

Questions 1 to 20: Select the best answer to each question.

1. The economic weakening of Spain and Portugal in the eighteenth century was caused by
 - A. increased competition for sea power.
 - B. a decrease in the demand for spices.
 - C. their expenditures on religious wars.
 - D. the financial toll of the Seven Years' war.

2. The Ottoman army, even though it adopted western military technology, still lost to the Europeans in 1683 because the
 - A. Europeans outnumbered them.
 - B. Ottomans built their weapons too big.
 - C. Europeans had larger artillery.
 - D. Ottomans employed traditional battle methods.

3. As a result of the battle of Plassey, the British Company
 - A. was allowed to collect state revenues.
 - B. was prevented from collecting state revenues.
 - C. expanded its markets.
 - D. was allowed to trade in India's interior.

4. Which of the following were the first to pioneer the abolitionist movement?

- ☐ A. The American revolutionaries
 - ☐ B. The British cabinet members
 - ☐ C. William Pitt and Lord Dundas
 - ☐ D. The Quakers and the Methodists
5. Alexander Selkirk was an important addition to Woodes Rogers's expedition because he was
- ☐ A. on friendly terms with the Peruvian government.
 - ☐ B. an experienced sea captain.
 - ☐ C. familiar with the route around the Cape.
 - ☐ D. experienced in preventing mutinies aboard ship.
6. The Luddite movement of the early nineteenth century
- ☐ A. was opposed to mechanization and industrialism.
 - ☐ B. advocated mechanization and industrialism.
 - ☐ C. was opposed to British imperialism.
 - ☐ D. advocated British imperialism.
7. As defined by the British East India Company, a "presidency" was a
- ☐ A. company leader's position.
 - ☐ B. trading agreement.
 - ☐ C. company base.
 - ☐ D. coveted royal charter.
8. "Protoindustrialism" is another term for the _____ system.
- ☐ A. domestic
 - ☐ B. guild
 - ☐ C. factory
 - ☐ D. free-trade
9. By the 1750s, employees of the British East India Company wanted to work in Bombay because
- ☐ A. the region was involved in a civil war.
 - ☐ B. the region wasn't as economically strong as others.
 - ☐ C. governmental trade restrictions made operations there difficult.
 - ☐ D. it was the least populous region of India.

10. As a result of the Peace of Amiens, articulated in 1801,
- ☐ A. France struck a truce with its radical party members.
 - ☐ B. Napoleon tried to restore slavery in the Caribbean.
 - ☐ C. Napoleon garnered support for his governmental reform program.
 - ☐ D. The French populace accepted monarchy as its official government.
11. It was dangerous for governments to depend upon the use of privateers because
- ☐ A. governments stood to lose their best naval officers.
 - ☐ B. privateers often mistakenly attacked military, not merchant, vessels.
 - ☐ C. the privateers might attack their parent countries.
 - ☐ D. privateers often ignored the directions of their parent countries.
12. Woodes Rogers was chosen to head the expedition to the Pacific because of his
- ☐ A. experience with the Royal Navy.
 - ☐ B. reputation for bravery.
 - ☐ C. reputation for practicality.
 - ☐ D. aggressive disposition.
13. The battle of Adyar River is important in India's history because
- ☐ A. a better-organized army defeated a larger army.
 - ☐ B. the French were defeated and driven out of the region.
 - ☐ C. a smaller army defeated a better-organized army.
 - ☐ D. the Dutch were defeated and driven out of the region.
14. The Pluviose decree mandated the
- ☐ A. creation of a black army in the West Indian Islands.
 - ☐ B. abolition of the monarchy in France.
 - ☐ C. crowning of Napoleon as Emperor of France.
 - ☐ D. freedom of the slaves in the West Indian Islands.
15. In eighteenth-century India, what advantage did the British have over the French in building an army?
- ☐ A. Superior commanding officers
 - ☐ B. Superior financial resources
 - ☐ C. Larger numbers

- ☐ D. Held more Indian territories
16. The "putting-out" system affected the European economy because it
- ☐ A. increased wages in general.
- ☐ B. allowed for greater overseas investments.
- ☐ C. decreased the available labor force.
- ☐ D. caused a shortage in available raw materials.
17. The British originally went to Asia primarily to
- ☐ A. conquer.
- ☐ B. seek raw materials.
- ☐ C. trade.
- ☐ D. unseat the Dutch.
18. When the French Revolution abolished the monarchy, it was finally replaced by a radical group called the
- ☐ A. National Convention.
- ☐ B. Estates General.
- ☐ C. National Assembly.
- ☐ D. Reign of Terror.
19. Like Robert Clive, Sir Arthur Wellesley was
- ☐ A. one of the founders of the British East India Company.
- ☐ B. a British privateer hired by the French.
- ☐ C. a member of the British Cabinet.
- ☐ D. a British military commander.
20. As a result of the imperial *firman* of 1717, the British Company was allowed to trade in _____ without paying customs.
- ☐ A. Bombay
- ☐ B. Madras
- ☐ C. Bengal
- ☐ D. Bombay, Madras, and Bengal

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