

# Trade & Commerce History

History Of Trade And Commerce · Practice Test · 8 Questions

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**1. Which Chinese dynasty is credited with significantly expanding the Silk Road trade routes following the missions of Zhang Qian?**

- A) Tang Dynasty
- B) Han Dynasty
- C) Ming Dynasty
- D) Song Dynasty

**2. Established in 1602, the Dutch East India Company (VOC) is historically significant for being the first company to do what?**

- A) Trade with the Americas
- B) Issue public stock and bonds
- C) Use steam-powered merchant ships
- D) Adopt double-entry bookkeeping

**3. The Hanseatic League was a powerful medieval commercial confederation of merchant guilds located primarily in which region?**

- A) The Mediterranean Coast
- B) Northern Europe
- C) The Levant
- D) Southeast Asia

**4. In antiquity, the Phoenicians maintained a lucrative monopoly on 'Tyrian purple' dye, which was extracted from what source?**

- A) Crushed cochineal beetles
- B) Indigo plants
- C) Murex sea snails
- D) Cedar tree resin

**5. The 1944 Bretton Woods Conference led to the establishment of which two major international financial institutions?**

- A) The WTO and the WHO
- B) The IMF and the World Bank
- C) The European Union and NATO
- D) OPEC and the OECD

**6. During the height of the Trans-Saharan trade, which commodity was famously traded weight-for-weight for gold in West African empires?**

- A) Silk
- B) Coffee
- C) Salt
- D) Black pepper

**7. The ancient Amber Road was a trade route used to transport fossilized resin from the Baltic Sea to which destination?**

- A) The Mediterranean Sea
- B) The Indian Ocean
- C) The Persian Gulf
- D) The Yellow Sea

**8. Which economic theory, dominant in Europe from the 16th to 18th centuries, advocated for strict government regulation of the economy to ensure a positive balance of trade?**

- A) Laissez-faire
- B) Mercantilism
- C) Marxism
- D) Keynesianism