Multiple-Choice Questions

1. All of these influenced Europe to expand EXCEPT:
   (A) fear of the states and peoples Europe might encounter.
   (B) desire for gold and monetary gain.
   (C) rivalries with other European states to acquire new lands.
   (D) hope for personal glory by explorers and conquerors.
   (E) desire to spread Christianity abroad.

2. The main reason European conquerors and navigators were able to sail and continue to explore, and the reason the Ming Chinese fleets in the Indian Ocean failed was
   (A) Europeans had superior military technologies and the Chinese did not.
   (B) Europe encountered no opposition, while the Chinese did.
   (C) European governments supported and encouraged overseas expeditions; the Ming did not. Why?
   (D) European nations were wealthier than the Chinese.
   (E) China had a smaller population base than Europe and could not afford to send people abroad.

3. In comparison to Spain and Portugal, the northern European states and their expeditions
   (A) began earlier, but conquered fewer lands.
   (B) were more successful.
   (C) had superior technologies and commercial practices but were uninterested in acquiring colonies.
   (D) began later and initially acquired only

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The Protestant Reformation in Germany was equally a religious and political revolution because it challenged all of these authorities EXCEPT:
   (A) the papal position as head of the western church.
   (B) the noble and aristocratic class structure within society.
   (C) the influence of the Emperor as head of the Holy Roman Empire.
   (D) the church’s ownership of land in Germany.
   (E) the influence of the Roman church and Italy in Germany.

10. The relationship between the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment is
    (A) that the Scientific Revolution’s rational approach was rejected by the Enlightenment.
    (B) that Enlightenment philosophies were founded on the rational approach of the Scientific Revolution.
    (C) that both embraced Christian mysticism.
    (D) that both rejected the empirical approach to the truth.
    (E) that Enlightenment ideas formed the basis of the Scientific Revolution.
limited holdings outside Europe.
(E) were more motivated by religion than had been Portugal or Spain.

4. In order to facilitate colonization, settlement, and exploration, the British, French, and Dutch chartered companies and created commercial monopolies in given regions.
(A) paid mercenaries to conquer desired lands.
(C) negotiated with peoples and states to peacefully acquire holdings and trade concessions abroad.
(D) encouraged private initiative because national governments were uninterested in overseas expeditions.
(E) relied on missionaries to establish markets and colonies.

5. All of these were examples of the Columbian Exchange EXCEPT:
(A) the spread of smallpox and measles in the Americas.
(B) New World crops such as corn and potatoes spread around the world.
(C) domesticated animals such as the horse spread to the Americas.
(D) Muslim and Chinese merchants came to monopolize Atlantic trade.
(E) Africans and Europeans migrated or were forcibly settled in the Americas.

6. During the Early Modern Period in world history, laborers were
(A) generally paid a fair wage but worked long hours.
(B) largely coerced in their work, which was often unfree.
(C) moved to where there was a demand for their work.
(D) mostly skilled.
(E) universally slaves.

7. During the Early Modern Era, the world economy and trade
(A) spread to and linked all countries and continents except Antarctica.
(B) was dominated by Muslim merchants.
(C) did not include areas such as China, Japan, and many Muslim regions.
(D) relied heavily on the slave trade to generate capital and profits.
(E) shipped primarily agricultural products.

8. The Dutch, French, and English colonies on the North American continent
(A) received few colonists.
(B) remained largely unsettled and unclaimed.
(C) attracted little attention because they were so vast.
(D) were not initially as financially important as colonies in the West and East Indies.
(E) eventually were conquered by the Spanish.

9. In Africa during the Early Modern Period, Europeans
(A) controlled the slave trade.
(B) had to negotiate with African leaders, who controlled the slave trade.
(C) settled widely in West Africa.
(D) exported gold and raw minerals.
(E) started the slave trade.

10. The most important basic commodity traded in the Early Modern Period was
(A) grain.
(B) gold.
(C) tobacco.
(D) cotton.
(E) sugar. Portugal led the way.

Free-Response Question
Compare and contrast the goals of Europeans in the first phase of colonization. How did motives influence the unrolling of exploration and colonization?
2. The Renaissance was largely influenced and financed by
   (A) Roman Catholic church monasteries.
   (B) medieval institutions.
   (C) popular culture and the lifestyle of the masses.
   (D) scientists and the Scientific Revolution.
   (E) the urban environment and the commercial economy.

3. In western Europe following the religious wars in the 16th and 17th centuries,
   (A) the popes reestablished their dominant religious and political positions.
   (B) Christian unity was restored, but the pope was no longer head of the church.
   (C) full religious freedoms were granted to practice one's faith.
   (D) the different Christian sects accepted a limited toleration of other groups.
   (E) Europe abandoned religions totally because they promoted social divisions.

4. The cause of the massive inflation in 16th century Europe was the
   (A) Renaissance rulers' increased demand for art.
   (B) Reformation's challenge to trust in the economy.
   (C) extensive importation of gold and silver from overseas colonies.
   (D) religious warfare that destroyed the economic structures.
   (E) trade between Europe and the Muslim world.

5. The growing commercialization of Western Europe's economy most negatively impacted the
   (A) rulers and bureaucracy.
   (B) aristocracy and the ruling elite.
   (C) churches and religious establishments.
   (D) merchants.
   (E) peasants, serfs, and the working poor.

6. The 17th century Scientific Revolution in western Europe was heavily influenced by
   (A) the work of Muslim scientists.
   (B) Hindu mathematics.
   (C) Chinese mystical Daoism.
   (D) Greek rational philosophies and classical scientists such as Aristotle.
   (E) Christian theology.

7. In Early Modern Europe, in order to secure their predominant political positions within their states, rulers of west European states had to
   (A) limit the rights of nobles and privileges of their institutions.
   (B) replace the Christian clergy.
   (C) restrict the power and influence of the military.
   (D) discourage economic and entrepreneurial incentives.
   (E) limit the rights of ethnic and religious minorities.

8. Mercantilism differs from capitalism because mercantilism
   (A) discourages colonies and overseas adventures.
   (B) encourages skilled workers to demand better pay and benefits.
   (C) does not encourage state or government intervention in the economy.
   (D) allows imports and exports without tariffs and barriers.
   (E) promotes the wealth of a national economy at the expense of free trade.

9. A nation-state differs from an empire or many medieval states because it
   (A) grants rulers absolute rights to govern.
   (B) rules a state with one dominant people, government, language, and culture.
   (C) limits the power of monarchs and rulers.
   (D) has many large and different ethnic groups under a common government.
   (E) is democratic and representative of the people's wishes.
Themes in Early Modern Russian History

- Russian nobles had a more important role than their western counterparts, who, by this period, were largely ornamental.
- The position of serfs declined in the 1600s and 1700s, satisfying the nobility, who, in turn, effectively managed this agrarian population for the tsars. In fact, Russian serfdom closely resembled slavery. In other areas of eastern Europe, peasants were similarly exploited. While peasant society was largely self-governed, the status of the peasants declined throughout the 18th century.
- Russian society tended towards polarization, with only a small merchant class. Agricultural practices saw little improvement.
- Russian intellectuals, influenced by western ideas, called for reform. Peasant revolts were brutally repressed, including the Pugachev rebellion, put down by Catherine the Great.
- Eastern Europe in this period tended to fall into the western European sphere in this period. Copernicus, a Pole, was an example of an intellectual with close ties to western European developments. Some smaller countries were engulfed by more powerful neighbors. Poland is a notable example.

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In order to expand, Russia had to defeat all these neighboring states EXCEPT:
   (A) Austria. — not a neighbor
   (B) Sweden.
   (C) Poland-Lithuania.
   (D) the Ottoman Empire.
   (E) the Khanate of the Golden Horde.

2. Russia did not experience either the Renaissance or Reformation because
   (A) Russia did not exist at the time of either movement.
   (B) Russia was engaged in a long war with the Ottoman Empire.
   (C) both revolutions were confined to Italy.
   (D) Mongol rule cut Russia off and isolated her from Western contacts.
   (E) Russia had no intellectual elites able to understand either movement.

3. The only group to support the tsars’ attempts to modernize Russia and increase the power of the central government was
   (A) boyars.
   (B) urban artisans and merchants. — unruled
   (C) peasants.
   (D) clergy.
   (E) ethnic minorities.

4. Peter the Great’s symbol of his reforms, westernization, and foreign policy was
   (A) his visit to the West to learn firsthand about institutions and technologies.
   (B) toleration of religious minorities and laws granting freedom of worship.
   (C) the shaving of the nobles’ beards.
   (D) building St. Petersburg as the new capital and a port on the Baltic.
   (E) his conversion to Islam.

5. Although early modern Russia was paternalistic, evidence that reforms in Russia included women is proven by all these changes EXCEPT:
   (A) the right of women to sue in court and divorce their husbands.
   (B) the rule of four Russian tsarinas (empresses).
   (C) the right of women to appear in public.
   (D) the end to the marriage tradition in which a whip was handed from father to bridegroom.
   (E) decrees westernizing women’s dress and manners and permitting education.
6. In order to accomplish her domestic goals, Catherine the Great
   (A) followed Enlightenment ideas and democratized her government.
   (B) supported peasant demands for reform and free land.
   (C) abolished serfdom and slavery.
   (D) supported the French Revolution when it broke out.
   (E) allied with the nobles and gave them absolute control over their peasants.

7. As Russia expanded,
   (A) it acquired a larger Russian population.
   (B) it became a largely Muslim state.
   (C) serfdom spread.
   (D) the free population expanded.
   (E) nobles lost their influence to merchants and artisans.

8. In contrast to American slaves, Russian serfs
   (A) had fewer rights.
   (B) could neither be owned nor sold.
   (C) were largely skilled laborers working in export industries.
   (D) grew mostly cotton, sugar, and tobacco.
   (E) produced only for a domestic, local economy.

9. Economically, early modern Russia was
   (A) largely agricultural and dependent on Western trade.
   (B) largely industrialized.
   (C) poor and backward with few items to export and unable to feed itself.
   (D) self-sufficient enough to be uninterested in trade.
   (E) one of the leading partners in international trade.

10. The greatest source of social unrest in early modern Russia was
    (A) noble opposition to westernization.
    (B) the clergy and religious opposition to the non-Christian minorities.
    (C) rapid growth of towns and factories.
    (D) the lack of real reform and especially rights for the serfs.
    (E) caused by intellectuals and radicals opposed to the tsars’ authority.

Free-Response Question

What motivated Russian implementation of reforms inspired by western Europe?

What factors limited these reforms?