

Section 3**Quiz**

European Footholds in Southeast Asia and India

A. Key Terms and People

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms and names in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

Column I

- _____ 1. Portuguese naval commander who used brute force to gain control in Asia
- _____ 2. Term used for distant areas under foreign control
- _____ 3. Indian troops controlled by the French and British
- _____ 4. Englishman who drove the French from India

Column II

- a. Afonso de Albuquerque
- b. Robert Clive
- c. outposts
- d. sepoy

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 5. Why did the Portuguese remain on the fringe of Asian trade?
- a. lack of resources and strength c. war drained their resources
- b. resentment among Muslims d. lack of sea power
- _____ 6. What was one factor that caused Muslims to resent the Portuguese?
- a. religious intolerance c. forced conversions to Catholicism
- b. disrupted trade patterns d. the closing of seaports
- _____ 7. Which of the following strategies did Dutch traders in Asia use?
- a. avoidance of Asian women c. aggressive missionary activities
- b. contact with the Portuguese d. close ties with local rulers
- _____ 8. Why was Spain able to conquer the Philippines easily?
- a. The Filipino religion forbade violence.
- b. The Spanish had powerful allies.
- c. The Filipinos were not united.
- d. The Filipinos did not like their rulers.
- _____ 9. What began the decline of the Mughal empire in India?
- a. war c. invasion
- b. lack of religious toleration d. increased trade with China
- _____ 10. Which of the following best describes the British technique for gaining control in India?
- a. gentle persuasion c. military strength and clever diplomacy
- b. brute force d. corruption and wealth