

CHAPTER 19 Section 1 (pages 529–535)

Europeans Explore the East

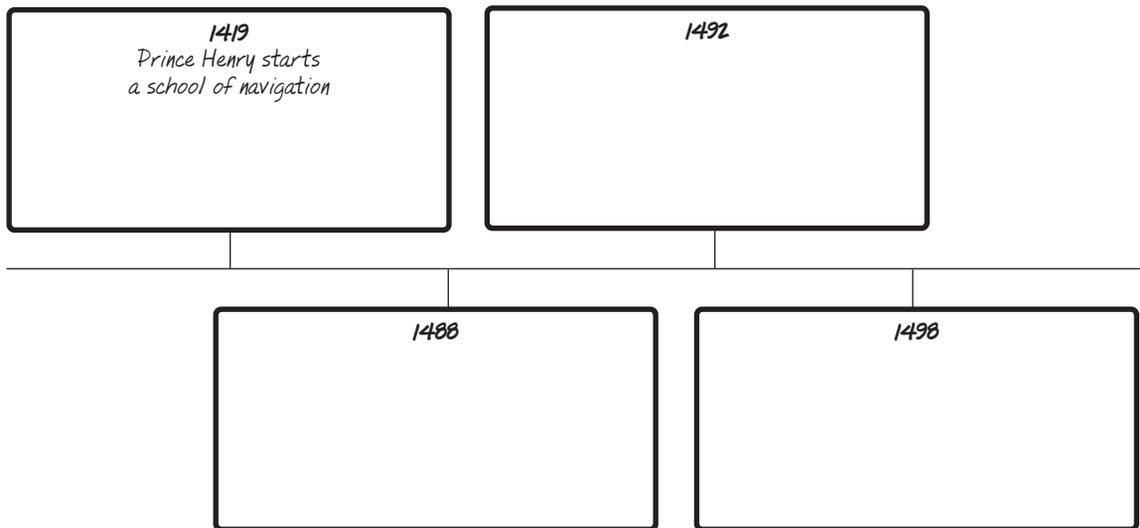
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last chapter, you read about empire building in Asia.

In this section, you will learn why and how Europeans began an age of exploration.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on important events in European exploration.



TERMS AND NAMES

Bartolomeu Dias Portuguese explorer who rounded the tip of Africa

Prince Henry Portuguese supporter of exploration

Vasco da Gama Explorer who gave Portugal a direct sea route to India

Treaty of Tordesillas Treaty between Spain and Portugal dividing newly discovered lands between them

Dutch East India Company Dutch company that established and directed trade throughout Asia

For “God, Glory, and Gold”

(pages 529–530)

Why did Europeans begin to explore new lands?

For many centuries, Europeans did not have much contact with people from other lands. That changed in the 1400s. Europeans hoped to gain new sources of wealth. By exploring the seas, traders hoped to find new, faster routes to Asia—

the source of spices and luxury goods. Another reason for exploration was spreading Christianity to new lands.

Bartolomeu Dias, an early Portuguese explorer, explained his motives: “to serve God and His Majesty, to give light to those who were in darkness and to grow rich as all men desire to do.”

Advances in technology made these voyages possible. A new kind of ship, the *caravel*, was stronger than earlier ships. It had triangle-shaped sails that allowed it to sail against the wind. Ships

could now travel far out into the ocean. The magnetic compass allowed sea captains to stay on course better.

1. What were the two main reasons for European exploration?

Portugal Leads the Way; Spain Also Makes Claims

(pages 530–533)

How did Portugal lead the way in exploration?

The first nation to develop and use the caravel and the magnetic compass was Portugal. **Prince Henry** was committed to the idea of exploring. In 1419, he started a school of *navigation*. Sea captains, mapmakers, and navigators met and exchanged ideas there.

Over the next few decades, Portuguese captains sailed farther and farther down the west coast of Africa. In 1488, Bartolomeu Dias reached the southern tip of Africa. Ten years later, **Vasco da Gama** led a ship around Africa, to India, and back. The Portuguese had found a sea route to Asia.

The Spanish, meanwhile, had plans of their own. Christopher Columbus convinced the king and queen that he could reach Asia by sailing west. In 1492, instead of landing in Asia, Columbus touched land in the islands of the Americas. Spain and Portugal argued over which nation had the rights to the land that Columbus had claimed. In 1494, they signed the **Treaty of Tordesillas**. It divided the world into two areas. Portugal won the right to control the eastern parts—including Africa, India, and other parts of Asia. Spain got the western parts—including most of the Americas.

2. How did Spain and Portugal solve their differences over claims to new lands?

Trading Empires in the Indian Ocean (pages 533–535)

Who established trading empires in the Indian Ocean?

Portugal moved quickly to make the new Indian Ocean route pay off. Through military might, Portugal gained power over islands that were rich in desirable spices. They were called the Spice Islands. Spices now cost Europeans one-fifth of what they had cost before, while still making Portugal very wealthy.

Other European nations joined in this trade. In the 1600s, the English and Dutch entered the East Indies. They quickly broke Portuguese power in the area. Then both nations set up an East India Company to control Asian trade. These companies were more than businesses. They were like governments. They had the power to make money, sign treaties, and raise their own armies. The **Dutch East India Company** was richer and more powerful than England's company.

By 1700, the Dutch ruled much of Indonesia. They had trading posts in many other Asian countries and commanded the southern tip of Africa. At the same time, both England and France finally gained footholds in India.

Nevertheless, even though Europeans controlled the trade between Asia and Europe, they had little *impact* on most people living in these areas.

3. How did the Dutch and English become Indian Ocean trading powers ?

CHAPTER 20 Section 2 (pages 561–565)

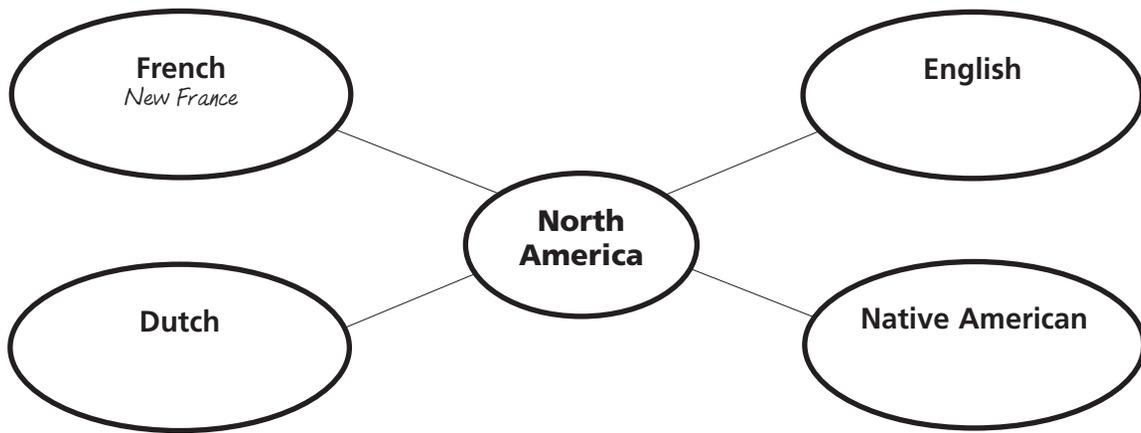
European Nations Settle North America

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last chapter, you read about Spanish conquests. In this section, you will see how other nations competed for power in North America.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to show different claims in North America.



TERMS AND NAMES

New France Area of the Americas explored and claimed by France

Jamestown First permanent settlement in America

Pilgrims Group of English people who founded a colony in Plymouth

Puritans People who did not agree with the practices of the Church of England

New Netherland Dutch colony begun in modern New York City

French and Indian War War between Britain and France over land in North America

Metacom Native American leader who led an attack on the villages of Massachusetts; also called King Philip

Competing Claims in North America (pages 561–562)

What new colonies were formed in North America?

In the early 1500s, the French began to explore North America. Jacques Cartier discovered and named the St. Lawrence River. He then followed it to the site of what is now Montreal. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain sailed as far as modern-day Quebec. In the next 100 years, the French explored and claimed the area around the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River all the way to its mouth at the Gulf of Mexico. The area became

known as **New France**. The main activity in this colony was trade in beaver fur.

1. What was the main economic activity in New France?

The English Arrive in North America (pages 562–563)

Why did the English settle in Massachusetts?

The English also began to colonize North America. The first permanent settlement was at **Jamestown**,

in modern Virginia, in 1607. The colony struggled at first. Many settlers died from disease, hunger, or war with the native peoples. Soon, farmers began to grow tobacco to meet the high demand for it in Europe.

In 1620, a group known as **Pilgrims** founded a second English colony in Plymouth, in Massachusetts. These settlers and others who followed were deeply religious people who did not agree with the practices of the Church of England. They were called **Puritans**.

Meanwhile, the Dutch also started a new colony. They settled in the location of modern New York City and called it **New Netherland**. Like the French, they traded fur. The colony became known as a home to people of many different cultures. Europeans also took possession of many islands of the Caribbean. There they built tobacco and sugar plantations that used enslaved Africans as workers.

2. In which two places did English colonists first settle?

The Struggle for North America

(pages 563–564)

Who fought for control of North America?

The European powers began to fight for control of North America. First, the English forced the Dutch to give up their colony. New Amsterdam was renamed New York. The English also started other colonies along the Atlantic coast, from New Hampshire to Georgia. These English colonists interfered with the French settlers in Canada.

The British and the French clashed over the Ohio Valley in 1754. The fight was called the **French and Indian War**. When it ended in 1763, France was forced to give up all its land in North America to England.

3. How did England gain land from the French?

Native Americans Respond

(pages 564–565)

How did native peoples respond to the colonists?

The native peoples responded to the colonists in many different ways. Many worked closely with the French and Dutch, joining in the fur trade and benefiting from it. Those who lived near the English, though, had stormier relations with colonists. More than just trade, the English were interested in settling the land and farming it. This was land that Native Americans would not be able to use for hunting or growing their own food.

Conflicts over land *erupted* into war several times. One of the bloodiest times was known as King Philip's War. The Native American ruler **Metacom** (also known as King Philip) led an attack on 52 colonial villages throughout Massachusetts. However, Metacom's forces were no match for the settlers' guns and cannons.

As in Spanish lands, the native peoples suffered even more from disease than from warfare. Thousands upon thousands of Native Americans died from European illnesses. This made it impossible for them to resist the growth of the colonies.

4. Why did Native Americans lose their way of life?

CHAPTER 36 Section 1 (pages 1071–1074)

The Impact of Science and Technology

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about struggles for democracy in China.

In this section, you will learn about recent changes in science and technology.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on recent developments and discoveries and their effects.

TERMS AND NAMES

International Space Station Project, involving 16 nations, to build a huge laboratory in space

Internet Worldwide computer network

genetic engineering Use of genes to develop new products and cures

cloning Process of creating identical copies of DNA for research and other purposes

green revolution Attempt to increase food resources worldwide in the 20th century

DEVELOPMENT/DISCOVERY	EFFECT
<i>Satellites</i>	<i>Improved television broadcasts.</i>

Exploring the Solar System and Beyond (pages 1071–1072)

How did competition give way to cooperation in space?

From the 1950s to the 1970s, the United States and Soviet Union took their Cold War rivalry to space. Each nation tried to be the first to reach the moon and beyond.

In the 1970s, the two nations began to cooperate in space exploration. In 1975, United States and Soviet spacecraft *docked*, or joined together, in space. Later, American and Soviet space missions included scientists from other countries. In the late 1990s, the United States, Russia, and 14 other nations began working together to build the **International Space Station**.

Some space missions did not include human crew members. Unmanned flights sent back pictures and information about other planets.

In 1990, the United States and European countries sent the Hubble Space Telescope into orbit around the earth. This satellite sent back *unprecedented* images of objects in space.

1. Give three examples of international cooperation in space.

Expanding Global Communications (pages 1072–1073)

How has technology changed communications?

Every day satellites are used to track the weather around the world. They are also used to search for minerals on the planet. Satellites allow television broadcasts to carry events live around the world.

Another advance in technology has been the computer. Computers have become more powerful since they were first invented. At the same time, they have gotten smaller in size. Consumer goods such as microwave ovens, telephones, and cars often include computer chips to keep them running.

Millions of people around the world use personal computers at work or at home. Many of these people are connected through the **Internet**, a worldwide computer network. The Internet allows people to get a great deal of information more quickly and easily than ever before. The Internet also allows people to communicate with one another.

2. How have computers changed everyday living?

Transforming Human Life

(pages 1073–1074)

How has new technology changed medicine?

New technology has changed medicine. *Lasers* allow doctors to perform surgery to fix problems in delicate areas, such as in the eye or the brain. New methods for making images of the body help doctors locate problems.

Research into genes has helped unlock the secrets of some diseases. **Genetic engineering** enables scientists to use genes in new ways. For example, scientists can develop plants with special traits. **Cloning** is part of genetic engineering. It is the creation of identical copies of *DNA*. Cloning can be used to produce plants and animals that are identical to the existing plants and animals. The application of this new understanding of genes has led to many developments in agriculture.

Scientists have made other advances in farming. In the **green revolution**, scientists have developed new strains of food crops to help farmers grow more food.

3. Why is genetic engineering an important development?

CHAPTER 20 Section 1 (pages 553–559)

Spain Builds an American Empire

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last chapter, you read about European exploration in the East.

In this section, you will study the Spanish and Portuguese exploration of the Americas.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to show some of the results of Spanish conquest.

TERMS AND NAMES

Christopher Columbus Italian explorer who landed in the Americas
colony Land controlled by another nation

Hernando Cortés Conquistador who defeated the Aztec

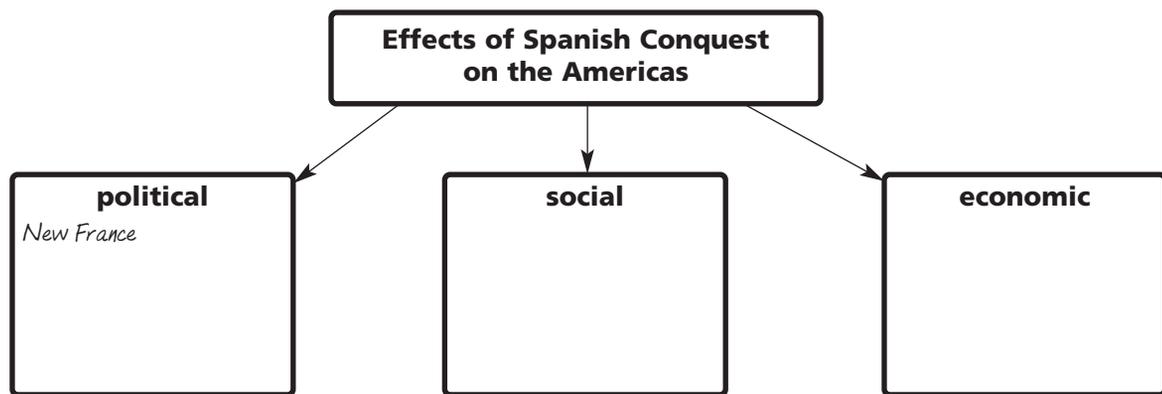
conquistadors Spanish explorers in the Americas

Francisco Pizarro Conquistador who defeated the Inca

Atahualpa Last Incan emperor

mestizo Person with mixed Spanish and Native American blood

encomienda System of mining and farming using natives as slave labor



The Voyage of Columbus

(pages 553–554)

How did the voyage of Columbus change the Americas?

In 1492, **Christopher Columbus**, an Italian sailor, led a voyage for Spain. He sailed west hoping to reach Asia. Instead, he landed in the Americas. Columbus thought that he had reached the East Indies in Asia. He misnamed the natives he met there, calling them Indians. He claimed the land for Spain. From then on, Spain began to create **colonies**. Colonies are lands controlled by another nation.

In 1500, a Portuguese explorer claimed Brazil. In 1501, Amerigo Vespucci explored the eastern coast of South America. He said that these lands were a new world. Soon after, a mapmaker showed the lands as a separate continent. He named them America after Vespucci.

Other voyages gave Europeans more knowledge about the world. Balboa reached the Pacific Ocean. Ferdinand Magellan sailed completely around the world.

1. Which voyages gave Europeans new knowledge of the world?

Spanish Conquests in Mexico

(pages 554–556)

Why did Spain conquer the Aztecs?

Hernando Cortés was one of the Spanish **conquistadors**, or conquerors. In the 16th century, they began to explore the lands of the Americas. They were seeking great riches. In 1519, Cortés came to Mexico and defeated the powerful *Aztec Empire* led by Montezuma II.

2. What was the main goal of Cortés in his conquests?

Spanish Conquests in Peru

(pages 556–557)

How did Spain build an empire?

About 15 years later, **Francisco Pizarro** led another Spanish force. It conquered the mighty *Inca Empire* of South America, led by **Atahualpa**, the last of the Incan emperors. Once again, the Spanish found gold and silver. By the mid-1500s, Spain had formed an American empire that stretched from modern-day Mexico to Peru. After 1540, the Spanish looked north of Mexico and explored the future United States.

The Spanish lived among the people they conquered. Spanish men married native women. Their children and *descendants* were called **mestizo**—people with mixed Spanish and Native American blood. The Spanish also formed large farms and mines that used natives as slave labor. This system was known as **encomienda**.

One large area of the Americas—Brazil—was the *possession* of Portugal. In the 1830s, colonists began to settle there. Colonists built huge farms called *plantations* to grow sugar, which was in demand in Europe.

3. Give two examples of conquistadors and explain what they did.

Spain's Influence Expands

(page 558)

Where did Spain hope to gain more power?

Soon Spain began to want even more power in the Americas. It started to look at land that is now part of the United States. Explorers like Coronado led expeditions to the area. Catholic priests went along.

4. What area did Coronado explore?

Opposition to Spanish Rule

(page 559)

Who opposed Spanish rule?

Spanish priests began to make some protests, however. One thing they criticized was the *encomienda* system. A monk named Bartolomé de Las Casas and others successfully called for the end of the system.

Native Americans also resisted new or continued Spanish rule. One of the most serious *rebellions* occurred in New Mexico. A Pueblo leader named Popé led a well-organized effort. It involved about 17,000 warriors and drove the Spanish back into New Spain for 12 years.

5. What challenges to their power did the Spanish face?

CHAPTER 20 Section 4 (pages 571–575)

The Columbian Exchange and Global Trade

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the slave trade.
 In this section, you will learn about other kinds of trade.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the Columbian Exchange.

TERMS AND NAMES

Columbian Exchange Global transfer of foods, plants, and animals during the colonization of the Americas

capitalism Economic system based on private ownership and the investment of wealth for profit

joint-stock company Company in which people pooled their wealth for a common purpose

mercantilism Economic policy of increasing wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and selling more goods than are bought

favorable balance of trade Condition resulting from selling more goods than are bought

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE	
Leaving the Americas	Arriving in the Americas
<i>tomatoes, corn, potatoes</i>	

The Columbian Exchange

(pages 571–573)

What was the Columbian Exchange?

There was constant movement of people and products from Europe and Africa to the Americas. The large-scale transfer of foods, plants, and animals was called the **Columbian Exchange**. Important foods such as corn and potatoes were taken from the Americas to Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Some foods moved from the Old World to the New. Bananas, black-eyed peas, and yams were taken from Africa to the Americas. Cattle, pigs, and horses had never been seen in the Americas until the Europeans brought them. Deadly illnesses also moved to the Americas. They killed a large part of the Native American population.

- 1. What did the Columbian Exchange take from the Americas, and what did it bring?**

Global Trade (pages 573–574)

How did business change?

The settling of the Americas and the growth of trade started an economic revolution. This revolution led to a new set of business practices still followed today. One was the rise of an economic system called **capitalism**. It is based on *private ownership* of property and the right of a business to earn a profit on money it has invested.

Another new business idea was the **joint-stock company**. In this type of company, many investors pool their money to start a business and share in the profits.

2. What is capitalism?

The Growth of Mercantilism

(pages 574–575)

Why were colonies important in mercantilism?

During the Commercial Revolution, European governments began to follow an idea called **mercantilism**. According to this theory, a country's power depended on its wealth. Getting more gold and silver increased a country's wealth. So did selling more goods than it bought. Selling more than it bought would result in a **favorable balance of trade**. Colonies played an important role because they provided goods that could be sold in trade.

The American colonies changed European society. Merchants grew wealthy and powerful. Towns and cities grew larger. Still, most people lived in the countryside, farmed for a living, and were poor.

3. Why were colonies important to European mercantilism?

CHAPTER 36 Section 2 (pages 1075–1081)

Global Economic Development

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about changes in science and technology.

In this section, you will read about the new global economy.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to show the causes and effects of global economic development.

TERMS AND NAMES

developed nation Industrialized nation

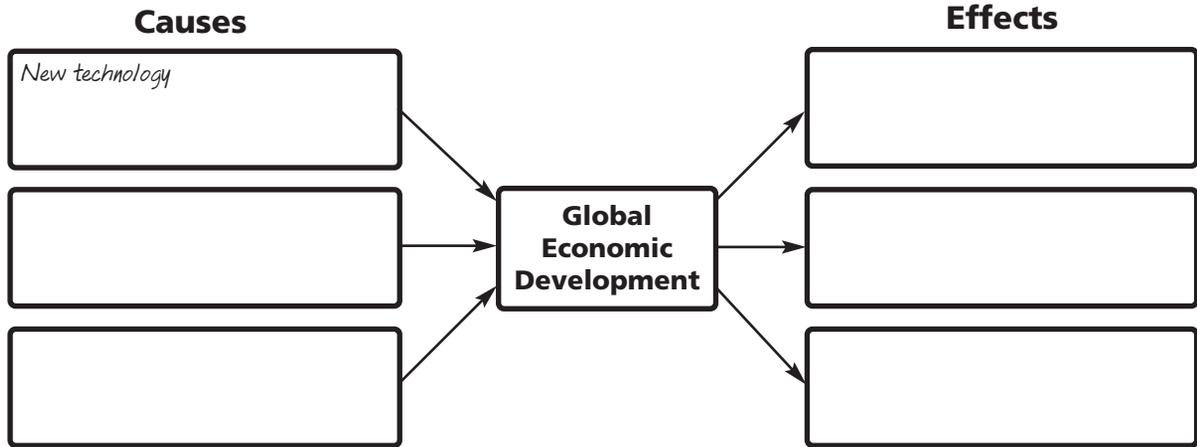
emerging nation Nation that is still developing industry

global economy Economy linking the economies of many nations

free trade Absence of barriers that can block trade between countries

ozone layer Layer of atmosphere that blocks dangerous rays from the sun

sustainable growth Economic growth that meets current needs but conserves resources for the future



Technology Revolutionizes the World's Economy (pages 1075–1076)

How have the economies of the developed nations changed?

Technology has changed the world's economies. In the 1950s, scientists found new ways to make plastics, which came to be widely used. In recent years, industries have begun using robots to make products. These changes have required workers to have more and different skills than before.

In industrialized nations, or **developed nations**, there are more jobs in service and information industries. Manufacturing jobs began to grow more quickly in the **emerging nations** where wages are lower.

1. What types of jobs are on the increase in developed nations?

Economic Globalization (pages 1076–1077)

Why is free trade important in a global economy?

A **global economy** continued to develop in the 1980s. Telephone and computer links connect banks and other financial companies around the world. *Multinational corporations* operate in many countries.

After World War II, many leaders believed that world economies would grow best if there were **free trade**. This means there would be no barriers to block goods from one country from entering another country. Many steps have been taken to put free trade in practice. In 1951, some nations in Europe joined together to create free trade. That group, now called the *European Union* (EU), has grown to become a powerful trading bloc.

The United States, Canada, and Mexico agreed to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1994. Another free trade zone was set up in Latin America. Similar groups are being put together in Africa and Asia.

In recent years, there has been considerable disagreement on the impact of the globalization of the economy. Supporters suggest that open, competitive markets and the free flow of goods, services, technology, and investments benefit all nations. Opponents charge that globalization has been a disaster for the poorest countries. Many, they suggest, are worse off today than they were in the past.

2. Name three steps that have been taken in the direction of free trade.

Impact of Global Development

(pages 1079–1080)

How has the development of the global economy affected the use of energy and other resources?

Economic growth needs many resources. Manufacturing and trade both use huge amounts of energy. Oil has been a major source of this energy. Whenever the flow of oil has been threatened, the world's economies have suffered shocks.

In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. This threatened the flow of Kuwaiti oil. Soon, the countries of the United Nations went to war against Iraq. This was known as the Gulf War.

Economic growth has also caused environmental problems. Burning coal and oil has polluted the air. It has also caused *acid rain* and contributed to global warming. The release of some chemicals into the air has weakened Earth's **ozone layer**. This layer of atmosphere blocks dangerous rays from the sun.

One new idea about growth involves sustainable development. **Sustainable growth** requires meeting current needs while *conserving* future resources.

3. What environmental problems have resulted from economic growth?

CHAPTER 20 Section 3 (pages 566–570)

The Atlantic Slave Trade

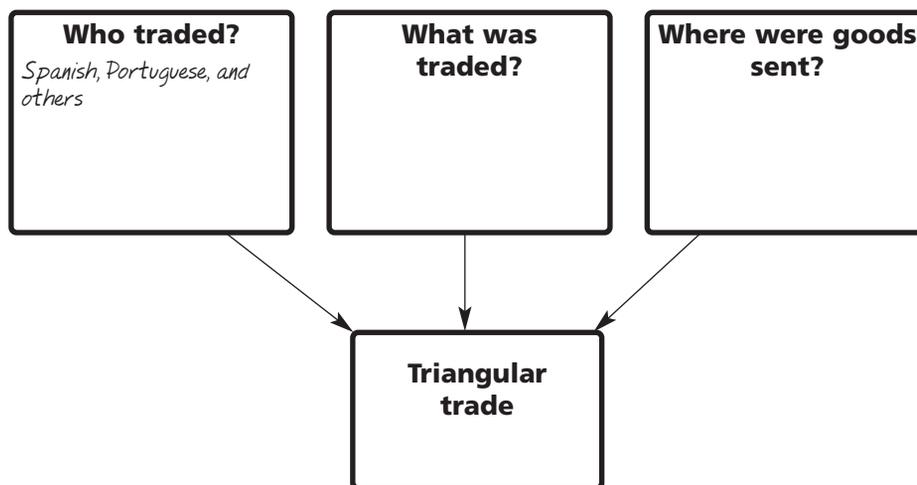
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you saw how different European nations settled in North America.

In this section, you will read about the slave trade that brought Africans to the Americas.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the triangular trade system.



TERMS AND NAMES

Atlantic slave trade Buying and selling of Africans for work in the Americas

triangular trade European trade between the Americas, Africa, and Europe involving slaves and other goods

middle passage Voyage that brought captured Africans to the West Indies and the Americas

The Causes of African Slavery

(pages 566–567)

What was the Atlantic slave trade?

Slavery has had a long history in Africa and in the world. For most of that history in Africa, though, large numbers of people had not been enslaved. That changed in the 600s, when Muslim traders started to take many slaves to Southwest Asia.

Most worked as servants, and they did have certain rights. Also, the sons and daughters of slaves were considered to be free. The European slave trade that began in the 1500s was larger. The enslaved Africans also were treated far more harshly.

In the Americas, Europeans first used Native Americans to work farms and mines. When the native peoples began dying from disease, the Europeans brought in Africans. The buying and selling of Africans for work in the Americas became known as the **Atlantic slave trade**. From 1500 to 1870, when the slave trade in the Americas finally ended, about 9.5 million Africans had been *imported* as slaves.

The Spanish first began the practice of bringing Africans to the Americas. However, the Portuguese increased the demand for slaves. They were looking for workers for their sugar plantations in Brazil.

1. Why were slaves brought to the Americas?

Slavery Spreads Throughout the Americas (pages 567–568)

What sorts of plantations existed in the Americas?

Other European colonies also brought slaves to work on tobacco, sugar, and coffee plantations. About 400,000 slaves were brought to the English colonies in North America. Their population had increased to about 2 million in 1830.

Many African rulers joined in the slave trade. They captured people inland and brought them to the coast to sell to European traders.

2. How did some African rulers participate in the slave trade?

A Forced Journey (page 568–569)

What kinds of trade included human beings?

Africans taken to the Americas were part of a **triangular trade** between Europe, Africa, and the Americas. European ships brought manufactured goods to Africa, trading them for people. They carried Africans across the Atlantic to the Americas, where they were sold into slavery. The traders then bought sugar, coffee, and tobacco to bring back to Europe.

Another triangle involved ships sailing from the northern English colonies in North America. They

carried rum to Africa, people to the West Indies, and sugar and molasses back to the colonies to make more rum.

The part of the voyage that brought people to the Americas was called the **middle passage**. It was harsh and cruel. People were crammed into ships, beaten, and given little food. About 20 percent of the people on these ships died.

3. What was the triangular trade?

Slavery in the Americas; Consequences of the Slave Trade (pages 569–570)

What was life like for the slaves?

Life on the plantations was harsh as well. People were sold to the highest bidder. They worked from dawn to dusk in the fields. They lived in small huts and had little food and clothing. Africans kept alive their traditional music and beliefs to try to maintain their spirits. Sometimes they rebelled. From North America to Brazil, from 1522 to the 1800s, there were small-scale slave revolts.

The Atlantic slave trade had a huge impact on both Africa and the Americas. In Africa many cultures lost generations of members. Africans began fighting Africans over the control of the slave trade.

The Africans' labor helped build the Americas. They brought skills and culture too. Many of the nations of the Americas have mixed race populations.

4. How did Africans change the Americas?

CHAPTER
19**SECTION QUIZ*****Europeans Explore the East***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. What European nation profited most from trade with the East in the years directly following the Crusades?
- a. Italy
b. Spain
c. France
d. England
- _____ 2. Which nation did Prince Henry help to take the lead in overseas exploration?
- a. Italy
b. Spain
c. Portugal
d. the Netherlands
- _____ 3. In the 1400s, what was the most important trade good from the East?
- a. tea
b. silk
c. spices
d. porcelain
- _____ 4. Bartolomeu Dias captained the first European ship to sail what route?
- a. west across the Atlantic Ocean
b. along the West Coast of Africa
c. across the Indian Ocean to India
d. around the southern tip of Africa
- _____ 5. What did Vasco da Gama succeed in gaining for Portugal?
- a. control of the Spice Islands
b. a sea route between Portugal and India
c. a sea route between Portugal and China
d. profitable trade with the Philippine Islands
- _____ 6. The Line of Demarcation established a boundary between which two regions?
- a. Portugal and Spain
b. claimed and unclaimed lands
c. new lands Portugal could claim and those Spain could claim
d. the part of the world that was under the pope's control and the part that was not
- _____ 7. By the 1700s, which nation's East India Company dominated the Indian Ocean trade?
- a. France
b. England
c. Portugal
d. the Netherlands

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What inspired Europeans to begin exploring foreign lands in the 1400s? What made it possible for them to begin these explorations?



SECTION QUIZ

European Nations Settle North America

Section 2

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The Treaty of Tordesillas divided new lands between the Spanish and the Portuguese. _____ *true*

Example: The French and the English largely honored the Treaty of Tordesillas. _____ *ignored*

1. The Dutch were ousted from North America by the English. _____
2. Quebec was the first permanent English settlement in North America. _____
3. New Netherland covered much of what is now the midwestern United States and eastern Canada. _____
4. The Pilgrim settlers who founded Jamestown were mainly interested in religious freedom. _____
5. The group known as the Puritans founded the colony known as Massachusetts Bay. _____
6. The French and Indian War began in 1675 when Metacom led an attack on colonial villages in Massachusetts. _____
7. As a result of the French and Indian War, the French seized control of nearly the entire eastern half of North America. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were the chief reasons that the French, English, and Dutch each were interested in North America during this time? How did the occupations and activities of the French, English, and Dutch compare?

CHAPTER
36**SECTION QUIZ*****The Impact of Science and Technology***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. NASA and the European space agency cooperated in the launch of the
- International Space Station.
 - Hubble Space Telescope.
 - first manned spacecraft.
 - first spacecraft with an international crew.
- _____ 2. The Internet was originally developed for use in
- international espionage.
 - missile control.
 - space exploration.
 - scientific research.
- _____ 3. The term “genetic engineering” refers to
- using extremely precise surgical techniques.
 - selective breeding to emphasize certain traits.
 - modifying the hereditary units in an organism.
 - creating machines that can do the work of humans.
- _____ 4. The successful cloning of an organism would, by definition, result in a new organism that was
- unable to reproduce itself.
 - genetically identical to the original.
 - superior in at least one trait to the original.
 - larger, stronger, and healthier than the original.
- _____ 5. The “green revolution” was an effort to
- produce food more efficiently.
 - use only natural fertilizers and pesticides.
 - combine small farms into large businesses.
 - increase the number of people engaged in farming.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

The word *outlook* can mean “attitude; way of thinking” or it can mean “what is likely for the future; likely outcome.” How have recent advances in science and technology shaped both our attitudes and what is likely for us in the future?



SECTION QUIZ

Spain Builds an American Empire

Section 1

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: In 1680, Popé led a successful revolt against the Spanish. _____ *true*

Example: As a result of Popé’s uprising, the Apache regained control of their lands.
_____ *Pueblo*

1. Today’s mestizos are descendants of Portuguese colonists and Native Americans. _____
2. Hernándo Cortés marched his force of about 600 men through Mexico to conquer the Aztec Empire. _____
3. In 1492, Christopher Columbus set sail east across the Indian Ocean in search of a trade route to Asia and its riches. _____
4. The purpose of Christopher Columbus’s second voyage to the Americas was to establish Spanish colonies on the islands of the Caribbean. _____
5. The encomiendas were Spanish explorers who conquered and colonized areas of what are now Mexico, South America, and the United States. _____
6. Montezuma II, the leader of the Arawak people of Brazil, fell out of favor with his subjects over his response to the Spanish conquest. _____
7. Francisco Pizarro and his army defeated the Inca by killing a largely unarmed group and then kidnapping and murdering their king. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Do you think the native peoples of the Americas could have successfully defended their civilizations if they had been more suspicious of the first Spanish to arrive? Explain.



SECTION QUIZ

The Columbian Exchange and Global Trade

Section 4

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The Columbian Exchange began with the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the Caribbean. _____ *true*

Example: The transfer of disease that was part of the Columbian Exchange was most deadly to the native peoples of Europe. _____ *the Americas*

1. The joint-stock company of the 1500s and 1600s was very similar to today’s corporation. _____
2. Capitalism is an economic system based on public ownership of property and the investment of wealth to earn profit. _____
3. Most European joint-stock companies of the 1500s and 1600s were founded for the purpose of fighting wars. _____
4. New business and trade practices in Europe during the 16th and 17th centuries took place before the establishment of colonial empires in the Americas. _____
5. As part of the Columbian Exchange, corn and potatoes were carried west across the Pacific Ocean for the first time. _____
6. As part of the Columbian Exchange, tobacco and tomatoes were carried west across the Pacific Ocean for the first time. _____
7. According to mercantilism, a favorable balance of trade results when the value of the goods sold by a country equals the value of the goods bought by that country. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What was mercantilism? How and why did it encourage European colonization of the Americas?

CHAPTER
36**SECTION QUIZ*****Global Economic Development***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. A developed nation is usually LOWER than an emerging nation with respect to
- literacy.
 - life expectancy.
 - standard of living.
 - political instability.
- _____ 2. In the Persian Gulf War of 1991, 39 allied nations fought against the nation of
- Iran.
 - Iraq.
 - Kuwait.
 - Saudi Arabia.
- _____ 3. The term “global economy” refers to financial interactions that
- cross international borders.
 - occur anywhere in the world.
 - decrease one nation’s dependence on another.
 - are controlled or overseen by the United Nations.
- _____ 4. The major cause of damage to the atmosphere’s ozone layer is caused by
- acid rain.
 - global warming.
 - chlorofluorocarbons.
 - the sun’s ultraviolet rays.
- _____ 5. A nation that opposed the principles of free trade would
- establish import taxes.
 - import more products than it exports.
 - refuse to trade with a particular nation.
 - increase the price of an exported product.
- _____ 6. A multinational corporation is one that
- produces products for export.
 - operates in a number of countries.
 - has stockholders from many nations.
 - depends on the import of raw materials.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why might it be more difficult to successfully practice sustainable development in an emerging nation than in a developed nation?



SECTION QUIZ

The Atlantic Slave Trade

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. Why did the trade in African slaves increase dramatically in the seventh century?

2. What are some ways in which slavery in African and Muslim societies was different from slavery in the Americas?

3. What are some reasons that Africans were considered ideal laborers for the plantations and mines of the European colonists in the Americas?

4. What are three nations, continents, or regions that were an essential part of the triangular trade network?

5. What are some of the goods that were essential to the triangular trade network?

6. What was the starting point and what were the ending points of the middle passage?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were some of the ways in which the Atlantic slave trade affected African and American societies from the 1400s to the 1800s?