

## AP World History Unit IV Quiz

### Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (D)  
Although explorers such as Columbus relied on the somewhat flawed ancient maps of Ptolemy (D), the maps were well known and did not directly enable long-distance exploration. In contrast, the caravel (A) offered greater maneuverability and size than earlier ships. The compass (B) and the astrolabe (C) improved navigation.
2. (A)  
Under the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas, the imaginary line dividing Spanish and Portuguese rights to claim territory in the Americas was moved west, leaving the Portuguese with only Brazil (B). The Spanish were thus the beneficiaries of this arrangement (A), which excluded all other European states (C). However, Europeans largely accepted this arrangement for the time being (D).
3. (D)  
Admiral Zheng He helmed seven important and profitable commercial sea voyages (C) rather than expeditions focusing on colonization (D). Zheng He sailed under the auspices of the powerful Chinese Ming Empire (B) to places ranging from Vietnam to Africa. His 500-ton ships greatly outstripped those of the Portuguese (A).
4. (C)  
Spanish possession of guns (C) helped them to easily conquer the fierce but less technologically advanced warriors of Central America; superstitious beliefs that the Spanish were divine (B) were a lesser contributing factor. The establishment of Spanish holdings in the Americas brought about the spread of devastating disease (A). Spanish efforts to convert native peoples were not especially successful (D).
5. (B)  
Prior to the arrival of Europeans, the Americas generally lacked large domesticated animals. The Columbian Exchange brought horses, pigs, and cows to the Americas for the first time (B). Potatoes and tobacco (A) were native to the Americas. Sugar cane, bananas, coffee, (C) chickens, and goats (D) all arrived in the Americas via Africa.
6. (B)  
European traders purchased goods in the East using gold and silver (B). New markets for European goods failed to materialize in the East (A). European traders attacked, rather than subsumed, Muslim routes (C). China and India remained largely isolated during this time (D).
7. (A)  
Although peasants did have the right to own land under the Qing (B), the influence and importance of the Confucian scholar gentry (A) deterred the Chinese from business and manufacturing innovation and invention in favor of education in the Confucian classics. The lack of a taxation ministry (C) weakened the Ming government, but did not shape manufacturing. Trade did take Chinese goods West (D).

8. (A)  
The growing importance of trade allowed a new elite merchant class (A) to develop in both India and Europe. Women did not enjoy special status in either place (B). The cottage industry (C) was centered in India, while European slaves (D) worked mostly in households rather than in industry.
9. (C)  
The disproportionate number of male to female slaves in most places meant that only the southern plantations had a positive enslaved growth rate (C). Slaves throughout the Americas shared other problems. All were considered chattel (A), and declining populations required the importation of more slaves (D). Dysentery was a particular problem in Brazil and the Caribbean (B).
10. (B)  
Slavery had long been practiced in Africa, typically when African rulers enslaved people from other African tribes (B). Increased European demand contributed to war and instability, however (A), and encouraged the centralization of power in countries that engaged in the slave trade. The arrival of European guns in exchange for slaves led to a continuing gun and slave cycle (D).
11. (C)  
Although both England and the Netherlands practiced constitutionalism (C), neither had a formal, written constitution (A). The Netherlands, unlike England, lacked a monarch after 1588. Spain and France practiced absolutism (B).
12. (D)  
The Safavids did not tolerate Sunnism, and forced Sunni peoples that they conquered in the Middle East to convert to Shi'ism (D). The Safavids had already become a gunpowder empire (A) by the time the conflicts intensified. The defeat of the Safavids at the Battle of Chaldiran halted the expansion of Shi'ism, but not Islam as a whole (C). The Safavids did manage to repel the Ottomans, however (B), forming a strong empire of their own.
13. (A)  
Shah Akbar's tolerant policies toward Hindus helped strengthen Mughal rule in India (A). The Ottoman Empire conscripted Christians as elite soldiers (B), and the Safavid eradicated Sunnism in parts of the Middle East (C). During the Warring States period, warlords such as Nobunaga tried to lessen the influence of Buddhism (D).
14. (C)  
Both the Japanese samurai and the Turkish Janissaries were elite, respected warriors (C). The devshirme (A) was a system of conscription, not a group of people. The vizier was a highly influential position that outweighed the provincial beys (B). The Russian boyars were nobles as opposed to the nomadic Cossacks, who were descended from peasants (D).
15. (B)  
Russia became a major empire thanks in part to modernization and Westernization efforts by Peter the Great (A); much of these efforts were funded by new, heavy taxation (D). Strong rulers (C) such as Peter the Great and Ivan the Terrible shaped Russia during this time. Peter secularized the Russian Orthodox Church as part of his reforms (B).

