

## CHAPTER 22 REVIEW

1. The Portuguese mariner who sailed to Calicut in 1498 was Vasco da Gama.
2. What were the main inspirations for European exploration?
3. The first European nation to dominate trade with Asia was Portugal
4. The Portuguese viewed the Atlantic Ocean islands as the perfect location for the cultivation of sugarcane.
5. Why were the Europeans interested in finding maritime trade routes other than the silk roads.
6. The reconquista came to an end in 1492 when the Muslim kingdom of Granada fell to Spanish forces
7. When Vasco da Gama arrived in Calicut in 1498 he was asked what he wanted what was his reply.
8. Lateen sails had the advantage of working better in cross-winds.
9. the astrolabe was designed to measure latitude.
10. Who invented both the sternpost rudder and the magnetic compass.
11. Wind wheels are circular wind patterns whose discovery aided sailing.
12. The volta do mar relied upon a thorough knowledge of wind patterns.
13. The first European to sail around the Cape of Good Hope was Bartolomeu Dias.
14. The profitable merchandise that Vasco da Gama purchased in India was made up of pepper and cinnamon
15. Christopher Columbus' decision to sail west to reach Asia was based on his miscalculation of the distance from the Canary Islands to Japan.
16. When Columbus reached Cuba he sent delegates to seek the court of the emperor of China.
17. On 12 October in 1492, Columbus made landfall on an island that the native Tainos called Guanahani.
18. The first European to sight the Pacific Ocean was Vasco Nunez de Balboa.
19. Ferdinand Magellan, Vasco da Gama and Bartolomeu Dias were Portuguese sailors.
20. What was unique about the first circumnavigation of the world. Where was Ferdinand Magellan killed?
21. Most of the actual exploration of the Pacific Ocean was carried out by the English.

22. The explorer who led three expeditions into the Pacific in the eighteenth century was James Cook.
23. The English Explorer James Cook died during a fight in Hawaii.
24. In their attempt to control the spice trade in the Indian Ocean the Europeans met with limited success because of a lack of manpower.
25. The Portuguese dominance of trade was dependent on their ability to force merchant ships to call at fortified trading sites and pay duties.
26. Hormuz, Goa and Melaka were also seized in the early 1500's by Afonso d' Albuquerque.
27. The Portuguese lost control of the port of Melaka in 1641 when it fell to the Dutch.
28. Bombay was an English trading post, while Goa, Hormuz, and Melaka were Portuguese.
29. Why was Portugal unable to maintain its early domination of trade?
30. Captains of the Dutch, English and Portuguese were usually equal in talent.
31. The VOC was the United East India Company.
32. The Philippines fell to Miguel Lopez de Legazpi
33. The center of the Spanish commercial activity in Asia was Manila
34. Under Spanish rule of the Philippines the native population was pressured to convert to Roman Catholicism
35. Jan Pieterszoon Coen was responsible for founding the city of Batavia on the Island of Java
36. The Dutch policy in Indonesia was to control the production
37. The most prosperous country in Europe in the seventeenth century was the Netherlands
38. The country that finished the Seven Year's War with global hegemony was England
39. In the long term the Columbian exchange increased world population because of the spread of new food crops.
40. From 1500 to 1800 the largest contingent of migrants consisted of enslaved Africans.