

## CHAPTER 01: THE COLLISION OF CULTURES

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### TRUE/FALSE

1. By 5000 B.C.E., Native Americans had transitioned into farming societies.

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 8  
OBJ: Understand the diversity of societies in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans.  
TOP: Early Cultures in America (I)

2. Mexica tribes were deeply spiritual and incorporated human sacrifice into their religious worship.

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 10  
OBJ: Understand the diversity of societies in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans.  
TOP: The Mexica (Aztecs) (I.C)

3. Pueblos were communities built by the Aztecs on cliff sides.

ANS: F                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 13  
OBJ: Understand the diversity of societies in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans.  
TOP: The Southwest (I.E)

4. Cahokia was a large, advanced regional center for the Mississippian culture.

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 16  
OBJ: Understand the diversity of societies in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans.  
TOP: Cahokia (I.I)

5. Ferdinand and Isabella forced Muslims and Jews to either become Christians or leave Spain.

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 20  
OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.  
TOP: The Rise of Global Trade (II.B)

6. Many of the New World's early explorers were looking for a shorter and safer route around Africa to India.

ANS: T                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Pages 20-21  
OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.  
TOP: The Voyages of Columbus (II.C)

7. The New World was named for the Portuguese-sponsored explorer Amerigo Vespucci.

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 24  
OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.  
TOP: Naming America (II.F)

8. Ferdinand Magellan's ship was the first to sail around the world.

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 24  
OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.  
TOP: Professional Explorers (II.G)

9. Calvinism stressed tolerance and liberal theology rather than a strict moral code.

ANS: F                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 26  
OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.  
TOP: Calvinism (III.E)

10. The Church of England was established by gradually integrating Calvinism with English Catholicism.

ANS: T                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 27  
OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.  
TOP: The Reformation in England (III.H)

11. Before the arrival of the Europeans, the horse was an important part of every New World culture.

ANS: F                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 30  
OBJ: Understand how the Europeans were able to conquer and colonize the Americas.  
TOP: A Clash of Cultures (IV.B)

12. The brutal and exploitative systems that the Spanish implemented in the New World were largely the work of Bartolomé de Las Casas.

ANS: F                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 36  
OBJ: Analyze the ways in which the Spanish form of colonization shaped North American history.  
TOP: A Catholic Empire (IV.G)

13. The introduction of Indian foods, such as corn and potatoes, spurred a dramatic increase in Europe's population.

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 37  
OBJ: Understand how the Europeans were able to conquer and colonize the Americas.  
TOP: The Exchange of Plants and Foods (V.A)

14. The presence of horses transformed the ecology of the Great Plains.

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 44  
OBJ: Understand how the Europeans were able to conquer and colonize the Americas.  
TOP: Bison Hunting (VI.I)

15. Virginia Dare, of Roanoke Island, was the first British child born in the New World.

ANS: T                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 49  
OBJ: Explain how the Columbian Exchange between the "Old" and "New" Worlds affected both societies.  
TOP: English Exploration of America (VIII)

## **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Traditionally, scholars have believed that Paleo-Indians migrated from Asia into North America:
- a. in response to global warming
  - b. in pursuit of large game animals
  - c. beginning about 1,000 years ago
  - d. to escape tribal warfare in Asia
  - e. in search of a disease-free environment

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 5  
OBJ: Understand the diversity of societies in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans.  
TOP: The Mayas, Incas, and Mexica (I.A)                      MSC: Remembering

2. The newest theories of the earliest migrations from Asia to the Americas include:
- This migration began much earlier than previously thought.
  - The Bering land bridge was the only avenue of migration.
  - Changes in Asia's climate drove natives to the Americas.
  - The natives built advanced sailing vessels for long sea voyages.
  - Early Asian societies drove these natives out, and ultimately they settled in the Americas.

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 6  
OBJ: Understand the diversity of societies in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans.  
TOP: The Mayas, Inca, and Mexica (I.A)                      MSC: Remembering

3. Around 1500 B.C.E., which group in Middle America (Mesoamerica) began developing large cities, including gigantic pyramids?
- Aztecs
  - Incas
  - Mayas
  - Pueblos
  - Mexica

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Pages 8-9  
OBJ: Understand the diversity of societies in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans.  
TOP: The Mayas, Incas, and Mexica (I.A)                      MSC: Remembering

4. The city of Tenochtitlán was founded in 1325 by the:
- Mayas
  - Chibchas
  - Incas
  - Aztecs
  - Anasazis

ANS: D                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 10  
OBJ: Understand the diversity of societies in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans.  
TOP: The Mexica (Aztecs) (I.C)                      MSC: Remembering

5. The Aztecs:
- were the most advanced example of the Adena-Hopewell culture
  - had an empire of 371 city-states in thirty-eight provinces
  - absorbed the Mayas around 1425
  - succumbed to the Toltecs around A.D. 900
  - were a peaceful, nomadic people

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 10  
OBJ: Understand the diversity of societies in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans.  
TOP: The Mexica (Aztecs) (I.C)                      MSC: Remembering

6. At the time Europeans arrived in North America, Indians:
- had largely died off from contagious diseases
  - all spoke dialects of the same language
  - were producing tools and weapons of iron
  - fed themselves exclusively through farming
  - tended to worship spirits in their natural surroundings

ANS: E                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 11  
OBJ: Understand the diversity of societies in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans.  
TOP: North American Civilizations (I.D)                      MSC: Understanding

7. All of the following are true of the Anasazis EXCEPT that they:
- a. lacked a rigid class structure
  - b. engaged in warfare only for self-defense
  - c. lived in the Southwest
  - d. were transformed by the arrival of horses
  - e. were destroyed by a prolonged drought

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 14

OBJ: Understand the diversity of societies in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans.

TOP: The Southwest (I.E)                      MSC: Analyzing

8. Which of the following would NOT characterize the Mississippian Indian culture?
- a. towns built around plazas and temples
  - b. cliff dwellings and widespread use of irrigation
  - c. cultivation of corn, beans, and squashes
  - d. mound-building societies
  - e. extensive trading activities

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 16

OBJ: Understand the diversity of societies in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans.

TOP: The Mississippians (I.H)                      MSC: Understanding

9. Which of the following was NOT true of the Algonquians?
- a. lived in *wigwams* or longhouses
  - b. villages numbered from 500 to 2,000 people
  - c. often moved their villages with the seasons
  - d. lived along the New England Seaboard and into the Upper Midwest
  - e. built mounds like the Mississippians

ANS: E                      DIF: Difficult              REF: Page 17

OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.

TOP: The Algonquians (I.K)                      MSC: Analyzing

10. European exploration of the Americas was greatly assisted by:
- a. increased literacy
  - b. the Reformation
  - c. new sailing technologies
  - d. decentralized European nation-states
  - e. the decline of European monarchies

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy              REF: Page 20

OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.

TOP: The Renaissance (II.A)                      MSC: Remembering

11. Which of the following was NOT true of Portuguese seagoing efforts?
- a. had well-trained, expert sailors
  - b. early settlements included Newfoundland and the New England coastline
  - c. used three-masted ships called caravels
  - d. initially explored the coastline of West Africa
  - e. eventually initiated trade with China and India

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate              REF: Page 20

OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.

TOP: The Rise of Global Trade (II.B)                      MSC: Analyzing

12. Which of the following was NOT a result of the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella?
- a. opening of the Atlantic slave trade
  - b. unification of Spain into a single nation
  - c. expulsion of the Moors
  - d. increased interest in spreading Catholicism
  - e. expanded interest in exploration

ANS: A                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Page 20

OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.

TOP: The Rise of Global Trade (II.B)                      MSC: Analyzing

13. The first Europeans to sail around Africa and on to India were the:
- a. Portuguese
  - b. Spaniards
  - c. English
  - d. Italians
  - e. Irish

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 20

OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.

TOP: The Rise of Global Trade (II.B)                      MSC: Remembering

14. In most cases, Spanish explorers and soldiers who came to the New World were motivated by all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. religious zeal
  - b. desire to serve their fellow man
  - c. pursuit of riches
  - d. desire for power
  - e. patriotism

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 20

OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.

TOP: Rise of Global Trade (II.B)                      MSC: Analyzing

15. Which of the following was NOT true of Columbus's first voyage?
- a. made contact with continental America
  - b. sailors nearly mutinied
  - c. made first landfall at San Salvador
  - d. consisted of three ships and ninety sailors
  - e. initially made contact with the Tainos, or Arawaks

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 21

OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.

TOP: Crossing the Atlantic (II.D)                      MSC: Understanding

16. Christopher Columbus first landed in the New World in:
- a. Venezuela
  - b. Hispaniola
  - c. Jamaica
  - d. Cuba
  - e. the Bahamas

ANS: E                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 21

OBJ: Analyze the ways in which the Spanish form of colonization shaped North American history.

TOP: Crossing the Atlantic (II.D)                      MSC: Remembering

17. On his first voyage, Columbus:
- a. explored a number of Caribbean islands
  - b. landed on the mainland of North America
  - c. realized he had discovered a new world

- d. expressed his kind intentions toward the Indians
- e. ensured that he would be wealthy for life

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 22

OBJ: Analyze the ways in which the Spanish form of colonization shaped North American history.

TOP: Exploring the Caribbean (II.E)                      MSC: Evaluating

18. Columbus succeeded in:

- a. finding a water route to Asia
- b. proving the world was round
- c. inspiring subsequent European explorations
- d. bringing the benefits of European civilization to the Indians
- e. finding rich sources of rubies and diamonds

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 23

OBJ: Analyze the ways in which the Spanish form of colonization shaped North American history.

TOP: Exploring the Caribbean (II.E)                      MSC: Analyzing

19. John Cabot's crossing of the Atlantic in 1497 resulted in his:

- a. sighting of the Pacific
- b. sailing around the tip of South America
- c. discovery of a shortcut to China
- d. exploration of Florida
- e. making landfall in present-day Canada

ANS: E                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 24

OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.

TOP: Professional Explorers (II.G)                      MSC: Remembering

20. Ferdinand Magellan:

- a. first viewed the Pacific Ocean after crossing the Isthmus of Panama
- b. was a sailor on Columbus's first voyage
- c. led the expedition that circumnavigated the globe
- d. discovered Newfoundland
- e. led the expedition to Tenochtitlán

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 24

OBJ: Analyze the ways in which the Spanish form of colonization shaped North American history.

TOP: Professional Explorers (II.G)                      MSC: Remembering

21. The Protestant Reformation was launched in Europe by:

- a. Henry VIII
- b. John Calvin
- c. Martin Luther
- d. Charles V of Spain
- e. Ferdinand and Isabella

ANS: C                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 25

OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.

TOP: Martin Luther (III.A)                      MSC: Understanding

22. A central element of John Calvin's theology was his belief in:

- a. salvation through good works
- b. predestination
- c. infant baptism
- d. papal infallibility
- e. the basic truth of all religions

ANS: B                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 26

OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.

23. The Protestant Reformation in England:
- occurred more for political reasons than because of disagreement about religious doctrine
  - was almost undone when Elizabeth tried to reimpose Catholicism
  - was led by John Calvin
  - occurred prior to the Reformation in Germany
  - led to the overthrow of Henry VIII

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 27

OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.

TOP: The Protestant Revolution (III.G)                      MSC: Analyzing

24. As monarch, Queen Elizabeth:
- returned England to Catholicism
  - eliminated archbishops and bishops from the Church of England
  - advocated for true religious freedom for her subjects
  - illustrated incredible strength and effectiveness
  - oversaw a decline in English military and political strength

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 28

OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.

TOP: The Reign of Elizabeth (III.J)                      MSC: Applying

25. Which of the following was NOT true of Bartolomé de Las Casas?
- He was a Catholic priest.
  - He provided some of the most extensive writings on the Spanish conquest of native tribes.
  - He designed the system of native slavery adopted by Spain.
  - His father had sailed with Columbus.
  - He accused Spaniards of abusing natives.

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 29

OBJ: Analyze the ways in which the Spanish form of colonization shaped North American history.

TOP: Spain in the Caribbean (IV.A)                      MSC: Applying

26. Which of the following animals were NOT found in the New World before the Europeans arrived?
- flying squirrels and catfish
  - turkeys and llamas
  - bison and opossums
  - rattlesnakes and iguanas
  - sheep and pigs

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 30

OBJ: Understand how the Europeans were able to conquer and colonize the Americas.

TOP: A Clash of Cultures (IV.B)                      MSC: Applying

27. Cortés was primarily motivated by:
- his commitment to the supremacy of Spain
  - a desire to organize *encomiendas*
  - a drive to spread Christianity among native Americans
  - his powerful sense of racial superiority
  - Aztec gold

ANS: E                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 30

OBJ: Explain how the Columbian Exchange between the “Old” and “New” Worlds affected both societies.

TOP: A Clash of Cultures (IV.B)                      MSC: Analyzing

28. All of the following are true of Cortés's invasion of Mexico EXCEPT:
- Cortés explained that the Spanish had a disease that only gold could cure
  - smallpox proved to be a very powerful weapon against the natives
  - Tenochtitlán held out for three months against a Spanish siege
  - regional Indian tribes attempted to help the Mexica against the Spanish
  - over 100,000 warriors were killed

ANS: D                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 32

OBJ: Analyze the ways in which the Spanish form of colonization shaped North American history.

TOP: Spanish Invaders (IV.D)                      MSC: Evaluating

29. Spanish explorers of North America, such as Narváez, de Soto, and Coronado:
- found large deposits of gold and silver
  - established numerous permanent settlements
  - added to the knowledge of the continent's interior
  - converted many Indians to Christianity
  - journeyed as far north as current-day Canada

ANS: C                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 34

OBJ: Analyze the ways in which the Spanish form of colonization shaped North American history.

TOP: Spanish Explorers (IV.E)                      MSC: Understanding

30. The *encomienda* system:
- kept the Portuguese out of Mexico
  - allowed privileged Spanish landowners to control Indian villages
  - benefited the Native American populations of Spanish America
  - allowed Mayan and Incan leaders to become very wealthy through the labor of their people
  - was replicated by the English in their later New World colonies

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 35

OBJ: Explain how the Columbian Exchange between the "Old" and "New" Worlds affected both societies.

TOP: New Spain (IV.F)                      MSC: Evaluating

31. All of the following was true of Bartolomé de Las Casas EXCEPT:
- was officially named "Protector of the Indians"
  - considered natives to be naturally inferior peoples
  - gave away his land and freed his slaves
  - urged the Spanish government to do more to help the natives
  - rejected the idea of forced conversion of Indians to Catholicism

ANS: B                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 36

OBJ: Analyze the ways in which the Spanish form of colonization shaped North American history.

TOP: A Catholic Empire (IV.G)                      MSC: Evaluating

32. The primary objective of the thousands of priests in New Spain was to:
- bless marriages
  - establish towns
  - educate Spanish colonists
  - serve as government officials
  - convert the Indians

ANS: E                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Pages 35-36

OBJ: Explain how the Columbian Exchange between the "Old" and "New" Worlds affected both societies.

TOP: A Catholic Empire (IV.G)                      MSC: Applying

33. Food crops exported from the Americas:



- a. were more valuable to Europeans than gold or silver
- b. allowed a population explosion
- c. included the meat of cattle and pigs
- d. made Spain the most powerful nation in Europe
- e. included commodities previously unknown in Europe, like rice and wheat

ANS: B

DIF: Moderate

REF: Page 37

OBJ: Understand how the Europeans were able to conquer and colonize the Americas.

TOP: The Exchange of Plants and Foods (V.A)

MSC: Analyzing

34. Which of the following foods did Europeans introduce to the New World?

- a. beans
- b. corn
- c. potatoes
- d. squash
- e. wheat

ANS: E

DIF: Easy

REF: Page 37

OBJ: Understand how the Europeans were able to conquer and colonize the Americas.

TOP: The Exchange of Plants and Foods (V.A)

MSC: Remembering

35. After the arrival of Europeans, the greatest number of Indians died as a result of:

- a. depression
- b. starvation
- c. battle
- d. disease
- e. enslavement

ANS: D

DIF: Easy

REF: Page 37

OBJ: Understand how the Europeans were able to conquer and colonize the Americas.

TOP: An Exchange of Diseases (V.B)

MSC: Remembering

36. It is possible that one third of the entire Native American population of Central America died as a result of:

- a. malaria
- b. bubonic plague
- c. influenza
- d. smallpox
- e. measles

ANS: D

DIF: Moderate

REF: Page 37

OBJ: Understand how the Europeans were able to conquer and colonize the Americas.

TOP: An Exchange of Diseases (V.B)

MSC: Evaluating

37. In 1565, the first European town was established in the current-day United States at:

- a. Santa Fe
- b. St. Augustine
- c. Jamestown
- d. Plymouth
- e. San Antonio

ANS: B

DIF: Easy

REF: Page 39

OBJ: Explain how the Columbian Exchange between the “Old” and “New” Worlds affected both societies.

TOP: St. Augustine (VI.A)

MSC: Remembering

38. The original Spanish settlement of New Mexico:

- a. sought to Christianize Plains tribes like the Apaches
- b. was enriched by discoveries of gold and silver
- c. ended when Santa Fe was abandoned in 1620
- d. was led by Juan de Oñate
- e. soon had a larger population than Mexico City

ANS: D

DIF: Moderate

REF: Page 40

OBJ: Explain how the Columbian Exchange between the “Old” and “New” Worlds affected both

societies.

TOP: New Mexico (VI.C)

MSC: Understanding

39. The presidios established by the Spaniards in the Southwest housed:
- a. missionaries
  - b. settlers
  - c. soldiers
  - d. ranchers
  - e. explorers

ANS: C

DIF: Moderate

REF: Page 42

OBJ: Explain how the Columbian Exchange between the “Old” and “New” Worlds affected both societies.

TOP: Catholic Missions (VI.D)

MSC: Remembering

40. Which is NOT true of the Pueblo Revolt of 1680?
- a. Indians forced the Spaniards to temporarily retreat.
  - b. Indians attacked numerous churches and priests.
  - c. It occurred in New Mexico.
  - d. It led the Spaniards to immediately colonize Texas and California.
  - e. It was led by an Indian named Popé.

ANS: D

DIF: Difficult

REF: Pages 42-43

OBJ: Analyze the ways in which the Spanish form of colonization shaped North American history.

TOP: The Pueblo Revolt (VI.F)

MSC: Evaluating

41. The introduction of horses to Plains tribes:
- a. unilaterally bettered the lives of their women
  - b. lessened their dependence on bison
  - c. replaced dogs as beasts of burden
  - d. minimally altered the ecology of the Great Plains
  - e. made them less nomadic

ANS: C

DIF: Moderate

REF: Page 43

OBJ: Understand how the Europeans were able to conquer and colonize the Americas.

TOP: Horses and Indian Culture (VI.H) MSC: Analyzing

42. Horses became so valuable in North America they:
- a. intensified intertribal competition and warfare
  - b. were very hard to purchase
  - c. became the sole responsibility of men
  - d. were rarely used for hunting due to the dangers involved
  - e. were worshipped as gods

ANS: A

DIF: Moderate

REF: Page 45

OBJ: Understand how the Europeans were able to conquer and colonize the Americas.

TOP: Bison Hunting (VI.I)

MSC: Understanding

43. The French captain Jacques Cartier most importantly explored the:
- a. Caribbean
  - b. Mississippi River
  - c. Great Lakes
  - d. St. Lawrence River
  - e. Hudson Bay

ANS: D

DIF: Moderate

REF: Page 46

OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.

TOP: New France (VII.A)

MSC: Remembering

44. Dutch sailors were essentially:
- a. slave traders
  - d. pirates

- b. explorers
- c. missionaries
- e. deep-sea fishermen

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Page 47

OBJ: Explain the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration.

TOP: The Defeat of the Armada (VII.C)                      MSC: Remembering

45. The Spanish Armada:

- a. attempted to invade England
- b. was a treasure fleet attacked by the English
- c. was destroyed by a storm before it left Spain
- d. caused Spain to give up New World colonization as a result of its defeat
- e. broke English naval power for a century

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 48

OBJ: Analyze the ways in which the Spanish form of colonization shaped North American history.

TOP: The Defeat of the Armada (VII.C)                      MSC: Applying

46. A major reason for the defeat of the Spanish Armada was:

- a. storms in the North Sea
- b. Elizabeth's brilliance as a naval strategist
- c. the incompetence of the Spanish captains
- d. the greater size of the English vessels
- e. inaccurate Spanish maps and compasses

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 48

OBJ: Analyze the ways in which the Spanish form of colonization shaped North American history.

TOP: The Defeat of the Armada (VII.C)                      MSC: Understanding

47. The explorer Sir Humphrey Gilbert:

- a. was lost at sea
- b. founded the Roanoke colony
- c. became a notorious pirate
- d. married Queen Elizabeth
- e. was an English captain hired by the French

ANS: A                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Page 49

OBJ: Explain how the Columbian Exchange between the "Old" and "New" Worlds affected both societies.

TOP: English Exploration of America (VIII)

MSC: Remembering

48. Which country did Sir Walter Raleigh argue should establish colonies in the New World?

- a. England
- b. France
- c. Holland
- d. Spain
- e. Portugal

ANS: A                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 49

OBJ: Explain how the Columbian Exchange between the "Old" and "New" Worlds affected both societies.

TOP: English Exploration of America (VIII)

MSC: Remembering

49. The English attempt to establish a colony on Roanoke Island resulted in:

- a. a severe blow to Spanish power
- b. a permanent English presence in North America
- c. a severe blow to English power

- d. the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh
- e. the disappearance of the colonists

ANS: E                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Page 50

OBJ: Explain how the Columbian Exchange between the “Old” and “New” Worlds affected both societies.

TOP: English Exploration of America (VIII)

MSC: Remembering

50. The Spanish Empire began a precipitous decline because:

- a. its citizens failed to pay taxes
- b. it focused on the well-being of natives
- c. it could never compete militarily with England
- d. it became overly dependent on extraction of wealth
- e. the Roman Catholic Church required the nation to adhere to a vow of poverty

ANS: D                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Page 51

OBJ: Explain how the Columbian Exchange between the “Old” and “New” Worlds affected both societies.

TOP: New Spain in Decline (VIII.A)

MSC: Applying

## ESSAY

1. Describe the development of Spanish rule over its territory in America.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

2. In 1600, which European nation seemed to have the best chance at eventually controlling what is now the United States? Why?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

3. Explain the origins of the American Indians and compare the general cultures that they developed in South, North, and Central America.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

4. Explain the various factors of the European Renaissance that prompted and promoted the exploration and settlement of the New World.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

5. The title of this chapter is “The Collision of Cultures.” In what ways is this phrase an accurate assessment of the early relationship between the Old World and the New World?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

6. Discuss the voyages of Columbus. What motivated him, and what did he accomplish on each trip? How did Columbus deal with those who doubted his claims?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

7. Describe the Great Biological Exchange between the Old and New Worlds. Discuss what each world gained from the other.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

8. Explain the impact of the Protestant Reformation on the settlement of the Western Hemisphere.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

9. Discuss the impact of horses on the Great Plains. Be sure to include short-term as well as long-term consequences.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

10. Describe the role that disease played in the conquest of American natives.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

## MATCHING

*Match each description with the item below.*

- a. conquered the Inca Empire
- b. wrote *The Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536)
- c. led the first voyage to circumnavigate the globe but was killed in the Philippines
- d. began the Protestant Reformation
- e. was the captain of the *Santa Maria*
- f. led the first French effort to colonize the New World
- g. defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588
- h. explored what is now the southeastern United States
- i. a priest who advocated for humanitarian treatment of natives
- j. founded the first British colony in the New World at Roanoke Island

1. John Calvin
2. Jacques Cartier
3. Christopher Columbus
4. Hernando de Soto
5. Sir Humphrey Gilbert
6. Bartolomé de Las Casas
7. Martin Luther
8. Ferdinand Magellan
9. Elizabeth I
10. Francisco Pizarro

1. ANS: B

2. ANS: F

3. ANS: E

4. ANS: H
5. ANS: J
6. ANS: I
7. ANS: D
8. ANS: C
9. ANS: G
10. ANS: A