SECTION QUIZ  Charlemagne Unites Germanic Kingdoms

Section 1

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

____ 1. All of the following resulted from the repeated invasions of the Germanic tribes that led to the fall of the Roman Empire EXCEPT
   a. the disruption of trade.
   b. the declining in learning.
   c. the ruralization of the population.
   d. the establishment of a common language.

____ 2. The leader who brought Christianity to the Franks was
   a. Clovis.
   b. Charlemagne.
   c. Charles Martel.
   d. Pepin the Short.

____ 3. A book of rules to be used for governing monasteries was written by
   a. Einhard.
   b. Benedict.
   c. Scholastica.
   d. Venerable Bede.

____ 4. The person who was chiefly responsible for increasing the Church’s secular role during the Middle Ages was
   a. Benedict.
   b. Gregory I.
   c. Charles Martel.
   d. Venerable Bede.

____ 5. All of these Frankish leaders were part of the Carolingian Dynasty EXCEPT
   a. Clovis.
   b. Charlemagne.
   c. Louis the Pious.
   d. Charles the Bald.

____ 6. The Treaty of Verdun ended
   a. Carolingian rule of the Franks.
   b. a war between Franks and Muslims.
   c. invasions by the Lombards into central Italy.
   d. civil war in the empire established by Charlemagne.

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

How did the role of the Church develop and change during the early Middle Ages?
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the best answer.

_____ 1. What was the ethnic background of the Vikings?
   a. Asian                              c. Turkish
   b. Arabic                             d. Germanic

_____ 2. Which of the following groups was called the Northmen?
   a. Franks                              c. Magyars
   b. Vikings                            d. Lombards

_____ 3. Which of the following groups were Turkish nomads?
   a. Franks                              c. Magyars
   b. Vikings                            d. Lombards

_____ 4. Which of the following is a synonym for *serf*?
   a. manor                              c. monk
   b. peasant                            d. noble

_____ 5. Under the system of feudalism, a fief belonged to which category?
   a. tax                                 c. land grant
   b. weapon                             d. religious title

_____ 6. In the feudal system, a tithe represented what part of a peasant’s income?
   a. 1 percent                           c. 25 percent
   b. 10 percent                         d. 50 percent

_____ 7. A tithe was a payment made to which type of person?
   a. a lord                             c. a priest
   b. a vassal                           d. a soldier

_____ 8. In the feudal system, what was a manor?
   a. a lord’s estate
   b. a right to use land
   c. a customary way of doing things
   d. an obligation to provide protection

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

What was the cause and effect relationship between the breakdown of the strong central government of the Roman Empire and the development of feudalism?
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the best answer.

____ 1. Despite the fact that all of the following were forbidden in the code of chivalry, knights were rarely punished for
   a. cowardice.
   b. brutality to the weak.
   c. disloyalty to a feudal lord.

____ 2. A knight was expected to fight bravely in defense of three masters, including
   a. the pope.
   b. his squire.
   c. his chosen lady.

____ 3. All of the following could be said about the tournaments held in the Middle Ages EXCEPT that they were
   a. used to test courage.
   b. free of actual bloodshed.
   c. a form of spectator sport.

____ 4. Knights most commonly traded military service for
   a. land.
   b. social status.
   c. monetary reward.

____ 5. Troubadours were
   a. foot soldiers.
   b. poet-musicians.
   c. knights-in-training.

____ 6. Eleanor of Aquitaine is famous for
   a. writing *The Song of Roland*.
   b. weaving the Bayeux Tapestry.
   c. becoming queen of England.

____ 7. *The Song of Roland* is an epic poem about a battle between French knights and
   a. Viking invaders.
   b. Magyar invaders.
   c. Muslim invaders.

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

What inconsistencies do you find in the way a noblewoman was regarded and treated in medieval society and in the requirements that were made of her?
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the best answer.

____ 1. During the Middle Ages, the lowest-ranking members of the clergy were
   a. abbots.                        c. bishops.
   b. priests.                     d. peasants.

____ 2. One example of a sacrament is
   a. baptism.                     c. eternal life.
   b. Christmas.                  d. excommunication.

____ 3. In 1100, the Holy Roman Empire covered most of
   a. the old Roman Empire.
   b. what is present-day France.
   c. what is present-day Europe.
   d. what is present-day Germany.

____ 4. Canon law deals with issues under the authority of
   a. the Church.                  c. the emperor.
   b. the military.                d. a feudal lord.

____ 5. Emperor Henry IV’s punishment for defying the pope was
   a. death.                      c. imprisonment.
   b. torture.                   d. excommunication.

____ 6. The person who was so famous for his red beard that he was nicknamed Barbarossa was
   a. Otto I.                    c. Frederick I.
   b. Pope Leo III.             d. Charlemagne.

____ 7. Considering the meaning of “lay investiture” and the controversy it created, it can be concluded that the word lay describes
   a. lawful or legal actions.
   b. taxes or penalty payments.
   c. biblical scholars or Church officials.
   d. people who are not members of the clergy.

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

Why do you suppose there was such conflict between kings or emperors and the pope during this period of history?
SECTION QUIZ  Changes in Medieval Society

Section 1

A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.  
A term may be used more than once or not at all.

a. simony  f. Reconquista  k. lay investiture
b. Saladin  g. First Crusade  l. Romanesque style
c. Urban II  h. Second Crusade  m. St. Francis of Assisi
d. Inquisition  i. Third Crusade  n. Richard the Lion-hearted
e. Gothic style  j. Fourth Crusade

1. the English king who led the Third Crusade
2. the practice of selling positions in the Church
3. the founder of the Franciscans and co-founder of the Poor Clares
4. the pope who issued the call for the First Crusade
5. the organized effort to drive the Muslims out of Spain
6. the most famous and respected Muslim leader of his age
7. the Crusade that resulted in the looting of Constantinople by Western Christians
8. the Church court used in Spain to persecute Jews and Muslims
9. the architectural style most closely associated with the Age of Faith
10. the style of architecture intended to achieve greater light and height
11. the Crusade that failed in its goal of recapturing the Crusader state of Edessa from the Turks
12. the Crusade that resulted in the capture of Jerusalem by the Christians and the creation of four Crusader states
13. the Crusade that resulted in the signing of a truce and an agreement to allow Christian pilgrims to visit Jerusalem

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

In a paragraph or two, discuss the causes and effects of the Crusades.
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 burghe rs of medieval towns were successful merchants and craftspeople.

true

Example:  A medieval guild was an association of people who lived in the same town.

worked at the same craft or trade

1. Vernacular is the common diet of a place or region.

2. In medieval Europe, the Church considered usury, the selling of positions in the Church, a sin.

3. When the harness was improved, oxen could be successfully used for plowing and for pulling wagons.

4. In the Middle Ages, men who studied together at the great universities were known as scholastics.

5. Food production increased after about the year 800 when peasants adopted the four-field system of farming.

6. Thomas Aquinas is known for scholarly work that combined Christian belief with the ideas of the best thinkers of ancient Babylon.

7. Dante Alighieri wrote The Canterbury Tales, which describes a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, around 1387 in English.

B. Extended Response

Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Identify at least three ways in which medieval Europe was affected by improved agricultural practices. Why did improved farming techniques have these effects?
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the best answer.

____ 1. Who led the Norman conquest of England?
   a. Henry II  
   b. Alfred the Great  
   c. William the Conqueror  
   d. Richard the Lion-Hearted

____ 2. Which of the following kings was the first to claim all of England as his personal property?
   a. John  
   b. Henry II  
   c. William the Conqueror  
   d. Richard the Lion-Hearted

____ 3. To whom was Eleanor of Aquitaine married?
   a. Philip II  
   b. Henry II  
   c. Edward I  
   d. Richard the Lion-Hearted

____ 4. Which of the following correctly matches a Capetian king with one of his accomplishments?
   a. Philip II—founded the Capetian Dynasty  
   b. Philip IV—included commoners in the Estates General  
   c. Hugh Capet—was made a saint by the Roman Catholic Church  
   d. Louis IX—earned the title Augustus by greatly increasing French territory

____ 5. Who forced whom to sign the Magna Carta?
   a. The English nobility forced John to sign.  
   c. The English royal courts of justice forced Henry II to sign.  
   d. William the Conqueror forced the English nobility to sign.

____ 6. What provided the origin of English common law?
   a. Magna Carta  
   b. Norman conquest  
   c. Model Parliament  
   d. royal courts of justice

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

What important steps toward democracy were taken by England and France between the 800s and the 1200s?
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 Capetian Dynasty began in France in 987. __________true____________

Example:  The Model Parliament met in France in 1295. __________England____________

1. The Church was weakened when Pope Clement V began the practice of locating the pope’s residence in Paris. __________________________________________________

2. The Great Schism involved a dispute over who was the one true ruler of France. _________________________________________________________________

3. The bubonic plague killed approximately one third of the population of Europe. ____________________________________________________________

4. The scholar John Wycliff preached that Jesus Christ is the true head of the Church. ________________________________________________________

5. The French troops who broke the siege of Orléans were led into battle by King Charles VI. _________________________________________________

6. Thomas Aquinas was burned at the stake as a heretic for teaching that the Bible had greater authority than the pope. ________________________________

7. The most effective fighters at the battles of Crécy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, were the English longbowmen. _______________________________________

8. When Pope Boniface VIII declared that monarchs must always obey popes, King Philip IV of France had the pope excommunicated. ___________________________

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

What were the main causes and effects of the Hundred Years’ War?
SECTION QUIZ  Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance

Section 1

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

____ 1. The period of European history known as the Renaissance roughly covers the time from
   a. 1100 to 1400.
   b. 1200 to 1500.
   c. 1300 to 1600.
   d. 1400 to 1700.

____ 2. The best synonym for secular is
   a. new.
   b. worldly.
   c. humane.
   d. religious.

____ 3. To become known as an important patron, one most needed to be
   a. wealthy.
   b. creative.
   c. religious.
   d. intellectual.

____ 4. The technique known as perspective is most useful in the creation of
   a. drama.
   b. sculpture.
   c. two-dimensional art.
   d. the sonnet form in poetry.

____ 5. A person who produces work “in the vernacular” is one who
   a. relies on realism.
   b. uses only natural light.
   c. uses a verse form of writing.
   d. writes in a local, rather than a classical, language.

____ 6. The intellectual and cultural movement known as humanism arose from the study of
   a. medieval scholarship.
   b. original Christian writings.
   c. classical Greek and Roman culture.
   d. the contributions of the Tang and Song dynasties.

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

What do you think were the major causes of the European Renaissance? Explain your answer.
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the best answer.

_____ 1. Renaissance painters in Flanders, as in Italy, tended to produce work that was  
   a. realistic.  
   b. idealistic.  
   c. distorted.  
   d. formal and tightly structured.

_____ 2. In Greek, the word utopia means  
   a. “highest.”  
   b. “no place.”  
   c. “everywhere.”  
   d. “an ideal place.”

_____ 3. The first use of movable type was in  
   a. Greece.  
   b. Germany.  
   c. Italy.  
   d. China.

_____ 4. The printing press was invented by  
   a. Jan van Eyck.  
   b. Johann Gutenberg.  
   c. Peter Bruegel the Elder.  
   d. Hans Holbein the Younger.

_____ 5. Which of the following correctly matches the author with something he or she wrote?  
   a. Thomas More and Utopia  
   b. Christine de Pizan and Hamlet  
   c. William Shakespeare and The Praise of Folly  
   d. Desiderius Erasmus and Gargantua and Pantagruel

_____ 6. Which of the following did Desiderius Erasmus and Thomas More have in common?  
   a. Both were French.  
   b. Both wrote only in English.  
   c. Both were considered humanists.  
   d. Both rejected religion and the Bible.

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

What was one important and lasting result of the invention of the printing press?  
Explain why it came about.
SECTION QUIZ  Luther Leads the Reformation

Section 3

A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the term or name that best answers the question.
A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

A. Lutheran  b. Protestant  c. Anglican  d. Edict of Worms  e. indulgence
f. Pope Leo X  g. Emperor Charles V  h. Catherine of Aragon  i. Peace of Augsburg
j. Act of Supremacy  k. Anne Boleyn  l. Elizabeth I  m. annul  n. recant  o. Edward VI

1. Who was the last of Henry VIII’s children to rule England?
2. Which official measure made the king, instead of the pope, the head of the English Church?
3. Who was the wife of a king of England, the mother of a queen of England, and the aunt of an emperor of the Holy Roman Empire?
4. Whom did Henry VIII want to marry badly enough to prompt his break with the Roman Catholic Church and the pope?
5. Which term originally referred to a German prince who was not loyal to the pope?
6. Which term means “to take back a statement”?
7. Who was the first of Henry VIII’s children to rule England?
8. Which official measure made it a crime to give Martin Luther food or shelter?
9. Which term refers to a pardon that releases a sinner from a penalty for committing a sin?
10. Who was beheaded after being unable to produce a male heir for Henry VIII?
11. Which term means “to set aside”?
12. Who ruled England beginning in 1558?

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

Why do you think some of the German princes supported the pope while others supported Luther’s ideas?
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the best answer.

1. The followers of John Knox became known as
   a. Amish.
   b. Quakers.
   c. Lutherans.
   d. Presbyterians.

2. Predestination was one of the main doctrines of
   a. theocracy.
   b. Calvinism.
   c. Lutheranism.
   d. the Catholic Reformation.

3. The founder of the religious order known as the Jesuits was
   a. Matthew Zell.
   b. St. Bartholomew.
   c. Ignatius of Loyola.
   d. Marguerite of Navarre.

4. The education of children and missionaries was the principal goal of
   a. the Jesuits.
   b. the Huguenots.
   c. the Anabaptists.
   d. the Presbyterians.

5. The Council of Trent agreed that
   a. Christians need only faith for salvation.
   b. the Church’s interpretation of the Bible is final.
   c. priests cannot pardon sinners for committing sins.
   d. the Bible is the only authority for guiding Christian life.

6. Only the baptism of adults was valid to the
   a. Jesuits.
   b. Anglicans.
   c. Calvinists.
   d. Anabaptists.

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

Although Calvinism was severely restrictive, many people admired the way of life in Geneva, where it controlled the society. Why do you think this was so?
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?
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?
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
   a. International Space Station.
   b. Hubble Space Telescope.
   c. first manned spacecraft.
   d. first spacecraft with an international crew.

2. The Internet was originally developed for use in
   a. international espionage.
   b. missile control.
   c. space exploration.
   d. scientific research.

3. The term “genetic engineering” refers to
   a. using extremely precise surgical techniques.
   b. selective breeding to emphasize certain traits.
   c. modifying the hereditary units in an organism.
   d. 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
   a. unable to reproduce itself.
   b. genetically identical to the original.
   c. superior in at least one trait to the original.
   d. larger, stronger, and healthier than the original.

5. The “green revolution” was an effort to
   a. produce food more efficiently.
   b. use only natural fertilizers and pesticides.
   c. combine small farms into large businesses.
   d. 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?
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. Hernández 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.
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?
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
   a. literacy.
   b. life expectancy.
   c. standard of living.
   d. political instability.

_____ 2. In the Persian Gulf War of 1991, 39 allied nations fought against the nation of
   a. Iran.
   b. Iraq.
   c. Kuwait.
   d. Saudi Arabia.

_____ 3. The term “global economy” refers to financial interactions that
   a. cross international borders.
   b. occur anywhere in the world.
   c. decrease one nation’s dependence on another.
   d. are controlled or overseen by the United Nations.

_____ 4. The major cause of damage to the atmosphere’s ozone layer is caused by
   a. acid rain.
   b. global warming.
   c. chlorofluorocarbons.
   d. the sun’s ultraviolet rays.

_____ 5. A nation that opposed the principles of free trade would
   a. establish import taxes.
   b. import more products than it exports.
   c. refuse to trade with a particular nation.
   d. increase the price of an exported product.

_____ 6. A multinational corporation is one that
   a. produces products for export.
   b. operates in a number of countries.
   c. has stockholders from many nations.
   d. 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?
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?
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 1871, reporter Henry Stanley found Scottish minister David Livingstone on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.  _______________true______________

Example:  In 1882, Henry Stanley signed treaties with local chiefs of the Congo River valley that gave Britain control over these lands.  _______________Belgium______________

1. Belgian settlers in South Africa were known as Boers. ___________________________

2. Racism is the name for the belief that one race is superior to others. _______________

3. In 1884 and 1885, 14 African nations met at the Berlin Conference to discuss the future of Africa. ________________________________________________________________

4. The theory of Social Darwinism was used to attack the actions and beliefs of European imperialists. ________________________________________________________________

5. The major source of wealth in Africa was the continent’s agricultural resources. ______

6. The Boer War, which involved guerrilla warfare tactics and the use of concentration camps, was fought between the Zulu and the Boers. __________________________

7. Shaka was a Zulu chief who used highly disciplined warriors and good military organization to create a large centralized state in southern Africa. __________________________

8. The Great Trek was undertaken by the French in an attempt to escape the British but led them into conflict with the Zulu and other Africans. __________________________

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

What motivated European imperialism, and why were European imperialists so successful in Africa?
SECTION QUIZ  Imperialism Case Study: Nigeria

Section 2

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

1. The main difference between European colonies and protectorates in Africa had to do with their
   a. economies.
   b. governments.
   c. social organizations.
   d. levels of technology.

2. The European policy of paternalism reflected the belief that Africans should be
   a. separated into ethnic groups.
   b. trained to function as leaders.
   c. watched over and taken care of.
   d. granted more rights and freedoms.

3. The policy of assimilation in Africa was adapted and then largely abandoned by
   a. France.
   b. Britain.
   c. Ethiopia.
   d. the United States.

4. Menelik II differed from other 19th-century African leaders because
   a. he managed to maintain his nation’s independence.
   b. he established colonies in Africa for his own nation.
   c. he eagerly adopted European methods of governing.
   d. he aggressively rebelled against European imperialism.

5. The national boundaries that existed in Africa at the end of the 19th century can best be described as
   a. ancient.
   b. unnaturally imposed.
   c. geographically logical.
   d. traditionally established.

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

What were two of the steps taken by the British to gain economic, political, or social control over Nigeria?
SECTION QUIZ  Europeans Claim Muslim Lands

Section 3

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

_____ 1. By 1914, the Ottoman Empire had
   a. ceased to exist.
   b. achieved its greatest size.
   c. begun to experience a decline.
   d. declined to about a third of its greatest size.

_____ 2. The Crimean War was lost by
   a. Russia.
   b. France.
   c. Britain.
   d. the Ottoman Empire.

_____ 3. Muhammad Ali instituted a series of reforms in the military and in the economy of
   a. Egypt.
   b. Persia.
   c. Herzegovina.
   d. the Ottoman Empire.

_____ 4. The Suez Canal was built through the combined efforts of the
   a. French and British.
   b. French and Egyptians.
   c. Russians and Persians.
   d. Egyptians and Persians.

_____ 5. In 1907, Russia and Britain agreed to spheres of influence in
   a. India.
   b. Egypt.
   c. Persia.
   d. Afghanistan.

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

What role did geopolitics play in the outbreak of the Crimean War?
SECTION QUIZ  British Imperialism in India

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

1. The term *Raj* is used to refer to the period of Indian history during which India was
   a. independent.
   b. dominated by Britain.
   c. torn apart by civil war.
   d. loosely ruled by the British East India Company.

2. The sepoys were
   a. Indian soldiers.
   b. Bengal Hindus.
   c. Mughal princes.
   d. Sikh civil servants.

3. All of the following were causes of the Sepoy Mutiny EXCEPT
   a. famine.
   b. nationalism.
   c. religious beliefs.
   d. resentment of British rule.

4. One result of the Sepoy Mutiny was that
   a. the British East India Company went bankrupt.
   b. the British government tightened its control over India.
   c. the British stopped trying to convert Indians to Christianity.
   d. British officials became more sensitive to the needs of Indians.

5. According to Ram Mohun Roy, in order to successfully move towards independence, Indians had to
   a. convert to Christianity.
   b. hold firmly to traditional ideas.
   c. take up arms against their British rulers.
   d. change some of their cultural and religious practices.

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

What does it mean that India was the “jewel in the crown” of the British Empire? Why did the British view India in this way?
SECTION QUIZ  Imperialism in Southeast Asia

Section 5

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

1. All of the following places were located on the Pacific Rim EXCEPT
   a. China.
   b. Indochina.
   c. Singapore.
   d. the Philippine Islands.

2. Malaysia became the world’s leading exporter of
   a. tea.
   b. teak.
   c. rubber.
   d. sugar cane.

3. The main reason for British colonization of Singapore was to obtain use of its
   a. harbor.
   b. tin mines.
   c. plantations.
   d. sources of cheap labor.

4. Queen Liliuokalani was the last monarch of
   a. Java.
   b. Hawaii.
   c. Borneo.
   d. the Philippine Islands.

5. King Mongkut modernized
   a. Siam.
   b. Guam.
   c. Hawaii.
   d. New Guinea.

6. As a direct result of the Spanish-American War, the United States acquired all
   of the following EXCEPT
   a. Guam.
   b. Hawaii.
   c. Puerto Rico.
   d. the Philippine Islands.

7. Emilio Aguinaldo fought for the independence of
   a. Java.
   b. Malacca.
   c. Indonesia.
   d. the Philippine Islands.

8. The annexation of Hawaii was pushed by U.S.
   a. steel makers.
   b. shipbuilders.
   c. railroad builders.
   d. sugar-cane planters.

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

What were the negative and positive results of European colonization of Southeast Asia?
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the best answer.

1. The cultural trait LEAST likely to be significantly affected by popular culture is
   a. fads.
   b. slang.
   c. musical styles.
   d. religious beliefs.

2. The product most likely to be found in an American household is
   a. a telephone.
   b. a television.
   c. a personal computer.
   d. a videocassette recorder.

3. English is referred to as the “premier international language” because
   a. it is the most widespread of any language.
   b. it is the most scientifically precise language.
   c. more people speak English than any other language.
   d. languages all over the world contain some English words.

4. The definition of materialism, as the word is used in this chapter, is the
   a. “idea that everything consists of matter.”
   b. “tendency to rely on physical proof rather than theory.”
   c. “idea that matter, or the content, of something is more important than its form.”
   d. “mindset of placing a high value on acquiring material possessions.”

5. What methods might a country use to ensure that global popular culture does not overwhelm its national culture and traditions?
   a. set aside television broadcast time for national programming
   b. take Western television shows and rework them according to national culture and traditions
   c. strictly censor the mass media to keep out unwanted ideas
   d. all of the above

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

What is one event in recent history that supports the idea that a nation can be deeply affected by events that occur far away? How does that event support this idea?