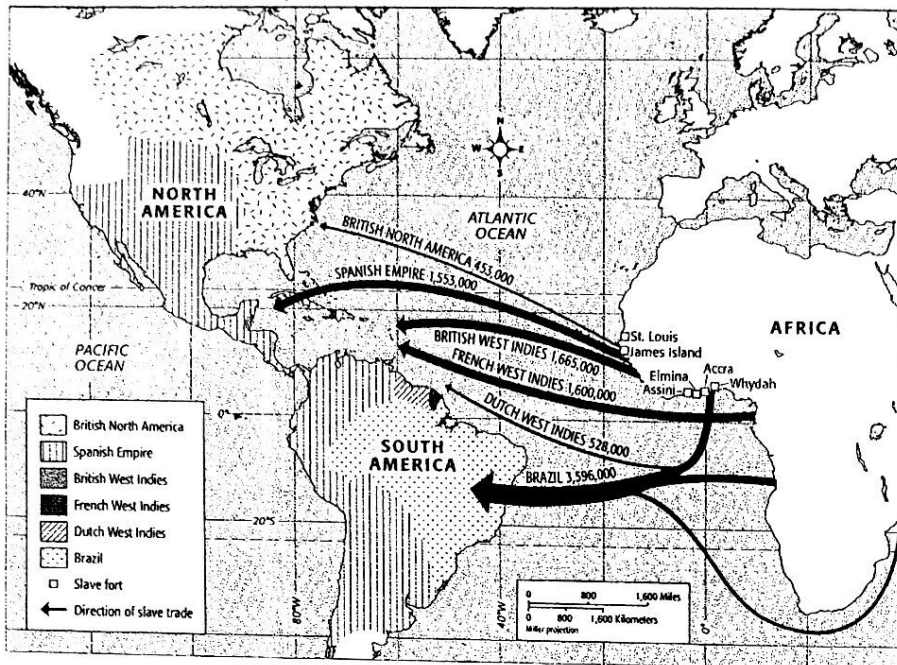


The Slave Trade



1. According to the map titled "The Slave Trade," where were most slave forts located?
 - a. the Cape of Good Hope
 - b. the west coast of Africa
 - c. the Middle Passage
 - d. Brazil

"The stench of the hold. . . was so intolerably loathsome, that it was dangerous to remain there for any time. . . The closeness of the place, and the heat of the climate. . . almost suffocated us. . . The shrieks of the women, and the groans of the dying, rendered the whole scene of horror almost inconceivable."

—Olaudah Equiano, *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano*, 1789

2. In the passage by Olaudah Equiano, he describes
 - a. plantation life.
 - b. indentured servitude.
 - c. a slave ship.
 - d. an *encomienda*.
3. What was an effect of the Columbian Exchange?
 - a. Native American diseases destroyed European populations.
 - b. The exchange of foods and animals had a dramatic impact on later societies.
 - c. Llamas began to be used as beasts of burden.
 - d. Triangular trade became less profitable.

4. Which of the following best describes the motivation that caused European explorers to find a way to sail to Asia, otherwise known as the "three G's"?
 - a. Gifts, Gold and Glory
 - b. God, Glory and Silver
 - c. God, Gold and Glory
 - d. Gold, God and Gluten

5. How did the Renaissance contribute to the Age of Exploration?
 - a. by emphasizing the importance of converting people to Buddhism
 - b. by awakening a spirit of discovery and innovation in Europe
 - c. by fostering a belief in the importance of working as a group
 - d. by persuading Europeans that the pursuit of wealth was all-important