**Age of Exploration – Exam (COLLEGE PREP)**

**A. Multiple Choice (2pts each)**

**Directions – Mark the correct answer on the SCANTRON provided.**

1. Which nation had the most influence on the colonization of Latin America in the 1500s?

a. Spain c. England

b. France d. Netherlands

2. Which statement best describes a result of the encounter between Europeans and native populations of Latin America?

1. Native societies experienced rapid population growth
2. European nations lost power and prestige in the New World
3. Large numbers of natives migrated to Europe for a better life
4. Plantations in the New World used enslaved Africans to replace native populations

3. During the 15th century, which two European countries began sea voyages of exploration?

1. Germany and Italy
2. Portugal and Spain
3. England and France
4. Russia and the Netherlands

4. \* Maize and Potatoes were grown in Europe

 \* Millions of Africans suffered during the Middle Passage

 \* Smallpox had devastating effects on native peoples

 \* Spanish language is used in much of Latin America

Which global interaction is illustrated by these statements?

1. Silk Road trade
2. Crusades
3. Columbian Exchange
4. Scramble for Africa

5. The encomienda system in Latin America was a direct result of the

1. Crusades
2. Age of Exploration
3. Reformation
4. Age of Reason

6. Which of the following best explains why European rulers encouraged ocean exploration?

a. They wanted to find new trade routes.

b. They wanted to spread Islam.

c. The Reformation encouraged them to question the world around them.

d. All of the Above

7. European traders sent Africans to the Americas to

a. start new colonies

b. trade with Native Americans

c. spread Islam

d. work as slaves on plantations

8. The expeditions of Hernan Cortez and Francisco Pizarro resulted in

1. destruction of the Aztec and Incan empires
2. capture of Brazil by Portugal
3. colonization of Africa
4. exploration of the Philippines and East Indies

9. Which was the characteristic of Western European nations that most enabled them to establish colonies in Asia and Africa?

1. rigid social class structure
2. self sufficiency in natural resources
3. frequent political revolutions
4. advanced technology

10. According to the policy of mercantilism, colonies should be

1. acquired as markets and sources of raw materials
2. considered an economic burden to the colonial power
3. granted independence as soon as possible
4. encouraged to develop their own industries

11. The most dramatic effect of European settlers on Native Americans was

1. war
2. disease
3. growth of the fur and skins trade
4. Treaty of Paris

12. A major result of the 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

13. Which of these events during the Age of Exploration was a cause of the other three?

1. Europeans brought food, animals, and ideas from one continent to another
2. European diseases had an adverse effect on the native populations of new territories
3. warfare increased as European nations competed for land and power
4. advances in learning and technology made long ocean voyages possible

14. The Native American population of Mexico in 1492 has been estimated at 25 million; the population in 1608 has been estimated at 1.7 million. This decrease in population was mainly a result of

1. crop failures brought on by poor weather conditions
2. emigration of Native Americans to Europe and Africa
3. wars between various native groups
4. diseases introduced by the Spanish

15. One reason the Spanish conquistadors were able to conquer the Aztec and Inca Empires rapid is that

1. these empires had no standing armies
2. the Spanish had better weapons than the Aztecs and Incas did
3. the Spanish greatly outnumbered the Aztecs and Incas
4. the Aztecs and Incas joined together to fight the Spanish

16. Which statement is NOT a reason why African slaves were better than Native American Slaves?

A. They already knew how to farm

B. Their skin color makes them easier to capture

C. They are more obedient

D. they already have immunity built to many European diseases

17. The majority of slaves being brought to the Americas were from?

A. North Africa

B. East Africa

C. West Africa

D. South Africa

18. In 1619, the first documented captive Africans to be brought to English speaking North America arrived on what ship?

A. The Santa Maria

B. The Amistad

C. The Titanic

D. The Dutch Man of War

19. What percentage (approximate) of enslaved Africans was brought to Brazil during the course of the transatlantic slave trade?

A. 94%

B. 40%

C. 6%

D. 72%

20. What was the major crop from 1793-1865?

A. Sugar

B. Indigo

C. Rice

D. Cotton

21. The Africans from the Amistad settled in the Town of Farmington.

A. True

B. False

22. How many Africans were shipped to the Americas as slaves?

A. Fewer than 1 million

B. 10-12 million

C. 250-500 million

D. Nearly 1 billion

23. Only white laborers worked as indentured servants

A. True

B. False

24. What economic activities led to an increase in the number of slaves in Brazil?

A. Reduced demand for tobacco and cotton

B. The growing demand for soldiers

C. The need for workers in factories

D. Rise of sugar plantations

25. The majority of African Slaves were shipped to Brazil and the Caribbean.

A. True

B. False

26. Members of which religious group began trading in African slaves in the 600’s?

A. Hindus

B. Buddhists

C. Christians

D. Muslims

27. Which statement best describes a result of the scarcity of native Indian labor in Latin America during the colonial period?

A. unskilled laborers were imported from Asia

B. many people from Spain and Portugal immigrated to the region

C. Native American Indians from the British colonies went south to work

D. large numbers of African slaves were imported

28. Mr. Lee's Favorite country singer in the WHOLE WIDE WORLD is...?

A. Sam Hunt

B. Maxwell

C. Lady Gaga

D. Drake

**Part B. Vocabulary (2pts)** – Match the terms below with their definitions that follow. Write the **LETTER** on the **BLUE SECTION** of the **SCANTRON.**

1. **Antebellum South**
2. **Encomienda**
3. **Capitalism**
4. **Peculiar Institution**
5. **Columbian Exchange**
6. **Vasco de Gama**
7. **Mercantilism**
8. **Ferdinand Magellan**
9. **Cotton Gin**
10. **Caravel**
11. **Astrolabe**
12. **Middle Passage**
13. **Christopher Columbus**
14. **Amistad**
15. **Jamaalinand Leelumbus**

131. Economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and operated for profit C

132. Invented by Eli Whitney in 1793 that ushered in a new form of slavery. I

133. Instrument used to determine latitude by measuring the position of the stars. K

134. Economic policy by which a nation sought to export more than it imported in order to build its national wealth. G

135. Circumnavigated the earth and claimed the Philippine islands for Spain. F

136. The global exchange of people, plants, ideas and technology that began in the late 1400s. E

137. The voyage on slave ships from Africa to the Americas. L

138. System created by Spanish government in the Americas allowing colonist to demand labor or tribute from Native Americans. B

139. Discovered the New World for Spain by sailing west across the Atlantic. M

140. Sailed around the southern tip of Africa to find a direct route to Asia. H

141. The system of black slavery specific to the southern states of the US D

142. The South prior to 1865 A

143. A revolt aboard a 19th century ship that was brought to Connecticut N

144. Ship that allowed for faster sail and larger cargo J

145. Also known as Jamaal the Great, he discovered the fountain of youth and beauty O

**Part C. Constructive Response:** Answer both questions in complete sentences on a separate sheet.

**1. Summarize the European motivations for trans-­oceanic trade as well as the innovations that allowed them to travel further.**

**2. Describe the Atlantic Slave Trade and its effects? (Hint: triangular trade, plantation life, diaspora, etc.)**