



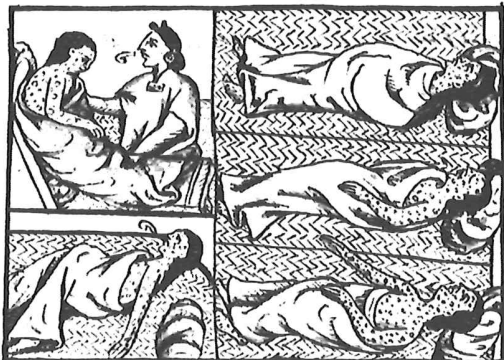
MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The Middle Passage involved which of the following new connections in the era from 1450 to 1750?
 - (A) It was the route of enslaved Africans from the interior of Africa to the African coast.
 - (B) It was the voyage of enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas.
 - (C) It was the triangular voyage of slave merchants between Europe, Africa, and the Americas.
 - (D) It was the route of enslaved Africans leaving slave ships in the Americas and going to plantations.
2. Which statement is true about the slave trade in Africa?
 - (A) The Atlantic slave trade was the beginning of slavery in Africa.
 - (B) Portuguese traders were the first to capture slaves in Africa.
 - (C) Slavery existed in Africa long before the arrival of Europeans.
 - (D) Arab merchants of the Post-Classical Era were the first to trade for slaves in Africa.

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3. What was one reason Africans became a prime target for slave traders?
- (A) Africans knew how to grow tobacco.
 - (B) Africans were willing to travel to the Americas.
 - (C) Africans had no prior experience with agricultural labor.
 - (D) Africans did not succumb to illnesses common among Europeans.

Question 4 refers to the following image.



Source: Wikimedia Commons / CJLL Wright

4. The impact of the events portrayed in the image above led to
- (A) large-scale reduction in the population of indigenous peoples in the Americas
 - (B) the violent capture of Africans to be sold as slaves in Africa
 - (C) the harsh treatment of enslaved Africans on the voyage across the Atlantic
 - (D) the enslavement of indigenous Americans by European *conquistadores*
5. What was a major effect in Africa of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade?
- (A) Most slave-raiding African groups became poorer because of the competition with other groups.
 - (B) Warfare among African groups decreased in frequency and severity.
 - (C) The influx of money caused economic growth.
 - (D) The ratio of males to females became unbalanced.

6. What was the main cause of Haiti becoming the first land in the Americas to abolish slavery?
- (A) political and social changes in Europe
 - (B) slave revolts there in the late eighteenth century
 - (C) slave revolts on ships during the Middle Passage
 - (D) the abolition movement in the United States
7. One similarity between the Swahili Coast and the West Coast of Africa is that local rulers on both coasts
- (A) gained power by trading slaves for firearms
 - (B) used gunpowder and cannons to battle invading Europeans
 - (C) abandoned trade with other African kingdoms to trade with Europeans
 - (D) refused to participate in the slave trade that Europeans encouraged

Question 8 refers to the table below.

Destination of Enslaved Africans by Colonial Region	
Destination	Percentage
Portuguese Colonies	39%
British West Indian Colonies	18%
Spanish Colonies	18%
French Colonies	14%
British Mainland Colonies	6%
Dutch West Indian Colonies	2%
Other	3%

Source: Stephen D. Behrendt, et al. *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience*.

8. Which statement is supported by the table above?
- (A) Most enslaved Africans landed in regions that produced labor-intensive crops such as sugar.
 - (B) The labor needs of the Spanish Empire and British West Indian Colonies were the same.
 - (C) Slaves in the Dutch West Indies served primarily as domestic servants.
 - (D) About six percent of the population of British West Indian Colonies were enslaved Africans.

9. Which statement explains why Portugal became the first European nation to engage in widespread slave trading along the West Coast of Africa?
- (A) The Portuguese were pioneers in gunpowder and cannon technology.
 - (B) The Portuguese were more skilled in setting up trading posts.
 - (C) Only the Portuguese were willing to trade cannons for slaves.
 - (D) The Portuguese were pioneers in naval technology.
10. Santería in Cuba, Vodun in Haiti, and Candomblé in Brazil were all
- (A) African religions that were the roots of today's African-American church
 - (B) African religions that included the belief in spirits that could "possess" a person
 - (C) Syncretic religions that combined aspects of Christianity with African religious beliefs and practices
 - (D) Syncretic religions that combined aspects of African religious tradition, such as drumming and dancing

