MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) In what century did the Atlantic slave trade reach its zenith in terms of numbers of Africans exported?
   A) 14th  B) 16th  C) 18th  D) 17th  E) 15th

2) The Muslim reform movement of the 1770s that swept through the trade networks in Senegambia and the western Sudan was what variant of Islam?
   A) Fatimid  B) Sufi  C) Ismaili  D) Nizari  E) Shi’a

3) Which of the following statements concerning resistance to slavery is most accurate?
   A) The only consistent location for slave resistance and rebellion was the British colonies of the southern Atlantic coast.
   B) Recalcitrance, running away, and direct rebellion were present wherever slaves were employed.
   C) Although there was one or two slave rebellions in isolated areas, in general there was no organized resistance to slavery.
   D) Resistance to slavery was experienced on the mainland, but the plantation economies of the Caribbean suffered no rebellions.
   E) Few slaves ever rebelled against their captivity or their owners.

4) The most important Portuguese trade fort or factory was located where?
   A) Angola  B) Zambesi  C) Zimbabwe  D) Sokoto  E) El Mina

5) What American colony became the first major plantation zone, organized to produce a tropical crop demanded in Europe?
   A) Yucatan  B) Chile  C) Peru  D) Brazil  E) Mexico

6) What accounts for the general failure of 18th century colonial revolutions against Spanish and Portuguese rule?
   A) Rebel armies enjoyed no success against the military forces of the colonial government.
   B) They were challenging popularly elected governments led by the Creoles.
   C) The Spanish reforms were generally so successful that there were few dissatisfied elements in the colonies.
   D) The various racial and social groups, fearful of unsettling the social hierarchy, failed to work together to unseat the colonial governments.
   E) Indians were so little incorporated into American society that they were not interested in changing the political organization of their masters.
7) The grants of Indians to individual Spaniards as a labor system were called  
   A) audiencias.  
   B) Alcaldes.  
   C) obrajes.  
   D) consulados.  
   E) encomiendas.  

8) What was the impact of the 18th-century reforms on slavery in Brazil?  
   A) Slavery was abolished.  
   B) Brazil remained as profoundly based on slavery in the late 18th century as it had ever been.  
   C) Slave imports were restricted to encourage the elimination of the plantation economy.  
   D) It led to an overall decline in economic exports to the mother country.  
   E) The slave trade with Africa was abolished.  

9) Which of the following statements concerning the ending of the slave trade is most accurate?  
   A) Leadership in the drive to abolish the slave trade was assumed by France.  
   B) While it is true that legitimate products began to replace slaves in the European commerce with Africa, it is difficult to demonstrate a link between economic self-interest and the abolition of the slave trade.  
   C) Rousseau and Smith favored the continuation of slavery but only under certain conditions.  
   D) The end of the Atlantic slave trade in the 19th century led to the end of slavery in Africa itself.  
   E) In general the Enlightenment with its advocacy of free trade accepted the practice even if it did not approve of the slave trade.  

10) The title given to the supreme civil and religious ruler of the Asante kingdom was  

11) In what manner did the Portuguese seize most of the slaves that were transported from Africa?  
    A) They traded for them with African rulers.  
    B) They traded for slaves from other European powers such as France and England.  
    C) They captured them in raids into the African interior.  
    D) As a result of the defeat of most of the African kingdoms, the Portuguese obtained a ready supply of slaves.  
    E) They purchased them from the Muslim slave traders of the east African trading cities.  

12) The most important Spanish settlement in the Caribbean during the 16th century was  
    A) Santo Domingo  
    B) St. Augustine  
    C) Kingston  
    D) Saint Lucia  
    E) Havana  

13) What Spanish dynasty was responsible for the series of 18th-century reforms that recast the colonial administration of the Americas?  
    A) Bourbon  
    B) Carlist  
    C) Aragon  
    D) Habsburg  
    E) Pombal
14) Which of the following was NOT characteristic of Iberian society?
   A) Absence of slaveholding traditions
   B) Patriarchal families
   C) Emphasis on patriarchal ideals
   D) Emphasis on nobility
   E) Heavy urbanization

15) The first kingdoms in eastern Africa below the Sahara showed the influence of
   A) Egypt and Hellenism.
   B) Indian merchants and missionaries.
   C) Persia.
   D) Rome and Phoenicia.
   E) the flight of Jews from Israel.

16) Which of the following statements concerning the volume of the slave trade to the American colonies is most accurate?
   A) Demand for slaves continued to remain high due to the competing demand for slaves in Europe.
   B) The volume of the slave trade dwindled rapidly after the 17th century because the plantation economies of the Americas collapsed.
   C) The volume of the slave trade decreased as mortality rates increased and the American economy shifted to manufacturing.
   D) The high volume of the slave trade was a necessity because slave mortality was high and fertility was low leading to a loss of slave population.
   E) The shift from plantation economies to mining economies in which slaves were not utilized rapidly diminished the American demand for slaves.

17) What port was associated with the discovery of gold in Brazil and subsequently became the capital of the colony?
   A) Rio de Janeiro
   B) Recife
   C) Salvador
   D) Buenos Aires
   E) Santiago

18) One of the unique features of the east African coast that differed from west Africa was
   A) the existence of the slave trade.
   B) connection to global trade.
   C) the widespread appearance of epidemic disease.
   D) the establishment of plantations using African slave labor.
   E) the existence of large European colonies.
19) What was the basis for the social hierarchy that developed in the Americas?
   A) The prestige associated with one’s occupation
   B) Education
   C) The Spanish cultural hierarchy
   D) Racial origins
   E) Wealth

20) Which of the following was NOT considered a factor in the development of large kingdoms in Africa?
   A) The use of firearms
   B) A population expansion that followed the diffusion of iron tools and improved agriculture
   C) Improved agriculture
   D) The collapse of the Christian kingdom in Ethiopia in the face of Muslim advance
   E) European demand for slaves
Answer Key
Testname: THSIDJB

1) C
2) B
3) B
4) E
5) D
6) D
7) E
8) B
9) B
10) A
11) A
12) A
13) A
14) A
15) A
16) D
17) A
18) D
19) D
20) D