

## AP World History Unit IV Quiz

### Multiple-Choice Questions

1. All of the following were major factors that enabled Europeans to undertake long-distance overseas voyages of exploration EXCEPT:
  - (A) The caravel
  - (B) The compass
  - (C) The astrolabe
  - (D) The ancient maps of Ptolemy
2. What was the major result of the Treaty of Tordesillas?
  - (A) The Spanish were awarded most of the territories in the Americas.
  - (B) The Portuguese were awarded most of the territories in the Americas.
  - (C) All European states could claim territories in the Americas.
  - (D) Many disputes arose about European territories in the Americas.
3. All of the following are true of Admiral Zheng He EXCEPT:
  - (A) His ships were bigger and faster than those of the Portuguese.
  - (B) He was part of the most powerful maritime empire in the world in his time.
  - (C) His maritime expeditions were a great commercial success.
  - (D) His maritime expeditions led to the colonization of new lands.
4. Which of the following was the main reason why the Spanish were able to conquer the Aztecs and Incas?
  - (A) The spread of diseases from the Spanish
  - (B) The superstitions of the Aztecs and the Incas
  - (C) The Spanish possession of guns
  - (D) The conversion of the Aztecs and the Incas to Catholicism
5. The Columbian Exchange transported which of the following from Europe to the Americas?
  - (A) Potatoes and tobacco
  - (B) Horses, pigs, and cows
  - (C) Sugar cane, bananas, and coffee
  - (D) Chickens and goats
6. Which of the following was a result of the Europeans' entry into the trade routes of the East?
  - (A) They found new markets for goods produced in Europe.
  - (B) They brought an influx of gold and silver to China and India.
  - (C) They took over the trade routes of the Arabs in Africa and the Middle East.
  - (D) They disrupted the old trade routes dominated by China and India.

7. Which factor was most responsible for China's failure to develop a large manufacturing sector?
- (A) The Confucian scholar gentry
  - (B) The peasants' right to own land
  - (C) The lack of a central ministry responsible for taxation
  - (D) Chinese goods were not in great demand in the West
8. In which of the following way were the societies of India and Europe most alike in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
- (A) The emergence of an elite merchant class
  - (B) The growing social status of women
  - (C) The development of a cottage industry
  - (D) The use of slaves in the textile industry
9. In which of the following ways were the southern plantations in North America different from plantations in Mexico, the Caribbean, and South America?
- (A) The slaves were not chattel.
  - (B) Many slaves died from dysentery caused by contaminated water and malaria.
  - (C) The slave population had a positive growth rate.
  - (D) The decline of the slave population led to a continuing need for more slaves.
10. All of the following resulted from the large European demand for African slaves EXCEPT:
- (A) Increased conflicts among African states
  - (B) The practice of African kings enslaving other Africans
  - (C) Increased centralization of power within powerful African states
  - (D) The gun and slave cycle
11. In what way were the governments of England and the Netherlands most similar?
- (A) They both had written constitutions.
  - (B) They both had forms of absolutism.
  - (C) They both had forms of constitutionalism.
  - (D) They both had monarchies.
12. What was the most significant result of the Safavid-Ottoman conflicts?
- (A) The Safavids became a gunpowder empire.
  - (B) The Ottomans overthrew the Safavids and assimilated them into their empire.
  - (C) Islam was prevented from spreading farther westward from Iran.
  - (D) Shi'ism spread to parts of the Middle East at the expense of the Sunnis.
13. The success of which of the following resulted in part because of its religious tolerance?
- (A) The Mughal Empire
  - (B) The Ottoman Empire

- (C) The Safavid Empire
- (D) Warring States Japan

14. Which of the following were most similar in status in their respective societies?
- (A) The devshirme and the daimyo
  - (B) The beys and the viziers
  - (C) The samurai and the Janissaries
  - (D) The boyars and the Cossacks
15. Which of the following was **not** a factor in the establishment of Russia as a major empire?
- (A) The adaptation of Western technology and culture
  - (B) The influence of the Russian Orthodox Church
  - (C) An autocratic government
  - (D) Heavy taxation on all social classes