1. What type of government was instituted by the Meiji restoration?
	1. A shogunate
	2. A military dictatorship
	3. An oligarchy
	4. A constitutional monarchy
2. The Enlightenment was the intellectual movement in which
	1. The methods and questions of the Scientific Revolution were applied to human society.
	2. The methods and questions of the Confucian examination system were applied to society.
	3. The methods and ideology of the Protestant Reformation were applied to society.
	4. The ideas of the Renaissance were applied to society.
3. The Enlightenment’s intellectual ferment most deeply influenced the
	1. Upper class.
	2. Poor.
	3. Nobility.
	4. Middle class.
4. Which of the following achievements is mismatched with the civilization?
	1. Japan: strong steel swords
	2. Yuan: cannons
	3. Mongols: conquest of Russia
	4. Koreans: horse stirrups
5. Though the Ming dynasty is not known for its technological advancements, they did excel in
	1. metallurgy
	2. porcelain production
	3. firearm production
	4. bridge building
6. Which of the following societies had the least contact with the foreign nations during the period from 1450-1750?
	1. Japan
	2. India
	3. Ottoman Empire
	4. China
7. Which of the following is the best description of the overall demographic effects of the Atlantic slave trade on Africa?
	1. The slave trade dramatically depopulated the African continent.
	2. The slave trade impacted southern Africa far more than it affected northern Africa.
	3. Whereas the slave trade acutely affected certain areas, it probably had little effect on the overall population.
	4. Coastal areas of western Africa were severely affected, but virtually no slaves were taken from the African interior.

“In contrast to the sea-based empires developing in Europe, land-based empires remained as important political forces between 1450-1750. All had huge land armies. These empires developed relatively independently from western influence, and to some extent they counterbalanced the growth of European power and colonizations.”

1. The empires described in the quote above built their power most directly on
	1. the mandate of heaven
	2. the technology of gunpowder
	3. control of Silk Road trade
	4. parliamentary principles
2. The quote accurately describes all of the following empires EXCEPT:
	1. Han China
	2. Ottoman Empire
	3. Mughal Empire
	4. Russian Empire
3. What Chinese dynasty succeeded the Mongol Yuan dynasty in China?
	1. Chou
	2. Ming
	3. Han
	4. Tang
4. In what year did the Ming dynasty halt state-sponsored commercial voyages?
	1. 1358
	2. 1405
	3. 1433
	4. 1453
5. Which of the following was NOT a reason used by the Ming dynasty to halt the trading expeditions?
	1. the opposition of the scholar-gentry and bureaucracy
	2. the technological inferiority of Chinese ships and navigation
	3. the growing military expenses of the campaigns against the Mongols
	4. the expense of building the new capital in Beijing
6. Which of the following was NOT a drawback to the West’s emergence as a global power?
	1. Western nations lacked the political coherence and organizing ability of imperial China.
	2. The West did not begin to establish key maritime and commercial links until after 1600.
	3. The Church, long one of the organizing institutions of Western civilization, was under attack.
	4. The lives and economic activities of ordinary Europeans, the artisans and peasants, were in serious disarray.
7. What proportion of the European population died as a result of the fourteenth century plague?
	1. One tenth
	2. One fourth
	3. One third
	4. One half
8. From what source did many technological innovations arrive in the West during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries?
	1. Asia
	2. Africa
	3. The Americas
	4. The Islamic regions of the Middle East
9. Which of the following was NOT one of the reasons that Italy emerged as the center of the early Renaissance?
	1. The emergence of centralized states in Italy allowed for more extensive patronage of the arts.
	2. Italy retained more contact with Roman traditions than did the rest of Europe.
	3. Italy led the West by the fourteenth century in banking and trade.
	4. Italy had closer contacts with foreign scholars, particularly those in late Byzantium.
10. The key theme of Polynesian culture from the seventh century to 1400 was:
	1. the adoption of Japanese civilization in the island societies.
	2. the development of a uniform written script.
	3. spurts of migration and conquest that implanted Polynesian culture beyond the initial base in the Society Islands.
	4. large-scale expeditions of discovery.
11. Which of the following was NOT a result of the European contact with sub-Saharan Africa after 1500?
	1. The trade patterns in West Africa shifted from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.
	2. Trade shifted in West Africa from Muslim to European hands.
	3. The seizure of slaves for European use affected many regions deeply.
	4. Regional kingdoms lost all influence in West Africa and were replaced by European governments.
12. In characterizing the period from 1450 to 1750 in the West, which of the following statements is NOT accurate?
	1. What was once an agricultural society had become a predominantly manufacturing economy.
	2. Government powers had expanded.
	3. Science came to form the centerpiece of Western intellectual life.
	4. The popular outlook, including ideas about personality and family as well as concepts of nature, had shifted.
13. Which of the following sequences lists the major developments of Western civilization in proper sequence?
	1. Protestant Reformation, Renaissance, absolute monarchy, Enlightenment
	2. Absolute monarchy, Renaissance, Enlightenment, Protestant Reformation
	3. Renaissance, Protestant Reformation, absolute monarchy, Enlightenment
	4. Renaissance, Protestant Reformation, Enlightenment, absolute monarchy
14. Which of the following statements concerning Italian humanism is most accurate?
	1. Humanists focused on humankind as the center of intellectual and artistic endeavor.
	2. Humanists attacked Christianity as rife with superstition and witchcraft.
	3. Humanists carved out new literary styles without reference to classical or medieval models.
	4. Humanists emphasized the corporate and communal aspects of human society.
15. What was the church established by Henry VIII in England?
	1. Lutheran
	2. Calvinism
	3. Jesuit
	4. Anglican
16. Who used astronomical observation and mathematical calculation to disprove the Hellenistic belief that the earth was the center of the universe?
	1. Galileo
	2. Copernicus
	3. Vesalius
	4. Francis Bacon
17. Which of the following was NOT one of the new areas brought into the global commercial network after 1450?
	1. New parts of Africa
	2. Polynesia
	3. Scandinavia
	4. South America
18. The initiative for Western exploration and conquest came from the kingdom of:
	1. Portugal
	2. Spain
	3. England
	4. France
19. What noble was responsible for the direction of a series of expeditions along the African coast and out-ward to the Azores in the fifteenth century?
	1. Prince Henry the Navigator
	2. Cardinal Mazarin, regent of France
	3. Hugh Dupuy, Count Marechal
	4. Prince Henry of England
20. What region in the Americas was claimed by Portugal?
	1. Mexico
	2. Peru
	3. Panama
	4. Brazil
21. Which of the following was NOT a result of Europe’s maritime dominance?
	1. It created a new international pool for basic exchanges of foods, diseases, and a few manufactured products.
	2. It created a new world economy, involving the fuller inclusion of Africa and the Americas in international trade.
	3. All regions of Asia were for the first time subject to the monopolization of trade by Western nations.
	4. It created the conditions for direct Western penetration of some parts of the world through the formation of colonies.
22. As part of the “Colombian Exchange,” which of the following was a European contribution to the Americas.
	1. potatoes
	2. Raw materials
	3. Disease
	4. Corn
23. What was the impact of the introduction of American crops into Europe?
	1. The introduction of corn and the potato led to major population growth in Europe.
	2. Fungi introduced to Europe along with American crops led to severe decreased in agricultural productivity.
	3. Although American crops were introduced around the world by European traders, they were not adopted in Europe itself.
	4. Plantation agriculture fueled by slave labor became the norm in European agricultural systems.
24. Despite Japan’s official policy of isolation, the Dutch were able to gain special access to the port of:
	1. Osaka
	2. Kyoto
	3. Nissei
	4. Nagasaki
25. Which of the following statements accounts for the Spanish failure to hold a position of dominance in world trade?
	1. The Spanish withdrew voluntarily from the race for world trade dominance and established a policy of international isolation.
	2. The Catholic Church that dominated Spanish society argued against the establishment of a commercial mentality in Spain.
	3. Spain’s interests were increasingly directed toward the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.
	4. Spain’s internal economy and banking system were not sufficient to accommodate the bullion from the new world, and the Iberian nation lacked significant manufacturing capability.
26. Dependence in the world economy and the consequent need to produce unprocessed goods cheaply led to the development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labor systems.
	1. Proletariat
	2. Independent
	3. Coercive
	4. Free
27. Which of the following Western trade goods was of most interest to the Japanese?
	1. Gunnery
	2. Porcelain
	3. Woolen cloth
	4. Cotton cloth
28. Which of the following statements concerning the British policies toward Mughal India in the seventeenth century is most accurate?
	1. Britain attempted to foster the development of the cotton manufacturing industry in India.
	2. Britain applied tariffs to destroy the cotton industry in India as a means of protecting the British cloth industry.
	3. Britain was disinterested in expanding the trade with India.
	4. The British balance of trade with India in the seventeenth century remained negative, as Britain was forced to exchange bullion for Indian products.
29. Under what Russian ruler was a large part of Russia freed from Mongol control in the fifteenth century?
	1. Peter III
	2. Ivan III
	3. Ivan V
	4. Alexis Romanov
30. What was the state of the Russian economy immediately after the expulsion of the Mongols in the fifteenth century?
	1. Russia was already a dependent region within the global economy dominated by the West.
	2. Fueled by the establishment of the Tartar trade routes with the East, Russia had developed a significant export trade and merchant class.
	3. Russia had become a more purely agricultural economy, dependent on peasant labor.
	4. Russia’s economic ties were almost exclusively with the Ottoman Empire and hence with Africa.
31. Politically, what aspects of Western culture did Peter the Great emulate in Russia?
	1. parliamentary government
	2. aristocratic control of the bureaucracy
	3. streamlined bureaucracy and reorganized military
	4. republicanism
32. In what way did Peter the Great shift the foreign policy interests of Russia?
	1. Peter the Great initiated the Russian invasion of China.
	2. Peter abandoned the Russian policies of expansion in favor of consolidation at the center.
	3. Peter allied himself with the traditional Russian enemy, the Ottoman Empire.
	4. Peter’s wars with the Ottoman Empire and Sweden indicated a westward shift in Russian expansion.
33. What was the limitation of Peter the Great’s policies of cultural Westernization?
	1. He made no attempt to introduce Western education, particularly in technological subjects.
	2. Westernization was limited to the elite.
	3. Peter made no attempt to enforce cultural reforms.
	4. Despite tsarist proclamations, Westernization failed to have any impact on Russian society.
34. Following the death of Peter the Great, the next powerful ruler of Russia was:
	1. Catherine the Great
	2. Ivan IV
	3. Alexandria
	4. Frederick II
35. Compared to Western governments, how great a role did the Russian government play in economic development?
	1. Because of the absence of a merchant class, the Russian government played a greater role than was common in Western states.
	2. Like the West, the government’s role in the economy was largely restricted to establishing tariffs and protective measures for domestic industries.
	3. Because of the dependent nature of the Russian economy, the government played a relatively less significant role in economic development.
	4. The Russian government had no role in economic development, a task they abandoned to foreign investors.
36. The Dominican friar Bartolomé de Las Casas, a conquistador turned priest,:
	1. was responsible for the brutal laws oppressing the Indians.
	2. became an ardent supporter of conversion of Indians and an advocate of Indian rights.
	3. was responsible for the bloody annihilation of the Indian population of Tenochtitlán in 1520.
	4. was named head of the Council of the Indies in 1518.
37. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the nature of the economy in Spanish America?
	1. The majority of people in Latin America were rapidly organized into a light industrial economy in-tended to produce goods for American society.
	2. Although the majority of people were engaged in agriculture, the whole Spanish commercial system was organized around the mining economy.
	3. Latin America received almost its entire food supply from Europe, because the Spanish colonies were entirely geared to the production of sugar on estate agricultural systems.
	4. The agricultural economy of Latin America absorbed virtually its entire population because of the absence of large domesticated animals prior to 1800.
38. What was the primary difference between the Spanish and Portuguese empires?
	1. Portuguese colonies did not have the heavy influence of the Catholic Church found in Spanish colonies.
	2. Portuguese colonies lacked the bureaucratic structure that characterized the Spanish colonies after the middle of the sixteenth century.
	3. Unlike the Spanish empire that was almost exclusively American, the Portuguese empire included colonies and outposts in Asia and Africa as well as Brazil.
	4. The Portuguese colony of Brazil was more intellectually independent of the mother country than were the Spanish colonies in Latin America.
39. Martin Luther insisted that the only way to salvation was
	1. Loyalty to the Vatican
	2. Faith in Jesus Christ
	3. Paying money to the Church
	4. Faith in Jesus Christ
40. John Calvin preached that salvation was granted by
	1. Good thoughts
	2. Faith
	3. The Pope
	4. Predestination
41. Ignatius of Loyola founded the
	1. Franciscans
	2. Dominicans
	3. Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
	4. Council of Trent
42. The challenge to the Catholic church and its supporters was intense and emotional resulting in
	1. The election of Pope Leo X
	2. Bitter “wars of religion”
	3. A compromise representing theological common ground
	4. European monarchs begging the Pope for forgiveness
43. The Scientific Revolution demonstrated that the working of the universe could be explained by
	1. Natural causes
	2. The temperatures in the hemisphere
	3. The will of God
	4. Prayer and divine revelation
44. European governments chartered joint stock companies, which
	1. Claimed sole power over religious doctrine
	2. Rivaled the emperor in military might
	3. Had a monopoly on overseas trade
	4. Were politically autonomous from government control
45. King Henry VIII of England severed his bond to the Catholic Church when
	1. Martin Luther visited England
	2. There was a public outcry against Catholic doctrine
	3. The pope refused to grant him a papal annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon
	4. Public demonstrations in Ireland turned violent
46. English political philosopher John Locke asserted that if the monarch
	1. Was elected by the people, he could rule forever
	2. Ruled absolutely without controls, harmony would ensue.
	3. Abused his or her power, the people had a duty to rebel.
	4. Fed the people, the people should be loyal
47. Calvinism went further than Lutheranism in
	1. building extravagant churches.
	2. simplifying religious rituals.
	3. encouraging connection to the Vatican.
	4. empowering ordained clergy.
48. Why didn't the Italian states take a lead in exploring the Atlantic?
	1. Italy lacked warm water access and seafaring technology.
	2. The ships of the Mediterranean were ill suited to the Atlantic.
	3. The trading states of Venice and Genoa preferred a system of alliances with the Muslims.
	4. Both b and c
49. Environmental damage to sugar plantations was caused by
	1. soil exhaustion.
	2. supplying power for the mills.
	3. the disposal of used canes.
	4. over fertilizing the fields.
50. Indian religious life in the Mughal period witnessed the
	1. establishment of Islam.
	2. rise of the Sikh religion.
	3. widespread persecution of Christians.
	4. rise of the Hindu religion.
51. The Ottoman Empire was the most powerful state in the European or the Islamic worlds because of its "balance," meaning
	1. the balance of the mounted archers, Janissaries, and navy.
	2. the balance of aggression and passivity in foreign policy.
	3. the balance of religion and politics in the Sultanate.
	4. the balance of rich and poor in the Ottoman cities.
52. The Mughal Empire is distinguished from the Ottomans and Safavids mostly because it was
	1. heavily influenced by the Chinese.
	2. a Hindu land ruled by Muslims.
	3. still controlled by the Mongols.
	4. not very warlike
53. Constitutionalism was a theory of government that
	1. did not allow a monarchy.
	2. elected rulers with absolute power.
	3. only allowed for Houses of Parliament.
	4. specified limits to rulers' power.
54. In 1215, King John of England signed the Magna Carta, which
	1. guaranteed the nobles' hereditary rights.
	2. confirmed the independence of the church and the city of London.
	3. affirmed that monarchs are subject to established law.
	4. guaranteed monarchial power over the church.
55. The sultan who presided over the greatest Ottoman assault on Christian Europe was
	1. Babur.
	2. Mansa Musa.
	3. Sultan Mehmed II.
	4. Suleiman the Magnificent.
56. Which of the following developments in the Americas accounted most directly for the growth of the slave trade?
	1. The dominance of cotton agriculture in what is known as the Deep South in the United States
	2. The establishment of the plantation system of sugar production in the Caribbean and Brazil

 the discovery of gold in Brazil

* 1. The establishment of the Triangular Trade Route
	2. The introduction of coffee agriculture into Mexico
1. The introduction of the horse to North America after 1492:
	1. almost led to its extinction
	2. was accomplished by the French in Louisiana
	3. led to overgrazing in South America
	4. allowed the Plain Indians to hunt more
2. The African slave trade across the Atlantic between 1450 and 1800:
	1. brought some slaves to Europe to work in the mines
	2. brought most slaves safely to the New World
	3. was part of a larger triangular trade pattern
	4. brought most slaves to rice plantations in North America



1. The map above shows what significant economic developments?
	1. Trade connections that linked the Hellenistic and Maurya empires to African cities from 300 through 150 BCE
	2. Trading networks that promoted the growth of new cities from 600CE to 1450CE.
	3. Chinese dominance of Indian Ocean trading networks because of the voyages of Zheng He in the 1400s CE.
	4. Changes in Indian Ocean trading networks that resulted from technological innovations from 1450 CE through 1750 CE.
2. In the period 1450-1750, which of the following, produced on large plantations by slave labor, were significant commodities in the growing world market?
	1. Grains such as wheat and barley
	2. Tropical fruits such as bananas and oranges
	3. Animal products such as wool and beef
	4. Cash crops such as sugar and tobacco
3. Which of the following statements is true about both the Mughal and Ottoman empires in the sixteenth century?
	1. In both empires the majority of the people were Muslims.
	2. Both empires had powerful navies that engaged European navies.
	3. Both empires expanded through the use of gunpowder weapons and extensive bureaucracies.
	4. Both empires gave little monetary support to artistic and cultural endeavors.
4. A new fourteenth-century Ottoman military resource was Christian prisoners of war, called:
	1. Janissaries
	2. Knights of the cross
	3. Mamluks
	4. Caspian slaves
5. Why did the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires decline simultaneously?
	1. Inability to adjust to the changes in military technology and the world economy
	2. Natural disasters
	3. The Bubonic Plague
	4. Declining birth rates combined with fertility problems
	5. A religious prohibition against banking