AP World History

Sample Multiple Choice Questions - Exercise Fifteen (Chapter Fourteen)

Use the following map below to answer questions 1 and 2:

- 1. This map supports the conclusion about the Atlantic slave trade that the greatest number of slaves was sent:
 A) to North America to work on cotton plantations
 B) to Brazil and the Caribbean to work on sugar plantations
 C) to North America to work on sugar plantations
 D) to the Caribbean to work in mines and on farms
 2. Which statement about the Atlantic slave trade accurately adds important information to what the map shows?
 - A) the journey across the Atlantic was a grueling one for the captives, and many staged successful rebellions on board
 - B) the majority of the slaves were taken to Brazil and the Caribbean, and a much smaller number were taken to North America
 - C) the journey across the Atlantic was a grueling one for the captives and many died before reaching the Americas
 - D) the Atlantic slave trade effectively ended slave trade between Central Africa and the Middle East

Use the following passage to answer questions 3-5:

"Sir, Your Highness should know how our Kingdom is being lost....since this is caused by the excessive freedom given by your agents and officials to the men and merchants who are allowed to come to this Kingdom to set up shops....We cannot reckon how great the damage is, since the mentioned merchants are taking every day our natives, sons of the land and the sons of our noblemen and vassals and our relatives...they grab them and get them to be sold."

-- Afonso I, leader of the Kongo Kingdom, letter to the King of Portugal, July 1526

"We the King of Kilwa [a Swahili city state], Sultan Hasan son of Sultan Ibrahim son of Sultan Yusuf....give our word to M. Morice, a French national, that we will give him a thousand slaves annually at twenty piasters each and that he shall give the King a present of two piasters for each slave. No other but he shall allowed to trade for slaves, whether French, Dutch, Portuguese, [etc.], until he shall have received his slaves and has no wish for more."

-- Slave trade agreement, 1776

e interactions described in the passages above are best understood in the context of:
African kingdoms participating in the slave trade
African kingdoms insisting on a halt to the slave trade
Europeans forcing the slave trade on unwilling African kingdoms
European nations giving in to the requests of African kingdoms
onso's major complaint about slavery was that:
Europeans were taking too many valuable young men as slaves
Europeans were not paying enough money for slaves
the Portuguese were not helping Afonso manage the vast slave trade
the Portuguese were failing to prevent other Europeans from seizing slaves
both passages, an African leader is attempting to:
give Europeans complete control over the slave trade

- B) negotiate with Europeans so ordinary Africans could benefit from the slave tradeC) regulate the slave trade so his kingdom could profit from it
- D) assure that the slave trade would end by becoming unprofitable