

The World Economy: Geography, Business, Development, 6e (Stutz/Warf)
Chapter 2 The Historical Development of Capitalism

2.1 Multiple Choice

1) What is the dominant form of production and consumption around the world?

- A) Capitalism
- B) Command
- C) Fordism
- D) Laissez-faire
- E) Mercantilism

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Historical Development of Capitalism

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

2) On what is the capitalist class system based?

- A) religious rank
- B) tradition, family status
- C) military rank
- D) money and earned status
- E) education

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: The Rise of the Modern City

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Knowledge

3) Where did capitalism begin?

- A) The Middle East
- B) China
- C) India
- D) United States
- E) Northern Italy

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Environment

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

4) How would one describe markets under feudalism?

- A) small and poorly developed
- B) middle-sized and unevenly developed
- C) large and well-developed
- D) a mix of small and middle-sized markets, most of which were well developed
- E) non-existent

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Feudalism and the Birth of Capitalism

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

5) When did modern capitalism come into existence?

- A) first and second centuries
- B) fifth and sixth centuries
- C) ninth and tenth centuries
- D) twelfth and thirteenth centuries
- E) sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Emergence and Nature of Capitalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

6) Originally, where did modern capitalism mostly come into being?

- A) Central Asia
- B) Eastern South America
- C) Pacific Rim
- D) Southern Africa
- E) Western Europe

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Emergence and Nature of Capitalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

7) When did the Industrial Revolution begin?

- A) twelfth century
- B) fourteenth century
- C) seventeenth century
- D) eighteenth century
- E) twentieth century

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Industrial Revolution

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

8) Many early agricultural societies were based on

- A) climate.
- B) dependencies.
- C) mechanical advancements.
- D) slavery.
- E) technology.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Feudalism and the Birth of Capitalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

9) Prior to capitalism, the prevailing form of economic and social relations was

- A) command economies.
- B) feudalism.
- C) mercantilism.
- D) stock exchanges.
- E) warehousing.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Feudalism and the Birth of Capitalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

10) Which area of the world was the least impacted by feudalism?

- A) Europe
- B) Holy Roman Empire
- C) Japan
- D) North America
- E) Russia

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Feudalism and the Birth of Capitalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

11) Which is a characteristic of feudalism?

- A) a stable and conservative world that changed relatively little
- B) dominance from a military class that represented the interests of the masses
- C) large cities that had different sectors based on specific economic roles
- D) ports that were linked to one another through an advanced system of bookkeeping
- E) world trade

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Characteristics of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

12) What was the predominant political/ideological institution in Europe during feudalism?

- A) the Church
- B) the English Monarchy
- C) the Roman Empire
- D) the stock market
- E) There was none.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Characteristics of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

13) What was NOT a feature of feudalism in Europe?

- A) Most people were extremely religious.
- B) The population fatalistically accepted its lot in life.
- C) In most towns the Cathedral was the largest and most impressive building.
- D) Most people were literate so they could read the Bible.
- E) An aristocratic nobility made up the ruling class.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Characteristics of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

14) What was NOT a feature of feudalism in Europe?

- A) There was an effective division between public and private property.
- B) Tenant farmers paid tribute to their local lords with their agricultural output.
- C) Farming was based on animate sources of power.
- D) Agricultural productivity was low.
- E) Children often labored on farms.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Characteristics of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

15) Under feudalism, what was the central institution that governed allocation of resources?

- A) the Church
- B) the cities
- C) the market
- D) the serfs
- E) the state

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Characteristics of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

16) What was the basis of wealth and political power under the feudal system?

- A) ownership of land
- B) military technology
- C) proximity to Rome (and thus access to the Pope)
- D) ties to other empires
- E) world trade

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Characteristics of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

17) In the feudal era, which group of people were often merchants during seasonal fairs?

- A) Jews
- B) Norse
- C) Roma (also known as Ruthenians or Gypsies)
- D) Vandals
- E) Visigoths

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Characteristics of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

18) What is NOT a characteristic of serfs in Europe?

- A) low standard of living
- B) low life expectancies
- C) monotonous lives
- D) ownership by a master
- E) they made up most of the rural population

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Characteristics of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

19) What was NOT a characteristic of cities during the era of feudal society?

- A) Cities over 10,000 people were rare.
- B) Commercial and residential districts were separated.
- C) They were densely populated.
- D) They were unsanitary.
- E) They were often surrounded by walls.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Characteristics of Feudalism

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Analysis

20) What were feudal guilds?

- A) royal city planners
- B) travelling merchants
- C) associations of craft artisans and workers
- D) religious orders of the Catholic Church
- E) ruling classes who oversaw serfs

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Characteristics of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

21) In the late medieval period, various technologies like the heavy plow and waterwheels were introduced in Europe. Where did these innovations come from?

- A) Arabs, Indians, and Chinese
- B) Carpathian Mountains
- C) Florence, Rome, and Venice
- D) Jews
- E) North Africans

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: The End of Feudalism

Standard: 9: The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

22) What was the name for the series of routes that linked Asia and Europe for 2000 years of trade?

- A) Byzantium Terminus
- B) Himalayan Highway
- C) Khyber Pass
- D) Long Trek Eastward
- E) Silk Road

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: The End of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

23) Which is NOT TRUE regarding the Silk Road?

- A) It passed through the Arab World.
- B) The Chinese established customs posts to minimize smuggling and tax goods.
- C) Religious ideas also passed along this route.
- D) The flow of goods was essentially one-way, from Asia to Europe.
- E) It lasted for around 2000 years.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: The End of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

24) What disease wiped out one-quarter of Europe's population around 1350?

- A) bubonic plague
- B) influenza
- C) malaria
- D) measles
- E) smallpox

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: The End of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

25) Where did the bubonic plague originate?

- A) Asia
- B) Australia
- C) North America
- D) South America
- E) southern Africa

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: The End of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

26) Several historians speculate that the bubonic plague caused Europe to change from

- A) an unsanitary society to a sanitary society, especially in central Europe.
- B) a credit-rich economy to a cash-poor economy.
- C) being a rural region to an urbanized region.
- D) being an urbanized region to a rural region.
- E) a land-poor, people-rich to a people-poor, land-rich group of societies.

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: The End of Feudalism

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Synthesis

27) What economic, political, and social system emerged from the collapse of feudalism?

- A) representative government
- B) autocracy
- C) democracy
- D) world trade
- E) capitalism

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: The End of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Analysis

28) What is the birthplace of capitalism?

- A) Constantinople (Istanbul)
- B) Greece
- C) Iberia
- D) northern Italy
- E) western Ireland

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: The End of Feudalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

29) What was network of cities in northern Europe along the shores of the North Sea and Baltic Sea?

- A) Bal-Nor Group
- B) Gronkowski Alliance
- C) Hanseatic League
- D) Odin's Realm
- E) Waterford

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Emergence of Capitalism

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

30) What was the core area of the Hanseatic League?

- A) highlands of the British Isles
- B) lowlands of central France (today the region of greater Paris)
- C) shores of the Baltic Sea and North Sea (modern Germany and Poland)
- D) mountains of Eastern Europe (Hungary and Romania)
- E) coastline of the Mediterranean Sea, particularly Algeria and Spain

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Emergence of Capitalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

31) Under capitalism, what is the most important institution of allocation of resources?

- A) the autocrats
- B) the elites
- C) the government
- D) the market
- E) the state

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Markets

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

32) What was a feature of the area where capitalism was born?

- A) It was made up of a variety of city-states.
- B) People there had no experience with money until 1800.
- C) The people were heavily taxed in order to build flood walls, which led to the creation of central banks.
- D) It was governed by an absolute dictator.
- E) It had religious diversity (Catholics, Hindus, Muslims, Protestants).

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Markets

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

33) In capitalism, what are oligopolists?

- A) bankers who establish lines of credit
- B) major producers who can shape the market price for their goods
- C) traders who often manipulate the supply of goods in order to maximize profits
- D) merchants who choose to sell as much as possible at low prices
- E) forts and supply stations along trade routes

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Markets

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

34) Which of the following is TRUE regarding capitalism?

- A) City-states are required stepping stones for development.
- B) All early capitalist societies practiced slavery.
- C) Stock markets must exist to raise money.
- D) In producer-based economies, governments must organize and muster resources to serve the interests of the wealthy classes.
- E) In market-based societies, private property and the right to own it are key requirements for production.

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Markets

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

35) What was the livelihood of most people under feudalism?

- A) merchants
- B) members of Guilds (early trade unions)
- C) noblemen and women
- D) members of the religious clergy
- E) farmers and peasants

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Characteristics of Feudalism

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Knowledge

36) What is a major difference between capitalist societies and noncapitalist ones?

- A) Cities in noncapitalist societies were often huge, but shrank when they became capitalist.
- B) Capitalism rewards innovation, change, and risk taking.
- C) Non-capitalist societies reward innovation, change, and risk taking.
- D) Markets exist.
- E) Slavery was common in capitalist societies, but not in noncapitalist ones.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Markets

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

37) What was the primary form of wealth transfer under feudalism?

- A) payment of wages from landowners to tenant farmers
- B) payment of taxes from landowners and tenant farmers to the royal family
- C) sale of goods and services among people from many social classes
- D) rent payment from tenant farmers to lords (landowners)
- E) income from foreign countries through the sale of exports

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Characteristics of Feudalism

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

38) Under capitalism, what is NOT a role that the state or government plays?

- A) protecting property rights
- B) building infrastructure
- C) providing public services
- D) organizing religion
- E) protecting firms from foreign competition

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: The Rise of the Modern City

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Synthesis

39) What was a class of people who gained wealth, power, and prestige in early capitalism?

- A) burghers
- B) kings and queens (higher elements of the monarchy)
- C) nobles and earls (lower elements of the monarchy)
- D) religious leaders
- E) slaves

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Markets

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

40) What is TRUE regarding the demise of the feudal aristocracy?

- A) It was gradual in some places (England) and sudden in others (France).
- B) Inheritance laws prevented the rich class from maintaining itself.
- C) The rich were forcibly confined to their castles everywhere by 1600.
- D) The Church contributed to its fall.
- E) Taxation eliminated it from southern Europe.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Markets

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

41) What was the main mode of exchange in noncapitalist societies that preceded capitalism?

- A) barter
- B) credit
- C) money
- D) the state
- E) warehousing

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Finance

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

42) What was the origin of "joint stock companies"?

- A) bandits who wanted to expand to piracy at sea
- B) Hanseatic League traders who wished to raise capital
- C) merchants in Greek ports who wanted reserves of gold
- D) spread the risks of large investments over many small investors
- E) the Vatican, which sought to consolidate economic power

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Finance

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

43) Many economic geographers believe capitalism creates

- A) democracy.
- B) uneven spatial development.
- C) stability.
- D) neoclassical relations.
- E) equality over time.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Territorial and Geographic Changes

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

44) Who formed the proletariat in industrial Europe?

- A) aristocracy (former nobles)
- B) guild members
- C) religious orders
- D) wealthy landed elite (who were often tied to the Church)
- E) working class (former peasants and serfs)

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: The Rise of the Modern City

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

45) Which is NOT TRUE regarding capitalism?

- A) A division of wealth often exists between cities and the countryside.
- B) Capital seeks out the highest rate of profit.
- C) Capitalism can cause uneven spatial development (wealth of New York versus situation of Detroit).
- D) Prior to colonialism, Europe was the wealthiest and most advanced area of the world.
- E) Colonialism enhanced the wealth of Europe.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Territorial and Geographic Changes

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

46) In early capitalism, which cities particularly thrived?

- A) cities with universities
- B) port cities, due to maritime trade
- C) walled cities due to their human-made defenses
- D) highland cities in the interior due to their natural defenses
- E) cities on the North European Plain due to the fertile soil

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Territorial and Geographic Changes

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

47) Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A) The ability to buy and sell goods over long distances is a fundamental part of capitalist societies.
- B) Prior to capitalism, long-distance trade was largely confined to common goods, like foodstuff.
- C) Comparative advantage is part of capitalism.
- D) Capitalism made countries increasingly interdependent on one another.
- E) Expansion of trade networks tied European countries to each other.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Long-Distance Trade

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

48) Where was moveable type originally innovated?

- A) China
- B) Germany
- C) Egypt
- D) India
- E) Spain

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: New Ideologies

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Knowledge

49) When was the printing press invented in Europe?

- A) 850
- B) 1150
- C) 1450
- D) 1750
- E) 1850

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: New Ideologies

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

50) Which is NOT TRUE regarding the diffusion of the printing press and printed books in Europe?

- A) It helped destabilize traditional society.
- B) Printing brought literacy to adults, especially males as female literacy lagged far behind.
- C) It helped the free exchange of ideas.
- D) It increased the importance of clergy in the production of knowledge, since they owned the presses.
- E) It helped facilitate the Italian Renaissance.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: New Ideologies

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

51) Who is considered the father of capitalism?

- A) Eratosthenes
- B) Fredrick the Great
- C) Pliny the Elder
- D) Leonardo da Vinci
- E) none of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: New Ideologies

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

52) How is the development of capitalism in northwest Europe related to Protestantism, at least according to Max Weber?

- A) Building new Lutheran churches required congregations to invest money in banks.
- B) Protestant faiths were often spread by merchant classes who were based in Italy.
- C) Often traders in Europe would only do business with Protestants.
- D) Protestants were likely to save money, delay gratification, and see material success as God's grace.
- E) Leaders of these new branches of Christianity would supply dry (non-alcoholic) areas of Europe with liquor, circumventing official trade barriers.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: New Ideologies

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Synthesis

53) What was the most important American contribution to the Enlightenment?

- A) biology
- B) chemistry
- C) democracy
- D) geology
- E) theory of evolution

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: New Ideologies

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Evaluation

54) What is a nation?

- A) a country
- B) an area that is governed by a central body that is elected by the people
- C) a group of people who share a common culture, language, and territory
- D) people who are bound by only a single common trait, such as loyalty to a sports team
- E) a common organization that consists of multiple countries, like the North American Free Trade Association

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Territorial and Geographic Changes

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Knowledge

55) What laid the basis for the creation of the modern nation-state?

- A) the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648
- B) the Agreement of Bruges in 1692
- C) the Peace of Frankfurt in 1712
- D) the Alsace-Lorraine Division in 1788
- E) the Graz Demarcation in 1866

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Territorial and Geographic Changes

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

56) How did nation-states facilitate capitalism?

- A) construction of public infrastructure (canals, roads)
- B) provision of public services (schools)
- C) establishment of national monetary supplies
- D) protection of domestic producers from foreign competition
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Territorial and Geographic Changes

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

57) Which is TRUE regarding capitalism?

- A) China was the early core of the capitalist world economy.
- B) Hard currency (gold coins for example) is required in capitalism.
- C) Monarchies embraced capitalism because of the change it would bring.
- D) Capitalism long preceded the creation of the nation-state.
- E) none of the above are true

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: The Nation-State

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

58) What was the dominant source of energy for preindustrial societies?

- A) animate energy (human and animal muscle power)
- B) mass wasting
- C) coal
- D) oil (from deposits in the ground and whales)
- E) solar

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Inanimate Energy

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

- 59) Many early textile plants located near streams and rivers for waterpower. What was a common problem with this?
- A) flooding
 - B) pollution, particularly when several plants are using the same water source
 - C) Real estate is often expensive along waterfronts, which meant that luxury homes would have to be destroyed to build the factories.
 - D) Factories might be inconveniently far from the market, and streams may dry up in the summer.
 - E) none of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Inanimate Energy

Standard: 7: The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Analysis

- 60) What was the key invention of Scottish engineer James Watt?
- A) the seed drill
 - B) the draw bar (for looms)
 - C) the blast furnace
 - D) the basic light bulb
 - E) an operating steam engine

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Inanimate Energy

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

- 61) What was an unintended consequence of using the steam engine in Britain?
- A) an increase in use of child labor
 - B) It led to mass unemployment of ironworkers.
 - C) the invention of plastics
 - D) the depopulation of Manchester
 - E) deforestation

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Inanimate Energy

Standard: 14: How human actions modify the physical environment.

Bloom's: Analysis

62) After wood became scarce in Britain, what was the power source that industry switched to?

- A) coal
- B) solar
- C) tar sands
- D) wind
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Inanimate Energy

Standard: 14: How human actions modify the physical environment.

Bloom's: Knowledge

63) What was a major reorganization in the nature of work in the Industrial Revolution?

- A) dredging
- B) slavery
- C) the factory system
- D) the guild system
- E) urban defense systems

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Technological Innovation

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

64) What is the correct sequence of energy resources used in human history?

- A) domestic animals, slaves, steamship, windmills/water wheels
- B) slaves, steamship, domestic animals, windmills/water wheels
- C) windmills/water wheels, slaves, steamship, domestic animals
- D) domestic animals, slaves, windmills/water wheels, steamship
- E) slaves, domestic animals, windmills/water wheels, steamship

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Technological Innovation

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

65) What was a key concept introduced by American gun maker Eli Whitney?

- A) copper wire (for electricity)
- B) moving conveyor belt
- C) lubrication for gears
- D) interchangeable parts
- E) rifled barrel

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Technological Innovation

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

66) What was a key concept introduced by American car maker Henry Ford?

- A) copper wire (for electricity)
- B) moving conveyor belt
- C) lubrication for gears
- D) interchangeable parts
- E) rifled barrel

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Technological Innovation

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

67) Which was the most recent innovation?

- A) dynamite
- B) cotton gin
- C) railroad
- D) steam engine
- E) television

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Technological Innovation

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

68) What was NOT associated with the Industrial Revolution?

- A) Food became more expensive and malnutrition increased.
- B) Productivity levels surged.
- C) Clothing became relatively cheap, even for the working class.
- D) Life expectancies rose.
- E) The rise of a new class of people, the industrial working class, occurred.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Productivity Increases

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

69) Which is NOT TRUE regarding the early phases of the Industrial Revolution?

- A) Some scholars believe the first textile factories were in Belgium.
- B) It started in the same place where capitalism was created.
- C) Britain became the world's first industrialized nation.
- D) Child labor was common.
- E) Britain had large deposits of coal.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Geography of the Industrial Revolution

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

70) Britain was the first country to industrialize. What is NOT an advantage of Britain stated by the authors of the text?

- A) Britain had already enjoyed a network of long-distance trade relations with its colonies.
- B) Agriculture in Britain was advanced.
- C) Britain had large deposits of coal.
- D) The British monarchy supplied many of the early industrial inventions.
- E) The steam engine was invented in Britain.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Geography of the Industrial Revolution

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

71) Which is NOT TRUE regarding the Industrial Revolution?

- A) Japan was the first non-Western country to join the industrialized nations.
- B) Germany was relatively late to industrialize.
- C) Russia did not become fully industrialized until the 1920s.
- D) Industrialization of the developing world is still partial and incomplete.
- E) All of the above are FALSE.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Geography of the Industrial Revolution

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

72) What are Kondratiev Waves?

- A) trade routes from Europe and Africa to the Americas
- B) ups and downs that occur in socialist economies
- C) cycles of growth and decline, marked by different technologies
- D) what occurs in areas that are opened up to farming for the first time
- E) successive invasions of Europe by Russian armies

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Cycles of Industrialization

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

73) What is a typical output of countries that have just begun to industrialize?

- A) automobiles
- B) petrochemicals
- C) railroads
- D) textiles
- E) waterproof materials

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Cycles of Industrialization

Standard: 16: The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Bloom's: Synthesis

74) What are typical outputs of countries that are in the second wave of industrialization? Many of the world's industrial countries went through this phase from the 1820s to the 1880s.

- A) electronics
- B) information technology
- C) ship building and iron manufacturing
- D) steel, rubber, glass, and automobiles
- E) textiles

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Cycles of Industrialization

Standard: 16: The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Bloom's: Synthesis

75) Today, what region of Europe is relatively more prosperous than other regions of Europe?

- A) northeastern Europe
- B) northwestern Europe
- C) southeastern Europe
- D) southwestern Europe
- E) All of the above are equally prosperous

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Territorial and Geographic Changes

Standard: 18: How to apply geography to interpret the present and plan for the future.

Bloom's: Synthesis

76) What was NOT a feature of the Industrial Revolution?

- A) Workers often labored for more than 10 hours a day.
- B) Child labor was often used.
- C) Time became a commodity.
- D) Workers organized into labor unions.
- E) Conflict between classes was minimized.

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Consequences of the Industrial Revolution

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

77) Who were the Luddites?

- A) economists who predicted the rise of a new industrial class
- B) inventors who pooled their ideas
- C) university students who would partner with research firms
- D) traders who avoided paying taxes by smuggling goods
- E) disgruntled workers who destroyed machinery

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Consequences of the Industrial Revolution

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

78) Which is NOT TRUE regarding the Industrial Revolution?

- A) Urbanization occurs about two centuries after a country industrialized.
- B) Manufacturing firms often concentrated in cities.
- C) Cities were very small when the Industrial Revolution began.
- D) The urbanization curve depicts the growth of cities in industrial societies.
- E) All of the above are not true.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Consequences of the Industrial Revolution

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

79) What is a core belief of mercantilism?

- A) Military expansion is key to a country's survival.
- B) Time and space are economic commodities.
- C) The state should protect against imports.
- D) Inventors should be directly paid by the government.
- E) Banks should be allowed to operate freely, with absolutely no government restrictions.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Consequences of the Industrial Revolution

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

80) What country supplied much of the capital that built the American railroad network?

- A) Britain
- B) Canada
- C) France
- D) Germany
- E) Italy

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Consequences of the Industrial Revolution

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

81) Which area of Europe was the last to industrialize? This area was also the last to have large increases in population.

- A) northwestern Europe (Britain)
- B) northern Europe (Denmark, Sweden)
- C) central Europe (Germany)
- D) southern Europe (Italy)
- E) they all industrialized at the same time

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Consequences of the Industrial Revolution

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

82) What was the first country to use the railroad?

- A) Britain
- B) France
- C) Germany
- D) U.S.
- E) Italy

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Case Study: Railroads and Geography

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Knowledge

83) What was a feature of the French rail system?

- A) It was owned by the government.
- B) Lines only went from north to south.
- C) Water-based shipping companies refused to load their goods onto railcars.
- D) It operated within cities, but did not connect major cities to one another.
- E) It was centered on Paris.

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Case Study: Railroads and Geography

Standard: 4: The physical and human characteristics of places.

Bloom's: Knowledge

84) What was a key reason Russia did not decline into Third World status in the latter 1800s?

- A) constructing a railroad network
- B) connections to Japan, and Japanese goods
- C) a strong central government that the people trusted
- D) loans from the British government
- E) the Hanseatic League

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Case Study: Railroads and Geography

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

85) What was the first rail hub of the United States?

- A) Atlanta, Georgia
- B) Boston, Massachusetts
- C) Chicago, Illinois
- D) Denver, Colorado
- E) Erie, Pennsylvania

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Case Study: Railroads and Geography

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Synthesis

86) In the United States, the rail network effectively integrated the Northeast with what other region?

- A) Midwest
- B) South
- C) West
- D) Southwest
- E) The rail network failed to bind the Northeast with any other region.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Case Study: Railroads and Geography

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

87) Which is NOT TRUE regarding railroads?

- A) Chicago grew as a rail hub.
- B) The United States federal government aided railroad expansion.
- C) The railroad was invented in the United States.
- D) In the 1800s, different railroads had different gauges (width between rails).
- E) By the latter 1800s, goods could be shipped from East Coast to West Coast by rail.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Case Study: Railroads and Geography

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Synthesis

88) What is the one country that was not colonized by Europe?

- A) Australia
- B) India
- C) Japan
- D) Malaysia
- E) Philippines

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Colonialism: Capitalism on a World Scale

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

89) Which country was closed off from the rest of the world until 1867? It had virtually no contact with outside powers until that date.

- A) China
- B) Japan
- C) Korea (today what makes up both South and North Korea)
- D) Laos
- E) Manchuria (today what is northeast China)

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Colonialism: Capitalism on a World Scale

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Knowledge

90) Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A) Prior to colonialism, Europe was a relatively poor and powerless part of the world.
- B) There were two major waves of colonialism.
- C) Spain and Portugal colonized much of the New World.
- D) Germany had colonies.
- E) All of the above are true.

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Colonialism: Capitalism on a World Scale

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

91) During the earliest colonial era, which took place under mercantilism, what were the primary colonial powers?

- A) Britain and France
- B) Britain and Germany
- C) France and Italy
- D) Portugal and Italy
- E) Portugal and Spain

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Colonialism: Capitalism on a World Scale

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

92) During the earliest colonial era, what portions of the world were colonized by Europeans?

- A) Africa and Asia
- B) Africa and the New World
- C) Asia and the Pacific Islands
- D) Australia and the Pacific Islands
- E) none of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Colonialism: Capitalism on a World Scale

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

93) During the second wave of colonialism, what portions of the world were colonized by Europeans?

- A) Africa and Asia
- B) Africa and the New World
- C) Asia and the Pacific Islands
- D) Australia and the Pacific Islands
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Colonialism: Capitalism on a World Scale

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

94) What is NOT an advantage that Europe had during the eras of colonization?

- A) Western agriculture could sustain large, dense populations.
- B) The West had a long history of metalworking.
- C) Europeans had become highly skilled at building ships and navigating the oceans.
- D) Europeans knew how to control diseases and unleash them elsewhere.
- E) The West had discovered inanimate energy.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Colonialism: Capitalism on a World Scale

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

95) What is a political advantage that the West had over other areas in the world during the eras of colonization?

- A) They had a surplus of nobles.
- B) They were democratic.
- C) The lack of centralized political authority created a climate in which dissent was tolerated.
- D) They had nuclear weapons.
- E) Iceland and the Azores were able to provide collection points for colonial armies.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Colonialism: Capitalism on a World Scale

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

96) What were the two countries that colonized much of Central America and South America?

- A) Britain and France
- B) Denmark and Poland
- C) Germany and Italy
- D) Netherlands and Sweden
- E) Portugal and Spain

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Latin America

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

97) What two indigenous states did the conquistadors of Mexico and Peru annihilate?

- A) Aztecs and Incas
- B) Chichimec and Toltec
- C) Lakota and Cherokee
- D) Northern Cheyenne and Ojibwa
- E) the Caribs and the Taino

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Latin America

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

98) In 1494, the Pope divided the New World into zones of control for two colonial powers. What is the name of the document the Pope created to do this?

- A) Brandt Line
- B) the DMZ
- C) Treaty of Tordesillas
- D) Zona de Demaraction (Demarcation Zone)
- E) Zona Rosa

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Latin America

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

99) What pattern did the Spanish introduce to their colonies that persists to the present?

- A) A few people became wealthy landowners, with a large class of landless people.
- B) a judicial system that is consistently biased to the interests of the indigenous peoples
- C) heavily subsidized agriculture, as one example ranchers never have to pay for their own fences
- D) a transportation network that is heavily funded by the government in order to foster trade
- E) building codes and laws that are extremely restrictive

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Latin America

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Synthesis

100) What was the colony of Portugal in the New World?

- A) Argentina
- B) Peru
- C) Brazil
- D) Uruguay
- E) Paraguay

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Latin America

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

101) Much of the New World gained independence by 1830. How did the post-independence experience of Brazil differ from the rest of Latin America?

- A) The British bought up virtually all the land.
- B) Cattle destroyed almost all the vegetation.
- C) The United States invaded and made it a colony until 1898.
- D) Several universities were started which made it the most educated country in the Americas.
- E) It did not fragment and remained a single country.

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Latin America

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

102) North America was colonized by several different countries. Which is an INCORRECT match of colonial power and the area they controlled for at least a short time?

- A) Britain: New England
- B) France: Quebec and the St. Lawrence River Valley
- C) Russia: Alaska
- D) Spanish: Texas
- E) all of the above are correct matches

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: North America

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

103) Which group of people colonized New Amsterdam, which was taken over by the British in 1664 and renamed New York?

- A) Dutch
- B) French
- C) Portuguese
- D) Russians
- E) Spanish

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: North America

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

104) During the second wave of colonialism, what were the primary colonial powers?

- A) Britain and France
- B) Britain and Germany
- C) France and Italy
- D) Portugal and Italy
- E) Portugal and Spain

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Colonialism: Capitalism on a World Scale

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

105) Which group of people colonized Alaska, and controlled it until the United States purchased it in 1867?

- A) Dutch
- B) Portuguese
- C) Russians
- D) French
- E) Spanish

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: North America

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

106) Slavery in some form was practiced in many of the regions colonized by Europeans. Where was it most intense?

- A) Africa
- B) East Asia
- C) South Asia
- D) North America
- E) South America

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Africa

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

- 107) What was the primary reason Europeans were proponents of the slave trade?
- A) Africans were thought of as little more than chattel.
 - B) Enslaved people compensated for the labor shortages in the New World brought on by annihilation of Native Americans.
 - C) Slavery was an outgrowth of the Industrial Revolution, and workers were needed for factories.
 - D) European traders sailing to the Americas needed any possible cargo they could find, and slavery was the most profitable solution.
 - E) Cities in the New World needed to be populated, and too few Europeans were voluntarily leaving for the colonies.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Africa

Standard: 16: The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Bloom's: Analysis

- 108) From what area of Africa were slaves primarily taken?

- A) Egypt and Libya
- B) Madagascar and Somalia
- C) eastern Africa
- D) western Africa
- E) southern Africa

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Africa

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Knowledge

- 109) The largest numbers of slaves brought to the New World labored at what role?

- A) construction (urban and rural buildings)
- B) domestic labor and servants
- C) longshoremen (dock workers)
- D) ranch hands
- E) sugar plantations

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Africa

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Knowledge

110) What event divided Africa into different zones of influence of European powers?

- A) Berlin Conference of 1884
- B) Cartagena Accord of 1893
- C) Dunkirk Compromise of 1902
- D) Equine Demarcation of 1911
- E) French, British, and Belgian Colloquium of 1920

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Africa

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

111) When the Europeans divided Africa into different zones of influence, what was a primary flaw?

- A) The borders bore no resemblance to the distribution of indigenous peoples.
- B) The French were excluded from the process, which led to several wars in Africa.
- C) The Europeans only addressed the northern half of Africa, which created land rushes in southern Africa.
- D) Several major port cities were shared among several European powers.
- E) Surveying equipment of the era was hopelessly outdated.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Africa

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

112) In what decades did much of Africa become independent?

- A) 1910s and 1920s
- B) 1930s and 1940s
- C) 1950s and 1960s
- D) 1970s and 1980s
- E) 1990s and 2000s

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Africa

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

113) According to your text, approximately how many Africans were brought to the New World as a result of the slave trade?

- A) 20 million
- B) 40 million
- C) 60 million
- D) 80 million
- E) 160 million

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Africa

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Knowledge

114) When the Ottoman Empire collapsed after World War I, which two countries took over most of its Arab colonies?

- A) Britain and France
- B) Germany and Russia
- C) Greece and Italy
- D) Portugal and Spain
- E) Romania and Yugoslavia

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: The Arab World

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

115) What colony was the most important to Britain, and was referred to as "the jewel in the crown of the British Empire"?

- A) eastern seaboard of North America (what would become the United States)
- B) Egypt
- C) Indian Subcontinent
- D) Nigeria
- E) Suriname and the nearby Caribbean islands

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South Asia

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Knowledge

116) From 1603 to 1857, what was a feature of the Indian subcontinent when it was a colony of Britain?

- A) Cities that would not trade with Britain were destroyed.
- B) All vestiges of non-Christian religion were stamped out.
- C) A Western diet was imposed on the people, leading to several rebellions.
- D) It was governed by a private company, the British East India Company, for centuries.
- E) Britain diverted all the water resources of the area, including sacred rivers, to irrigate crops.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South Asia

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

117) What country is Asia rapidly industrialized after 1853 and challenged western domination in the region?

- A) China
- B) India
- C) Indonesia
- D) Japan
- E) Thailand

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: East Asia

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

118) What area in Asia was never formally colonized by Europeans, apart from coastal cities?

- A) China
- B) India
- C) Malaysia
- D) Philippines
- E) Vietnam

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: East Asia

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

119) What city in China was controlled by Britain until 1997, when it was returned to China?

- A) Beijing (Peking)
- B) Chongqing (Chunqing)
- C) Guangzhou (Canton)
- D) Hong Kong
- E) Lhasa

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: East Asia

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

120) In the first half of the 1800s, what product did Britain force on China to reverse a negative balance of trade?

- A) citrus crops
- B) guns
- C) opium
- D) tea
- E) textiles

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: East Asia

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

121) What was the reason Britain forced China to purchase opium during the first half of the 1800s?

- A) to eliminate a trade deficit
- B) It had a surplus of poppy seeds in warehouses in Britain.
- C) to create a demand for glassware (pipes)
- D) It had extra space in cargo holds of British Naval vessels.
- E) It wanted to help Arab merchants.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: East Asia

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

122) What became a U.S. colony after it was taken from Spain in 1898?

- A) East Timor
- B) Indonesia
- C) Laos
- D) Philippines
- E) Taiwan

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South East Asia

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

123) Which of the following is TRUE regarding the colonization of Southeast Asia?

- A) This was the first area of the world that Europeans colonized.
- B) Slaves were a major export of the region.
- C) Thailand was easily colonized.
- D) Only the coastal areas were colonized.
- E) It was colonized by a variety of European powers.

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South East Asia

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

124) What were major exports from Malaysia, as well as other colonies in Southeast Asia?

- A) glassware, hominy, and wheat
- B) gold, gravel, iodine, iron, and sand
- C) rubber, timber, and tin
- D) ships and slaves
- E) textiles and weaponry

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South East Asia

Standard: 4: The physical and human characteristics of places.

Bloom's: Knowledge

125) What modern-day country was dominated by the Dutch for several hundred years, with the Dutch East Indies Company playing a major role?

- A) Brunei
- B) Burma
- C) Indonesia
- D) Singapore
- E) Thailand

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South East Asia

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

126) Throughout Southeast Asia, what ethnic group played major roles in the economy as bankers and shopkeepers?

- A) Chinese
- B) Filipinos (from the Philippines)
- C) Laotians
- D) Malays
- E) Vietnamese

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South East Asia

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Knowledge

127) In what British colony were the indigenous aborigines almost eradicated, and eventually turned into a penal colony?

- A) Australia
- B) Burma
- C) Hong Kong
- D) Malaysia
- E) Singapore

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South East Asia

Standard: 9: The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

128) What were the two countries most responsible for colonizing islands in the Pacific Ocean?

- A) Britain and France
- B) Denmark and Poland
- C) Germany and Italy
- D) Netherlands and Sweden
- E) Portugal and Spain

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South East Asia

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

129) Colonial economies often revolved around what economic sector?

- A) primary
- B) secondary
- C) tertiary
- D) quaternary
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Effects of Colonialism

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

130) Which of the following is NOT associated with colonialism?

- A) annihilation of indigenous peoples
- B) restructuring around the primary sector
- C) formation of a dual society (an elite class oversaw the masses)
- D) Interior cities often declined in importance to port cities.
- E) All of the above are associated with colonialism.

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Effects of Colonialism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

131) What spatial reorganization accompanied the rise of capitalism?

- A) Suburbanization, as people moved from cities to suburbs
- B) Urbanization, as people moved from rural areas to cities
- C) Counter-urbanization, as governments encouraged people to move to undeveloped areas
- D) Establishment of growth-poles, where government established dispersed city centers
- E) Renewed emphasis on traditional village structure

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Historical Development of Capitalism

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Knowledge

132) By what term do we call "the level of output generated by a given volume of inputs"?

- A) Consumerism
- B) Productivity
- C) Growth
- D) Development
- E) Industrialization

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Productivity Increases

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

133) What is a main problem of road and rail networks constructed during the colonial era?

- A) They went through the downtown districts of major interior cities.
- B) They failed to take topography into account when the routes were planned.
- C) They had to import wood from Europe.
- D) They bear little resemblance to the distribution of the population.
- E) They were only built in India.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Effects of Colonialism

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Synthesis

134) Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A) Capitalism now dominates virtually the entire globe.
- B) In capitalism, the market is the primary way in which resources are organized.
- C) The speed of transportation and communication increased with the Industrial Revolution.
- D) Colonialism produced different effects in different parts of the globe.
- E) All of the above are true.

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Summary

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

2.2 True-False

1) There were 3 major waves of colonialism

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Colonialism: Capitalism on a World Scale

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

2) In addition to colonizing Quebec and the St. Lawrence River Valley, the French colonized northern New England.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: North America

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

3) A major motivation for colonization of the continent of Africa was the lucrative opportunities in the slave trade there.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Africa

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Synthesis

4) Slave labor was an integral part of the wealth the Europeans countries extracted from their colonies, wealth that fueled the Industrial Revolution.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Africa

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Analysis

5) A legacy of conflict and warfare that persists today in the continent of Africa was laid out by the Berlin Conference of 1884.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: Africa

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Analysis

6) Europeans were one of the earliest groups to colonize the Arab World.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: The Arab World

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

7) A classic example of colonial deindustrialization was the destruction of the Mughal textile industry in South Asia by the British East India Company.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South Asia

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

8) The Sepoy Rebellion was considered one of the first revolt for independence on the African continent.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South Asia

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

9) The "jewel in the crown" of the British Empire was administered from the outside until India's independence.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South Asia

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

10) Lhasa was controlled by Britain until 1997, when it was returned to China.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: East Asia

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

11) Britain forced China to purchase opium during the first half of the 1800s in order to help Arab merchants.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: East Asia

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

12) Southeast Asia was colonized by a variety of European powers.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South East Asia

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

13) Rubber, timber, and tin were major exports of Malaysia, as well as other South East Asian colonies.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South East Asia

Standard: 4: The physical and human characteristics of places.

Bloom's: Knowledge

14) Colonial economies often revolved around the tertiary economic sector.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Effects of Colonialism

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

15) One effect of colonialism is that interior cities often declined in importance to port cities.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Effects of Colonialism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Synthesis

16) Road and rail networks constructed during the colonial era bear little resemblance to the distribution of population.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Effects of Colonialism

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Synthesis

17) Capitalism now dominates virtually the entire globe.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Summary

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

18) The Industrial Revolution caused people to pay more attention to time on an hour-by-hour basis.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Consequences of the Industrial Revolution

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Knowledge

19) The nation-state accompanied the rise of feudal societies.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: The Nation-State

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Knowledge

20) There were two waves of colonization: Spain and Portugal dominated the first wave; Britain and later France dominated the second wave

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Colonialism: Capitalism on a World Scale

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Analysis

21) The correct order of products associated with the cyclical shifts of the Kondratiev waves is (1)textiles; (2)heavy industry; (3)petrochemicals; (4)electronics.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Cycles of Industrialization

Standard: 16: The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Bloom's: Knowledge

22) The textile industry was the first in the development of the factory system.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Industrial Revolution

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

23) The Protestant Reformation elevated work to the status of a moral obligation, paving the way for capital accumulation.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Historical Development of Capitalism

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Knowledge

24) Europe was at the center of capitalism and colonialism.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Colonialism: Capitalism on a World Scale

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

25) The Hanseatic League was important to the emergence of capitalism because these trading partners led to the rise of a middle class.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Historical Development of Capitalism

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Synthesis

26) Europe was the least developed region during feudal times.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Historical Development of Capitalism

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Knowledge

27) Animate energy was the major source of energy for farming under the feudal system.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Inanimate Energy

Standard: 16: The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Bloom's: Knowledge

28) Capitalism was primarily organized through the power of the state.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Historical Development of Capitalism

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

29) Property ownership is the key characteristic of capitalism.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Historical Development of Capitalism

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

30) Traditional economy was the economic system that came immediately before capitalism.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Historical Development of Capitalism

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

31) Nation-states are the primary agents of international trade today.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Interregional Trade in Producer Services

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

32) In capitalism, the market is the primary way in which resources are organized.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Summary

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

33) The speed of transportation and communication increased with the Industrial Revolution.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Productivity Increases

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

34) Colonialism produced the same effects in all across the globe.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Productivity Increases

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Analysis

2.3 Short Answer

1) The _____ forced the British crown to assume direct control over this land rather than administer it through the East India Company.

Answer: Sepoy Rebellion

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: South Asia

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

2) In New Zealand, a major indigenous group, which was not eradicated by colonialism, continue to have a significant presence there. They are the _____.

Answer: Maori

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Oceania

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

3) _____ was controlled by Britain until 1997, when it was returned to China.

Answer: Hong Kong

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: A Historiography of Conquest: East Asia

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

4) A _____ is a group of people who share a common culture, language, history, and territory.

Answer: nation

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: The Nation-State

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Knowledge

5) _____ is the attachment of people to a particular nation.

Answer: Nationalism

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: The Nation-State

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Knowledge

6) In a capitalist system, the incentive of producers to sell goods and services is _____.

Answer: profit

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Markets

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

7) A preindustrial form of production involving labor-intensive artisanal and household manufacture was known as _____.

Answer: Mercantilism

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Industrial Revolution

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

8) The level of output generated by a given volume of input is called _____.

Answer: productivity

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Production

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

9) Human and animal muscle power is also known as _____ _____.

Answer: animate energy

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Inanimate Energy

Standard: 16: The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Bloom's: Knowledge

10) The network of cities that stretched from Russia and Scandinavia across northern Germany and to the North Sea formed the _____ _____.

Answer: Hanseatic league

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Emergence and Nature of Capitalism

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

11) When goods are traded for one another, this is called _____.

Answer: barter

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Finance

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

12) The rise of _____ in northern and northwestern Europe stressed individualism.

Answer: Protestantism

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: New Ideologies

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Synthesis

13) The printing press was invented by _____ in 1450.

Answer: Gutenberg

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: New Ideologies

Standard: 16: The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Bloom's: Knowledge

14) Signed in 1648, the _____ _____ _____ set the boundaries among the nation-states of early modern Europe.

Answer: Treaty of Westphalia

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Territorial and Geographic Changes

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

15) The 5th Kondratiev Cycle is associated with _____ _____.

Answer: information technology

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Cycles of Industrialization

Standard: 16: The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Bloom's: Synthesis