

## Chapter 16 - Maritime Expansion in Afro-Eurasia, 1500–1700

1. According to Matteo Ricci, what was an important difference between China and Europe?
- China was ruled by philosophers.
  - China was much more aggressive.
  - China had a smaller population.
  - China was relatively poor.
  - China had a small and disorganized military.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Chapter Introduction

2. In 1488, \_\_\_\_\_ and his crew rounded the Cape of Good Hope.
- Amerigo Vespucci
  - Bartholomew Dias
  - Ferdinand Magellan
  - Vasco da Gama
  - John Cabot

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean, 1498 – 1600

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ pioneered the direct oceanic route from Europe to Asia.
- English
  - Dutch
  - Portuguese
  - French
  - Spanish

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Chapter Introduction

4. From Ricci's point of view, the most important thing China lacked was
- a modern language.
  - an aggressive leadership.
  - religious truth.
  - control of the elite class.
  - Western dress.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Chapter Introduction

5. Vasco da Gama was the first European to reach \_\_\_\_\_ by sailing around Africa.
- Korea
  - Vietnam

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- c. Japan
- d. China
- e. India

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean, 1498 – 1600

6. The Portuguese conquest of Kilwa allowed them to take control of the \_\_\_\_ trade into the Indian Ocean from East Africa.

- a. iron
- b. ivory
- c. slave
- d. salt
- e. gold

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean, 1498 – 1600

7. As trade and commercial interaction increased between Europe, Africa, and South and East Asia, who displaced the Portuguese as the main European player in Indian Ocean commerce?

- a. The English
- b. The Dutch
- c. The Spanish
- d. The French
- e. The Russians

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Dutch East India Company, 1600 – 1660

8. Ricci belonged to what order of Christian missionaries?

- a. Dominicans
- b. Franciscans
- c. Cluny
- d. Jesuits
- e. Flagellants

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Chapter Introduction

9. Prester John was a(n)

- a. European convert to Islam.
- b. English spy.
- c. mythical Christian African ruler.

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- d. medieval bishop of Milan.
- e. exceptionally skilled sea captain.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean, 1498 – 1600

10. In the sixteenth century, Ethiopia was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ country.

- a. Jewish
- b. Buddhist
- c. Hindu
- d. Christian
- e. Muslim

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean, 1498 – 1600

11. The Portuguese's motive for seeking an all-water route to Asia was to

- a. establish colonies in the East Indies.
- b. wrestle control of Australia from England.
- c. Christianize Japan and Korea.
- d. challenge the emerging power of the Dutch.
- e. better compete with the Muslim intermediaries who controlled the land routes through western Asia and Africa.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean, 1498 – 1600

12. After rounding the Cape of Good Hope, Vasco da Gama referred to what source to guide him from the East African coast to the western coast of India?

- a. Arabic charts and navigational guides
- b. Charts used by Zheng He
- c. Greek maps translated into Latin
- d. Charts designed by Henry the Navigator
- e. Descriptions of Marco Polo

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean, 1498 – 1600

13. As the Portuguese explored West Africa, their goal was to divert the \_\_\_\_\_ that had been so important to the Moroccan Muslims.

- a. slave trade
- b. gold
- c. increase in the spread of Islam

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- d. Chinese trade
- e. sub-Saharan

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Dutch East India Company, 1600 – 1660

14. Although the Portuguese were considered rude and unfit to trade with, what gave them an edge in establishing themselves in the Indian Ocean?

- a. Impressive gifts to various leaders
- b. Ports they docked at that were subject to Christian rulers
- c. Ship-mounted cannons
- d. Byzantine aid
- e. Promises to convert to Islam in return for trade

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean, 1498 – 1600

15. The Portuguese insulted the Muslims they came into contact with by displaying \_\_\_\_ on their sails.

- a. Portuguese flags
- b. crescents
- c. the pope's holy insignia
- d. Crusader crosses
- e. cross and bones

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean, 1498 – 1600

16. Which country's international networks were traditionally land-based?

- a. Siam
- b. Japan
- c. India
- d. East Africa
- e. West Africa

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Africa and the Atlantic Ocean, 1483 – 1660

17. In the mid-fifteenth century, the Portuguese began cultivating \_\_\_\_ on Atlantic islands.

- a. wheat
- b. rice
- c. sugar
- d. cotton
- e. tobacco

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ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Africa and the Atlantic Ocean, 1483 – 1660

18. What was *true of King Alfonso Mvemba a Nzinga?*

- a. He converted to Christianity.
- b. He refused to allow Europeans in his kingdom.
- c. He abolished the slave trade in his kingdom.
- d. He ordered his son to become a Muslim.
- e. He was murdered by Christian slave traders.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Africa and the Atlantic Ocean, 1483 – 1660

19. The \_\_\_\_ dynasty reached the height of its glory under the Emperor Akbar.

- a. Solanki
- b. Ganga
- c. Chalukya
- d. Mughal
- e. Gupta

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Mughal India, 1526 – 1627

20. At its height, Mughal India was home to \_\_\_\_ million people.

- a. 540
- b. 320
- c. 7.3
- d. 100
- e. 15

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Mughal India, 1526 – 1627

21. What was the largest commercial enterprise of the seventeenth century?

- a. The Dutch East India Company
- b. The British East India Company
- c. The Royal Africa Company
- d. The British West India Company
- e. The Virginia Company

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Dutch East India Company, 1600 – 1660

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22. In 1641, the \_\_\_\_\_ seized Malacca and its profitable straits from the Portuguese.

- a. French
- b. English
- c. Spanish
- d. Dutch
- e. Chinese

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Dutch East India Company, 1600 – 1660

23. What played a key role in stimulating the Indian Ocean economy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

- a. The use of slaves
- b. Joint-stock companies
- c. The introduction of silver from mines in the Americas
- d. New and efficient ships
- e. Competition between European powers

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Dutch East India Company, 1600 – 1660

24. Why was the Spanish city of Manila important to the emerging trans-Pacific trade?

- a. Mexican silver brought to Manila flowed into the Indian Ocean trade.
- b. Manila became the main Spanish naval center for the Pacific Spanish empire.
- c. A major missionary effort began in Manila to correspond with the new trade network.
- d. Manila's presence helped to destroy Dutch and Portuguese trade in the Philippines.
- e. Manila was a trade depot for the growing slave trade.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Dutch East India Company, 1600 – 1660

25. The early Portuguese search for profits from African gold was soon replaced by

- a. developing sugar plantations in Africa.
- b. advancing the tea trade.
- c. trade in exotic foods from Africa.
- d. the slave trade.
- e. lumber exports from Africa's interior.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean, 1498 – 1600

26. What *best* describes the Kongo kingdom, founded by the Portuguese in 1483?

- a. It was a poverty-ridden collection of villages.

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- b. It was led by a chaotic ruling family.
- c. It was plagued by an underdeveloped economic system.
- d. It demonstrated a hostile attitude toward Europeans.
- e. It was a society that appeared to be open to European connections.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Africa and the Atlantic Ocean, 1483 – 1660

27. People taken captive during King Afonso's wars might have experienced all of these consequences *EXCEPT*
- a. being killed.
  - b. becoming part of Kongo society.
  - c. being held for ransom.
  - d. being kept as dependent workers.
  - e. being enslaved and exported.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Africa and the Atlantic Ocean, 1483 – 1660

28. What was the overall effect of the Atlantic slave trade?
- a. It allowed an increase in the production of sugar.
  - b. It never altered the traditional trade in foreign goods in Southeast Asia.
  - c. It had a major effect on the overall population of Africa.
  - d. It caused little change in interactions between Africans and Europeans.
  - e. It ended the typical occurrence of African warfare among tribes.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Africa and the Atlantic Ocean, 1483 – 1660

29. What was the concern of King Afonso when he wrote to the King of Portugal?
- a. The Kongo kingdom was not getting a fair share in the slave trade.
  - b. Portugal was taxing the Kongo unfairly.
  - c. European Christians had lost interest in spreading the faith.
  - d. His son had not been received in the Lisbon court.
  - e. He had not received a Portuguese emissary.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Africa and the Atlantic Ocean, 1483 – 1660

30. Who dominated Mughal politics during the reign of Jahangir?
- a. Akbar
  - b. Nur Jahan
  - c. Aurangzeb
  - d. Shah Jahan

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e. Humayun

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Mughal India, 1526 - 1627

31. From the Ming point of view, which people would be considered an “outer barbarian”?

- a. The Tibetans
- b. The Mongolians
- c. The Koreans
- d. The Japanese
- e. The Spanish

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Apogee and Decline of the Ming China, 1500 – 1644

32. Agriculture provided \_\_\_\_ percent of Mughal tax revenue.

- a. 10
- b. 30
- c. 50
- d. 70
- e. 90

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Mughal India, 1526 - 1627

33. Akbar demonstrated his commitment to religious toleration by

- a. renouncing Islam.
- b. eliminating all taxes on his Hindu subjects.
- c. promising to leave India within ten years.
- d. converting to Hinduism.
- e. cancelling a special tax on non-Muslims.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Mughal India, 1526 - 1627

34. The *zezana* was the \_\_\_\_ at the Mughal court.

- a. women’s quarters
- b. judicial chamber
- c. ruler’s inner sanctum
- d. receiving room
- e. treasure room

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

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*REFERENCES:* The Rise of Mughal India, 1526 - 1627

35. Nur Jahan took a special interest in
- promoting trade.
  - spreading Islam.
  - establishing cultural links with Europe.
  - military technology.
  - all things African.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Rise of Mughal India, 1526 - 1627

36. The Mughal revenue system
- avored small farmers over wealthy merchants.
  - was invented by Nur Jahan.
  - was abandoned by Akbar.
  - alienated local rulers.
  - was controlled from the top.

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Rise of Mughal India, 1526 - 1627

37. Which emperors resided in the Forbidden City?
- Mughal
  - Ming
  - Han
  - Gupta
  - Safavid

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 -1644

38. The Confucian social order was based on
- ancient Chinese religious concepts.
  - strict hierarchical relationships.
  - notions of equality and egalitarianism.
  - the organization of nomadic communities.
  - markets, commerce, and profit.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 -1644

39. In 1571 Ming officials decided that all tax payments must be made in

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- a. grain.
- b. gold.
- c. silver.
- d. salt.
- e. jade.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 -1644

40. By 1582, the population of China had reached

- a. 50 million.
- b. 500,000,000.
- c. 10 million.
- d. 1 million.
- e. 120 million.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 -1644

41. As a young ruler, the Wanli Emperor helped turn back an invasion from

- a. Afghanistan.
- b. India.
- c. Mongolia.
- d. Tibet.
- e. Japan.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 -1644

42. Which event foretold the decline of the Ming dynasty?

- a. The Wanli Emperor was assassinated.
- b. The royal court became influenced by eunuchs and uneducated personal servants.
- c. The Chinese army harassed merchants on the roads.
- d. Money, earmarked for road and canal improvements, was diverted.
- e. Agricultural surpluses declined and granaries were empty.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 -1644

43. From 1418 to 1450, Korea was ruled by

- a. the Lê dynasty.
- b. Toyotomi Hideyoshi.
- c. Emperor Sejong.

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- d. the Wanli Emperor.
- e. the Tokugawa Clan.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 -1650

44. The Japanese emperor
- a. had the strong support of the military.
  - b. was a strong religious leader.
  - c. had power because he had the support of Ming China.
  - d. as a Buddhist, had great power over his people.
  - e. was a symbolic leader with no real power.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 -1650

45. Samurai warriors were \_\_\_\_\_ military retainers.
- a. Chinese
  - b. Japanese
  - c. Korean
  - d. Vietnamese
  - e. Cambodian

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 -1650

46. Korea was able to repel a Japanese invasion by the successful use of
- a. flame throwers.
  - b. large numbers of samurai soldiers.
  - c. ramming ships.
  - d. turtle ships.
  - e. Mongol military tactics.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 -1650

47. Sixteenth-century Japan lacked
- a. a centralized government.
  - b. stability after the rise of the Tokugawa shogunate.
  - c. commercial activity.
  - d. artistic innovation.
  - e. commercial ties to Korea, Vietnam, and China.

ANSWER: a

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*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 -1650

48. During the Ashikaga period, most Japanese samurai were \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Confucians.
- b. Zen Buddhists.
- c. Manicheans.
- d. Hindus.
- e. Christians.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 -1650

49. Martin Luther was especially repelled by which church action?

- a. Organizing the Crusades
- b. Iconology
- c. The selling of indulgences
- d. Separation of Christianity into Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy
- e. Choosing the pope from a gathering of cardinals

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Challenges to Catholicism, 1517 – 1620

50. Sufis practiced a(n)

- a. radical form of Confucianism.
- b. orthodox form of Hinduism.
- c. secular form of Islam.
- d. innovative type of Buddhism.
- e. mystical form of Islam.

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Islam, Sikhism, and Akbar’s “Divine Faith,” 1500 -1605

51. A major focus of the Catholic Reformation was

- a. reducing the total number of clergy.
- b. seeking common ground with Protestants.
- c. translating the Bible into vernacular languages.
- d. limiting the power of the pope.
- e. the training of priests.

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Challenges to Catholicism, 1517 – 1620

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52. After meeting and listening with representatives of many religious leaders and followers, Akbar proclaimed his belief in

- a. Sufism.
- b. Protestantism.
- c. Buddhism.
- d. "Divine Faith."
- e. Zoroastrianism.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Islam, Sikhism, and Akbar's "Divine Faith," 1500 -1605

53. When Ricci arrived in China, he first associated with Buddhist monks, but discovered that to make contact with important court officials who were close to the emperor, he would have to

- a. shave his head.
- b. grow a beard.
- c. change his appearance and dress.
- d. learn to speak Chinese.
- e. present lavish and very rich gifts to the emperor.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ricci in China: Catholicism Meets Neo-Confucianism, 1582 – 1610

54. The treatment of girls reinforced a strict Confucian view that females should be

- a. allowed to read histories.
- b. equal to men in the household.
- c. allowed to remarry if widowed young.
- d. held to a strict gender hierarchy.
- e. head of the household upon the death of their husbands.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ricci in China: Catholicism Meets Neo-Confucianism, 1582 – 1610

55. The main emphasis of the Neo-Confucian philosophy was that

- a. a sage is produced after years of close observation of the external world.
- b. Islam, Christianity, and Judaism were false religions.
- c. all classes were intellectually equal.
- d. everyone is born with innate knowledge.
- e. the moral constraints of Confucianism did not create a person of impeccable character.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ricci in China: Catholicism Meets Neo-Confucianism, 1582 – 1610

56. Wang Yangming stressed

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- a. the wickedness of Catholicism.
- b. the possibility of immortality.
- c. the equality of men and women.
- d. close observation of the external world.
- e. self-reflection.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ricci in China: Catholicism Meets Neo-Confucianism, 1582 – 1610

57. Ricci's most influential publication was
- a. "Chinese Scholar."
  - b. "Western Scholar."
  - c. "Divine Faith."
  - d. *The Great Encounter of China and the West*.
  - e. *The True Meaning of the Lord of Heaven*.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ricci in China: Catholicism Meets Neo-Confucianism, 1582 – 1610

58. Some Church authorities disagreed with Ricci on the compatibility of which Chinese tradition and Christianity?
- a. The divinity of the emperor
  - b. Heaven and hell
  - c. Confucian laws of morality
  - d. Veneration of ancestors
  - e. Buddhist goal of nirvana

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ricci in China: Catholicism Meets Neo-Confucianism, 1582 – 1610

59. Ricci feared the appeal of Christianity in China would be limited by what church demand?
- a. All Chinese must be baptized.
  - b. All Chinese must abandon their loyalty to the emperor.
  - c. Chinese must abandon their ancestral shrines.
  - d. The civil service examinations were eliminated.
  - e. Emperors must be buried with slain slaves and servants in elaborate tombs.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ricci in China: Catholicism Meets Neo-Confucianism, 1582 – 1610

60. How did Ricci see Neo-Confucianism?
- a. As a form of Christianity
  - b. As a distortion of Confucianism
  - c. As an improvement over Confucianism

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d. As a form of devil worship

e. As the true faith

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Ricci in China: Catholicism Meets Neo-Confucianism, 1582 – 1610

**Instructions:** Please define the following key terms.

61. Philosophers

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Chapter Introduction

62. Land-based empires

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Context and Connections: Empires of Land and Sea

63. Great Encounter

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Chapter Introduction

64. Vasco da Gama

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean, 1498 – 1600

65. Malacca

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean, 1498 – 1600

66. Fort Jesus, Mombasa

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean, 1498 – 1600

67. Joint-stock companies

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Dutch East India Company, 1600 – 1660

68. Dutch East India Company

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

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*REFERENCES:* The Dutch East India Company, 1600 – 1660

69. Bourgeoisie

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Dutch East India Company, 1600 – 1660

70. Gentlemen

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Dutch East India Company, 1600 – 1660

71. Kongo kingdom

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Africa and the Atlantic Ocean, 1483 – 1660

72. Mughal dynasty

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Rise of Mughal India, 1526 – 1627

73. Emperor Akbar

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Rise of Mughal India, 1526 – 1627

74. Nur Jahan

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Rise of Mughal India, 1526 – 1627

75. Zezana

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Rise of Mughal India, 1526 – 1627

76. Ming dynasty

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 – 1644

77. Yuan dynasty

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

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*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 – 1644

78. "Barbarian" rule

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 – 1644

79. Forbidden City

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 – 1644

80. "Inner barbarians"

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 – 1644

81. "Outer barbarians"

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 – 1644

82. Tributary relationship

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 – 1644

83. Grand Canal

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 – 1644

84. Examination system

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 – 1644

85. Wanli Emperor

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 – 1644

86. Emperor Sejong

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

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*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 – 1650

87. Kowtow

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 – 1644

88. Choson dynasty

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 – 1650

89. Han'gul

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 – 1650

90. Lê dynasty

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 – 1650

91. Toyotomi Hideyoshi

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 – 1650

92. Shogun

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 – 1650

93. Daimyo

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 – 1650

94. Tokugawa shogunate

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 – 1650

95. Martin Luther

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

## Chapter 16 - Maritime Expansion in Afro-Eurasia, 1500–1700

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Challenges to Catholicism, 1517 – 1620

### 96. Indulgences

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Challenges to Catholicism, 1517 – 1620

### 97. Catholic Reformation

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Challenges to Catholicism, 1517 – 1620

### 98. Galileo Galilei

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Challenges to Catholicism, 1517 – 1620

### 99. Sikhism

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Islam, Sikhism, and Akbar’s “Divine Faith,” 1500 – 1605

### 100. Matteo Ricci

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Ricci in China: Catholicism Meets Neo-Confucianism, 1582 – 1610

101. Hoping to indirectly criticize European society, Ricci wrote glowing descriptions of China.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Chapter Introduction

102. Ming China was much more religiously diverse than Mughal India.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Ricci in China: Catholicism Meets Neo-Confucianism, 1582 – 1610

103. While the Portuguese made few converts to Christianity in Asia in the sixteenth century, Islam continued to spread in the region.

- a. True

## Chapter 16 - Maritime Expansion in Afro-Eurasia, 1500–1700

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean, 1498 - 1600

104. The primary motive for Dutch expansion into Southeast Asia was a desire to make converts to Christianity.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Dutch East India Company, 1600 – 1660

105. Portugal's initial goal in exploring the west coast of Africa was to gain access to the slave trade.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Africa and the Atlantic Ocean, 1483 – 1660

106. Agricultural was the ultimate base of Mughal wealth and power.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Rise of Mughal India, 1526 – 1627

107. The Chinese examination system focused on knowledge of the Confucian classics.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 – 1644

108. Korea failed to establish a stable political system until the twentieth century.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 – 1650

109. Martin Luther was a high-ranking cardinal from the Spanish Netherlands.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

## Chapter 16 - Maritime Expansion in Afro-Eurasia, 1500–1700

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Challenges to Catholicism, 1517 – 1620

110. The ideas of Galileo and the "new science" were a direct challenge to the book of Genesis.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Islam, Sikhism, and Akbar's "Divine Faith," 1500 – 1605

111. How would you explain Portugal's success in inserting itself into the India Ocean trade?

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean Trade, 1498 – 1600

112. Compare and contrast Portuguese and Dutch strategies and goals in Southeast Asia in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Portugal's Entry into the Indian Ocean Trade, 1498 – 1600  
The Dutch East India Company, 1600 – 1660

113. Describe the developing relationship between Portugal and the Kongo kingdom.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Africa and the Atlantic Ocean, 1483 – 1660

114. Discuss Akbar's religious policies. How would you explain his relative toleration of non-Muslims?

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Rise of Mughal India, 1526 - 1627

115. How did Confucian ideology shape the policies and institutions of the Ming Dynasty?

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 – 1644

116. How would you explain the decline of the Ming Dynasty?

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Apogee and Decline of Ming China, 1500 – 1644

117. Compare and contrast the influence of China on Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 16 - Maritime Expansion in Afro-Eurasia, 1500–1700

*REFERENCES:* Tradition and Innovation: Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Siam, 1500 – 1650

118. How did the Catholic Church respond to the challenges posed by the rise of Protestantism?

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Challenges to Catholicism, 1517 – 1620

119. Why did the Catholic Church view Galileo as a threat?

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Challenges to Catholicism, 1517 – 1620

120. Describe Sufism and Sikhism. Why did orthodox Muslims view both with suspicion?

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Islam, Sikhism, and Akbar's "Divine Faith," 1500 – 1605