

AP World History  
Ch 16 Quiz

Please answer the following questions with the best answer on your Scantron.

1. Which of the following regions escaped Mongol rule?
  - a. China
  - b. Persia
  - c. Vietnam
  - d. India

Questions 2-3 refer to the passage below.

“The road you travel from Tana the Cathay [China] is perfectly safe, whether by day or by night, according to what the merchants say who have used it... Cathay is a province which contained a multitude of cities and towns. Among others there is one in particular, that is to say the capital city, to which is great resort of merchants, and in which there is a vast amount of trade; and this city is called Cambalec. And the said city hath a circuit of one hundred miles, and is all full of people and houses and of dwellers in the said city.”

~ *Francesco Balducci Pegolotti, The Merchant's Handbook, c. 1471*

2. Which of the following statements about China and trade is best supported by this passage?
  - a. Trade between Europe and Cathay was greatly enhanced by the security established by the Mongol Khanates.
  - b. Merchants rarely traveled between Tana and Sara because they road was more dangerous than the route between Tana and Cathay.
  - c. Cambalec was an important trading hub, but it was not a large city.
  - d. The author felt the risks of trade with China outweighed the rewards.
3. Which development was the turning point that led to the expansion of trade between Asia and Europe?
  - a. The formation of the Silk Roads by Marco Polo allowed goods from Asia to be imported into Europe for the first time.
  - b. The conquests by Genghis Khan began the Pax Mongolica, which led to improved trade routes and reduced trading costs.
  - c. The invention of silk cloth during the early Mongol rule allowed the Mongols to trade for pottery, wool, and other European goods.
  - d. The inventions of paper money by Venetian bankers helped to facilitate trade between Europe and Asia.

4. Which of the statements below discuss the long-term impact of the Mongolian Invasions?
  - a. The Mongols built a system of roads and continued to maintain and guard the trade routes.
  - b. The Mongol conquests helped to transmit the fleas that carried the Bubonic Plague from southern China to Central Asia and from there to SE Asia and Europe.
  - c. Mongol women led more independent lives than women in other societies of the time.
  - d. All of the above.
  
5. After Zheng He's trade missions, China continued trade in:
  - a. Europe
  - b. Southern Italy
  - c. Southeast Asia
  - d. In the Indian Ocean
  
6. What were the two conditions that promoted the European Renaissance to begin in Italy?
  - a. The Bubonic Plague & Roman tradition
  - b. Lack of trade & famine
  - c. The Bubonic Plague & famine
  - d. Reduced influence of feudalism & Roman tradition
  
7. Which of the following animals were introduced in Hawaii in the 7th century & destroyed native flora?
  - a. Pigs
  - b. Cattle
  - c. Sheep
  - d. Dogs
  
8. The end of Zheng He's expeditions are proof of \_\_\_\_\_ in China:
  - a. The low level of China's maritime technology
  - b. The dominance of conservative bureaucrats, such as the scholar gentry.
  - c. The weakness of China's military power
  - d. A desire for stability over expansion
  
9. What are contributors to positioning Western Europe into a new and powerful international role?
  - a. Stronger regional monarchies, military innovations, and urban growth
  - b. Stronger local manors, more detailed maps, weakening Catholic Church
  - c. Stronger naval power, great increase in military forces, reduced trade
  - d. Stronger trade, isolation from Muslims and Mongols, emphasis on rural life

10. The unification of Castile and Aragon was an example of what broader trend in Europe?
- The merging of smaller kingdoms into larger ones
  - The blending of Christian and Muslim governments
  - The emergence of strong monarchies in the late Medieval period
  - The transition of noble families to dynasties
11. Which of these statements best explains the significance of Portuguese control of the Azores?
- The move marked the European ventures into the Atlantic
  - Portugal now controlled the Mediterranean
  - The seizure of the islands was a blow to Spanish dominance in the region
  - The islands were formerly under Ottoman control

Questions 12-14 refer to the following excerpt.

[The pope was very anxious to see the decoration of the Sistine Chapel completed, and constantly inquired when it would be finished.] On one occasion, therefore, Michael Angelo replied, "It will be finished when I shall have done all that I believe is required to satisfy Art." "And we command," rejoined the pontiff, "that you satisfy our wish to have it done quickly," adding that if it were not at once completed, he would have Michael Angelo thrown headlong from the scaffolding. Hearing this, our artist, who feared the fury of the pope, and with good cause, without taking time to add what was wanting, took down the remainder of the scaffolding, to the great satisfaction of the whole city, on All Saints' day, when Pope Julius went into that chapel to sing mass. But Michael Angelo had much desired to retouch some portions of the work a secco,<sup>3</sup> as had been done by the older masters who had painted the stories on the walls. He would also have gladly added a little ultramarine to the draperies and gilded other parts, to the end that the whole might have a richer and more striking effect.

The pope, too, hearing that these things were still wanting, and finding that all who beheld the chapel praised it highly, would now fain have had the additions made; but as Michael Angelo thought reconstructing the scaffold too long an affair, the pictures remained as they were, although the pope, who often saw Michael Angelo, would sometimes say, "Let the chapel be enriched with bright colors and gold; it looks poor." When Michael Angelo would reply familiarly, "Holy Father, the men of those days did not adorn themselves with gold; those who are painted here less than any, for they were none too rich; besides which they were holy men, and must have despised riches and ornaments." ~ *Giorgo Vasari, Michelangelo, ca. 1550*

12. Like all Renaissance art, this painting project was created:
- Be sold at auction
  - For free
  - Anonymously
  - On commission

13. Which of these does Vasari appear to approve of in this excerpt?

- a. The pope's artistic taste
- b. The scale of the painting
- c. Michelangelo's integrity
- d. The painter's skill

14. Pope Julius is best described as Michelangelo's \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Employer
- b. Patron
- c. Ruler
- d. Customer

Questions 15-17 refer to the following image.

*Dante, Domenico di Michelina, 1465*



15. This painting stands in stark contrast to earlier (Medieval) European artistic traditions because it includes\_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Architectural details
  - b. An author
  - c. Scenes of hell
  - d. A human figure
16. This painting was designed for the cathedral of Florence, probably reflecting \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Civic pride of Florence
  - b. Papal approval of Dante
  - c. Dante's position as a political figure in Florence
  - d. The ravages of the Bubonic Plague
17. What are characteristics of Renaissance art evident in this painting?
- a. Non-religious figure, nature, much detail
  - b. Religious figure, church, and small people
  - c. Non-religious figure, no nature, lacking detail
  - d. Religious figure, buildings, stars

Question 18 refers to the following image:



18. Although the nave of Florence Cathedral, Santa Maria del Fiore, was completed in the 14th century, it wasn't until the 15th century that architect \_\_\_\_\_ was able to solve the engineering challenge presented by the massive dome to complete it.
- Dante Michelina
  - Filippo Brunelleschi
  - Vasco da Gama
  - Lorenzo Ghiberti
19. Which of the following words best characterizes the status of America's civilizations around 1450?
- Vulnerable
  - Crumbling
  - Expanding
  - Stable
20. In the author's analysis, the global changes around 1400 are best considered:
- Concurrent, independent developments that happen to favor the West
  - Part of linked developments
  - Unrelated developments that led regions in different directions
  - As radiating outward from developments in Western Europe