

10-1: Exploring Globalization

CHAPTER 5: FOUNDATIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

1. The effects of historical globalization are felt **most** by
 - A. religious groups
 - B. Europeans
 - C. Indigenous people
 - D. recent immigrants
2. The second phase of globalization is identified with
 - A. Europeans
 - B. Americans
 - C. Romans
 - D. Asians
3. Some historians identify the post–World War II period of globalization with the emergence of the
 - A. alliance system
 - B. Afro-Asian block
 - C. free trade blocks
 - D. rival superpowers
4. Some historians refer to the post–World War II period of globalization as
 - A. contemporary globalization
 - B. historical globalization
 - C. imperial globalization
 - D. colonial globalization
5. Some historians believe that globalization did not begin until
 - A. access to goods changed the lives of masses of people
 - B. imported luxuries reached European markets
 - C. immigrants spread their ideas to Aboriginal people
 - D. Indigenous people accepted European ideas

6. A country's domination of another area's economic, political, and cultural institutions is called
- A. glocalism
 - B. militarism
 - C. nationalism
 - D. imperialism
7. The abolition of slavery in Britain and the British Empire was accomplished by the
- A. BNA Act of 1867
 - B. American Revolution
 - C. Industrial Revolution
 - D. Emancipation Act of 1833

Use sources I to IV to answer questions 8 to 10.

Source I



Source II

“Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Charlemagne were all killers. They took away. But Columbus gave. He gave us a new world.”

–V.M. Hillyer in *A Child’s History of the World*, 1924

Source III

“Christopher Columbus is a symbol, not of a man, but of imperialism... Imperialism and colonialism are not something that happened decades ago or generations ago, but they are still happening now with the exploitation of people...”

–John Mohawk, 1992

Source IV

“Columbus’ arrival was a disaster from the beginning. Although his own diaries reveal that he was greeted by the Tainos [the Indigenous people of Hispaniola] with the most generous hospitality he had ever known, he immediately began the enslavement and slaughter of the Indian peoples of the Caribbean.”

–American Indian Movement of Colorado, 1994

8. From these sources, it is **most** evident that
- A. there is disagreement on Christopher Columbus’s legacy
 - B. Columbus brought civilization to the Aboriginal people
 - C. there is agreement on Columbus’s accomplishments
 - D. there are benefits from Columbus’s discoveries
9. The sources that **best** express Columbus’s accomplishments are
- A. Sources I and II
 - B. Sources I and III
 - C. Sources II and III
 - D. Sources II and IV
10. Criticism of Columbus is **most** evident in
- A. Sources I and II
 - B. Sources II and III
 - C. Sources II and IV
 - D. Sources III and IV

Use the following passage to answer questions 11 and 12.

“At the same time, however, towns and cities were growing. They attracted traders, craftspeople, bankers, entrepreneurs, artists, and scholars. Townspeople and city dwellers were usually independent. Their survival depended on their knowledge of a craft or their skills as traders and entrepreneurs.”

11. The passage describes the emergence in Europe of the
- A. serfs
 - B. nobility
 - C. peasants
 - D. middle class
12. An analysis of this passage indicates that people
- A. wanted to maintain the traditional social structure
 - B. needed to protect their newly acquired wealth
 - C. had new ways to accumulate wealth
 - D. wanted to spread their religious beliefs

Use the following statement to answer questions 13 and 14.

“And to keep their own colonial markets strong, governments often prohibited colonies from importing goods from other European countries. This eliminated competition and meant that people in colonies could buy only goods made in the home country.”

13. This statement describes an economic system called

- A. capitalism
- B. colonialism
- C. imperialism
- D. mercantilism

14. The country or colony that first resisted the system described in this statement was

- A. India
- B. England
- C. Portugal
- D. the United States

Use the following statement to answer question 15.

“...the Scottish economist Adam Smith published a four-volume work titled *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. This book, whose title is often shortened to *The Wealth of Nations*, challenged government economic control and advocated free trade, competition, and choice as routes to economic prosperity.”

15. This statement suggests that Adam Smith described the basis for

- A. mercantilism
- B. traditionalism
- C. capitalism
- D. globalism

Use the following chart to answer questions 16 and 17.

Estimated Indigenous Population of the Americas, 1492 and 1992

Region	Population, 1492 (millions)	Population, 1992 (millions)
North America	4.40	2.54
Mexico	21.40	8.0
Caribbean	5.85	0.001
Central America	5.65	5.07
Lowland South America	8.5	0.9
Andes	11.5	17.0
Total	57.3	33.51

Source: Ellwood, Wayne. *The No-Nonsense Guide to Globalization*. New Internationalist Publications, 2001.

16. The decrease in Indigenous population as indicated in the chart was due primarily to the

- A. introduction of new methods of agriculture
- B. resettlement of local people on reserves
- C. introduction of European diseases
- D. use of military force

17. The establishment of large plantations in South America and the Caribbean initiated the

- A. introduction of new crop varieties
- B. use of new technology
- C. use of indentured labour
- D. slave trade

Use the following image to answer question 18.



18. This picture from the early stages of the Industrial Revolution **best** illustrates the

- A. poverty of workers
- B. abuses of child labour
- C. poor working conditions
- D. heavy loads workers must carry