

COLONIZATION AND SLAVERY

Directions: The short answer questions and definitions on this review sheet are tailored to the content on your test in order to ensure you are practicing all of the necessary material. The multiple-choice questions are focused on many of the same topics as those on the test, and will help you reinforce your learning after completing the short answer portion. The Short Answer questions are mandatory but the Multiple-Choice questions are optional for your own use in studying. Answer the questions below using your class materials, notes, and the textbook. If you have misplaced any notes or class materials, you can find them on mrcaseyhistory.com, where you can find each lesson in order with all of the related materials. Answer all questions on loose leaf. You do NOT need to rewrite the question, but make sure to have your name, the assignment title, and the numbers of each question on your loose leaf. If you still need help, email me at pcasey@maspethhighschool.org or as a last resort use the internet, but PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE refer to your relevant class materials first, as they were designed by me for you for this very purpose.

SHORT RESPONSE

1. What factors motivated the exploratory voyages of explorers such as Columbus and Da Gama? Where were they trying to reach and for what purpose?
2. How did the Ottoman conquest of what was once the Byzantine Empire lead to the Age of Exploration? How did Ottoman control of the Eastern Mediterranean impact Europe economically?
3. What technologies did Europeans borrow from outside Europe to aid in navigation and exploration? How did they work?
4. Explain how the Columbian Exchange had a positive AND negative impact on each of the following:
 - a. Native Americans
 - b. Europeans
 - c. Africans
5. Why did Native Americans die of diseases in massive numbers? Why were they so vulnerable?
6. What did the Spanish conquests by Cortes and Pizarro have in common? Give at least one example.
7. Why were Peninsulares considered superior to Creoles, even if they were both fully Spanish?
8. In what ways was the Encomienda like slavery? In what ways was it not like slavery?
9. Why were Europeans unable to either significantly colonize Africa or go directly into Africa to engage in taking slaves? What factors made this impossible at the time?
10. How was the Dutch East India Company structured? How were they sort of like a combination between a company and a country? Why were they so successful in their Indian Ocean trade?
11. How did mercantilism influence the way European mother countries (aka metropolises) interact with/exploit their own colonies? How did this benefit the mother countries? How did it harm the colonists?
12. How did the discovery of Da Gama and Europeans in the Indian Ocean impact the pre-existing Indian Ocean Trade Network?
13. What events led to the development of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade? Why were Europeans motivated to be involved? Why were Africans motivated to be involved?
14. How did the slave trade bring benefit to some African kingdoms? How did the slave trade bring harm to Africa and Africans in Africa?
15. Why would it be inaccurate to say that Africans sold “their own people” into slavery?
16. Define in simple terms the following terms:
 - a. Astrolabe
 - b. Compass
 - c. Bartoleme de las Casas
 - d. Mit’a System
 - e. Peninsulares
 - f. Creoles/Criollos
 - g. Mestizos
 - h. Mulattoes
 - i. Zambos
 - j. Encomienda System
 - k. Triangular Trade
 - l. Mercantilism
 - m. Favorable Balance of Trade
 - n. Wealth in People

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- One reason Spain sponsored the first voyage of Columbus to the west was to
 - find a more direct trade route to Asia
 - obtain military technology
 - make contact with the Empire of Benin
 - trade in established ports in the Americas
- A major impact of the Columbian exchange on the Americas was the introduction of
 - the printing press that led to the Protestant Reformation
 - potatoes and tomatoes from Europe
 - African slaves to Europe
 - diseases that drastically reduced the population
- This chart of the Columbian exchange shows the
 - benefits of the exploration of Asia by Europeans
 - effects of the Middle Passage on the Americas
 - introduction of South American products into North America
 - interaction of cultures between the Western and Eastern hemispheres
- Which country is responsible for the extensive colonial use of the encomienda labor system?
 - England
 - the Netherlands
 - France
 - Spain
- The letter C indicates an area of Latin America that was colonized mostly by the
 - Dutch
 - Portuguese
 - English
 - French
- Why is Catholicism a major religion practiced in Latin America?
 - Spain conquered and colonized much of Latin America.
 - Disputes over international boundaries within Latin America were settled by the pope.
 - The traditional beliefs of Africans were incorporated into the cultures of Latin America.
 - The Church provided Latin America with a strong central government.

**The Columbian Exchange
What Came From Where**

New World		Old World
Corn		Horse
Potato		Cattle
Tomato		Pig
Peppers (bell and chili)		Sheep
Chocolate		Chicken
Vanilla		Honeybee
Tobacco		Wheat, Asian rice, barley, oats, soy
Beans (lima, pole, navy, kidney)		Sugar cane
Pumpkin		Onion
Cassava root (manioc)		Lettuce
Avocado		Okra
Peanut, pecan, cashew		Peach and pear
Pineapple		Watermelon
Blueberry		Citrus fruit
Sunflower		Banana
Petunia		Olive
Black-eyed Susan		Lilac
Dahlia		Daffodil
Marigold		Tulip
Quinine		Daisy
Wild rice		Dandelion
		Crab grass

Source: Robert Van Kemper, "Columbian Exchange," Southern Methodist University (adapted)



Source: *American History, Historical Outline Map Book*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

“Sir, Your Highness should know how our Kingdom is being lost in so many ways that it is convenient to provide for the necessary remedy, since this is caused by the excessive freedom given by your agents and officials to the men and merchants who are allowed to come to this Kingdom to set up shops with goods and many things... which they spread throughout our Kingdoms... in such an abundance that many of our vassals, whom we had in obedience, do not [obey us] because they have the things in greater abundance than we ourselves; and it was with these things that we had them content and subjected under our vassalage and jurisdiction, so it is doing a great harm not only to the service of God, but the security and peace of our Kingdoms and State as well...”

Source: Nzinga Mbemba (King Affonso), Letters to the King of Portugal, 1526

7. Based on the passage, what was one result of the trans-Atlantic slave trade on African cultures?
 - a. Many African communities faced political and economic disaster.
 - b. European industrial factories were established throughout Africa.
 - c. Animism was no longer practiced in Africa.
 - d. Africans across the continent hired Europeans to train their military.

8. What was an effect of the trans-Atlantic slave trade on Africa between 1500 and 1800?
 - a. Power in West Africa shifted from kingdoms in the interior to coastal kingdoms.
 - b. Malaria was introduced to the tropical regions of Africa.
 - c. Islam became dominant in sub-Saharan regions.
 - d. Plantation agriculture was developed in the Great Rift Valley.

9. The section of the Triangular Trade from Africa to the Americas is also called the
 - a. Trans-Saharan Trade
 - b. Trail of Tears
 - c. Middle Passage
 - d. Bantu Migration

10. Prices in Spain rose as colonies supplied large amounts of gold and silver. This suggests that Spanish imports of gold and silver led to
 - a. food shortages
 - b. inflation
 - c. unemployment
 - d. self-sufficiency

11. Which idea is most closely associated with the economic concept of mercantilism?
 - a. Colonies exist to provide raw materials and markets for a colonial power.
 - b. Wealth and power are based on land exchanged between nobles.
 - c. Goods and services are traded without government interference.
 - d. Property is owned collectively and administered by the state.

12. Which policy is a country using when it regulates its colonies' imports and exports to produce a favorable balance of trade?
 - a. embargo
 - b. outsourcing
 - c. mercantilism
 - d. transmigration