

The Encounter between the “New” and “Old” Worlds

Multiple-Choice Quiz **ANSWER KEY**

Directions: Select the best answer from the given options.

- In Africa, traders gave guns in exchange for African slaves. In the Americas, these enslaved Africans were traded for molasses. These steps were part of what system?
 - Columbian exchange
 - global politics
 - mercantilism
 - triangular trade**
- Which of the following was **not** native to the “Old World”?
 - cattle
 - corn**
 - horses
 - smallpox
- The massive global transfer of living things (plants, animals, people) which began in 1492 is referred to as the _____.
 - Columbian exchange**
 - encomienda system
 - encounter
 - Treaty of Tordesillas
- The Trans-Atlantic slave trade had a _____ economic effect on many African communities.
 - negative**
 - positive
- Which of the following was **not** native to the “New World”?
 - pig**
 - potato
 - tobacco
 - turkey
- Under what economic system do colonies ship new materials to the “mother country,” and buy finished products from the “mother country” in exchange?
 - barter
 - capitalism
 - command economy
 - mercantilism**
- The Portuguese used _____ to gain control of trade in southeastern Asia.
 - bribery
 - diplomacy
 - kryptonite
 - military force**
- What invention, combined with advancements in cartography, aided Europeans in their exploration of the Western Hemisphere?
 - anchor
 - astrolabe**
 - plank
 - steam engine

9. What person is considered to have started the large-scale global exchange of animals, people, and plants?
- Bartolome de las Casas
 - Christopher Columbus
 - Robert Byrd
 - Sir Walter Raleigh
10. What was a major effect of the Columbian exchange?
- Christopher Columbus died in poverty.
 - Europeans circumnavigated the globe.
 - Ferdinand and Isabella completed the Reconquista.
 - Potatoes entered the European diet.
11. European exploration of Africa was difficult because of the continent's _____.
- lack of natural resources
 - overabundance of volcanoes
 - various physical features
 - volatile political climate
12. The Dutch East India Company was able to effectively challenge Portuguese domination of trade in Asia because the _____.
- Asians preferred English food to Portuguese food
 - company had full sovereign powers
 - company had more effective weapons than Portugal
 - Portuguese government was in crisis
13. _____ defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588.
- England
 - France
 - Portugal
 - The Netherlands
14. _____ contributed to Spain's decline in the 1600s.
- Disease
 - Inflation
 - Insurrection
 - Warfare
15. What was the major export of Africa during the 1500s and 1600s?
- diamonds
 - gold
 - ivory
 - slaves
16. Which of the following states did **not** at times strongly discourage contact with outsiders between 1500 and 1900?
- China
 - India
 - Japan
 - Korea