Chapter 9

Period 4

Global Interactions
c. 1450 to
c. 1750

Drills
DRILL 1

1. All of the following reflect American British colonists’ adherence to British civilization EXCEPT
   (A) British colonies formed government assemblies based on broad male participation
   (B) a comparatively high percentage of colonists were literate
   (C) colonists were exposed to African slaves who were employed in the colonies
   (D) colonists rebelled against European control in the eighteenth century, citing political ideas and economic goals first debated in western Europe

2. During the Age of Exploration beginning in the fifteenth century, which region was especially drawn to Christianity?
   (A) The Philippines
   (B) Indonesia
   (C) Taiwan
   (D) India

3. After 1450, international trade was increasingly controlled by
   (A) China
   (B) The West
   (C) Japan
   (D) The Ottomans

4. Which of the following concerning the relationship between Asian civilizations and the rise of the world commercial trade in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is NOT accurate?
   (A) Asian civilizations had enough political and economic strength to avoid dependence on European trade.
   (B) China was able, in large part due to its strong navy, to prevent the creation of European ports.
   (C) Chinese exports were in such high demand, more American silver could be found in China than any other country.
   (D) Japan’s initial interest in Western advances in gunnery and shipping mostly ceased after the successful creation of a local gun-making industry.

5. Which of the following was the first worldwide war?
   (A) Hundred Years’ War
   (B) War of Roses
   (C) Seven Years’ War
   (D) The Crusades

6. The mercantilism that arose in sixteenth-century Europe
   (A) did not affect empires and populations outside Europe
   (B) encouraged importation of foreign goods
   (C) slowed European colonial pursuits
   (D) sparked further rivalries among European nations

7. Which civilization boasted a political system in which citizens enjoyed the greatest amount of self-rule in the early eighteenth century?
   (A) England
   (B) Japan
   (C) France
   (D) The Ottoman Empire

8. The eighteenth-century tent depicted above from Mughal India shows the influence of which other civilization?
   (A) Islamic
   (B) European
   (C) Chinese
   (D) Southeast Asian
9. Which of the following regions’ trade patterns remained similar to its pre-eighteenth century economy?

(A) China
(B) Japan
(C) Russia
(D) The Philippines

10. Which of the following accurately portrays the exchange through the Columbian Exchange?

From the New World
(A) Smallpox and beans
(B) Sweet potatoes and beans
(C) Sweet potatoes and smallpox
(D) Beans and rice

From Europe
Sweet potatoes and rice
Rice and smallpox
Rice and beans
Sweet potatoes and smallpox

Check your answers on page 205.
DRILL 2

1. Peter the Great of seventeenth-century Russia and Africa’s Mansa Musa had which of the following characteristics in common?

(A) Both leaders turned to foreign societies to modernize their societies.
(B) Both leaders passed laws concerning the appearance of state officials.
(C) Both leaders were devout Muslims.
(D) Both leaders influenced the countries they travelled to more than these countries influenced the leader’s home country.

2. Which of the following was an effect of Mongol control of Russia?

(A) Increased significance of Roman Catholicism
(B) Urbanization
(C) Closer ties to the West
(D) Lowered cultural and educational levels

3. By the end of the early modern era and Catherine the Great’s reign, the Russian government

(A) mimicked the governments of Western Europe, especially England’s and its Parliamentary system
(B) had freed its serf community
(C) was unable to function due to uncontrollable peasant revolts
(D) was strongly centralized, but ceded control of the serfs to the nobility

4. African kingdoms between 1450 and 1750

(A) were uninterested in European trade goods, like the Chinese
(B) engaged in the slave trade before the European system increased demand
(C) enslaved their own people
(D) took slaves from populations in the coastal region

5. Which of the following is true about the trans-Atlantic slave trade?

(A) The primary destination for ships were sugar plantations.
(B) More men than women made the journey west.
(C) Mortality rates averaged around 20 percent.
(D) All of the above are true.

6. All of the following were contributions by African slaves to the Americas EXCEPT

(A) skill at growing African crops
(B) African forms of worship and folklore
(C) African social structures
(D) African cuisine

7. Which of the following was a contributing factor to the difference between British colonies in the southern part of North America and Latin American colonies?

(A) The British colonies did not need to rely as heavily on imported Africans as did the Latin American colonies.
(B) Manumission was significantly more commonplace in the British colonies, creating a cheap workforce.
(C) Latin American colonies outlawed slavery by the end of the eighteenth century.
(D) The British colonies had to abandon agricultural endeavors in the southern region due to poor soil, and therefore no demand for slaves existed.

8. Which of the following is an accurate list of the Gunpowder Empires?

(A) Safavid Persia, Ottoman Turkey, Tokugawa Shogunate
(B) Safavid Persia, Ottoman Turkey, Mughal India
(C) Ottoman Turkey, Mughal India, Tokugawa Shogunate
(D) Mughal India, Tokugawa Shogunate, Seljuk Turks
9. Spanish and French colonization efforts in the Americas differed in that

(A) the Spanish were exclusively interested in resource extraction from American colonies
(B) the Spanish were less interested in converting Native Americans to Christianity than were the French
(C) the French were less interested in permanent settlements in the Americas than the Spanish
(D) the French limited exploration to North America

10. Which of the following characterizes the new global trade system that arose in 1450?

(A) The entire globe became linked by numerous trade routes.
(B) The work of Polynesian weavers found new markets.
(C) China came to dominate world markets.
(D) European wealth and commercial dominance increased.

Check your answers on page 206.
1. The Netherlands fostered commercial relationships or established colonial interests in all of the following areas EXCEPT

(A) Japan
(B) North America
(C) Southern Africa
(D) Western Africa

2. The Enlightenment and Scientific Revolution contributed all the following innovations to the European world EXCEPT

(A) the concept of the Social Contract
(B) heliocentrism
(C) movable type
(D) Diderot’s Encyclopedia

3. Which two groups are depicted in the map above, circa 1560?

(A) Roman Catholic and Orthodox Christian groups, after the Great Schism
(B) Roman Catholic and Protestant groups, during the Protestant Reformation
(C) The Holy Roman Empire and Napoleonic France, after the French Revolution
(D) The Holy Roman Empire and France, after the signing of the Peace of Westphalia
4. Japanese feudalism and European feudalism shared all of the following characteristics EXCEPT

(A) both systems ended by the sixteenth century
(B) both systems rely on peasants to farm the land in exchange for protection and a portion of their harvests
(C) in both systems, class was hereditary with little room for social mobility
(D) in both systems, constant warfare lent importance to the warrior class

5. Why did Spain not initially participate in the Renaissance?

(A) Islamic influence in Spain caused disinterest in Renaissance art and philosophy.
(B) Renaissance humanistic ideas and writers were severely censored by the Spanish government.
(C) Renaissance philosophy tracts could not be translated into Spanish, due to the limitations of the language.
(D) A Spanish revival of Catholicism led to disinterest in humanistic philosophies.

6. All of the following were part of the makeup of Spanish American colonial society EXCEPT

(A) mestizos
(B) peninsulares
(C) encomiendas
(D) criollos

7. What aspect of the 1688 Glorious Revolution in England was unique?

(A) It began as a popular uprising among the peasant and farmer class.
(B) At the end, universal male suffrage was ensured by the signing of the Bill of Rights.
(C) It reinstated an oppressive regime, turning the clock back on reforms.
(D) It involved very little violence.

8. What European nation established the largest land-based empire by the mid-eighteenth century?

(A) Russia
(B) Great Britain
(C) France
(D) India

9. Which of the following is a unique characteristic of Spanish and British colonization of the Americas?

(A) European colonizers succeeded in supplanting their cultures into the New World.
(B) Contact with Native Americans introduced Europe to a new form of writing.
(C) Crops from the Americas changed commerce and European economies.
(D) Europeans benefited more from contact with the Americas than the Americas benefited from contact with Europeans.

10. What were the major trading products produced by fifteenth-century China?

(A) Tea, paper, and porcelain
(B) Paper, porcelain, and silk
(C) Porcelain, silk, and tea
(D) Tea, porcelain, and silk

Check your answers on page 208.
DRILL 4

1. Which of the following is a characteristic shared by the Russian Empire and Ming China?

(A) They improved the position of women in the period 1450–1750.
(B) They imposed new religions on their respective empires.
(C) They established policies in response to the Mongol presence in central Asia.
(D) They successfully expelled the Mongols from their lands.

2. All of the following were characteristic of European colonization in both Africa and the Americas EXCEPT

(A) these communities lacked centralized power, and so could not fend off European aggression
(B) these communities lacked military sophistication, and so could not fend off European aggression
(C) Europeans were responsible for the deaths of great numbers of people from both these civilizations
(D) European desire for resources on these continents drove them to take over each civilization quickly

3. The “we” in the document above refers to

(A) William and Mary of England
(B) Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain
(C) Pope Julius II
(D) Catherine the Great of Russia

4. The Jewish population of Spain fled to which regions during the Spanish Inquisition?

(A) The Americas
(B) The Netherlands
(C) The Ottoman Empire
(D) All of the above

5. Which of the following was a contributing factor of the rise of the nation-state in Europe?

(A) Roving nomadic bands caused principalities to unify into larger governing bodies to exploit the military power of many.
(B) Shockingly bloody wars and the rise of Ming China encouraged Europe to unify in order to compete economically.
(C) A diverse group of culturally distinctive individuals living close together created natural divisions among different states.
(D) The Black Plague left so few people alive that those who survived lived far apart, with no easy access to one another.

6. The greatest difference between the philosophies of Divine Right of Kings in Europe and Mandate of Heaven in Zhou China is

(A) the Mandate of Heaven stated a ruler would only be given the authority to rule as long as he pleased heaven
(B) Divine Right of Kings stated that a ruler was chosen by the divine
(C) the Mandate of Heaven stated that a ruler was chosen by the divine
(D) Divine Right of Kings stated that a ruler would be given the authority to rule only as long as he pleased heaven
7. Which of the following correctly matches the seventeenth-century Enlightenment philosopher with the literature he authored?

   (A) Jean-Jacques Rousseau—*Book of the Courtier*
   (B) John Locke—*Two Treatises on Government*
   (C) Diderot—*Leviathan*
   (D) Voltaire—*The Social Contract*

8. What do the Jesuits, the Sufis, and the followers of Kabbalah all have in common?

   (A) They all began in the Middle East.
   (B) They all profess a belief in Jesus.
   (C) They are all mysticism movements within their respective faiths.
   (D) They all encourage evangelism.

9. Which of the following is true about the effects of the rise of global trade on the world’s civilizations between 1450 and 1750?

   (A) Populations and demographics throughout the world were significantly changed.
   (B) Access to new crops created population growth.
   (C) New philosophies painted Europeans as the world’s protectors and superior civilization.
   (D) All of the above are true.

10. In contrast to the European Renaissance, the rise of interest in art in Japan during the Tokugawa Shogunate

    (A) was mostly a literary movement
    (B) was meant to cater exclusively to domestic audiences
    (C) used new art techniques to make art more personal to the viewer
    (D) was meant to cater exclusively to international audiences

Check your answers on page 210.
1. Which of the following is a shared characteristic of the Protestant and Catholic Reformations?

(A) Both emphasized education as an essential element of their philosophies.
(B) Both abandoned church traditions.
(C) Both sought the Eastern Orthodox church as an ally.
(D) Both defined a strict hierarchy within the Church.

2. Which of the following concepts associated with the period between 1450 and 1750 does NOT rely on natural laws?

(A) Deism
(B) Predestination
(C) The social contract
(D) The scientific method

3. Why did the Tokugawa shogunate close Japan’s borders from 1603 to 1853?

(A) To keep Japanese culture unique, and not allow it to spread to the rest of the world
(B) To prepare Japanese peasants for modernization
(C) To keep European influence out of everyday life
(D) To institute sweeping government reforms

4. Which of the following is NOT an accurate representation of Russian expansion between 1450 and 1800?

(A) The Ottoman Empire’s weakness facilitated Russia’s successful expansion.
(B) Russia succeeded in taking control of a warm water port.
(C) Russian territory spread as far as northern California.
(D) Mongol hordes kept Russia engaged on its southern border, slowing expansion in that direction.

5. Which of the following shows an accurate ranking of isolationism of civilizations in the period 1450 to 1750, from least to greatest?

(A) China, Japan, Africa, Europe
(B) China, Japan, Europe, Africa
(C) Japan, China, Africa, Europe
(D) Japan, China, Europe, Africa

6. Which of the following was the most important new technology to contribute to the Protestant Reformation?

(A) The spinning jenny
(B) The printing press
(C) Paper
(D) Cement

7. All of the following describe the Scientific Revolution EXCEPT

(A) it emphasized the importance of empirical research
(B) it strove to describe the nature of the universe
(C) it was violently suppressed in England
(D) it believed in the overall goodness of humanity

8. During a global period of remarkable new transoceanic maritime reconnaissance, what happened in Oceania and Polynesia?

(A) The Portuguese developed a network of foreign trading posts.
(B) Frequent voyages established China as the early dominant power in the region.
(C) Mariners from that region became regarded as the most skilled in the world.
(D) The region’s exchange and communication networks were largely unaffected.
9. European merchants in Asia prior to the mid-eighteenth century

(A) were rare and of little significance
(B) developed new routes for the transport of laborers
(C) mostly transported goods between Asian markets
(D) introduced new products and techniques to European colonists

10. Fruit trees, grains, and sugar were all examples of

(A) agricultural products introduced by Europeans to the Americas
(B) American foods introduced as staple crops in Europe and Asia
(C) crops native to the Middle East that spread to Europe
(D) African staple crops brought to the Americas by slaves

Check your answers on page 212.
Drill 6

1. Which of the following was NOT a land empire?
   (A) Manchu
   (B) Ottoman
   (C) Dutch
   (D) Russian

2. In The Social Contract, Jean-Jacques Rousseau argued all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) all men are inherently equal
   (B) in a rational society, individuals subject themselves to the rule of law
   (C) living according to religious principles is the essence of freedom
   (D) legislative power belongs to the people

3. The greatest number of deaths during the Spanish conquest of the Aztec and Incan Empires can be attributed to
   (A) firearms used by conquistadors
   (B) human sacrifices performed to appease conquistadors
   (C) diseases such as smallpox which coincided with Spanish arrival
   (D) the overwhelming numerical superiority of Spanish forces in battle

4. Martin Luther’s 95 Theses, posted in 1517, were arguments pertaining to
   (A) his frustrations with church institutions and practices
   (B) issues of taxation plaguing the German government
   (C) criticisms of Albrecht Dürer and the naturalist movement in art
   (D) the heliocentric model of the solar system advanced by Galileo

5. Which of the following is NOT an example of the isolationist policies of both Japan and China in the seventeenth and eighteenth century?
   (A) Prohibiting trade with any European nation
   (B) Banning of Christianity and persecution of Christians
   (C) Restricting exploration for territorial and commercial purposes
   (D) Limiting travel to and from the country

6. Between the sixteenth and mid-eighteenth centuries, the Americas had established economic links to all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) Europe
   (B) India
   (C) South East Asia
   (D) Africa

7. Which of the following most accurately describes the role of the aristocracy in European absolute monarchies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
   (A) They exercised absolute control over peasant populations through feudal obligations.
   (B) Like the monarch, they believed their status and power had been divinely ordained.
   (C) They used traditional powers to exert influence over politics and the monarchy.
   (D) They funded colonization attempts so the monarch would not have to.

8. Introduction of new crops from the Americas to China in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries caused
   (A) the Chinese to abandon traditional foods
   (B) large-scale immigration from regions where food sources were less available
   (C) widespread adoption of the European three-field system
   (D) a rapid increase in population due to better nutrition
“According to this foundation of reciprocal Amity, and a general Amnesty, all and every one of the Electors of the sacred Roman Empire, the Princes and States (therein comprehending the Nobility, which depend immediately on the Empire) their Vassals, Subjects, Citizens, Inhabitants (to whom on the account of the Bohemian or German Troubles or Alliances, contracted here and there, might have been done by the one Party or the other, any Prejudice or Damage in any manner, or under what pretence soever, as well in their Lordships, their fiefs, Underfiefs, Allodations, as in their Dignitys, Immunitys, Rights and Privileges) shall be fully re-establish’d on the one side and the other, in the Ecclesiastick or Laick State, which they enjoy’d, or could lawfully enjoy, notwithstanding any Alterations, which have been made in the mean time to the contrary.”

9. This quotation from the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 establishes

(A) the right of leaders in the Holy Roman Empire to promote nobles within the Church without fear of papal recrimination
(B) the right of German princes to control their lands and follow the Christian denomination of their choosing
(C) France’s right to German territories, as supported by the feudal structure of the Catholic Church
(D) that peace will only be temporary while social problems in Bohemia and Germany are worked out with the help of the Church

10. Mughal India, Safavid Persia, and Ottoman Turkey were collectively known as

(A) the Balkan States
(B) the Gunpowder Empires
(C) the Golden Horde
(D) the Great Khanates

Check your answers on page 214.
1. Which of the following correctly pairs the first successful French settlement in the Americas with the explorer who settled it?

(A) Charlesfort on Parris Island, Jacques Cartier  
(B) Saint-Domingue, Henri de Feynes  
(C) Quebec City, Samuel de Champlain  
(D) Nova Gallia, Giovanni da Veranzano

2. England’s Interregnum ended when

(A) the House of Tudor defeated the House of York, with Henry VII ascending to the throne  
(B) Oliver Cromwell executed Charles I and declared himself Lord Protector of the realm  
(C) a mostly bloodless revolution resulted in William and Mary’s installation as joint monarchs  
(D) Charles II was restored to the throne after living in exile France and the Netherlands

3. One significant effect of the Black Death was

(A) the rise of feudalism in western Europe as a means of imposing order on the chaos caused by the plague  
(B) the development of humanist thought in response to the suffering and staggering death toll  
(C) an oversupply of material goods in western Europe left unused by the large percent of the population who died  
(D) a population increase in China, where the effects of the disease were less severe than in Europe

4. The Council of Trent was convened primarily in order to

(A) codify Catholic orthodoxy, repudiate Protestant heresies, and reform Church practices  
(B) revise a prior ban on the veneration of icons in the Eastern Orthodox Church  
(C) end the Great Western Schism by deposing one of two competing popes but eventually electing a third  
(D) disband and denounce the Knights Templar

5. All of the following statements about the Taj Mahal are true EXCEPT

(A) it was built as a memorial for a shah’s late wife.  
(B) it was built by a Muslim ruler in a historically Hindu country.  
(C) it is a site of considerable significance to the Buddhist faith.  
(D) it was looted by the British in the nineteenth century and repaired a half-century later.

6. Which of the following became staple crops in parts of Africa and Asia due to the impact of the Columbian Exchange?

(A) Sugar and tobacco  
(B) Mint and bananas  
(C) Maize and manioc  
(D) Okra and rice

7. Which of the following countries did NOT establish a maritime empire in the Americas?

(A) Russia  
(B) Portugal  
(C) The Netherlands  
(D) Spain

8. Global circulation of what metal from the Americas spurred commercialization and the creation of a global economy?

(A) Nickel  
(B) Copper  
(C) Silver  
(D) Gold
9. Which of the following was NOT an example of major developments in transportation and communication during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries?

(A) Steamships  
(B) Telegraphs  
(C) Canals  
(D) Tollways

10. What led to the contraction of the Ottoman Empire?

(A) Anti-imperial resistance  
(B) New patterns of migration  
(C) The impact of generations of intermarriage  
(D) Changes in European and American demand for exports

Check your answers on page 215.
DRILL 8

1. Explorers from which country discovered Australia in 1606?
   (A) The Netherlands
   (B) Great Britain
   (C) China
   (D) India

2. The inauguration of Constantine XI in 1449 marked the last
   (A) period of Ottoman control over Constantinople
   (B) Mongol invader to rule Byzantium
   (C) pagan regime in the Roman empire
   (D) reign of a Byzantine emperor

3. Commercial and cultural interaction between Japan and the West was instigated in
   (A) the sixteenth century by Jesuit missionaries from Portugal
   (B) the thirteenth century by Italian explorer Marco Polo
   (C) the nineteenth century by American sailors headed west from California
   (D) the fifteenth century by Spanish explorers dispatched by Ferdinand and Isabella

4. Rather than rely on the bonds of Islamic identity or tribal identification, the Mughal Empire established imperial unity through
   (A) violent persecution of minority groups, who fled or died
   (B) common Persian-based culture and a powerful emperor
   (C) economically liberal policies with minimal taxation
   (D) promotion of Mughal nationalism through bold military displays

5. The Ottoman conquest of which city formally established the Ottoman Empire?
   (A) Ankara
   (B) Constantinople
   (C) Baghdad
   (D) Alexandria

6. Immediately before the arrival of Hernan Cortes in Central America, all of the following were true of the Aztecs EXCEPT that
   (A) they had defeated the Zapotecs and Mixtecs for control of Mesoamerica’s Pacific coast
   (B) their trained horsemen struck fear in the hearts of other Central American tribes, leading to widespread conquest
   (C) they had undertaken a major rebuilding of Tenochtitlan, including expanding the Great Pyramid
   (D) their Triple Alliance for military control over Mesoamerica engaged in so-called “flower wars” involving human sacrifice

7. English maritime exploration was largely privately financed at first because
   (A) the Church of England would not permit the monarchy to undertake exploration
   (B) the English monarchy did not want to appear to be in conflict with the French
   (C) explorers sought to make claims for themselves without informing the Crown
   (D) the monarchy lacked comparable resources to Spain’s or Portugal’s
8. The Spanish Inquisition, as established by Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile in 1481, was primarily intended to

(A) identify and destroy anyone practicing witchcraft in Spanish territories
(B) guarantee Catholic orthodoxy among converts from Judaism and Islam
(C) control the population at large using surprise and fear as its chief weapons
(D) investigate possible avenues of exploration to increase the wealth of the Church

9. Which of the following statements about Portuguese colonization of the New World is accurate?

(A) The Portuguese traded their New World colonies to the Dutch for rights to Africa.
(B) Armed conflict with Spanish settlers drove the Portuguese out of South America.
(C) The Treaty of Tordesillas limited Portuguese settlement of South America to Brazil.
(D) Portuguese explorers first reached the South American coast by sailing around Africa.

10. Which of the following is the correct chronological order from earliest to most recent of the start of the following European movements: the Age of Enlightenment, Protestant Reformation, the Renaissance and the Scientific Revolution?

(A) Renaissance, Protestant Reformation, Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment
(B) Renaissance, Enlightenment, Protestant Reformation, Scientific Revolution
(C) Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment, Protestant Reformation, Renaissance
(D) Enlightenment, Renaissance, Protestant Reformation, Scientific Revolution

Check your answers on page 216.
1. All of the following are differences between medieval art and Renaissance art EXCEPT
   (A) medieval art was mostly isolated to cathedrals whereas Renaissance art could be found in both religious and public places
   (B) medieval art displayed humans as very flat or stiff in appearance, whereas Renaissance art made humans more realistic and softer in appearance
   (C) religious leaders mostly commissioned medieval art, whereas religious and secular leaders commissioned Renaissance art
   (D) medieval art was almost entirely religious in subject, whereas Renaissance was almost all secular in subject

2. The development of the Gutenberg press in the mid-fifteenth century was significant for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
   (A) it constituted the first printing press in the world
   (B) it made books more easy to produce and more affordable to the general European public
   (C) it promoted the printing of texts in languages other than Latin and thus more accessible to the reading public
   (D) it led to increased higher education and literacy across Europe

3. Martin Luther’s list of 95 Theses was largely written for which of the following reasons?
   (A) Luther sought to organize the Germanic states into one unified political state.
   (B) Luther protested the use of Catholic indulgences as a means of controlling salvation and availability of the word of God to non-Latin speaking peoples.
   (C) Luther attempted to undermine the power of the Roman Catholic church and that of the pope.
   (D) Luther aimed to consolidate the power of religion and state into a single Saxon state.

4. Which of the following best explains the motivation of English king Henry VIII in establishing the Anglican Church (or Church of England) as a separate entity from the Roman Catholic Church in 1534?
   (A) The pope refused to grant Henry an annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon.
   (B) Henry embraced the Protestant movements sweeping across the English isles.
   (C) Henry sought to separate England and its religion from the rival Catholic states of France and Spain.
   (D) Henry refused to permit the Roman Catholic Church from holding English land without paying taxes.

5. The Catholic counter-reformation during the sixteenth century was effective in reestablishing control over many regions and peoples that had embraced Protestant beliefs. All of the following were largely Catholic by 1600 c.e. EXCEPT
   (A) Spain
   (B) Italy
   (C) Scotland
   (D) France

6. Copernicus’ On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres and Galileo’s Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief Systems of the World were ultimately accepted because
   (A) the Ptolemaic model of celestial motion became more established.
   (B) the Roman Catholic Church embraced the geocentric model.
   (C) Galileo was able to justify the perceived motion of the planets and stars using his telescope.
   (D) the Roman Catholic Church did not ban Galileo’s work as heretical and it was widely read and accepted.
7. Which of the following scientists invented calculus, which validated many of the scientific theories proposed at that time and it remains regularly used today?

(A) Francis Bacon  
(B) Tycho Brahe  
(C) Galileo  
(D) Isaac Newton

8. The development and application of the scientific method was a critical step during the Scientific Revolution because

(A) it validated previous approaches by using pure reason  
(B) it required experimental or mathematical proof, rather than just reason, for validation and acceptance  
(C) it allowed European scientists to follow a common approach or convention with scientists in China and Middle East  
(D) of none of the above

9. In the late fifteenth century, European nations began sailing to new regions of the globe including the Americas and the Orient. Which of the following best explains the rationale for the earliest expeditions?

(A) To find gold and riches to finance their respective nations  
(B) To establish new trading routes with the Orient  
(C) To conquer new lands and expand their respective domains  
(D) To convert and offer salvation to non-Christians in other regions of the world

10. Spain and Portugal were in direct competition for exploration and claiming of lands in the newly discovered Americas during the late fifteenth century. Which of the following treaties was signed to delineate territorial possessions in the new world at this time?

(A) Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo  
(B) Treaty of Tordesillas  
(C) Treaty of Utrecht  
(D) Treaty of Madrid

Check your answers on page 218.