Unit 4

1) Why did India, China, and the Islamic empires have no incentive to explore the Atlantic Ocean?
   a) rich markets in the Indian Ocean

2) List five reasons Europe had an advantage over other regions in exploration
   a) iron
   b) horse
   c) guns
   d) better seafaring technology
   e) improved map making

3) Europeans hoped to convert other groups of people to what religion
   a) Christianity

4) The Great Dying was the demographic collapse of what group of people?
   a) Native Americans

5) List four items that went from the New World to the Old World as part of the Columbian Exchange
   a) maize
   b) potatoes
   c) tomatoes
   d) silver

6) List four items that went from the Old World to the New World as part of the Columbian Exchange
   a) coffee
   b) sheep
   c) cattle
   d) horses

7) In the 1500s China decided to only accept what in return for its trade items?
   a) silver

8) What country set up hundreds of silver mines in Mexico and Peru on its way to creating an empire in the 1500s?
   a) Spain

9) Explain ‘mercantilism’
   a) the theory that governments should encourage more exports than imports and accumulate as much silver and gold as possible

10) Explain the difference between peninsulares and mestizos
    a) peninsulares were from Spain and mestizos were mixed races
        i) mestizos had to have one of their parents a peninsulares

11) What type of plantations did Portugal and Spain set up in Brazil and the Caribbean?
    a) sugar

12) Why was it easier to set up colonies in North America than it was elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere?
    a) no large, centralised empires to defeat

13) To be ‘Russified’ meant that people became what two things?
    a) Russian
    b) Christian
14) Which Russian leader established absolute rule through the use of a secret police force?  
a) Ivan the Terrible
15) List three accomplishments of Peter the Great  
a) formed a navy  
b) built the city of St. Petersburg  
c) ‘westernised’ Russia
16) List three reasons why Russia became so wealthy in the 1700s  
a) agriculture  
b) furs  
c) minerals
17) How were Asian empires different from European empires from 1450 to 1750?  
a) regional (not global)  
b) did not fundamentally change people’s lives
18) Who was given ‘honourable’ status during the rule of the Qing Dynasty?  
a) farmers
19) What remained a dividing issue in India during the Mughal Empire?  
a) the religious divide between Muslims and Hindus
20) What did the Muslim leader Akbar create in India?  
a) a ‘divine faith’  
i) this combined the elements of Islam and Hinduism in an effort to promote religious unity
21) How was Portugal able to gain control of trade in the Indian Ocean?  
a) the use of gunpowder
22) What did Ferdinand Magellan’s crew accomplish that made him so famous?  
a) they sailed around the world
23) Spain colonised the Philippines with what two goals in mind?  
a) wealth  
b) lured by the Spice Islands
24) Why were the British and Dutch able to finally challenge Portugal in the 1500s?  
a) had private trading companies that were organised monopolies that could make war
25) List the three regions that benefitted the most from the silver trade  
a) Spain, China, and Europe
26) Explain how encomienda worked  
a) a dependency relation system where the stronger people protected the weakest in exchange for a service
27) List three ways in which Native Americans in North America were impacted by European expansion  
a) were isolated  
b) no natural immunity to certain diseases like smallpox and measles  
c) 90% of the 80 million of them died of disease or were killed by Europeans by 1650
28) What helped to further spread Russia’s expansion into Siberia?  
a) animal furs and mineral wealth
29) What drove the Atlantic slave trade?  
a) money
c) Catholics

62) List three of the negative practices of Napoleon during his reign in France
   a) limited freedom of speech
   b) used spies
   c) took away women’s rights

63) In 1812, Napoleon made a disastrous invasion of what country?
   a) Russia

64) What happened to Napoleon at Waterloo?
   a) he is defeated by the British and Prussian armies

65) What is Toussaint Louverture’s significance to world history?
   a) he was a free slave who built an organized, disciplined army of guns de coule and
      maroons who begin to attack French landowners

66) Why did European leaders lose control of their colonists in early 1800s America?
   a) they were too concerned with stopping Napoleon

67) What did Simon Bolivar hope to accomplish?
   a) won independence for northern South America with his own organized army

68) Why was Brazil able to remain wealthy under the rule of Prince Pedro?
   a) slavery

69) Explain the differences between conservatism and liberalism in the 1800s
   a) liberalism believes in change while conservatism believes in slow development

70) List three reasons why slavery largely came to an end between 1780 and 1890
   a) enlightenment and religious leaders were critical of it
   b) too expensive
   c) liberals believed in equality and freedom

71) Who were migrants?
   a) cheap workers who moved across the globe to replace slaves

72) What happened to Russia’s serfs in 1861?
   a) they were emancipated

73) Define nationalism
   a) the belief that people belong to a distinctive national community

74) What did Otto von Bismarck believe would define German nationalism?
   a) blood and iron

75) Define anti-semitism
   a) the hatred of Jews that was a direct result of nationalism

76) What was Zionism?
   a) a nationalist and political movement of Jews

77) The Enlightenment challenged what long-held belief about women?
   a) that women were inferior to men

78) What began in Seneca Falls, New York in 1848?
   a) a women’s rights conference was held

79) What did the feminist movement begin to focus on in the 1870s?
   a) suffrage
      i) women’s right to vote

80) What group of people were bitterly opposed to the feminist movement?