

**AP EURO: Unit 11 Reading Quiz #2 (342-350 & 516-532)** Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_

1. "The financial center of Europe" in the mid-15th century was the Flemish city of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Having become the first European to reach India by sea when he did so in 1498, \_\_\_\_\_ returned to his native country with "a cargo worth sixty times the cost of the voyage."
3. Following Cortes' defeat of the Aztec, their former Aztec Empire was proclaimed " \_\_\_\_\_."
4. Spanish conqueror of the Inca: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mining operations in colonial America were focused primarily on the mining of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A large landed estate owned by either peninsulares or creoles, the \_\_\_\_\_ was the major rural and agricultural institution of the Spanish colonies in America.
7. Most dominate crop produced in the West Indies using the labor of black slaves? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Labor servitude arrangement which required adult male Indians to devote a certain number of days of labor annually to Spanish economic enterprises? \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The Roman Catholic priests who accompanied the earliest explorers and conquerors to the New World can be described by all of the following **EXCEPT**?
  - A. they tended to be imbued with many of the social and religious ideals of Christian humanism.
  - B. they believed they could foster Erasmus's concept of "*philosophia Christi*" in the New World.
  - C. they sought to bring European learning and civilization to the Native Americans.
  - D. they hoped to spread the ideals of the Protestant Reformation to the New World.
10. "During the first three-quarters of a century of Spanish domination in the New World," they "were among the most eloquent and persuasive defenders of the rights of native peoples." \_\_\_\_\_
11. The most significant cash crop of the Spanish-American Plantation system was \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The new found wealth that Europe acquired from the New World impacted European society during the late 15th and the 16th centuries in all of the following ways, **EXCEPT**?
  - A. Govt's and private entrepreneurs sponsored basic technological and scientific research.
  - B. The reactionary tendencies of the wealthy were heightened.
  - C. Traditional social divisions, such as between the nobility and the peasantry, were aggravated.
  - D. A steady decline in prices made consumer goods more affordable to the general population.
  - E. The expectations of the poor were raised.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. During the 18th century, European contact with the rest of the world entered a phase best described as a period...
  - A. of colonial trade rivalry among European nation-states.
  - B. when European governments carved empires from the lands of Africa and Asia.
  - C. of decolonization of peoples who had previously lived under European colonial rule.
  - D. of European discovery, exploration, conquest, and settlement of the New World.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Europeans exerted immense influence and domination for so long over so much of the world primarily due to...
  - A. cultural superiority.
  - B. religious uniformity.
  - C. economic domination.
  - D. technological superiority.
  - E. political centralization.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. All of the following are TRUE regarding eighteenth century European empires, **EXCEPT**?
  - A. existed primarily to enrich trade and commerce.
  - B. depended largely upon African slave labor.
  - C. created extensive trade rivalries between nation-states.
  - D. discouraged mercantilist theories of economics.

E. required extensive naval power for their protection.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Mercantilist theory supported all of the following ideas **EXCEPT**?
- A. governments must regulate trade and commerce in order to increase national wealth.
  - B. nation-states must strive to gain a favorable trade balance of gold and silver bullion.
  - C. laissez-faire economic policy must be followed if all nations are to prosper and grow.
  - D. the world is an arena of scarce resources and economic limitations.
  - E. the wealth of one nation can grow or increase only at the cost of another nation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following does **NOT** accurately describe the relationship between colony and mother-country?
- A. the economic well-being of the "*mother*" country should be a nation-state's primary concern.
  - B. colonies provide markets and natural resources for the industries of the mother-country.
  - C. the mother-country furnishes military security and political administration for the colonies.
  - D. the mother-country tries to control trade through laws, tariffs, and monopolies.
  - E. the mother-country's colonies were free to engage in trade with other nation-states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which region of the world was regarded as "*a springboard into the markets of China*"?
- A. Indonesia      B. Japan      C. Indochina      D. Afghanistan      E. India
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Trade between Spain and the New World can be described by all of the following **EXCEPT**?
- A. it was carried out by an annual fleet of commercial vessels known as the flota.
  - B. it was allowed to occur only at authorized ports, such as Portobello, Veracruz, and Cartagena.
  - C. the primary good which made the journey back to Spain was bullion.
  - D. it was carried out largely by foreign merchants.
  - E. the colonies were prohibited from establishing direct trade with each other.
- \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ (**Two answers**) 20. Creoles...
- A. were born in Spain.
  - B. were resented by the Peninsulares.
  - C. came to the New World to fill administrative posts in colonial governments.
  - D. felt like second-class subjects in the Americas.
  - E. were born in the New World.