Chapter 20

In the investiture contest, the winner was

Pope Gregory VII won the investiture dispute with Henry IV.

The Holy Roman Empire was “neither holy, nor Roman, nor an empire” because

The empire was small, short-lived, and northern European. It did not restore the imperial unity once enjoyed under the Roman Empire.

During the high middle ages, the Normans

Norman conquerors conquered England in 1066 and created a tightly centralized state. The invasion by William the conqueror was immortalized by the Bayeaux tapestry. Norman invaders also took Sicily back from the Muslims.

Which of the following did not contribute to the expansion of arable land in Europe during the high middle ages?

The use of oxen for ploughing is a slower process than using horses.

According to Pegolotti,

. Pegolotti, an employee of a Florentine banking company, described how a trip to China could be made safely and efficiently.

The Hanseatic League was

The Hanseatic League was an association of trading cities that stretched from Novgorod to London.

In medieval Europe, the three estates meant

The three social classes were the clergy, the nobility, and the rest of the working population.

During the high middle ages the European nobility

European nobility acquired the code of chivalry, better manners, and inspiration from Muslim Spain in the High Middle Ages.

During the high middle ages, the development of towns and cities “fit awkwardly in the framework of a medieval political order” because

. Local lords did not like the autonomy of cities because it did not fit into the medieval framework of political, social and economic obligations.

Guilds of European cities and towns could do all of the following except
Guilds could set standards for manufactured goods, fix prices, and regulate workers but they could not administer justice on behalf of the city government.

Curricula of cathedral schools concentrated on

The seven liberal arts were the foundation of the curriculum of cathedral schools in the Middle Ages.

During the high middle ages, European scholars' rediscovery of Aristotle's work led to

Scholastic theology sought to synthesize the beliefs and values of Christianity with the logical rigor of Greek philosophy.

The most famous scholastic theologian was

St. Thomas Aquinas, who spent most of his career at the University of Paris, was the most famous scholastic theologian.

Christians' devotion to saints was very much like

Saints, like bodhisattvas, interceded on behalf of humans to help them reach salvation.

Which of the following did not belong to the popular heresies of medieval Europe?

Mendicants were monks like Franciscans and Dominicans who took a vow of poverty. They were not heretics.

The Albigensian crusade was

The Albigensian crusade was declared by the pope against the Cathars of southern France.

Vinland was

Around 1000 C.E. Leif Ericksson led an exploratory party to what is now modern Newfoundland and because of the grapes they found there, called it Vinland.

The reconquest of Sicily from the Muslims was accomplished by

Roger Guiscard, the Norman adventurer, reconquered Sicily from the Muslims.

The term reconquista specifically referred to

The reconquista refers to the reconquest of Spain from the Muslims by Christian armies.

Which one of the following statements does not describe the crusades?

The Muslim armies were not inferior to western forces.
Chapter 21

What is the correct chronological order?

The Teotihuacanos were the oldest civilization, followed by the Toltecs and Mexica. The Spanish take over was last.

Which of the following was probably not a factor in the collapse of the Toltec civilization?

Defeat by the Mexica, conflict between ethnic groups, immigration of nomadic people and the large fire at Tula all contributed to the collapse of the Toltec civilization.

The chinampa system of agriculture

By dredging Lake Texcoco, the Mexica could create fertile plots of land from the mud on which to grow crops.

Which of the following was not a typical trade item found in the Mexica markets?

The Mexica did not have iron or brass metallurgy.

In order to maintain control over conquered peoples, the Mexica

. The Mexica did not maintain a large bureaucracy to control their empire but rather threatened subject peoples with brutal reprisals if they did not cooperate.

The most honored class in Mexica society were

Warriors were the most honored class and were given privileges like better food and special clothing.

In order to maintain clear class distinctions, Mexica sumptuary laws held that persons of different social classes should have no interaction.

Commoners wore clothing made of rough burlap while aristocrats could wear the more luxurious cotton.

The Aztecs offered human sacrifices in order to

They believed the sacrifices would sustain the sun and secure a continuous supply of moisture for the earth.

Most of those sacrificed were

. The Aztecs sacrificed criminals, war captives, and people chosen as tribute from the tribes they conquered.

Which of the following statements does not describe the Iroquois peoples?

. The peoples north of Mexico did not have writing.
The great earthen mounds like Cahokia were probably used for

These mounds were used as stages for and rituals and ceremonies and occasionally as burial sites.

Between the thirteenth and the fifteenth centuries, the Andean kingdom of Chucuito governed an agricultural society based on

Potatoes were the staple crop of the Andean kingdom of Chucuito.

Which of the following was not a method by which the Inca were able to effectively administer their empire?

The Inca did not grant autonomy to local chieftains. They often sent loyal colonists to live among their subjects to set up garrisons and maintain order.

The Inca government maintained storehouses of agricultural surplus for

The Inca stored large amounts of food for public relief in times of famine and for the support of widows, orphans and others unable to cultivate land for themselves.

Commoners in the Inca kingdom were required to

Commoners worked on lands assigned by the estate and were required to pay a portion of their earnings to the state. Their labor was required on public works projects like roads and irrigation systems, and they were required to produce pottery, textiles and other handmade goods.

Unlike the Aztec religion, Inca religion

Inca religion had the concept of sin and they observed rituals of confession and penance.

The aboriginal people of Australia subsisted by

The aboriginal peoples of Australia were hunters and gatherers.

The Hawaiian class of high chiefs were known as the

The Ali‘i nui were class of high chiefs who could wear special distinctive clothing and could eat foods that were taboo for commoners.

The peoples of the Pacific islands did not

The peoples of the Pacific did not develop metallurgy.
Chapter 22

Ibn Battuta was able to travel extensively across Asia and Africa in the early fourteenth century because

Because he was an Islamic judge, Ibn Battuta was welcome in many Muslim kingdoms. His long distance travel was made easier by new maritime technology and the trade routes made safe by Mongol protection.

The primary significance of Marco Polo's travels is the fact that

The publication of Marco Polo's stories inspired European readers to seek the same kind of profit and adventure abroad.

Which of the following was not a serious diplomatic mission of the thirteenth century?

All of these contacts were serious diplomatic missions between Muslim rulers and the Christian West.

Efforts to forge an alliance between the Mongols and the powers of Europe ended when

Once the Mongols converted to Islam they no longer pursued support from the Christian West.

On his visit to Mali, Ibn Battuta expressed disapproval at

Ibn Battuta was shocked at the freedom African women had to walk around unveiled andingle with men.

One of the most significant impacts of sugarcane production on global economies was

Ever growing amounts of slave labor was needed for the brutal work of running sugar-cane plantations.

The first military use of gunpowder was mainly for

Rockets used by Mongol invaders created more noise than damage and was used to strike fear into their enemies.

The bubonic plague started in

The bubonic plague was carried by rats out of central Asia.

One region relatively unaffected by the plague was

India did not suffer the population depletion from the plague as did China and Western Europe.

Mongol rule in China was ended in a rebellion led by

The founder of the Ming (Bright) Dynasty, Zhu Yuanzhang, was a destitute orphan.
Under Hongwu, the Ming dynasty was established as

Ming Hongwu, The Martial Emperor, created a highly centralized and autocratic state.

Chinese economic recovery in the Ming Dynasty was aided by all of the following steps except

Chinese economic recovery in the Ming Dynasty was aided by active state support for foreign trade.

In the fifteenth century, the nation-states of western Europe were strengthened by

Renaissance humanism created a supportive atmosphere for creativity and building the nation-states of Western Europe.

In Spain, the process of state building was accelerated by

The kingdoms of Aragon and Castile were united when Fernando married Isabel.

The European Renaissance is characterized by all of the following except

Renaissance scholars did not reject Christianity.

A Renaissance humanist is one who

Renaissance humanists, like Erasmus of Rotterdam, sought to reconcile their Christian values with their public life.

Which of the following was the primary goal of Zheng He's expeditions?

Zheng He's expeditions were not just for exploration. They were mounted to impress foreign people with the power and might of the Ming Dynasty.

Chinese naval expeditions were abruptly ended in 1433 because

The Ming emperor decided that maintaining a fleet for expeditions like Zheng He's were a needless waste of national resources.

Portugal led Europe in maritime exploration for all the following reasons except

Portugal was a very small state with an economy that might be supplemented by finding wealth overseas. Thus they led the way in maritime exploration.
Chapter 23

Major motivations for European exploration of the world's oceans included all of the following except:

- The Europeans explored the world's oceans in search of raw materials and mineral resources, new lands to settle, Asian markets and a desire to extend Christianity.

**Portuguese sailors were able to tack against the prevailing winds by using**

Square and lateen sails allowed the Portuguese to sail in whatever winds arose.

**European and Arab mariners in the fifteenth century determined latitude by measuring the angle of the sun or pole star above the horizon with**

An astrolabe or cross staff was used by mariners for determining latitude.

**By the mid-fifteenth century Portuguese mariners used a strategy called the volta do mar that**

The strategy of volta do mar allowed the Portuguese to sail from the Canary Islands to Portugal by sailing into the open ocean until they found westerly winds.

**The sea route to the Indian Ocean discovered by Vasco da Gama offered European merchants**

European merchants got a chance to buy directly from Indian merchants after the discovery by Vasco da Gama of a sea route to the Indian Ocean.

**Christopher Columbus believed that by sailing west 2,500 nautical miles he would**

Columbus believed that Japan was only 2500 nautical miles west of the Canary Islands.

**By 1800 European exploration of the Pacific Ocean resulted in all of the following except**

By 1800 both French and English mariners were still exploring the Pacific Ocean in search of a northwest passage.

**Portuguese mariners succeeded in building a trading-post empire early in the sixteenth century for all of the following reasons except**

The English and Dutch merchants had the advantage of sailing ships that were faster, cheaper, and more powerful than those of the Portuguese.

**The English East India Company and the VOC were privately owned companies that enjoyed all of the following advantages except**

Although the English East India Company and the VOC enjoyed government support, they were privately owned enterprises that were unhampered by political oversight.

**Spanish forces were able to conquer the Philippines because of**
Because the Philippines had no central government, there was no organized resistance to the conquering Spanish forces.

**The Dutch in Indonesia concentrated their efforts on**

The Dutch mariners, who ruled the islands of Indonesia, concentrated their efforts on controlling the trade in spices, particularly cloves, nutmeg, and mace.

**Which trading post is incorrectly paired with a European power?**

The trading post of Hormuz was controlled by the Portuguese.

**Which of the following was not a significant presence in the Indian Ocean by the mid-eighteenth century?**

While western European peoples were building maritime empires, the Russians concentrated on building a vast land empire throughout most of northern Eurasia.

**As a result of the Seven Years' War, Britain gained all the following except**

The Seven Years' War was a global conflict that took place in Europe, India, the Caribbean and North America.

**In spite of the isolation and harsh climate, Russians ventured over the Urals into Siberia in search of**

The frozen tundras and dense forests of Siberia posed formidable challenges, but explorers and merchants made their way into the region in search of fur.

**In the New World, the Columbian Exchange generally resulted in**

The Columbian Exchange, the global diffusion of plants, food crops, animals, human populations and disease pathogens, had profound consequences in the New World.

**Smallpox, influenza, and measles spread rapidly in the Americas because of**

Infectious and contagious diseases decimated indigenous populations, who had no genetic or acquired immunities to diseases such as smallpox, influenza, and measles.

**In Eurasia, new American food crops translated into**

Native American food crops introduced to Europe resulted in improved nutrition and cuisine, better livestock forage, and steady population growth.

**By 1750, all of the following regions were linked by trade and commerce except**

Trading post empires established by the Portuguese, Dutch, and English merchants linked Europe to almost all parts of the world, excluding Australia.

**Which region is incorrectly paired with a primary trade good?**
The primary trade goods that came from Japan were silver and copper, while southeast Asia was known for its spices.

**The Manila galleons were noted for**

The Manila Galleons were sleek, fast, heavily armed ships that carried large cargoes between Mexico and the Philippines.

**Chapter 24**

**Martin Luther’s criticism of the Roman Catholic Church was greatly aided by**

The printing press, which first appeared in Europe in the mid-fifteenth century, greatly aided the spread of Martin Luther’s criticism of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Martin Luther’s work had an enthusiastic popular support because**

Martin Luther’s criticism of the sale of indulgences, his concern about the corruption of the Church, his support from German princes, as well as his support of the translation of the Bible from Latin to the vernacular languages, gained him popular support.

**What political motivations encouraged the spread of Protestantism?**

The desire of monarchs to break away from the political domination of Rome and build their own power encouraged the spread of Protestantism.

**In response to the challenges raised by the Protestant Reformation, the Catholic Church**

The Council of Trent was an assembly of high church officials summoned by the Catholic Church to clarify doctrine and address reform in response to the challenges raised by the Protestant Reformation.

**What was the principle work of the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits)?**

The Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1540, required a rigorous and advanced education of its members, making them effective missionaries throughout the world.

**One reason for the hysterical witch-hunts of the sixteenth century was that**

Tension between Protestants and Roman Catholics fueled social and political conflict, resulting in the violence of witch hunts in the sixteenth century.

**The Thirty Years' War began when**

The Holy Roman Emperor started the Thirty Years' War by attempting to force his Bohemian subjects to return to Catholicism.

**Who benefited most from the religious controversy generated by the Reformation?**
The Reformation, although fundamentally a religious movement, had strong political implications, and monarchs used religious issues in attempts to strengthen their states and enhance their authority.

Which of the following was not part of Charles V's holdings?

Despite his vast holdings, Charles V did not control England.

Charles V was unable to forge a united empire for all of the following reasons except

Religious and royal challenges, and a geographically fragmented empire with no central administration, made it difficult for Charles V to develop a united empire.

The new monarchs were characterized by all of the following except

Large centrally administered bureaucracies, standing professional armies, increased state revenues through taxes, and enhanced power at the expense of the nobles characterized the new monarchs.

The Spanish Inquisition relied on religious justifications to advance what political ends?

The Spanish Inquisition used religious justification to discourage the Spanish nobles from adopting Protestantism.

Seventeenth-century constitutional monarchies are characterized by all of the following except

The constitutional monarchies of the seventeenth century were characterized by representational institutions such as Parliament, a system of shared authority, state support for maritime trade and international commerce, and recognition of individual rights.

According to the divine-right theory of government,

Absolute monarchs utilized the divine-right theory of government, which held that the king received his authority from God, and was not accountable to his subjects.

Louis XIV managed to control the nobles of France and their activities by

Prominent nobles were strongly encouraged by Louis XIV to establish residences at Versailles, where he could watch over and control them.

The reforms of Peter I included all of the following except:

Peter's reforms included military reforms (e.g., better pay, more training, and modern weapons for peasants who served as professional soldiers for life), as well as the introduction of western European fashions and the building of St. Petersburg to serve as a base of naval operations.
The Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War, ensured that the European states recognized each other as sovereign and equal, allowing the states to organize their own domestic and religious affairs.

The population of Europe grew dramatically in the seventeenth century because of the introduction of American crops, notably potatoes, which resulted in improved nutrition to the population of Europe and fueled its dramatic growth in the seventeenth century.

New institutions that supported early capitalism included all of the following except The development of a capitalist economic order was supported by the organization of banks and lending institutions, stock exchanges, joint-stock companies and insurance companies.

The putting-out system was profitable for all of the following groups except Production was moved into the countryside in a system known as "putting-out", which benefited the urban entrepreneurs, merchants and customers, as well as the rural spinner and weavers.

Isaac Newton's work seemed to suggest that Through observation and mathematical reasoning, Isaac Newton argued that the stars and planets were part of a unified system, governed by the laws of universal gravitation and motion.

Chapter 25

What was Doña Marina's role in the Spanish conquest of the Aztecs? Doña Marina's ability to speak Spanish as well as several native languages allowed her to serve as an interpreter for Cortez in his conquest of the Aztec empire.

The first indigenous people that the Spanish empire dispossessed of their lands and forced into labor were the The Spanish mariners first arrived in the Caribbean, where they disposed of the indigenous people known as the Tainos.

The labor system that compelled Indians to work in Spanish mines and fields in exchange for protection and Christian conversion was known as The encomienda system allowed the conscription of Indians to work in the Spanish mines and fields.

Which of the following was not a significant factor in Cortés's defeat of the Aztec empire?
The factors that allowed Cortez to defeat the Aztecs included superior Spanish technology of weapons and horses, divisions among the indigenous people resenting Aztec rule and a smallpox epidemic.

In colonial governments, the power of the Spanish viceroy was kept in check by the authority of

To restrict the power of viceroys, the kings of Spain subjected them to the review of courts known as audiencias.

How did Portugal gain an empire in Brazil?

Portuguese forces gained an imperial presence in Brazil through the Treaty of Tordesillas, which divided the world along an imaginary north-south line.

The English settlements in North America grew slowly at first because

The English settlement grew slowly due to a lack of sufficient food crops and failed arrival of provisions from Europe.

One significant difference in the administration of English colonies compared to their Spanish counterparts was

Although the Spanish colonies had royal backing, English colonies were backed by private investors who retained significant control over the colonies' affairs.

How did European settlers in North America legally justify seizing lands from native North American peoples?

English settlers sought to provide legal coverage for their seizure of lands by negotiating treaties with the peoples whose lands they seized.

A mestizo is

Individuals of Spanish and native Indian parentage are known as mestizos.

Criollos differed from peninsulares only in that

Peninsulares were migrants born in Europe, and criollos were individuals born in the Americas of European parents.

The most valuable commodity for the Spanish in the Americas was

The precious metals of silver and gold were the most valuable of the commodities found in the Americas.