperately wanted to change the Canton system, but the Qing, not understanding the relative power of the Europeans refused. This caused European admiration of the Chinese to fade (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 572-573/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 585-586).

investors in overseas trading ventures or colonial settlements (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 511-515/5<sup>th</sup> ed. pp. 529-532).

5. ANSWER: A. While other opportunities for social advancement occasionally arose, taking advantage of the wealth of opportunities in the growing trade-centered urban areas provided the best chances of creating positive social change for European males (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 451-456/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 467-473).

6. ANSWER: B. Old World livestock did have a destructive impact in the Americas in some cases, but many Amerindians were provided with a new source of food and clothing, and the horse was incorporated into the cultures of many native peoples of North and South America (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 474-475/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 491-493).

7. ANSWER: D. The geocentric theories of Aristotle and other ancient Greeks held that the earth was at the center of the universe and was the only planet made of heavy matter. Medieval Europeans accepted these ideas because they fit well with the Bible's story of creation. Not until the sixteenth century did Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo publish observations that contradicted geocentrism and described a sun-centered planetary system, in which the earth and other heavenly bodies were composed of heavy matter and orbited the sun in elliptical, not circular, paths (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 449-450/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 465-467).

8. ANSWER: E. The Enlightenment developed after the Scientific Revolution and was in part inspired by reports of social and political life in the Americas and China. The Reformation also played an important role in encouraging Enlightenment thinkers to promote religious tolerance as an element of a just society. The Hundred Years War was an important early catalyst of the events of this period, but it had no direct connection to the Enlightenment (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 450-451/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 466-468).

9. ANSWER: A. Peter the Great actually increased restrictions on the Russian serfs, as the Russian economic system still depended on their agricultural output, but consciously promoted changes modeled after postfeudal Europe in many other areas: he built the modern new capital of St. Petersburg in the French baroque style, forced Russian nobles to adopt Western fashions, reshaped his government following the Prussian style of organization, and developed a merit-based system of military promotion (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 529-530/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 547-548).

10. ANSWER: E. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries saw remarkable changes in the world economy, as various European nations aggressively pursued innovations in maritime technology; explored territories previously unknown to them; established sea-based trade networks with Africa, India, and China; and claimed territory throughout North and South America for lucrative colonial settlements. The end result was a world economy centered in large part on the manufacturing and trading activities of the nations of



western Europe (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 451-452, 466-468, 511-514/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 467-469, 482-483, 529-531).

11. ANSWER: B. Peasants produced wheat for the world market because the new American crops were seen as inferior foods. Most peasants could not afford the wheat that they were forced to grow on their masters' estates (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 454/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 471).

12. ANSWER: C. Driven by the new iron industry and the colder temperatures of the Little Ice Age, deforestation caused huge problems for the poor, who were accustomed to using the forests as a source of free lumber as well as food (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 454-455/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 471-472).

13. ANSWER: E. Women's roles continued to be inferior to men, but in some areas they could become merchants, could become queens, and could choose their own spouse. In general, the power of a woman was very dependent on her family's social status (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 456/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 472).

14. ANSWER: C. Britain's Parliament was a lot stronger than France's Estates General, which ceased to function once the Bourbon kings came to the throne (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 459/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 475).

15. ANSWER: A. The weakening of the pope's power, the end of religious unity, the beginning of religious wars, and the diminishing of clerical power were all results of the Protestant Reformation (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 444-446/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 460-463).

### FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

1. This change over time essay should begin by addressing the decline of the medieval world-view, which was dominated by an unquestioning, unchallenging faith in church doctrine. Repeated challenges to the authority of the Catholic Church form a thread of continuity throughout this time period and can provide a focal point for a good response. The humanist world-view, with its inspiration from the writings of classical Greek and Roman scholars and its emphasis on human potential and achievement, begins to replace the medieval world-view and inspires a variety of cultural and intellectual developments: the art, architecture, and literature of the Renaissance; Martin Luther's Protestant Reformation, with its criticism of corruption in the Catholic Church and an insistence on an individualized relationship with God; the Scientific Revolution, which drew inspiration from Greek theories on astronomy and medicine and rejected the church's vision of a geocentric universe; and the Enlightenment, whose philosophers promoted a social and political order favoring religious toleration and democracy over the divine right of kings.

2. A good response to this comparative essay will review the rise of a capitalist economy in western Europe, with its emphasis on mercantilist policies: gaining wealth by maintaining a favorable

15. The Columbian Exchange
- I. brought epidemics to the Americas
  - II. brought new plants and animals to the Americas
  - III. brought new plants and animals to Afro-Eurasia
- (A) one of the above
  - (B) all of the above
  - (C) I and II only
  - (D) II and III only
  - (E) I and III only

## Free-Response Questions

1. European colonization had a significant impact on the systems of government of the New World. Discuss changes and continuities in the political system of ONE of the following areas during the period 1450–1750.
  - North America
  - Mesoamerica
  - the Caribbean
  - South America
2. Compare and contrast the economic systems of the American colonies of TWO of the following European powers in the period 1450–1750.
  - England
  - France
  - Portugal
  - Spain

## ANSWERS

### MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. ANSWER: C. Aztec leaders subjugated other Amerindian groups for political and economic purposes, but also to ensure a constant supply of human sacrifices to please their god Huitzilopochtli (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 432/ 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 446).
2. ANSWER: E. While the Inca were pastoralists, relying on llamas and alpacas for food, clothing, and commercial and military transportation, the Aztecs lacked draft animals and instead focused their agricultural efforts on the cultivation of crops (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 301, 311/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 318-319, 328-330).
3. ANSWER: E. The Treaty of Tordesillas, negotiated in 1494 between Spain and Portugal, was intended to prevent conflict between the two powers by splitting the world into two regions, one open to colonization by the Spanish, the other to colonization by the

Portuguese (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 424/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 438-439).

4. ANSWER: C. All of the other factors played a role in diminishing the use of indentured servants and increasing colonial reliance on African slaves in the Americas, but European colonization of Africa did not occur until the late nineteenth century (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 502-505/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 519-523).

5. ANSWER: E. While individuals of pure European descent remained at the top of the Latin American social ladder, a blending of cultures soon occurred at lower levels (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 481-486/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 499-504).

6. ANSWER: B. The governments of Spain and Portugal controlled the trade of their American colonies by granting monopoly trading rights to industries in the home countries (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 481/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 499).

7. ANSWER: A. British and French West Indian colonial settlements generally developed a very simple social structure known as a plantocracy, in which a small class of wealthy European landowners ruled over huge numbers of African slaves (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 507/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 525).

8. ANSWER: D. England and France, settling the New World a century later than Spain and Portugal, chose not to create costly administrative bureaucracies in their colonies. Instead, private chartered companies and individual settlers were given much more autonomy in the English and French territories (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 486/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 504).

9. ANSWER: E. By the eighteenth century, Virginia's planters had begun to realize that a slave owned for life, although initially expensive to purchase, would provide a much higher rate of return than an indentured servant whose contract would run for only four to seven years (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 487/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 504-505).

10. ANSWER: B. While the French often treated indigenous peoples as valued trading partners, they faced constant struggles against the English settlers of North America and their Amerindian allies (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 491-493/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 508-511).

11. ANSWER: E. The economies of the British North American colonies centered around diverse products. Silver was not an important export in the British or French colonies (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 486-493/5<sup>th</sup> ed., pp. 504-511).

12. ANSWER: D. The castas system was a race-based system that placed Europeans on top and peoples of African descent or natives on bottom (*The Earth and Its Peoples*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 481/5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 502).

13. ANSWER: A. The Spanish and Portuguese increased restrictions on Creoles while imposing changes such as new silver quotas and the expulsion of Jesuits, who were deemed too independent of the

