

Name: _____

_____/ 6pts

Corrected by: _____

Period: _____

AP World History

Mr. Kalaf-Hughes

4.1 Practice Questions Technological Innovations from 1450 to 1750

Source 1:

“[In the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries] Europeans derived more profit from their participation in trade within Asia than they did from their Asian imports into Europe. They were able to do so ultimately only thanks to their American silver. . . . Only their American money, and not any ‘exceptional’ European ‘qualities’ permitted the Europeans [to access Asian markets]. . . . However, even with that resource and advantage, the Europeans were no more than a minor player at the Asian, indeed world, economic table [until the nineteenth century].”

Andre Gunder Frank, *ReOrient: Global Economy in the Asian Age*, 1996

Source 2:

“The societies of Europe had been at the margins of the great trading systems, but they were at the center of the global networks of exchange created during the sixteenth century because they controlled the oceangoing fleets that knit the world into a single system. Western Europe was better placed than any other region to profit from the vast flows of goods and ideas within the emerging global system of exchange. . . . [European states] were keen to exploit the commercial opportunities created within the global economic system. They did so partly by seizing the resources of the Americas and using American commodities such as silver to buy their way into the markets of southern and eastern Asia, the largest in the world.”

David Christian, *This Fleeting World: A Short History of Humanity*, 2008

1. Which of the following best explains Europe’s ability to gain a greater share of global trade in the early modern period?

- (A) Easing of tensions among European states
- (B) Adoption and improvement of maritime technologies by Europeans
- (C) Europeans’ increased interest in foreign languages and cultures
- (D) Diffusion of European manufacturing technology and processes to Asia

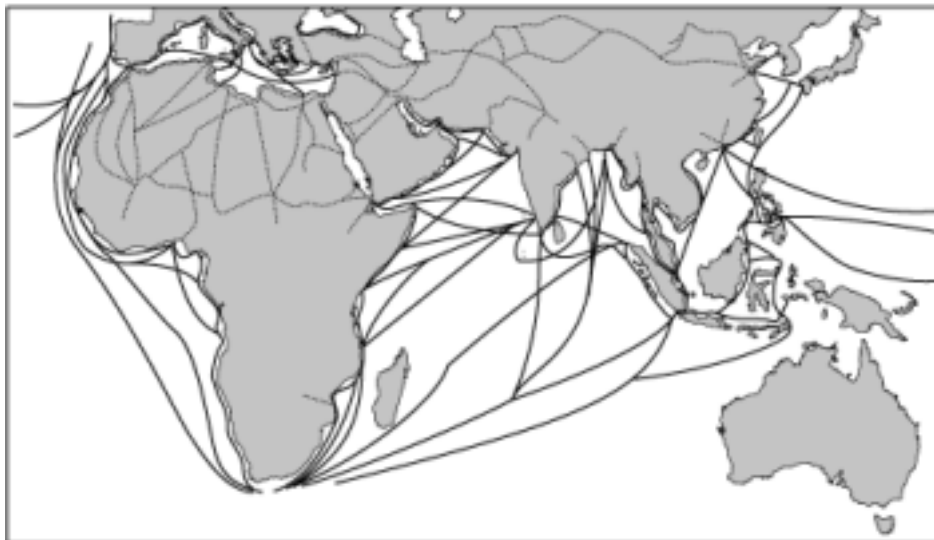
Map 1

MAJOR TRADING ROUTES, CIRCA 1250–1450 C.E.



Map 2

MAJOR TRADING ROUTES, CIRCA 1450–1750 C.E.



2. The expansion of trade routes along the coast of Africa as shown on Map 2 was most directly facilitated by which of the following?

- (A) Expanding Chinese influence as a result of maritime voyages under the Ming dynasty
- (B) Changes in fishing practices in the Indian Ocean
- (C) Improved ship designs and navigational technologies
- (D) Commercial decline in Europe as a result of the global cooling of climate known as the Little Ice Age

3. Some world historians have argued that the growth of European influence in the period 1450—1750 was due in large part to non-European inventions. The history of which of the following technological developments best supports this contention?

- (A) The compass
- (B) Silk weaving
- (C) Steam power
- (D) The stirrup



Source: Musce national de la Marine, Paris, France. Wikimedia Commons

This model of a caravel shows some of the innovations that made ocean travel easier.

4. The specific technological innovation depicted here that improved deep water navigation was the
 - (A) compass
 - (B) upper deck oars
 - (C) astrolabe
 - (D) lateen sails
5. The technological innovation depicted in the above image was first used in
 - (A) the Black Sea
 - (B) the East African coastal city of Kilwa
 - (C) Constantinople
 - (D) the Indian Ocean
6. The European monarch who made the greatest use of this new technology was
 - (A) Prince Henry
 - (B) Henry VIII
 - (C) Mehmed the Great
 - (D) Pope Urban II