

Chapter 1

The Collision of Cultures

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The origins of the majority of human existence in North America began
- A. with migrations from Eurasia over the Bering Strait.
 - B. with the explorations of Christopher Columbus.
 - C. as a result of the development of the wheel.
 - D. long after the last ice age ended.
 - E. from the southern tip of South America.

Answer: A

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Topic: America Before Columbus

2. Scholars estimate that human migration into the Americas over the Bering Strait occurred approximately
- A. 2,000 years ago.
 - B. 5,000 years ago.
 - C. 9,000 years ago.
 - D. 11,000 years ago.
 - E. 18,000 years ago.

Answer: D

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Topic: America Before Columbus

3. The first truly complex society in the Americas was that of the
- A. Mayas.
 - B. Aztecs.
 - C. Incas.
 - D. Pueblos.
 - E. Olmec.

Answer: E

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Topic: America Before Columbus

4. Which of the following was NOT possessed by any of the early Central or South American civilizations such as the Incas, Mayas, and Aztecs?

- A. the use of wheeled vehicles
- B. economies primarily based on agriculture
- C. substantial cities
- D. complex political systems
- E. elaborate religious and cultural systems

Answer: A

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Topic: America Before Columbus

5. The pre-Columbian American peoples in the Pacific Northwest

- A. did not have permanent settlements.
- B. developed political systems as sophisticated as those of the Mayas and Aztecs.
- C. fished salmon as their principal occupation.
- D. were the most peaceful of pre-Columbian societies.
- E. were known as the Inuit.

Answer: C

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Topic: America Before Columbus

6. The pre-Columbian North American peoples in the Southwest

- A. were primarily hunters of small game.
- B. built large irrigation systems for farming.
- C. lived in small, nomadic tribes.
- D. created an economy exclusively based on trade.
- E. primarily pursued moose and caribou for sustenance.

Answer: B

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Topic: America Before Columbus

7. In the Great Plains region, most pre-Columbian societies

- A. engaged in sedentary farming.
- B. lived in small nomadic tribes.
- C. hunted buffalo for survival.
- D. used horses.
- E. developed a harsh religion that required human sacrifice.

Answer: A

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Topic: America Before Columbus

8. Prior to European contact, the eastern third of what is today the United States
- A. was politically controlled by the Cahokia Indians.
 - B. contained no permanent settlements.
 - C. had the most abundant food resources of any region of the continent.
 - D. was populated by tribes that engaged in hunting and gathering but did not yet farm.
 - E. remained for the most part uninhabited.

Answer: C

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Topic: America Before Columbus

9. Cahokia was a large trading center located near what present-day city?
- A. St. Louis
 - B. Memphis
 - C. New Orleans
 - D. Baton Rouge
 - E. Detroit

Answer: A

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Topic: America Before Columbus

10. The agricultural practices of pre-Columbian tribes in the Northeast were characterized by
- A. extensive irrigation systems.
 - B. the development of metal-tipped plows.
 - C. a sacred respect for trees that kept people from cutting them down.
 - D. a rapid exploitation of the land.
 - E. an emphasis on tobacco cultivation.

Answer: D

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Topic: America Before Columbus

11. Many pre-Columbian tribes east of the Mississippi River were loosely linked by
- A. the shared use of a series of forts.
 - B. common linguistic roots.
 - C. economic compacts.
 - D. intertribal religious festivals.
 - E. the Iroquois Confederacy.

Answer: B

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Topic: America Before Columbus

12. Native American religions were closely linked to

- A. the idea of apocalypse.
- B. human sacrifice.
- C. ideas of male dominance.
- D. visions from the world of spirits.
- E. the natural world.

Answer: E

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Topic: America Before Columbus

13. Which statement best describes the role of women in pre-Columbian North American tribes?

- A. In some tribes, men took care of the children as the women tended the fields.
- B. In all tribes, women cared for the children and prepared meals.
- C. In no tribes did women participate in the social and economic organization of the tribe.
- D. In all tribes, both women and men engaged in hunting.
- E. In all tribes, women were responsible for farming.

Answer: B

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Topic: America Before Columbus

14. Regarding knowledge of the Americas prior to the fifteenth century, most Europeans

- A. were aware of the travels of the Norse seaman Leif Eriksson in the eleventh century.
- B. believed the Americas consisted of little more than several small islands.
- C. were entirely unaware of the existence of the Americas.
- D. assumed that the Americas were largely unpopulated.
- E. had only heard of America from the travels of Marco Polo.

Answer: C

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

15. In the late fifteenth century, the desire in Europe to look for new lands was spurred in part by

- A. significant population growth.
- B. the absence of a merchant class.
- C. the declining political power of many monarchs.
- D. the expansion of feudalism.
- E. a desire to escape the Black Death.

Answer: A

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

16. The preeminent European maritime power in the fifteenth century was

- A. Spain.
- B. Portugal.
- C. France.
- D. the Netherlands.
- E. England.

Answer: B

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

17. Christopher Columbus

- A. was trained as a sailor through his long service to Italy.
- B. was a man of little ambition.
- C. believed that Asia could only be reached by sailing east.
- D. believed the Americas consisted of a few islands.
- E. thought the world was much smaller than it is in reality.

Answer: E

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

18. In his first voyage in 1492, Christopher Columbus

- A. sailed along the coast of what is present-day Virginia.
- B. mistook Cuba for China.
- C. was briefly captured by natives he encountered.
- D. was forced to put down a mutiny on the *Santa Maria*.
- E. crossed the Atlantic Ocean in six weeks.

Answer: B

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

19. Christopher Columbus called the native people he encountered on his voyages “Indians” because

- A. he believed they came from the East Indies in the Pacific.
- B. it is what the natives called themselves.
- C. he mispronounced their actual name.
- D. Norse seamen had previously used the term.
- E. he wanted to hide his discovery from rival explorers.

Answer: A

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

20. As a result of his third voyage in 1498, Christopher Columbus concluded that
- A. all of the lands he had seen were in Asia.
 - B. he had never come even remotely close to Asia.
 - C. he had encountered a continent separate from Asia.
 - D. Asia could not be reached by a ship traveling west from Europe.
 - E. the lands he had discovered offered great mineral wealth.

Answer: C

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

21. Amerigo Vespucci
- A. sailed on the voyages with Christopher Columbus.
 - B. was a leading critic of Columbus's claims.
 - C. hailed from Portugal.
 - D. never traveled to the New World.
 - E. helped spread recognition of the idea that the Americas were new continents.

Answer: E

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

22. Who was the first known European to look westward upon the Pacific Ocean, in 1513?
- A. Amerigo Vespucci
 - B. Vasco de Balboa
 - C. Juan Ponce de León
 - D. Ferdinand Magellan
 - E. Hernando Cortés

Answer: B

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

23. What European explorer gave the Pacific Ocean its name?
- A. Amerigo Vespucci
 - B. Vasco de Balboa
 - C. Juan Ponce de León
 - D. Ferdinand Magellan
 - E. Hernando Cortés

Answer: D

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

24. In 1518, Hernando Cortés's conquest of the Aztecs was made possible largely due to
- A. political divisions within the Aztec leadership.
 - B. the exposure of the Aztecs to smallpox.
 - C. the brutality of the Spanish conquistadores.
 - D. Spanish alliances with enemies of the Aztecs.
 - E. the Spanish co-opting the Aztec religion.

Answer: B

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

25. Which statement about Spanish settlements in the New World is FALSE?
- A. Spanish gold and silver mines were enormously productive.
 - B. Spanish colonies would form one of the largest empires in the history of the world.
 - C. The Catholic Church was very interested in spreading Christianity in Mexico.
 - D. The first Spanish settlers were mostly interested in farming.
 - E. Many helped establish elements of European civilization permanently in America.

Answer: D

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

26. An *encomienda* was a
- A. special title given to Spanish explorers of the New World.
 - B. religious ceremony.
 - C. Spanish-run community of assimilated Indians.
 - D. uniform worn by conquistadores.
 - E. license to exact tribute and labor from natives.

Answer: E

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

27. The first permanent Spanish settlement in what is now the United States was
- A. New Orleans.
 - B. St. Augustine.
 - C. Santa Fe.
 - D. St. Louis.
 - E. San Francisco.

Answer: B

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

28. In 1680, the Pueblo Indians rose in revolt against Spanish settlers after the Spanish
- A. attempted to convert the Pueblos to Catholicism.
 - B. made efforts to suppress Indian religious rituals.
 - C. demanded tribute from the Indians.
 - D. began to export Pueblos out of the colony to be sold as slaves.
 - E. banned intermarriage between Spaniards and Pueblos.

Answer: B

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

29. To reduce conflicts, Spanish policy toward the Pueblo Indians in the eighteenth century involved all of the following EXCEPT
- A. intensified efforts at assimilating the Pueblos.
 - B. a willingness to permit the Pueblos to own their own land.
 - C. toleration of tribal religious rituals.
 - D. an expansion of the encomienda system.
 - E. a stop to the commandeering of Indian labor.

Answer: D

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

30. What factor is believed to have dramatically reduced New World native populations after contact with Europeans?
- A. war
 - B. disease
 - C. starvation
 - D. enslavement
 - E. religious conversion

Answer: B

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

31. In what way did sixteenth-century Europeans benefit from trade between the Americas and Europe?
- A. Food prices sharply rose as new crops flooded the European market.
 - B. Health care improved as Indian medical practices were widely practiced in Europe.
 - C. A large number of new crops became available in Europe.
 - D. Trade with the Americas ended future food shortages in Europe.
 - E. Forced immigration of Indian slaves reduced labor shortages in Europe.

Answer: C

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

32. Which of the following was NOT introduced by Europeans to the New World?

- A. bananas
- B. pigs
- C. sugar
- D. horses
- E. corn

Answer: E

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

33. In Spanish colonial societies, *mestizos*

- A. were considered to be at the top of the social hierarchy.
- B. came to make up the largest segment of the population.
- C. were officially illegal but generally tolerated.
- D. were usually sold into slavery.
- E. was the name given to Catholic priests, friars, and missionaries.

Answer: B

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

34. Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding African immigrants to the Americas between 1500 and 1800?

- A. Almost all came against their will.
- B. They made up over half of all immigrants to the New World.
- C. Almost all came against their will, and they made up over half of all immigrants to the New World.
- D. Almost all came voluntarily, making up somewhat less than half of all immigrants to the New World.
- E. Almost all came voluntarily.

Answer: C

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

35. At the time of the beginning of the slave trade, most Africans

- A. were primitive peoples dominated by warring tribal societies.
- B. had little commercial contact with the Mediterranean world.
- C. followed the Christian faith.
- D. had well-developed economies and political systems.
- E. had no important cities or trading centers.

Answer: D

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

36. African and American Indian societies tended to be matrilineal, which means

- A. people traced their heredity through their mothers.
- B. only women would be the heads of families.
- C. men could not inherit property.
- D. women were in control of the social institutions.
- E. only mothers could act as political leaders.

Answer: A

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

37. In the fifteenth century, slavery in Africa

- A. was considered a permanent condition for the enslaved individual.
- B. proscribed that children born of enslaved parents were also slaves.
- C. was introduced by Europeans.
- D. was made up of an exclusively African slave population.
- E. generally allowed certain legal protections for the enslaved.

Answer: E

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

38. In what chronological order, from earliest to latest, did European countries control the African slave trade?

- A. the Portuguese, the Dutch, the English
- B. the English, the Spanish, the Dutch
- C. the Dutch, the English, the Spanish
- D. the English, the Dutch, the Portuguese
- E. the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Dutch

Answer: A

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

39. What condition(s) in England in the sixteenth century provided incentive for colonization?

- A. The availability of farmland was declining, while the population was growing.
- B. The demand for wool was declining, while the population was growing.
- C. Pasture land was being converted to crop production, while the population was declining.
- D. Both the food supply and the population were declining.
- E. Both the food supply and the population were increasing.

Answer: A

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Topic: The English Arrival

40. Which statement regarding the economic theory of mercantilism is FALSE?
- A. It presumed that the world's wealth was finite.
 - B. It increased competition among nations.
 - C. It reduced the desire for nations to acquire and maintain colonies.
 - D. It assumed that exporting goods was preferable to importing goods.
 - E. Its principles spread throughout Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Answer: C

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Topic: The English Arrival

41. In England during the early sixteenth century, mercantilism thrived mostly on the basis of trade in which commodity?
- A. spices
 - B. slaves
 - C. lumber
 - D. corn
 - E. wool

Answer: E

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Topic: The English Arrival

42. In what way were Martin Luther and John Calvin important to English Puritans?
- A. These two men would help found the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
 - B. Luther and Calvin encouraged the Puritans to leave England for the New World.
 - C. Luther and Calvin advocated ideas of religious reform that influenced Puritan thought.
 - D. They were the most influential English Puritans of the seventeenth century.
 - E. Luther and Calvin helped to break the hold of predestination on the Puritan mind.

Answer: C

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Topic: The English Arrival

43. The teachings of John Calvin
- A. produced a strong desire among his followers to lead lives that were virtuous.
 - B. were most rapidly accepted in southern Europe.
 - C. were officially adopted by the Church of England.
 - D. were at odds with Catholic doctrines, but not with Catholic practices.
 - E. helped to promote the doctrine of free will so vital to encouraging exploration.

Answer: A

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Topic: The English Arrival

44. The English Reformation resulted from
- A. the threat of war between England and France.
 - B. a political dispute between King Henry VIII and the Catholic Church.
 - C. the rise of Lutheranism within the English church.
 - D. the persecution by King James I of liberal priests.
 - E. the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Answer: B

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Topic: The English Arrival

45. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the already festering English Puritan discontent was increased by
- A. the suppression of English Catholics.
 - B. the end of rule by the Stuarts.
 - C. the rising influence of Quakers within the English church.
 - D. Queen Elizabeth's promotion of English theater.
 - E. the death of Queen Elizabeth.

Answer: E

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Topic: The English Arrival

46. England's first experience with colonization came in
- A. North America.
 - B. the Caribbean.
 - C. Canada.
 - D. Ireland.
 - E. Africa.

Answer: D

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Topic: The English Arrival

47. From their colonial experiences in Ireland, the English concluded that
- A. they should not try to convert indigenous peoples to English religious beliefs.
 - B. English colonists should maintain a rigid separation from an indigenous population.
 - C. military expenditures were fiscally wasteful.
 - D. indigenous populations were essential as the major colonial labor source.
 - E. harsh treatment of indigenous populations could lead to rebellion.

Answer: B

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Topic: The English Arrival

48. Which statement about French colonization in the New World is FALSE?
- A. French settlers exercised an influence disproportionate to their numbers.
 - B. The French, like the English, tried to remain separate from native peoples.
 - C. The French were more likely than the English to press inland.
 - D. The French colonial economy was based on an extensive fur trade.
 - E. The French often lived among the natives and married Indian women.

Answer: B

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Topic: The English Arrival

49. The first permanent English settlement in the New World was established in
- A. Boston.
 - B. Raleigh.
 - C. Roanoke.
 - D. Plymouth.
 - E. Jamestown.

Answer: E

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Topic: The English Arrival

50. An important consequence of the defeat of the Spanish Armada was that
- A. France came to dominate Spain.
 - B. Catholicism was swept from western Europe.
 - C. England found the seas more open to their control.
 - D. the Reformation extended into Spain.
 - E. Spain was forced to relinquish its New World empire.

Answer: C

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Topic: The English Arrival

51. The colony of Virginia was named in honor of
- A. Virginia Dare.
 - B. Walter Raleigh.
 - C. Humphrey Gilbert.
 - D. Elizabeth I.
 - E. Queen Mary.

Answer: D

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Topic: The English Arrival

52. The cause of the failure of the Roanoke colony
- A. was a severe food shortage.
 - B. is historically inconclusive.
 - C. deterred the English from another colonizing effort for forty years.
 - D. was the death of the colony's governor.
 - E. was a virulent malarial epidemic.

Answer: B

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Topic: The English Arrival

True/False Questions

53. The civilizations and political systems of pre-Columbian Native Americans north of Mexico were less elaborate than those of the peoples to the south.

Answer: True

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Topic: America Before Columbus

54. Iroquois women tended to control the social and economic organization of the settlements and played powerful roles within families.

Answer: True

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Topic: America Before Columbus

55. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, the population of the native peoples living in what is now the United States is estimated to have been 50 million.

Answer: False

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Topic: America Before Columbus

56. Some historians have suggested that European diseases virtually exterminated many native tribes.

Answer: True

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

57. The eleventh-century explorations and discoveries of Leif Eriksson were common knowledge in the European world of the fifteenth century.

Answer: False

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

58. Portuguese exploration in the late fifteenth century concentrated on finding a route to the Orient by sailing around Africa.

Answer: True

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

59. Christopher Columbus spent his early seafaring years in the service of the Portuguese.

Answer: True

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

60. On his first voyage to the New World, Columbus realized that he had not encountered China.

Answer: False

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

61. By 1550, Spaniards had explored the coast of North America as far north as Oregon in the west.

Answer: True

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

62. The early Spanish settlers were successful at establishing plantations, but not at finding gold or silver.

Answer: False

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

63. Spanish mines in America yielded ten times as much gold and silver as the rest of the world's mines together.

Answer: True

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

64. The Pueblo Indians continued to practice their native religious rituals, even though many of them converted to Christianity.

Answer: True

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

65. By the seventeenth century, the Spanish had given up their efforts to assimilate the Indians to Spanish ways.

Answer: False

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

66. European life was relatively unchanged by the biological and cultural exchanges that took place after discovery of the New World.

Answer: False

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

67. As of the sixteenth century, Europeans had generally built up a greater immunity to smallpox than had the Native Americans.

Answer: True

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

68. Owing to their commitment to Catholicism, male Spanish immigrants had very little sexual contact with Indian women.

Answer: False

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

69. Depending on the area, Spanish colonists either enslaved Indians or forced them to work for fixed periods, unable to leave without the consent of their employers.

Answer: True

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

70. Cattle, sheep, and sugar were three New World products introduced to Europe.

Answer: False

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

71. In contrast with the European tradition, African families tended to be matrilineal.

Answer: True

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

72. The internal African slave trade was not well established until Europeans began to demand slave labor for the New World.

Answer: False

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

73. During the sixteenth century, England was experiencing a decline in food supply and population.

Answer: False

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Topic: The English Arrival

74. Mercantilists promoted colonization as a means to acquire the inexhaustible wealth of the New World.

Answer: False

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Topic: The English Arrival

75. The preaching of John Calvin led his followers to lead both anxious and productive lives.

Answer: True

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Topic: The English Arrival

76. Puritans were the first English colonizers.

Answer: False

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Topic: The English Arrival

77. The Roanoke disaster virtually killed the colonizing impulse in England for a long time.

Answer: False

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Topic: The English Arrival

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

78. The significant Indian trading center near present-day St. Louis was called _____.

Answer: Cahokia

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Topic: America Before Columbus

79. The first country to sponsor exploration by sea to the Orient was _____.

Answer: Portugal

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

80. The first known European to gaze westward across the Pacific was _____.

Answer: Vasco de Balboa

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

81. The Spanish Empire at one point claimed the whole of the western world, except for a piece of what is today _____.

Answer: Brazil

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

82. The first permanent European settlement in what is now the United States was _____.

Answer: St. Augustine

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

83. The licenses granted to Spaniards to exact labor and tribute from natives in specific areas were called _____.

Answer: encomiendas

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

84. On his first voyage, Columbus established a short-lived settlement on an island that he named _____.

Answer: Hispaniola

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

85. The Spanish referred to peoples of mixed race as _____.

Answer: mestizos

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Topic: Europe Moves Westward

86. _____ was a native of Genoa sailing in the employ of England near the end of the fifteenth century.

Answer: John Cabot

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Topic: The English Arrival

87. Those who believed that the world's wealth was finite were called _____.

Answer: mercantilists

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Topic: The English Arrival

88. John Calvin introduced the doctrine of _____.

Answer: predestination

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Topic: The English Arrival

89. The most radical Puritans were called _____.

Answer: Separatists

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Topic: The English Arrival

90. Puritan discontent in England grew rapidly after the death of Queen Elizabeth I, the last of the _____.

Answer: Tudors

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Topic: The English Arrival

91. England's first experience with colonization came in _____.

Answer: Ireland

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Topic: The English Arrival

92. The only clue to the fate of the Roanoke colony was the cryptic inscription "_____"
carved on a post.

Answer: Croatoan

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Topic: The English Arrival

93. The first permanent English settlement in the New World was established at _____.

Answer: Jamestown

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Topic: The English Arrival

94. King _____ of Spain sent a fleet to invade England near the end of the sixteenth century.

Answer: Philip II

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Topic: The English Arrival

95. The pioneer of English colonization who was lost at sea while in the service of Queen Elizabeth I was _____.

Answer: Humphrey Gilbert

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Topic: The English Arrival

Essay Questions

96. Compare the Indian civilizations north of Mexico with those in Central and South America.

Topic: America Before Columbus

97. How has recent scholarship regarding evidence of widespread Indian deaths caused by European diseases affected the contemporary perception of European contact with the New World?

Topic: Europe Moves Westward

98. Discuss the benefits and drawbacks for European and American societies resulting from contact and the trade that developed after 1500.

Topic: Europe Moves Westward

99. What motivated Europeans to establish settlements in the New World? What made it possible for them to undertake those settlements?

Topic: Europe Moves Westward

100. How did Spanish settlements and attitudes toward native populations in the New World differ from those of the English?

Topic: Europe Moves Westward

Topic: The English Arrival

101. Discuss the economic and religious factors critical to English colonization.

Topic: The English Arrival

102. Why did the Spanish Empire rise and fall between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries?

Topic: Europe Moves Westward