

Chapter 14 (2020)
World History HI 103

Question 1

Western historians customarily regard this as the crucial point in opening the trade routes to the East.

- Prince Henry, the Navigator's establishment of a school for navigators
- Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe
- the travels of Marco Polo
- the voyages of Vasco de Gama
- the discovery of the New World by Columbus

Question 2

Prince Henry

- established a school for naval gunners in Portsmouth, England in 1438.
- was the first European to get to the source of the Zambezi.
- established a school for navigators in Portugal in 1419.
- became king of England in 1628.
- was depicted as the "epitome" of greed by Bartolomeu Dias.

Question 3

The Treaty of Tordesillas

- divided the "new" areas discovered by Europeans between the English and the French.
- divided the "new" areas discovered by Europeans between Spain and Portugal.
- ended the Hundred Years' War.
- gave the French the eastern route around the Cape of Good Hope.
- gave the English the eastern route around the Cape of Good Hope.

Question 4

- By the early 1400s, a growing percentage of the Asian spice trade was being transported by camel caravans across Arabia.
- in European ships, particularly Dutch and Portuguese.
- in Muslim ships.
- in Chinese ships as evidenced by the voyages of Zheng He.
- across the Silk Road from China.

Question 5

Christopher Columbus

- was an escaped criminal from Munich when he sailed to the Americas.
- was of Genoese origin, although he gained fame in the service of the Portuguese king.
- was the brother of Hessin Cortes.
- converted to Islam on his forty-third birthday.
- believed that Asia was larger, and closer to Europe by water, than people then thought.

Question 6

In 1453, the Byzantine Empire fell to the

- Arabs..
- The Crusaders..
- Ottoman Turks.
- Seljuk Turks.
- Bulgars and Ukranians

Question 7

The necessary improvements in which three areas are regarded as essential elements in the Age of Exploration?

- Navigation, ship style, and capitalism.
- Religious fervor, industrialism, and staple crops.
- Three field crop rotation, navigational abilities, and cartography.
- Banking, joint stock companies, and navigation.
- Navigation, shipbuilding, and weaponry.

Question 8

- . All of the following were part of the Columbia Exchange except
 - cows and horses were introduced into the Western hemisphere.
 - potatoes and corn were introduced into Europe from the Americas.
 - potatoes and corn were introduced into the Americas from Europe.
 - smallpox arrived in the Americas from Europe.
 - gunpowder and guns were introduced into the Americas from Europe.

Question 9

The Great Schism

- led to the Hundred Years' War between England and France.
- saw two different individuals claiming to be the true pope.
- was the result of the investiture controversy between Gregory VII and Henry IV.
- led to the sacking of Constantinople by crusaders from the West.
- resulted in the capture of Jerusalem by Saladin.

Question 10

The ideal of early fifteenth-century Humanists was to
work only for the most powerful states.
abandon history and the past.
reject religion and the Church.
establish political democracies throughout Europe.
serve the state.

Question 11

The phenomenon of iconoclasm was also found among which religion?

- Catholicism
- Judaism
- Islam
- Buddhism
- Hinduism

Question 12

As anti-Semitism spread through Europe in response to the plague, many Jews fled to

- Spain.
- Constantinople.
- Jerusalem
- Poland.
- Persia.