

1. In order to supply food to Tenochtitlan, the Aztecs
 - A. Obtained food through tribute from conquered city-states.
 - B. Relied largely on trade for foodstuffs.
 - C. Used slave labor.
 - D. Built floating agricultural islands on the lake.
 - E. Filled in Lake Texcoco to obtain agricultural lands.

2. One reason offered for the expansion of the Inca state was
 - A. Need for humans to sacrifice to the state gods.
 - B. Overpopulation and the need for new crop land.
 - C. Each new Inca ruler had to secure new land and wealth for himself.
 - D. Changing environment and climate that drove the Incas from their homeland.
 - E. Superior technologies made it easy for the Incas to conquer other peoples.

3. The Aztecs rose to power through all of the following means EXCEPT:
 - A. Control of water and irrigation.
 - B. Political alliances with neighboring cities.
 - C. Marriage alliances.
 - D. Warfare.
 - E. Trade.

4. Although later civilizations in Mesoamerica borrowed and built on the previous accomplishments of the Olmecs and Maya, later civilizations
 - A. Were not as war-like as their predecessors had been.
 - B. Rarely surpassed their intellectual predecessors.
 - C. Failed to improve on the political institutions and types of Olmec and Maya states.
 - D. Abandoned polytheism in favor of monotheism.
 - E. Abandoned trade.

5. All land in the Inca state
 - A. Belonged to the priests.
 - B. Was owned by merchants and traders.
 - C. Belonged to the oldest woman of the family.
 - D. Was owned by those who worked the land.
 - E. Was owned by the state but assigned and redistributed to others.

6. Religious practices of the Incas included all of these attributes EXCEPT:
 - A. Animism.
 - B. Ancestor worship.
 - C. Monotheism.
 - D. Sun worship.
 - E. Theocratic government.

7. The Renaissance in Europe
 - A. Rejected medieval values.
 - B. Was largely a cultural and intellectual movement.
 - C. Was a political revolution against the power of the Pope.
 - D. Was not a rebirth of classical cultures as it borrowed little from Greek, Roman, or Islamic achievements.
 - E. Avoided challenging medieval values.

8. The major barrier to west European expansion prior to the 15th century was
 - A. The low level of European technology.
 - B. The lack of interest by western European rulers for acquiring territory.
 - C. The overwhelming power of Muslim and Mongol states.
 - D. Religious civil wars that divided Western Europe and made overseas expansion impossible.
 - E. The lack of popular interest and public funds to support expansion.

9. The first western European nation to establish an overseas empire in the 15th century was
 - A. The Netherlands.
 - B. Sweden.
 - C. Portugal.
 - D. France.
 - E. Spain.

10. All of these events led to the weakening or end of medieval western European institutions EXCEPT:
 - A. The Bubonic Plague.
 - B. Political and theological attacks on the Roman Catholic Church.
 - C. The rise of national monarchies.
 - D. The Ottoman Turk invasion of Western Europe.
 - E. The rise of non-aristocratic armies loyal to national monarchs.

11. The first European colonial estates
 - A. Were set up to export foodstuffs back to Europe.
 - B. Were set up to receive excess populations and alleviate overpopulation at home.
 - C. Were unsuccessful and failed.
 - D. Were set up to produce cash crops like sugar to supply European markets.
 - E. Caused very few ecological, environmental, and demographic disruptions in the Atlantic islands.

12. The Protestant Reformation in Germany was equally a religious and political revolution because it challenged all of these authorities EXCEPT:
- A. The papal position as head of the western church.
 - B. The noble and aristocratic class structure within society.
 - C. The influence of the Emperor as head of the Holy Roman Empire.
 - D. The church's ownership of land in Germany.
 - E. The influence of the Roman church and Italy in Germany.
13. The Renaissance was largely influenced and financed by
- A. Roman Catholic Church monasteries.
 - B. Medieval institutions.
 - C. Popular culture and the lifestyle of the masses.
 - D. Scientists and the Scientific Revolution.
 - E. The urban environment and the commercial economy.
14. In western Europe following the religious wars in the 16th and 17th centuries,
- A. The Popes reestablished their dominant religious and political positions.
 - B. Christian unity was restored, but the Pope was no longer head of the church.
 - C. Full religious freedoms were granted to practice one's faith.
 - D. The different Christian sects accepted a limited toleration of other groups.
 - E. Europe abandoned religions totally because they promoted social divisions.
15. The growing commercialization of Western Europe's economy most negatively impacted the
- A. Rulers and bureaucracy.
 - B. Aristocracy and the ruling elite.
 - C. Churches and religious establishments.
 - D. Merchants.
 - E. Peasants, serfs, and the working poor.
16. A nation-state differs from an empire or many medieval states because it
- A. Grants rulers absolute rights to govern.
 - B. Rules a state with one dominant people, government, language, and culture.
 - C. Limits the power of monarchs and rulers.
 - D. Has many large and different ethnic groups under a common government.
 - E. Is democratic and representative of the people's wishes.
17. Mercantilism differs from capitalism because mercantilism
- A. Discourages colonies and overseas adventures.
 - B. Encourages skilled workers to demand better pay and benefits.
 - C. Does not encourage state or government intervention in the economy.
 - D. Allows imports and exports without tariffs and barriers.
 - E. Promotes the wealth of a national economy at the expense of free trade.

18. In Early Modern Europe, in order to secure their predominant political positions within their states, rulers of west European states had to
- A. Limit the rights of nobles and privileges of their institutions.
 - B. Replace the Christian clergy.
 - C. Restrict the power and influence of the military.
 - D. Discourage economic and entrepreneurial incentives.
 - E. Limit the rights of ethnic and religious minorities.
19. In order to expand, Russia had to defeat all these neighboring states EXCEPT:
- A. Austria.
 - B. Sweden.
 - C. Poland-Lithuania.
 - D. The Ottoman Empire.
 - E. The Khanate of the Golden Horde.
20. Peter the Great's symbol of his reforms, westernization, and foreign policy was
- A. His visit to the West to learn firsthand about institutions and technologies.
 - B. Toleration of religious minorities and laws granting freedom of worship.
 - C. The shaving of the nobles' beards.
 - D. Building St. Petersburg as the new capital and a port on the Baltic.
 - E. His conversion to Islam.
21. The only group to support the tsars' attempts to modernize Russia and increase the power of the central government was
- A. Boyars.
 - B. Urban artisans and merchants.
 - C. Peasants.
 - D. Clergy.
 - E. Ethnic minorities.
22. In regard to the atrocities and harsh treatment of the Indians by the conquistadors, the Spanish crown
- A. Ignored complaints and supported the conquerors.
 - B. Appointed the Church protector of the Indians.
 - C. Often agreed with those who defended the Indians, but did not stop the abuses.
 - D. Created courts of inquiry and put the conquerors on trial for their crimes.
 - E. Stopped the conquests.
23. Unlike Spanish Latin America, in Portuguese Brazil
- A. Indians retained their rights and properties.
 - B. Gold was the most important mineral extracted prior to 1600.
 - C. Caucasian Europeans immigrated to settle the land.
 - D. The Roman Catholic clergy administered the state.
 - E. Sugar and sugar refining provided the most important economic activity.

24. Under the doctrine of mercantilism, Spain and Portugal encouraged their Latin American colonies to
- A. Buy manufactured goods only from the mother country.
 - B. Permit foreign merchants to trade within the empires.
 - C. Allow the free settlement of English colonists within the New World.
 - D. Practice free trade.
 - E. Become self-sufficient.
25. To furnish labor for their estates in the Americas, the Spanish
- A. Imported peasants from Spain.
 - B. Utilized Indian labor or imported African slaves.
 - C. Began to use wage laborers.
 - D. Recruited European settlers.
 - E. Made land grants to immigrants, who worked the land and paid a percentage of their profit to Spain.
26. The large numbers and high volume of Africans in the slave trade was necessary because
- A. Most Africans escaped from slavery before arriving in the Americas.
 - B. Muslim fleets patrolled the Atlantic coast of Africa and freed the slaves.
 - C. The mortality of slaves was high and their birth rate was low.
 - D. African slaves were also needed on estates in Europe after the Black Death.
 - E. European slavers also supplied Muslim and Asian markets.
27. The European slave trade out of Africa arose and expanded when
- A. Europeans began to supply Muslim slave markets in the Middle East.
 - B. Europe conquered the coasts of West Africa.
 - C. Gold was discovered in Iberia, necessitating greater numbers of laborers.
 - D. Sugar plantations were established on the Atlantic islands and in the Americas.
 - E. Spain and Portugal launched their crusades against Muslim states in Africa.
28. Slavery in the United States differed from slavery and the slave trade to the rest of the Americas in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
- A. The slave trade to the United States was abolished after 1807.
 - B. The United States supported its need for slaves with second-generation slaves and internal trade.
 - C. American plantations grew cotton and tobacco instead of sugar.
 - D. The total slave population in the United States grew.
 - E. The death rate of slaves to brutality was higher in the United States.
29. The slave trade out of Africa was controlled by
- A. African trading guilds.
 - B. Key African forest kingdoms such as Benin, Oyo, Ashante, and Kongo.
 - C. European slave traders and African rulers working jointly.
 - D. Muslim traders.
 - E. The Europeans, especially the Dutch and Portuguese.

30. The Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal empires shared all of these characteristics EXCEPT:
- A. They originated in Turkish nomadic cultures of the steppe.
 - B. They were Muslim led.
 - C. They were based on conquest and the use of military technologies.
 - D. They began with absolutist rulers and efficient bureaucracies.
 - E. They ruled predominantly Muslim populations.
31. Unlike the Ottomans and Safavids conquerors, Babar
- A. Favored trade.
 - B. Was intolerant of religious differences.
 - C. Avoided the use of advanced military technologies.
 - D. Did not conquer lands for religious reasons.
 - E. Never developed a strong centralized state or government.
32. Which of these statements about women in India during the Mughal Empire is TRUE?
- A. Child-bride marriages were ended.
 - B. Seclusion (purdah) of upper-class Hindu and Muslim women began.
 - C. Widow Remarriage was temporarily encouraged, but then became rare.
 - D. The practice of sati ended.
 - E. The birth of girl children was seen as an unlucky event.
33. Akbar used the following to build a stable state in India EXCEPT:
- A. A well-trained, well-led military.
 - B. An efficient bureaucracy and administration.
 - C. Patronage of the arts and intellectual developments.
 - D. Religious toleration and reconciliation with the Hindus.
 - E. Promotion of foreigners, especially Europeans, to positions of power.
34. What event was most directly responsible for the rise of the gunpowder empires in Turkey, Iran, and India and similar states in Tsarist Russia and Ming China?
- A. The invention of gunpowder
 - B. The collapse of the Mongol Empire and its khanates
 - C. The arrival of western European merchants in the area
 - D. The revival of trade across Eurasia
 - E. Steppe nomads founded all five states
35. The class which initially dominated the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal states and social hierarchy was
- A. Descendants of slaves (Mameluks).
 - B. A military aristocracy.
 - C. The clergy.
 - D. The merchant class.
 - E. Largely composed of intellectuals and scholars.