Global Explorations

Directions: Locate and label the routes of Magellan, Dias, and da Gama, and the route of Columbus’s first voyage. Label the Moluccas (Spice Islands), the Cape of Good Hope, the Philippines, Calicut, the West Indies, and the Line of Demarcation. Color code the routes to show which were for the Portuguese and which were for the Spanish. In the blank box, create a key for your map. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.
THE BEGINNINGS OF OUR GLOBAL AGE: EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word, name, or phrase from the box. Not all the terms in the box will be used. Each can be used only once.

1. Early _____ made maps that aided in navigation and led to new discoveries.
   a. Moluccas
   b. Prince Henry
   c. cartographers
   d. Vasco da Gama
   e. Christopher Columbus
   f. Line of Demarcation
   g. Treaty of Tordesillas

2. Support for Portuguese exploration was led by _____.

3. An Italian navigator who sailed for Spain was _____.

4. The chief source of spices from Asia was the island chain called the _____.

5. The first European explorer to reach India was _____.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

6. Who controlled trade between Asia and Europe in the 1400s?
   a. the Spanish and the Portuguese
   b. Arabs and Italians
   c. Moluccans and Italians
   d. the Spanish and Arabs

7. Which statement best summarizes Portuguese discoveries?
   a. They sailed to India by going around the coast of Africa.
   b. They sailed east through the Mediterranean to Persia.
   c. They sailed west to the East Indies.
   d. They sailed west to South America.

8. What critical mistake did Columbus make when he left Spain in 1492?
   a. He greatly overestimated Earth’s size.
   b. He believed the earth was flat.
   c. He greatly underestimated Earth’s size.
   d. He had not planned for bad weather.

9. What was the Line of Demarcation?
   a. a line drawn by Prince Henry that divided the non-European world
   b. the disputed border between Spain and Portugal
   c. a line that divided Europe from Africa at the Straits of Gibraltar
   d. a line drawn by the pope that divided the non-European world

10. Which statement best describes Ferdinand Magellan?
    a. He discovered the Spice Islands.
    b. North and South America are named after him.
    c. The expedition he commanded was the first to reach India.
    d. The expedition he commanded circled the globe.

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Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a large farming estate</td>
<td>a. Mombasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. exclusive control of a business or industry</td>
<td>b. plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. a person who wants to convert others to a religion</td>
<td>c. missionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. the first permanent European settlement in Africa</td>
<td>d. monopoly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. settled by the Yoruba people of present-day Nigeria</td>
<td>e. Oyo empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. Cape Town</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

6. In the 1400s, the Portuguese established a major presence
   a. along the Mediterranean Sea.    c. in the cities of Africa.
   b. in interior areas of Africa.    d. on the coasts of Africa.

7. How did Europeans usually obtain slaves?
   a. They exchanged European goods for slaves.
   b. They went on raids into Africa and captured them.
   c. They bought them from Arabs in Mombasa and Malindi.
   d. They established a monopoly and exchanged gold for them.

8. For what is King Affonso I known?
   a. He helped Prince Henry set up voyages of exploration.
   b. He defeated the Boers in an important battle.
   c. He appealed to Europeans to stop the slave trade.
   d. He became very rich by trading slaves for gold.

9. Who was Osei Tutu?
   a. the founder of the Oyo empire
   b. the powerful king of the Asante
   c. a vocal opponent of the slave trade
   d. a leading opponent of the Boers

10. The Boers were
A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. Europeans formed armies of Indian soldiers, or _____.
2. Muslim rulers from central Asia created the _____ in India.
3. Because the natives were not united, Spain easily conquered the _____.
4. The Portuguese military in India was led by _____.
5. The Portuguese seized the island of _____ in 1510.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

___ 6. The first European country to gain a foothold in Asia was
   a. Portugal.
   b. Spain.
   c. the Netherlands.
   d. Great Britain.

___ 7. A key link in the Spanish overseas trading empire was
   a. Goa.
   b. Cape Town.
   c. Ormuz.
   d. the Philippines.

___ 8. How did the Dutch East India Company come to dominate Asian trade?
   a. It was tightly controlled by government.
   b. It had sovereign powers.
   c. It tried to convert natives to Christianity.
   d. It was interested in trading for spices.

___ 9. Which statement describes the Mughal empire before 1700?
   a. It was weak compared to European countries.
   b. It controlled all the sea trade between Europe and India.
   c. It was larger and richer than any country in Europe.
   d. It built forts and warehouses on the European coast.

___ 10. As the Mughal empire weakened, who fought for control of India?
   a. the British and the Dutch.
   b. the British and the French.
   c. the Spanish and the Portuguese.
   d. the French and the Dutch.
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Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a Jesuit priest who visited China</td>
<td>a. Macao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. a Japanese port city visited by Dutch traders</td>
<td>b. Guangzhou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. a Chinese emperor during the 1700s</td>
<td>c. Matteo Ricci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. a Portuguese trading post</td>
<td>d. Manchus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. the present-day name for Canton</td>
<td>e. Qing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. Qianlong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g. Nagasaki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

6. Why did Chinese traders demand payment for their goods in gold or silver?
   a. European trading goods were superior to Chinese goods.
   b. European trading goods were inferior to Chinese goods.
   c. They did not want European silk and porcelain.
   d. They wanted to prevent contact with Europeans.

7. In the early 1600s, Ming China was conquered by
   a. the Koreans.
   b. the Portuguese.
   c. the Japanese.
   d. the Manchus.

8. Which statement describes the Qing dynasty?
   a. It replaced the rule of the Manchus.
   b. It welcomed contact with Europeans.
   c. It rejected contact with Europeans.
   d. It admired European, especially British, goods.

9. In the late 1500s and early 1600s, Korea was invaded by
   a. both the Manchus and Japan.
   b. Japan.
   c. the Manchus.
   d. both Great Britain and Japan.

10. Unlike China and Korea, Japan at first
    a. rejected any contact with Europeans.
    b. became a Christian nation.
    c. welcomed European traders.
    d. defeated European invaders.