

Chapter 15A

The Age of European Expansion

(Sections: “Discovery, Reconnaissance, and Expansion,” “Later Explorers,” “Changing Attitudes,”
DO NOT do “Politics, Religion, and War”)

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. Prince Henry the Navigator successfully led several expeditions to the New World.
- ___ 2. The Turkish conquest of Constantinople led to rampant European fears of Turkish expansion into the heart of Europe.
- ___ 3. Iron cannon was a new military technology that proved cumbersome to use on land but extremely effective at sea.
- ___ 4. Spanish nobles were officially encouraged by the Spanish government to participate actively in commercial activity.
- ___ 5. The desire to Christianize Muslims and pagan peoples played a central role in European expansion.
- ___ 6. The most important reason for European exploration and expansion was the desire for wealth.
- ___ 7. Christopher Columbus treated the Native Americans significantly more humane than Spanish explorers who later came to the New World.
- ___ 8. The main goal of Columbus’ first expedition was to find a direct ocean route to India.
- ___ 9. Ferdinand Magellan’s expedition around the world demonstrated that the world was actually quite smaller than Columbus had envisioned it.
- ___ 10. The Dutch East Indian Company served as the main instrument of Dutch imperialism in the East Indies.
- ___ 11. During the mid-16th century, there was a direct connection between inflation and Spanish silver imports from the New World.
- ___ 12. During the mid-16th century, there was a direct connection between inflation and Spanish silver imports from the New World.
- ___ 13. Catholic women were more easily able to secure divorces than were Protestant women.

- ___ 14. Prostitution was so popular in Rome in the mid-16th century that the pope was forced to allow prostitutes back into the city.
- ___ 15. The most likely targets of the witch hunts were younger women who were suspected of trying to seduce the husbands of married women.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Which of the following was a motive for Portuguese exploration in the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?
- They dealt mainly with economic and business subjects.
 - They encouraged literacy.
 - Moveable type was first developed in Mainz, Germany
 - They accelerated the spread of new ideas throughout Europe.
- ___ 2. North American racist attitudes toward African blacks originated in
- South America
 - Spain
 - France
 - England
- ___ 3. Columbus, like many of his fellow explorers, was principally motivated by
- a desire to discover India.
 - a desire to Christianize the Americans.
 - the desire of Spain to control the New World.
 - the Spanish need to control the Mediterranean.
- ___ 4. The earliest known European explorers of North America were
- the Spanish
 - the Vikings
 - the Italians
 - the English
- ___ 5. Which of the following statements describes a feature of Spanish colonial policy?
- The New World was divided into four vice-royalties.
 - Native industries were established.
 - Each territory had local officials, or *corregidores*, who held judicial and military powers.
 - The Spanish crown had only indirect and limited control over colonies.
- ___ 6. To gain control of the spice trade of the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese had to defeat
- Spain
 - England
 - the Muslims
 - France
- ___ 7. The main contribution of Cortés and Pizarro to Spain was
- the tapping of the rich silver resources of Mexico and Peru.
 - the Christianizing of the New World peoples.
 - the further exploration of the Pacific Ocean.
 - the discovery of South Africa.

- ___ 8. The flow of huge amounts of gold and silver from the New World caused
- serious inflation in Spain and the rest of Europe after 1580.
 - the Spanish economy to become dependent on New World gold and silver.
 - the return of thousands of Moors to Spain in the 17th century.
 - Spain's economic strength and dominance in Europe.
- ___ 9. Who among the following best represents early modern skepticism?
- Las Casas
 - James I
 - Calvin
 - Montaigne
- ___ 10. The Spanish missionary Bartolomé de Las Casas convinced Charles V to import Africans to Brazil because of all of the following EXCEPT
- the enslavement of Africans seemed more acceptable to the church.
 - he believed they could endure better than the Indians.
 - the native Indians were not durable enough under such harsh conditions.
 - the native Indians revolted and refused to work as slave labor.
- ___ 11. The Portuguese explorer who first reached India was
- Bartholomew Dias
 - Henry the Navigator
 - Vasco da Gama
 - Hernando Cortés
- ___ 12. The style of art popular in late-seventeenth century Europe was called
- Elizabethan
 - Jacobean
 - mannerism
 - baroque
- ___ 13. The Ottoman capture of Constantinople in 1453 was significant in the history of slavery and racism in that it
- introduced the concept of slavery to the Christian European world.
 - ended the transport of black slaves to Europe.
 - caused Europeans to turn to sub-Saharan Africa for their slaves.
 - ushered in a flow of slaves from the Indies.
- ___ 14. Alfonso de Albuquerque was significant in Portuguese expansion because he
- developed trading posts and bases on the coasts of several Asian countries.
 - acquired vast tracts of territory inland throughout the East Indies.
 - rounded the Cape of Good Hope before any other Portuguese explorer.
 - directly funded most of Portugal's significant exploration expeditions.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. The Spanish explorer who conquered the Aztecs.
- _____ 2. The Spanish explorer who conquered the Incas.
- _____ 3. Spain's golden century
- _____ 4. The sixteenth-century idea that nothing is completely knowable.
- _____ 5. The first European country to establish sea routes to the east.

- _____ 6. Small, light Portuguese ships that were faster and more maneuverable than their Spanish rivals.
- _____ 7. Spanish missionary who was critical of the treatment of American Indians and urged the end of Indian slavery.
- _____ 8. City that was overrun by the Ottoman Empire in 1453, thus ending the thousand-year Byzantine Empire.
- _____ 9. City that became the financial capital of Europe by 1600.
- _____ 10. A board of twelve to fifteen judges that served as the advisory council to the viceroy and was the highest judicial body in the Spanish New World.

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column.

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|-------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. William Shakespeare | A. Explorer whose expedition was the first to circumnavigate the globe. |
| ___ 2. Bartholomew Dias | B. Perhaps the greatest painter of the baroque style. |
| ___ 3. John Cabot | C. Spanish monarch who was fanatical about converting Muslims to Christianity. |
| ___ 4. Amerigo Vespucci | D. English "new monarch" whose lack of interest in exploration delayed English expansion for a century. |
| ___ 5. Potosí | E. Italian explorer from Florence for whom "America" was named. |
| ___ 6. Charles V | F. Perhaps the greatest musical composer of the baroque era |
| ___ 7. Christopher Columbus | G. English writer who best represented late Renaissance ideals in England |
| ___ 8. Ferdinand Magellan | H. Genoese merchant who sailed on behalf of England and discovered Newfoundland in 1497 |
| ___ 9. Henry VII | I. The richest silver mine in Peru that yielded significant wealth for the Spanish empire. |
| ___ 10. Queen Isabella | J. Spanish ruler who commissioned Ferdinand Magellan to find a direct route to the Moluccan Islands. |
| ___ 11. Michel de Montaigne | K. Leading proponent of skepticism and an advocate for toleration of ideas |
| ___ 12. Peter Paul Rubens | L. Mythical Christian King in Ethiopia that inspired Portuguese explorers to explore Africa and Asia. |
| ___ 13. Johann Sebastian Bach | M. Viking who, along with Eric the Red, was the first European to explore North America c. 1000 A.D. |
| ___ 14. Leif Ericson | N. Spanish explorer who arrived in Hispaniola in 1492. |
| ___ 15. Prester John | O. Portuguese explorer who was the first to round the Cape of Good Hope in southern Africa. |

E. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
___ 1. Muslim and Italian domination of trade with Asia	A. Significant inflation negatively impacts nobles and wage earners in the 16 th century.
___ 2. Dramatic increase in Europe's population occurs in the 16 th century	B. An age of exploration develops in the 15 th and 16 th centuries.
___ 3. Ferdinand and Isabella lead the <i>reconquista</i> .	C. Tens of thousands of alleged witches are executed in the 16 th and early 17 th centuries.
___ 4. Renaissance curiosity about the physical universe and the earth's geography.	D. Portugal and Spain seek all-water routes to the East.
___ 5. Columbus' expedition to the New World in 1492.	E. Women in certain countries experience a significant decline in religious career opportunities.
___ 6. The wide-held belief that women were more prone to temptation than men.	F. Ferdinand and Isabella are persuaded to fund Columbus' first expedition.
___ 7. The Protestant Reformation extends throughout much of northern Europe.	G. Europeans gained navigational and fighting advantages over the rest of the world.
___ 8. Portuguese exploration of the western coast of Africa is successful in the late-15 th century.	H. Maps of the world become more advanced and precise.
___ 9. The development of the Portuguese <i>caravel</i> .	I. Waves of explorers and conquerors descend on the New World in the 16 th century.
___ 10. Use of the <i>astrolabe</i> and magnetic compass.	J. Thousands of Jews and Moors flee Spain, thus damaging Spain's economic vitality.