3. Both the Russian Empire and Ming China
(A) became increasingly more traditional after the expulsion of the Mongols
(B) improved the position of women in the period 1450–1750
(C) established policies that were a reaction to the Mongol presence in central Asia
(D) cooperated with the established religions in their respective countries
(E) enjoyed a surge of renewed industrial growth after the collapse of the Mongol Empire

4. A comparison of the reactions of Japan and China to European influence in the period 1450–1750 shows that
(A) the Chinese persecuted Christian missionaries about the same time that the Japanese gave them some acceptance
(B) Japan saw the need for knowledge of Western developments, but China did not
(C) both excluded foreigners from trading at their ports.
(D) European philosophy was accepted, but Western technology was not
(E) both tolerated European influence in their culture in order to actively participate in global trade

5. Compared to the Spanish Empire, that of the Portuguese
(A) developed a more egalitarian society
(B) was more global in its extent
(C) was less influenced by the Roman Catholic Church
(D) developed a better relationship with Indian inhabitants
(E) was more strictly controlled by the government in Europe

6. The Mughal Empire
(A) failed to ease tensions between Hindus and Muslims in India
(B) controlled the entire Indian subcontinent
(C) terminated in the return of a traditional centralized government to India
(D) produced art and architecture that reflected syncretism
(E) placed women in a more subordinate position than before Mughal rule

7. The Ottoman Empire
(A) weakened because its technology fell behind that of Europe
(B) unlike the Mughal Empire, was not a gunpowder empire
(C) was unsuccessful in controlling European territory
(D) reached its height around 1750
(E) prohibited the use of forced labor

8. The nation-state
(A) was embraced by the Ottoman Empire
(B) arose in Europe because of its diversity of cultural groups
(C) was incompatible with absolute monarchies
(D) was not limited to definite borders
(E) promoted harmony among Europeans

Answers and Explanations

1. E—Inherent in mercantile philosophy was the need for colonies, a necessity that provoked international rivalries. Answer (A) is incorrect because the Ottoman Empire suffered from the inflationary trend in the Eastern Hemisphere caused by Spain’s acquisition of wealth from its colonies. Spain’s wealth caused a European depression rather than long-term prosperity (B). Mercantilism encouraged exports rather than imports (C) and government participation in economic matters rather than free trade (D).

2. D—in the early 1700s, England had already established the sovereignty of Parliament, whose members were elected by the elite classes. Russia (B) and France (C) were under the authority of absolute monarchs who ruled without parlia-
mentary authority. Japan (A) was ruled by the authoritarian Tokugawa Shogunate, and the Ottoman Empire remained under the authority of the sultan (E).

3. **C**—The emperors of Ming China returned to Confucian traditions and by the 1430s had entered a period of isolation as a response to Mongol threats along China's northern borders. Russia reacted to the previous Mongol occupation by establishing absolute rule and expanding its territories to include land previously held by Asian nomadic peoples. Although Ming China became increasingly more traditional, Russia eventually entered into a period of increased westernization (A). Although Russia allowed women more participation in public events, the subordinate position of women in China was continued by the strict Confucian and Neo-Confucian policies under the Ming (B). Although the Ming cooperated with Confucians and Neo-Confucians because of their respect for governmental authority, Russian tsars placed the Russian Orthodox Church under their authority (D). China's period of industrial expansion had occurred previously under the Song, whereas Russia would only begin to industrialize to some extent under Peter the Great (E).

4. **B**—Although both countries entered into a period of isolation, Japan maintained some contact with Western ways through trade with the Dutch. In the 1580s, Japan persecuted Christian missionaries while China gave them some acceptance (A). China retained two ports for foreigners, whereas Japan kept only the port of Nagasaki open to trade with the Dutch and Chinese (C). Western philosophy was not embraced by either country, but there was interest in Western technology, particularly firearms in Japan and clocks in China (D). Both countries were more interested in regional than in long-distance trade (E).

5. **B**—Although the Spanish Empire embraced only the Philippines and the Americas, the Portuguese Empire included Brazil, outposts in Africa and India, and trading posts throughout the Indian Ocean and East Asia. Both the Spanish and Portuguese colonial empires had a stratified society (A). Both were Roman Catholic empires with active missionary efforts; both nations had submitted to the pope's authority in accepting the Treaty of Tordesillas (C). Both empires first used Indians as forced labor (D). The Spanish Empire was more strictly regulated by its Council of the Indies in Spain (E).

6. **D**—Mughal art and architecture reflected Christian themes and Persian and Indian architectural structures. Under Akbar, cooperation between Muslims and Hindus was encouraged (A). The Mughals controlled the northern and central portions of India (B). Their rule ended in the return of traditional regional government in India (C). Under some Mughal rulers, sati was forbidden and widows were encouraged to remarry (E).

7. **A**—The Ottoman decline was hastened because of Ottoman reluctance to embrace Western technology of the time period. Both the Ottomans and Mughals were gunpowder empires (B). The Ottomans gained control of Hungary and some parts of the Balkans (C), but was in decline by 1750 (D). The devshirme system enslaved the Janissaries (E).

8. **B**—Nation-states are organized around cultural groups, a characteristic of Europe. The Ottoman Empire included numerous cultural groups under one empire (A). Many of the European nation-states were ruled by absolute monarchs (C). By definition, a nation-state must have definite geographical boundaries (D). The different nation-states in Europe contributed to conflict (E).
Answers and Explanations

1. C—The Portuguese more than other nations attempted to break the trade monopolies of the Muslims and Italian merchants in the Indian Ocean and succeeded with the voyage of Da Gama. The English also sought a northwest passage to the East in order to break up trade monopolies. European technology depended on inventions from the Muslim and Chinese worlds (A). Exploration promoted rivalry rather than harmony among the nations of Europe, as in the case of competition between England and Spain that led to the defeat of the Spanish Armada (B). Europeans concentrated on African and Indian Ocean trade as well as trade with the Americas (D). Trade strengthened capitalism (E).

2. D—While the influx of added nutrients tended to increase populations of the Eastern Hemisphere, American indigenous populations were devastated by disease. American natives were not widely interested in the food crops of Europeans (A). Africa benefited from the introduction of manioc from the Americas (B), whereas sweet potatoes enriched the diets of the Chinese (E). The Columbian Exchange centered on trade across the Atlantic Ocean (C).

3. C—Rivalries between France and England were intense in North America. The French were not involved in Indonesian trade (A), or in trade with China (B) or East Africa (D). Neither nation established trade in western Africa during this time period (E).

4. B—Indonesian trade involved Muslims, Chinese, Dutch, Portuguese, East African, Southeast Asian, and English traders. The western coast of Africa was primarily the domain of Portugal (A). The Caribbean islands were opened up to Portuguese, English, and French trade (C). The Philippines were controlled by Spain (D), and Japan limited European trade with the Portuguese, then allowed trade only with the Dutch and Chinese (E).

5. C—The Portuguese, not the Dutch, established trade contacts in western Africa. The Dutch established Cape Colony in southern Africa as a way station (A) and briefly carried on trade in Brazil (B). The Dutch had a colony in North America for a few years (D) and established trade relations with Tokugawa Japan (E).

6. E—Russian trade was local and regional during this time period. Japan (A) and China (C) both engaged in regional trade and in limited long-distance trade. Indonesian trade actively involved a number of European and eastern nations (B), whereas Mughal India encouraged long-distance trade but was too preoccupied with internal expansion to become fully involved in commercial interests (D).

7. B—Sugar was transferred from the Middle East to the Mediterranean, then to Brazil and the Caribbean islands, where it became a major export crop to the Eastern Hemisphere. Tobacco (A), sweet potatoes (C), and manioc (E) were exchanged from the Western Hemisphere, whereas bananas (D) were an exchange that originated in the Eastern Hemisphere.

8. E—European profits and global dominance increased as a result of its interests in exploration, trade, and colonization. Many regions such as Russia, Japan, China, Mughal India, parts of Africa, and the Ottoman Empire were outside global trade networks (A). The great trading companies were controlled by their respective governments (B). African trade involved primarily slaves, with little global interest in African art (C). The Ottoman Empire, uninterested in technological advances, continued its decline (D).
Answers and Explanations

1. **E**—Trans-Saharan and Middle Eastern trade routes existed before 1450. African monarchs tended to rule with councils of advisors (A). Africans seldom enslaved their own people, usually enslaving prisoners of war or captives from raiding parties on neighboring tribes or kingdoms (B). African traders became dependent on European goods they received in exchange for slaves (C). Armies were important to expanding African kingdoms (D).

2. **E**—Both the trans-Atlantic and eastern African trade routes took slaves to European-run plantations. Eastern African slave trade involved Africans, Indians, and Arabs also (A). It involved both coastal and island areas (B). Slaves were captured from central Africa before being taken to the coast (C). European plantation systems became models for those of other cultural groups (D).

3. **A**—Guns purchased from European nations were used by Africans to acquire more slaves within Africa. Within Africa, slave women were valued as household servants (B). Central African kingdoms were often the source of slaves for trade across the oceans and within Africa (C). The slave trade increased African rivalries (D) and involved most parts of Africa (E).

4. **B**—The earliest models of European plantations were established on the Madeira and Canary Islands. Plantations in the Indian Ocean (A), the West Indies (C), British North America (D), and Cape Colony (E) occurred later.

5. **B**—African rulers often raided neighboring villages in order to secure the wealth and power of slaves. Indian Ocean trade took slaves from East Africa to the Middle East (A). The Dutch enslaved Africans in Cape Colony (C). The Indian Ocean was another site of active slave trade (D). The slave trade took place along with the trade in gold and ivory (E).

6. **C**—The sugar plantations of the Caribbean and Brazil were the primary destination of the trans-Atlantic slave trade. Middle Passage mortality rates averaged about 20 percent (A). Only about 5 percent of slaves crossing the Atlantic were sent to North America (B). It was part of the triangular trade (D) and involved more men than women (E).

7. **B**—Portugal was interested in the gold and spice trade before it was concerned with the slave trade. The Portuguese were interested in bringing Christianity to Africa (A). They found wealthy and powerful African kingdoms (C), and tapped into already existing slave routes (D). Portugal increased trade relations with sub-Saharan Africa (E).

8. **D**—Western Africans were already accomplished farmers. The first sugar plantations were founded off the coast of Africa (A). They required the most slaves of any crop because of the rigors of sugar cultivation (B). The first Portuguese slaves were destined for the households of Europe (C). Sugar plantations were part of the triangular trade (E).
7. Which of the following is NOT a finding of the Scientific Revolution or the Enlightenment?
(A) Planetary motion
(B) Heliocentric theory
(C) Movable type
(D) The circulatory system
(E) The social contract

8. Which of the following concepts of the period 1450 to 1750 did NOT rely on natural laws?
(A) Predestination
(B) Deism
(C) Laissez-faire philosophy
(D) The social contract
(E) The theory of gravity

Answers and Explanations

1. A—Some Europeans favored the Protestant Reformation because it opposed the political and religious authority of the pope. Enlightenment political thinking questioned the authority of governments not established by the consent of the governed. Both improved the status of women by emphasizing the element of love within marriage. Feminists such as Mary Wollstonecraft spoke out in favor of women’s rights (B). The Enlightenment placed human reason above church traditions, whereas the Protestant Reformation also challenged them (C). The Protestant Reformation relied on faith over reason (D). The Protestant Reformation spread to North America, whereas the Enlightenment also spread to Russia (E).

2. B—The Chinese invention of movable type and the European printing press facilitated the production of documents that spread Reformation thought. The Protestant Reformation weakened the authority of the papacy with regard to both religious and secular matters (A). Reformation theology was based on faith rather than on natural laws (C). Protestantism favored participation in commercial ventures (D). The Jesuits spread Roman Catholicism, not Protestantism, to the Western Hemisphere (E).

3. D—Chinese ideas differed from the principles of the Scientific Revolution in not being concerned with the application of science to everyday society. The Scientific Revolution stressed the value of data and research (A) and broke with ancient traditions to describe the nature of the universe (B). The heliocentric theory was initially opposed by the Roman Catholic Church (C). The Scientific Revolution was based on the concept that science could improve the condition of humanity, which was basically good (E).

4. C—The philosophy of both the Renaissance and the Enlightenment was based on reason. Enlightenment thought advocated rehabilitation for criminals (A). It treated childhood as a separate stage in life (B). Mary Wollstonecraft, an Enlightenment thinker, spoke out on behalf of political rights for women (D). Laissez-faire economics differed from mercantilism, which involved government regulation of the economy (E).

5. E—Both reformations valued education as a tool to spread their beliefs. The Protestants were more accepting of Christians in money-making activities than were the Roman Catholics (A). The Roman Catholic Church depended on church councils to establish official church doctrines, whereas the Protestant Reformation taught independence from church traditions and practices (B). Although the Roman Catholic Church relied on papal authority, the Protestant churches did not (C). Although the Protestants abandoned some church traditions, the Roman Catholic Church reaffirmed them in their councils (D).

6. A—Both believed that science had a practical role in society. Greek thought influenced both movements (B). Both disagreed with the Roman Catholic Church over the nature of the universe (C). Neither movement directly influenced the Eastern world (D). Both broke with medieval traditions of faith over reason (E).
7. C—Movable type, influenced by Chinese printing, was developed in Europe in the 1450s, before the Scientific Revolution or the Enlightenment. The other choices were new to the Scientific Revolution or the Enlightenment.

8. A—Predestination was the belief of John Calvin that God had chosen which people would receive salvation and which would not. Deism held that the creator god had left the world to operate according to natural laws (B). Laissez-faire economics was based on the natural laws of supply and demand (C). The social contracts of both Locke and Rousseau involved the preservation of natural rights (D), whereas Newton's theory of gravity was based on the natural laws of the universe (E).