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Period: _____

AP World History

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4.6 Practice Questions- Internal and External Challenges to State Power from 1450 to 1750

1. The trade illustrated by the map contributed most directly to which of the following?

- (A) The Glorious Revolution
- (B) The French Revolution
- (C) The Haitian Revolution
- (D) The Cuban Revolution



“Colonel Robert Bennett, under the authority of the Governor of Jamaica, makes a treaty with the rebellious Blacks, today, June 23, 1739. Captain Quao, and several other Black officers under his command, surrendered under the following terms.

1. All hostilities on both sides shall cease forever, Amen.
2. Captain Quao and his people shall have a certain quantity of land given to them, in order to raise crops, hogs, fowls, goats, or whatsoever stock they may think proper, with sugarcane excepted.
3. Four White men shall constantly live and reside with them in their town, in order to keep a good correspondence with the Black inhabitants of this Island.
4. Captain Quao and his people shall destroy all other rebellious Blacks in any part of Jamaica. They shall be paid to apprehend any runaway Blacks and return them to their respective owners.
5. If any White man shall disturb or annoy any of the people or property that may belong to the said Captain Quao and his people, they may complain to a magistrate and receive justice.”

Treaty between British colonial authorities and the Windward Maroons, Jamaica, 1739. The Windward Maroons were descendants of Africans brought to the Americas in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries who had fled to the mountainous regions of the island.

2. The actions of the Maroons that forced British colonial authorities to conclude a treaty with them are best explained as evidence of reactions against which of the following global trends in the period 1450–1750 ?

- (A) The persistent spread of epidemic diseases
- (B) The continuing impoverishment of indigenous populations resulting from agricultural transfers
- (C) The increase in armed conflict resulting from state rivalries over control of trade routes
- (D) The increasing expansion and centralization of state power

3. The passage could best be used to explain which of the following developments in the Americas in the period 1500–1750 ?

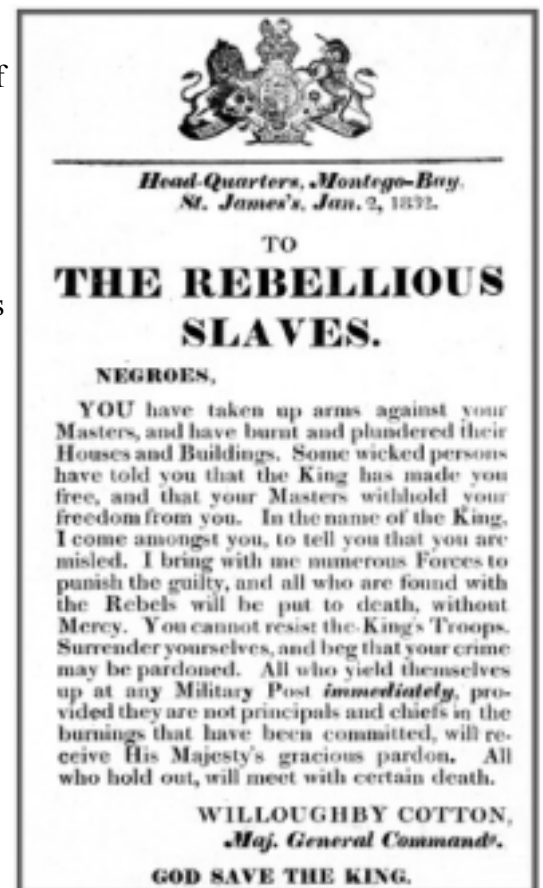
- (A) Enslaved peoples and their descendants were frequently recruited into the armies of colonial empires.
- (B) Some of the descendants of enslaved peoples gradually came to own large sugar plantations.
- (C) Some enslaved peoples won their freedom by taking legal action against plantation owners in colonial courts.
- (D) Enslaved peoples and their descendants used violent means to escape oppression and maintain their freedom.

4. Article 4 of the treaty is best explained as evidence of how states in the period 1450–1750 sought to

- (A) suppress resistance to their rule by co-opting local groups
- (B) grant military titles as a way of encouraging the loyalty of their subjects
- (C) provide financial incentives to minority populations to participate in local administration
- (D) promote intermarriage between different ethnic populations in order to reduce conflict

5. Commander Cotton's reaction to the events in Jamaica, in the notice to the right, might best be understood in the context of which of the following?

- (A) The expansion of the trans-Atlantic slave trade across the Caribbean
- (B) Mounting resistance to slavery in the Americas, reflected in challenges to imperial authority
- (C) Growing profitability of plantation slavery in the Americas
- (D) The waning influence of religious ideas and millenarianism in nationalist conflicts



“Wila Uma, the Inca general, addressed the Spanish [conquistadors] with the following words: ‘What are you doing to our ruler?’* This is how you repay his good will? Did he not command all of his people to give you tribute? Did he not give you a house filled with gold and silver? Did he not give you his servants to serve you? What more can he give you now that you have imprisoned him? All the people of this land are so distressed by your actions, because they have lost all they possess, and their distress leaves them no choice but to hang themselves or risk everything by rebelling. Thus, I believe it would be best for you to release him from this prison to lessen the grief of these people.’ . . .

*Manco Inca, a previous Inca ruler and father of Titu Cusi, whom the Spanish had imprisoned after conquering the Inca capital of Cuzco in 1533

Titu Cusi, ruler of a regional Inca state established after the Spanish had conquered the Inca Empire, letter to the Spanish king detailing the abuses of the Spanish during the conquest, 1570

6. The sentiments expressed in the passage most directly indicate
- (A) opposition to growing syncretic religions
 - (B) concerns about the spread of epidemic diseases
 - (C) frustration over the establishment of forced labor systems
 - (D) resistance to European colonial expansion and control
7. Which of the following is the most likely purpose of Titu Cusi’s letter?
- (A) To encourage rebellion among the subjects of the Inca Empire
 - (B) To gain help from Christian missionaries in completing the conversion of his subjects
 - (C) To characterize the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire as unjust and illegitimate
 - (D) To increase the political reach of the Inca Empire to its pre-conquest borders