

***The Struggle for Freedom, 2/e (Carson)***  
**Chapter 2 Africa and the Atlantic World**

1) Which of the following statements is true?

- A) The cultivation of sugar by the Portuguese helped create the plantation system of slavery.
- B) The cultivation of sugar by the Spanish helped create the plantation system of slavery.
- C) The cultivation of sugar by the English helped create the plantation system of slavery.
- D) The cultivation of sugar by the Ife helped create the plantation system of slavery.

Answer: A

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2) This Cape was known as the "point of no return."

- A) Cape Verde
- B) Cape of Good Hope
- C) Cape Bojador
- D) Cape Nun

Answer: C

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3) The "grains of paradise" referred to:

- A) pepper.
- B) sugar.
- C) salt.
- D) wheat.

Answer: A

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4) The plantation system was comprised of all of the following except:

- A) large land holding.
- B) forced labor of enslaved people.
- C) a cash crop.
- D) intricate bartering system.

Answer: D

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5) On the Madeiras, enslaved Africans worked alongside slaves from Russia and the Balkans. The Portuguese eventually began using only African slaves because:

- A) they were more skilled.
- B) they were cheaper to import.
- C) they were less likely to rebel.
- D) they had a longer life expectancy.

Answer: B

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6) Prior to African slavery, Europeans had relied on slaves from:

- A) Saudi Arabia.
- B) Russia.
- C) Brazil.
- D) China.

Answer: B

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7) It was \_\_\_\_\_ who betrayed King Nomimansa and stole rather than traded African slaves.

- A) Diego Gomes
- B) Christopher Columbus
- C) Coronado
- D) Vasco de Gama

Answer: A

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8) Between 1500-1800 the largest number of enslaved Africans were in \_\_\_\_\_ colonies.

- A) English
- B) Spanish
- C) Portuguese
- D) French

Answer: C

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9) Between 1500-18, the smallest number of enslaved Africans was in the \_\_\_\_\_ colonies.

- A) English
- B) Dutch
- C) Portuguese
- D) French

Answer: B

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10) Establishing a slave society among native peoples in Mexico and Brazil proved difficult because:

- A) they were not immune to diseases such as smallpox and influenza.
- B) they practiced guerilla warfare tactics against would-be captors.
- C) they refused to work.
- D) the population was widely dispersed.

Answer: A

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11) The Royal Africa Company was a joint stock company created by the:

- A) French.
- B) English.
- C) Portuguese.
- D) Ndonga.

Answer: B

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12) The most important invention to affect the burgeoning Atlantic slave trade during the 1400's was:

- A) the cotton gin.
- B) the three cornered sail.
- C) the compass.
- D) the anchor.

Answer: B

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13) The forced migration of Africans began unofficially in the:

- A) 1200's.
- B) 1300's.
- C) 1400's.
- D) 1500's.

Answer: C

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14) By the \_\_\_\_\_ the Portuguese were importing about five thousand African slaves a year.

- A) 1200's
- B) 1300's
- C) 1400's
- D) 1500's

Answer: D

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15) European colonization of Africa increased dramatically after \_\_\_\_\_ made his way across the entire Atlantic.

- A) Christopher Columbus
- B) Diego Gomes
- C) Fernão Dulmo
- D) Prince Henry

Answer: A

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16) It has been estimated that roughly \_\_\_\_\_ million Africans survived the Middle Passage.

- A) 50
- B) 30
- C) 10
- D) 5

Answer: C

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17) Which statement is most accurate?

- A) Most Africans felt a moral distaste for the practice of selling humans.
- B) A unified African identity existed throughout the African continent.
- C) Africans supplying slaves to European slave traders were usually coerced.
- D) Nearly two hundred African societies participated in the slave trade.

Answer: D

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18) In North America slaves were used primarily as:

- A) field laborers.
- B) porters.
- C) cooks.
- D) soldiers.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 34

19) Muslims typically purchased:

- A) more female than male slaves.
- B) more male than female slaves.
- C) equal numbers of male and female slaves.
- D) children.

Answer: A

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20) Muslims owners freed their slaves:

- A) less often than slave owners in the Americas.
- B) more often than slave owners in the Americas.
- C) at the same rate as slave owners in the Americas.
- D) when they reached their twenty-first birthday.

Answer: B

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21) Njinga, the queen of Ndonga was known for:

- A) the large number of slaves she sold to the Portuguese.
- B) leading the resistance to European imperialism in Africa.
- C) her beauty and generosity.
- D) her religious fervor.

Answer: B

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22) By the middle of the 18th century approximately:

A) 6 out of every 10 West Africans captured for export eventually worked in sugarcane fields in the New World.

B) 7 out of every 10 West Africans captured for export eventually worked in sugarcane fields in the New World.

C) 8 out of every 10 West Africans captured for export eventually worked in sugarcane fields in the New World.

D) 9 out of every 10 West Africans captured for export eventually worked in sugarcane fields in the New World.

Answer: D

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23) It has been estimated that as many as \_\_\_\_\_ million Africans were taken from the continent or died after capture.

A) 80

B) 40

C) 20

D) 10

Answer: B

Page Ref: 37

24) Roughly \_\_\_\_\_ of the slaves transported to English colonies in North America came from the areas located between the Senegal and Niger Rivers and the Gulf of Biafra.

A) 10%

B) 25%

C) 50%

D) 75%

Answer: C

Page Ref: 37

25) The slave trade was largely dominated by this group until the last third of the 17th century.

A) Portuguese

B) French

C) English

D) Dutch

Answer: A

Page Ref: 38

26) By the late 1700's \_\_\_\_\_ had become the foremost slave trading nation in all of Europe.

A) Spain

B) England

C) Portugal

D) France

Answer: B

Page Ref: 38

27) It is estimated that most slaves died just \_\_\_\_\_ years after surviving the Middle Passage.

- A) 7
- B) 10
- C) 25
- D) 40

Answer: A

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28) Many of the African captives believed that they were going to be:

- A) dumped overboard when the ship stopped.
- B) eaten by savage whites.
- C) beaten until dead.
- D) returned home eventually.

Answer: B

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29) African captives were often separated by gender on the ships. Which statement is most accurate?

- A) Women slaves were frequently raped by their white male captors.
- B) Women were provided extra food.
- C) Husbands and wives were kept together.
- D) Male slaves were allowed freedom of movement not accorded to women.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 39

30) To squelch rebellion onboard ships all of the following tactics were used except:

- A) men were separated from women.
- B) those sharing a common language were separated.
- C) severe punishment and death was inflicted upon those inciting an uprising.
- D) ample food and water were provided.

Answer: D

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31) The period from the time a slave was captured until they reached their final destination was usually:

- A) 6 months.
- B) 9 months.
- C) 12 months.
- D) 1 1/2 months.

Answer: A

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32) Spanish explorers frequently brought African slaves along on their expeditions as all of the following except:

- A) soldiers.
- B) interpreters.
- C) ship handlers.
- D) cartographers/map makers.

Answer: D

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33) Which explorer may not have been accompanied by free and enslaved Africans?

- A) Ponce de Leon
- B) Hernán Cortés
- C) Christopher Columbus
- D) Lucas Vásquez de Ayllón

Answer: C

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34) Africans living in La Florida had a higher status because:

- A) they had proven themselves capable warriors.
- B) the population was more diverse.
- C) there was a scarcity of skilled workers.
- D) they were wealthy.

Answer: C

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35) In 1528 Estévan and his Spanish master arrived in Florida, near what is present day:

- A) Miami.
- B) Fort Lauderdale.
- C) Gainesville.
- D) Tampa Bay.

Answer: D

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36) Describe the evolution of the slave trade beginning with Diego Gomes.

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37) Explain why some African leaders engaged in the slave trade.

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38) How did Europeans justify the enslavement of Africans?

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39) How does Olaudah Equiano describe the Middle Passage?

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40) If sugar had not been introduced as a desirable crop, how might the history of the African slave trade differed?

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